# THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

The Late

## VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M. A..

Principal and Professor of Sanskrit, Fergusson College, Poona.

Third Edition, Revised & Enlarged.

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Julia Danishana

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BOMBAY:

Gopal Narayen & Co

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadeva Road, BOMBAY.

1924.

Price Rupees Fifteen. -

Prges 1-80-Printed at the "Chitrashala Press" Peona, by Shankar Narhar John,

Pages 81-1048-Printed at the "Arya-Bhushan I ress Poona, by Anant Vinayak Patvardh. AND

Published by Vinayek Narayen & Luttaram Vinayek, Proprietors of Messis. Gcpal Narayen & Co., Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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### PREFACE.

#### ----

HIS Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskiit-English Dictionary Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the reessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during ne last twenty five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but ery few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works :--satisfyings Il the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices-particularly of the latter-are prohilatively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit reades. A student, while reading Sanskirt at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give approriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning of particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a ertain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different voiks. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanation of the more important technical terms curring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. rofessor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such wellknown and oft-read books as the Uttararamacharita, Mudrarakshasa, Venisamhara, Sisupalavadha or Kadambari. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student luring his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be unde stood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the the long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. At has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia i for itself. Not even the gigantic Vachaspatya of the late Professor Taranatha Tarkavachaspati, nor the equally gigantic German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine-compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's lifeapire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literarture such as Epics like the Râmâyana and Mahâbhârata, the several Puranas, the Smitt literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yajnavalkya, the several darsanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyaya, Vaiseshika, Mimamsa, Vedanta, &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, dedicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, specially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in ssical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has simed at being practical. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations but the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full examinations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyâya. Alankâra, Vedâpta, Grammar and

दीती प्युक् ] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पात: [प. त] cast of d ce.-ur: N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyâya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system ( अक्ष नेत्र दर्जनसाधनतया जात: पादारस्य; अक्षपादा हि स्वमनद्वतस्य व्यासरय मुख्दर्शनं चश्चवा न कर्नटयं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादित: पादे नेत्रं प्रकम्इय त हष्ट-वान् प्रसिद्धि: Tv )-पीडा [व. त ] I. injury to the organs 2. अक्षं इंद्रियरसना-इप पीडयद्धी आस्वादनातः पीड्-अच ] N. of the plant यवित्ता .- भागः ( अज्ञः ) a degree of latitude.-भार: [ष त.] a cart-load.-मदः [च.त] mad passion for gambling.—मात्र विश्लो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice; dice. 2 a moment of time (निमिष.) twinkling of an eye —माला,—सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rasary, string of beads (अकारादिश्चवारात: अक्ष: तत्कृता तत्प्रातिविभृता वा माला ), कृती-क्षत्त्रप्रणयी तया कर. Ku. 5 II, 6. 6 क्वाकासुपयाचितुमागतोस्मि K. ISI. It is made of रहाश seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.-2 N of अহ-वती. अञ्चमाला वासेष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगा-माभ्यईणीयतां Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्र. ' चक्रम्य मालेव भूषगत्वात, सा हि उत्ताम्यो दिशि गगने सप्तार्विमदले मालाक्ष्पेण वानिष्ठसमीपे वर्तने सर्वेभ्यश्च डज्ज्वकत्वात्तम्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाञ्च नक्षत्र व कभूषणत्त्रं Tv.) — राज: [ अञ्चाणां राजेव ] One addicted to gambling, —क्षम: [स त.] an unfair gambler. · -वाट: [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाट. वासस्थानं] I. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्था-नस्य इव बाटां ] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथवक्रमुणापांश्वसहरूपांशुमत्वात् तत्सहरूत्व Iv.)-वृत्त a [ बेझ-वृत्त-ग्रापन: ; स. त. ] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has occurred in gambling -तं राशिचकरूप वृत्तक्षेत्र the zodiacal circle — स्तुष: Beleric Myrobalan. —हृद्य perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling) ; वशीकृताक्षहः यो K. 131.

अक्षक: [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क] N of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती अिक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यो।अक्ष-मतुष्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice-

अक्षानह् n. [अक्षे चक्रे आनहाते बध्यते। आनह-क्षिपं ] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवंधिकाष्ठभेद:) tied to the cart or its pole (?),

अक्षण a. [नास्ति क्षणी योग्यकाला यस्य ] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक a. [न त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षत्र

मतुष् मस्य व: P VIII. 2 16. अन्नतानमा तोर्नुट स्यात् Sk. ] Having eyes; अक्ष-ण्वतः कर्णवतः Rv 10 71.7.

अक्षत a. [न. त ] I (a) Uninjured, unhurt , त्वमनगः कथमक्षता रातिः Ku. 4. 9 ; शविश्रहा वाहा: Dk. 3; पचाक्षतास्ते वय Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4 Mu 6. 8. R. 2 56 (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकामध्रता कुर्वतु Pt. 1. °सक्तूना नव करुश पूरियत्वा Asvalayana -तः I Sıva 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice diled in the sun, (pl) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all feligious and sacred ceremonies, अक्षताः पातु पांत्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमत्रः ; अक्षतिर्नार्चयोद्धिरुणु न तुलस्या विनायक इति तत्र : साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R.2 21, आर्द्राक्षतारापणमन्त्रभूता 7 28 -3 Barely (यवा.), अक्षताश्च यवा: प्रोक्ता:, said to be also n. (दूर्वाक्षतानि) —त I Corn, grain of any kind -2 Absence of loss or ruin, good, well-being, अक्षत चारिष्ट चास्तु इति श्राद्धमत्र:.-- 3. Eunuch (also m.),—at A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed, अक्षता वाक्षता वापि -2 N of a plant कर्कटज्ञगी.-COMP.--योनि: a virgin, not yet blemished by sexu. al interecourse; सा चेदशतयोगि: स्यात् Ms. 9 176, पत्नीष्वक्षतथीनिषु 10 5

अक्षत्र a [ नास्ति क्षत्र क्षत्रियत्व क्षात्रीया नातिर्वा यत्र, न. ब.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नात्रह्मा क्षत्रामुख्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्मा वर्धते Ms. 9 322

कक्षन् n. [ अक्ष् बाहु • किनन् ] The eye (Ved.); भद्र पश्चेमक्षिभयंजत्राः । Rv. I. 89 8, दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम a. [न.त.] I Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्य॰, पळायन॰, उपवाद ॰ &c.- Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing, impatient, ॰ना काळहरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay, मामक्षम मेडनकाळहाने: R. 13 16 -मा [न.त.] I Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy, बान्द्यमी मुग्जवाक्षमेव स्थाः S. I. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. -2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] I Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying unfailing, inexhaustible, ; सदीपयोगेष ग्रहरूत्वमक्षयोनिक्षेत्र Si. I 28, स सवार्थः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गनिक्ष्यां मक्षयामिष्टकता Ms. 3. 79; यज्ञनिवृतिमक्षयां 4.23; गयायामक्षयवटे पितृणां दत्तमक्ष्य Vayu; त्रिसावना ज्ञातिविधिमक्ष्य R. 3 I3-2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or सन्यासिन (क्षयावासः तन्कून्यः अनिकेतनः सन्यासी दिद्यां वासः तन्क्ष्यां वासः तन्क्ष्यां अवस्ति स्वयां विद्यां वासः तन्क्ष्यां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्ष्यां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्ष्यां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्षयां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्षयां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्षयां वासः तन्क्षयां अवस्ति दिद्यां वासः तन्क्षयां वासः तन्त्र विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः तन्त्र विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः तन्त्र विद्यां वासः तन्त्र विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः विद्यां वासः विद्यां विद्यां वासः विद्यां विद्

परमात्मन् -2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्ष्म पुण्यं धर्माम्त-अन् ) N of a day which is said to confer undying religious ment, अमैव मामनारण रविवारेण सप्तमी। चतुर्थी भीमवारेण अक्ष्मयाद्गि नाक्ष्मा॥ Сомр.—गुण-,-पुरुहृत. Siva (possessing imperishable qualities)—नृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाब मासि राजेंद्र शुक्रपक्ष नृतीयिका। अक्ष्या सा तिथि भोका कृति कर्राहिणोद्धता ॥ तस्यो दाना-विक सर्वमक्ष्य ममुदाहृत)—कोक: the heaven

अक्षयाकंतिन। N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada?) अक्षायणी Pârvta

अक्षरय a. [क्षेतु शक्य, क्षियत्, न त ] That wich cannot decay, imperishable, तपः पडनागमक्षरय दृद्रवारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; अभ्रत्यञ्च योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतिनार्यक्षेत्र्य Dk 109 inexhaustible. -COMP.-चद्क a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonics after the पिंडरान (अक्षरयोद्करान तु अर्ध्य- दानवारियते। पर्ययन नित्य तरक्षपीत्र चतुष्ट्यां कदानवारियते। पर्ययन नित्य तरक्षपीत्र चतुष्ट्यां कदानवान) -चवर्षा the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अक्षर त. [ न क्षरतीति, क्षर् चलने अच्-ਜ. ਰ. ] I Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul, यमक्षरं क्षेत्राविदो विदुम्तमात्मानमात्मन्य वलोक्यत Ku. 3 50: द्वाविमी पुरुषी लोके क्षरश्राक्षर एव च ॥ क्षर: सर्वाणिभतानि कुटरथोऽ क्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg 15. 16; यर्मेमात्क्षरमेतीती-हन्धराद्पि चोत्तम: । अतास्मि लोके वेदे च प्राथित: पुरुषोत्तम: , the unconcerned (Spirit), अक्षर परम ब्रह्म.-2 Fixed, firm,unalterable.- T: I Siva. -2 Vishnu 3- A sword - T Sound, word, speech (Ved.).-र अज्ञ-सर: Un 3. 70, अमे: सर:, अश्रुते व्याप्नाति वेदादिशाखाणि.] I (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारेगिस्म Bg. 10. 33 : मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुर, इंश्वर, &c (b) a syllable; एकाक्षर पर बहा Ms 2 83, the monosyllable प्रमक्षर Bg. 10. 25, Ms. 2. 78,84 125(sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech col lectively , प्रतिषद विक्रवाभिराम S 3. 25. । अहा सदीपनान्यक्षराणि U 4: भत्रेरतानि . प्रणयमयान्यक्षशाणि Me 3 words; ब्राह्म-णसक्रामनाक्षरण पितामहेन V, 3. ; अक्षर वर्ण-निर्माण वर्णमप्यक्षर नितु: अक्षर न क्षर विद्यादृशी-तेवां सरेऽक्षर ॥-2 A document (lefter &c ), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl), तत्र भुक्ति: प्रमाण स्यात साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3 94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विसृष्टानि म्यु:, V. 2.-3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the

ख्रम्हर, भूककारण), अश्चर परन ब्रह्म Bg 83; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्धव विद्धि ब्रह्माक्ष्रसमुद्धव 3. 15; यथा सत: पुरुषात्रीज्ञालीमानि तथाक्षरात्सभव-तींह विश्व Chan. Up.-4 Religious austerity, penance. -- 5 Sacrifice -- 6 Water-7 The sky,-8 Final beatitude, emancipation from further transmigration. -- 9 Cantinuance, permanence. -- 10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -II N of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera--- I2 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kashtha, -Comp.-\*\* I a part of a syllable 2 alphabet-अथ: [प. त.] meaning (of words), कि तावत गीत्याअवगतोऽक्षरार्थ: S. 5-चं(चू) ষ্ট: —चण: , --न: (১১ খ্রংল বর্ণাবিन্यामहिप्या वित्त: अक्षर-चणप् or च (चु) चुप् P V. 2 26.) a scribe, writer, copyist, so off-वक: ,-जीवी, अक्षरेण जीविती, जीव्-ाणिति Or ण्बुद्धः also •जीविक:.—च्यृतक [अक्षर च्युतं लूप यत्र, ब. कपू] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (e. g कुर्वन् दिवाका क्षेप दभन्नरणडबर्। देव यौष्माकसेनयो: करेगु: प्रमरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेयु:, t. e. by taking रेणु:) अदस् n. - वृत्तं I a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains, इदम्तु द्विविध प्रोक्त वृत्ता जाति-रिति दिवा । वृत्तानक्षरसद्यान जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत् । 2 of unshaken resolve, reso luts ( अक्षर निश्चल छदोऽभिप्रायो यम्य ), an epithet of परमातमन्,-जननी,-त्राकेका [अ-क्षराणा जननिव, तल्लोपिलेखाना नृतिकेत वा तानन-त्वास् a reed or pen—(वि) न्यास: [प. त. भावे तज् ] writing arrangement. of letters, भूजपत्रगती॰ सः V 22 the alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 हदयाद्याचान-स्मरणोच्चारणरू-तदक्षराणा रस्पर्शपूर्वेक पस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यास:-पाति a. I having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr pentas five) म् मत् पठू वग दें इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपाक्तः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि होतुजपादी प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five sylla bles (one dactyl and one spondee) -भाज् a. having a share in the syllables (of a prayer?) -- भूमिका tablet R. 18. 46-मूख: [अक्ष्माणि तन्मयानि ज्ञामाणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student.- ज [प a. I the beginning of the alphabets the letter अ — मुष्टिका ' finger speech, speaking by means of unletfinger—signs.—वर्जित a. tered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write.— व्यक्ति: f. [प. त.] distinct articulation of syllables. — द्वाक्षा [ष. त.] the seience of (mystic) syllables; theory of ब्रम्ह (ब्रम्हतत्व), महां क्षां विधाय Dk II. —संस्थान [ अक्षराणा संस्थान यत्र] arrangement of letters, writing alphabet. अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कर्] A vowel, a letter.

शस् ] I. Syllable by syllable 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षर्य a. [गवादिगण] Relating to letters or syllables

अक्षरी [ अश्रुते गगनाभोगं मेवै: ; अञ्चासग्र ; गीगा॰ डनीब्] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष .

अक्षान्ति: f. [न.त.] Intolerance, nonforbearance, envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

अक्षार a. [ नास्ति क्षार यत्र ] Free from artificial salt. —: Natural salt गोक्षीरं गोधृत चैवधान्यमृद्वीस्तकायवाः । सामुद्र-सेधन चेव °लवणम्म्युतम् ॥ —COMP — कवण (राक्) [ क्षारेण ऊष्णमृत्तिकयः निवृत्तः अणू क्षार क्षात्रम कवणंः न.त.] natural salts मुन्यज्ञानि प्यः स्रोमे। मुसं यञ्चानुपस्कृतम् अक्षारलवण चैव प्रकृत्या हविरुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3 257 ( अक्वात्रिमलवण सैंधवादि ), ॰णात्राः स्युः 5 73, चतुर्धकालमञ्जीयादक्षारकवण मित II. IIO; simetimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties, a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

आश्चि 🗷 [ अश्रुते ।विषयान्; अञ्---किम, अञ्चे-णित् Un. 3. 155—6] अक्षिणी, अक्षीणि, अक्ष्मणि, अक्ष्मण, अक्ष्म: &c. I The eye (which grasps or sees objects ). changed to अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi COMP f ° श्री when a limb of the body is indicated as जलजाक्षी, otherwise दिवाक्षा वेणुयाष्टे:, in Avyayi Comp. also it is change! to अध् (समध्, परिक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two; (-প্রিণী) the sun and moon [ cf. L. oculus; Ger, auge; Gr. okos okkos, Zend ashi. ] COMP.— कप: twinklıng, नाक्षिकप व्यतिष्ठत R 15. 67.-कूट:-टक:,-गोंड:,-नारा [प त.] the eyeball, pupil of the eye.—गत a. [ आदिण गत: मर्वता भावनावशात् अध्यमाद्रेकृष्टोपि उपस्थित इव J visible, present, न विभावयत्यानेशमीक्ष-गतामाप मा भवानानिखमीपतया Si. 9. 81 -2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, being a thorn in the eye, hated, ॰तीहमस्य हास्यी जातः Dk. I59 -- जाहः [प. त.] the root of the eye.—पद्नग्, \_कोनन n. [ य. त. ] the eyelash.-पटक [प. त. ], a coat of the eye. 2 a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.-पत a. Ved. fallaing into the eye, hence hurtful, -adv a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye), — सू a. [ अङ्गो सूर्विषय: ] visible, perceptible, manifest; (hence) true, real -भेषणं [प. त.] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes).-न: (ज also) N. of a plant (पहिकालोध मुक्ष) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease — अर्व [समाहारद्वद] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively.-विकूणित,-विकूशित [अक्ष्ण: विकूणित लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids par-अश्वरज्ञ: adv. [अश्वरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थकारके | tially closed.

आक्षिक: [अक्षाय जन्नावयवाय हिन:-उन्न] N of a tree (रजनदूम,) अर्थाक also, See

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to lande! property (?).

आिश्तन a. [न न] Undecayed, per manent, uninjured, unlecaying; unfailing.—त I Water. -2. 100000 million. -COMP.—ऋति-वनु (ता॰) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितः [अश्रीव ताति, तृ-अनु Tv] Water (निर्मलत्वानेत्रतुन्यत्व).

आक्षिति a. [न.ब.] Imperishable. —नि: f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न त] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

अस्त्रिव: [अक्षि वाति प्रीणानि अजनेन; वा. क.] N. of a plant, शीभाजनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa -₹Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अर्द्धाव (व) a. [न न] Not intoxicated .- न: [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीव्-क का वा, न त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar. द्रोबगा, ज्ञेगट) — अ Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [ अक्षू-ड] Quick (शीव): according to others (g:) a kind

अभुष्ण a. [न न] I Unbroken, uncurtailed .- 2 Not conquered or defeated, successful, अञ्चल्लोनुनयः Ve. I. 2-3 Nct trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; अभीद्रणमञ्जूणणनयानिद्-र्गम St. I. 32. being not practised or experienced -4 inexperienced -not expert.

अक्षद्र a [न त] Not small or insignificant.—z: N. of Siva.

अक्षुष् f [न. न ] Absence of hunger, satiety

अक्षध्य त. [अक्षुबे हित, अक्षुबू--यतः.] Ved. I That which tends to cause absence of hunger (श्ववानावसाधन दृष्य). -2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a [न व ] Destitute of fields, uncultivated - I A bad field ( अप्रशस्त क्षेत्र ); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृतमृष्टमतरैव विन• इयति Ms 10.71.--2 Not a good geometrical figure.-3 (fig ) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of any thing).-COMP.-fix a. [क्षेत्र टेहनस्वं नस्वती न जानानि, विद्-क्षिप् ] destitute of spiritual knowledge; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतस्यानभिज्ञ,आत्मत्येन रेहा-मिमानी जीव. ), SO अध्रेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् a क्षित्र शस्योत्पत्तिस्थान कलत्र वा , मन्बर्धे इनि न. न ] Having no field, not the master of a field, ये 5 क्षेत्रिणो बीजवत: परिक्षत्रप्रवापिण: Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोट: अक्षु-भोट, अक्षरय विभीतकस्येव इटानि पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv ] l N of a tree पर्वनीयपीलु ( Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड) -2. A waluut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अध्युः [ अक्ष्-ओड ; अध्यः विभीतकः इव ओ-अति पत्रै: सहन्यंत । उद्दू-अच वा Tv.] also written as अक्षांट-इ-इ-क, आश्रीट, आदीड, अकोडक &C

अश्लोभ a. [नाम्ति श्लोभी यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—4: I Absence of agition -2 The tying post of an

elephant.

अंद्रोभ्य ॥ [शोभ्यने विवाल्यने, क्षुभू-णिच् कर्मा जियत न न ] Immovable, impeiturbable । अक्षोभ्यः स नवोध्यामीत R 17. 44 was unassailable — भ्यः I A particular sage ( तत्रो की द्विनीयविद्योपासक: भृद्धवतायाः शिरामि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिमेदः । अक्षोध्यांग्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः-Tv. ). -2 N. of a Buddna -3 An immense aumber, said to be 100 विवर --COMP.--कवन [अशोभाय हित अक्षोभ्य] a sort of कव व or armour referred to in Tantras.

अश्रीहिणी | उह: समूह: संविकत्पज्ञान वा मोऽस्थामिरत इति, अक्षाणा ग्थाना मर्वोषामिद्रियाणा वा ऊहिनी; णत्व विद्विश्र P. VI. I. 89 Vart. ] A large aimy consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot

अष्टण त अइनुते न्याप्रोति अश्—क्रन Un 3. 17 | Unbroken (अखड).—ध्ण

Dime.

📝 अञ्चलया ind. Ved. 1 Tortuously. circuitously, in a crooked way, भानक्षणया सर्तृःति Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन ).—Wrongly; • दृह Ved seeking to hurt in a wrongful way. 🕶 अहणयावन् a. Going through, benetrating.

अखड़: [ग्वह-अख़ न. त.] N. of a tree (पियाल) Buchanania Latifol a. अखिं m. f. [मटद् इ. ब. त ना. डीप ] Bad conduct ( अशिष्टन्यहार ) ; a child-

ish freak or whim

अखण्ड a. [ खड्-यञ्, न. न. ] Unbro. ken, whole, entire, complete अखर पुण्याना फर्लाभव S 2. Io; अखडकाल: शारी Mal. 2. 2. with undiminished orb, full । विभिगाय मुखमिंदुमक्द Ki. 9. 38 ; असदेन नपसा To 63. undisturbed: श्चेदस्तीद्मने य बडयशमः U. 5. 35 of untarnished, unsullied fame ; 'द्वाइकी the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्थ—इ adv. Uninterruptedly Kı· I. 29.

अखडन a. [ न अंडवेत निरवयवत्वात् ; खड्-॰ युर न न. ] I Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, enithet of पंचात्मन-2 Full, entire, [न. न.] I Not breaking, leaving entire-2 Non-refutation.- Time.

अस्तेदिन a [न. त ] I Unbroken, undivided -- 2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undistur ed, continuous i ॰ता मे नाजिउया Mu I । अस्त्रहित भेम कमस्व

पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken -- 3 Unimpaired; unrefuted &c , भट्टिन्या अखडिनांत प्रणयात M. 3 never disappointed, शत्रामध्य तमखदित-पीरव R 9 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or detea. -COMP - डरसन a always festive-ऋन्: अखडित: ऋतु: तत्मपत् पुग्पादिप्रसन्द्र्पा यन ] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c (a) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season

अवर्व a. निन । Not dwarfish. short or stunted not small, great; अद्धर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमान: Dk. 3.

अखान a. [म.न.] Not dug; not buried.-नः-न A natural lake or pool of water: a bay, especially a pool before a-temple

अस्ति व. Ved [ खिद्--रक र त ] Unwearied; महतो धानेमां बहुयामिन: Rv I. 38. II, unwearied in their

आक्रित a. [न त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल a. [नास्नि खिल अविशिष्ट यस्य Tv. ] I Whole, entire, complete; oft with सर्वः एनाद्धि मत्तीविजने मर्वमेथोकिल मुनि: Ms. I. 59, •ਲੇਜ entirely -- 2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); 'आत्मन the universal spirit. असेटिक । [न खटत्यस्मात । खिद् भये पिकन Tv.] I A tree in general.—2 ( बाखेटिक): A dog trained to the

अकेदिर a. Not wearisome, not fatigued ; •त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाग्गुणs of the Jamas.

अस्वत und An exclamation of joy ; कीक to utter this exclamation. अस्याति: f. Infamy, ill-repute, क्षर a disgraceful, disreputable.

अग I P (अगति, आगीत्, आगिष्यति, अ-गितुं ) I To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way-2 To go

(अगति, आगीत &c)

नि गच्छतीति, गम्-इ. न त<u>.</u> 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go, अनी वृषकः श्रीतेन P Vl. 3 77 Sk.-2 Unapprochable-गः. I A tree : सदानती येन विषाणिगाऽग: Si. 4 63 -2 A mountain; also a stone: प्रत्यापरं प्रत्थम Mahanataka -- 3 A snake -4 The sun (न गच्छिति वक्रगत्या पश्चिम, तम्य हि त्रक्रगत्यभाव ज्योतिषप्रमिद्र:, 01 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night),-5 A water-jar, as in अगस्त्य (कुंभस्त्यान).-6 The number seven (from the seven कुलावलs) -Comp -भारमणा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati - 31-कस् m [अग: पर्वत: ओको यस्य ] I. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird(बृक्षवाभी) 3 the animal शाम supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion -ज. a (अगात् पर्वतिशे-लाती जायते , जन-ड ) produced on a

or wandering through mountains wild (गिरितर), कचाचिती तिहतगितामजी बजी Ki. l. 36.(-ज )bitumen.

अयच्छ a. [गम् बाधु, श. न त ] Not going, -- \*\* A tree.

अगण्य a. I Countless, immense; ॰पण्यविस्तारितमाण Dk I-2 Not de serving to be counted (uf ad) worthless, immaterial

अगिनः f [म. त. ] I Want of 1esort or recourse, necessity.-2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिर तन रामस्य यत्र गामिष्यामि विहाससा Râm, मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 bee under गति.

अगति (नी) क a. I Helpless, without any resort or resourse । बाजभेन-मगतिमादाय Dk 9, दडम्त्वगतिका गति, Y.1. 346 the last resource or shift, अग्लीका गतिहींबा पापा राजीपसेतिनाम । Mb'

अगद a. [नास्ति गदी रीगी यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health ; नरोऽगद: Ms. 8, 107 -2 (गदू-भाषणे अन् , न. त ) Not speaker ing or telling -3 Free from judicial affliction - २: [ नारित गरी रागी यस्मात ] ! A medicine, a medicinal drug, হারী चिताविषद्योगमगदः किं न पीयते H. Pr. 🖫 29 ; विषय्नेग्गदेशास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयत् Ms. 7. 218 -2 Health, freedom from disease; औषभान्यगदी विद्या देवी च वि-विवा स्थिति: । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपातेषा [] हि साधनं Ms ll. 238 (अगद: गदाभाव: नेह-यमिति यावत Kull. )-3 The science पूर् of antidotes, one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगर्दकार: [ अगर् करोति ; अगर् का-अण मुनागमश्च P. VI. 3 70] A physician. अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम a. अग q. v. अगम्य a. निगतुमहीति, गम्-यत, न. त. I Not fit to be walked in or roached, unapproachable, inacc sible (lit & fig.), योगिनामध्यगम्यः ६ -2 inconceivable, incompreher ble, मनसोऽगम्थ ईश्वरः God transcet mind (conception or thought) सपदरता मनसो यगम्याः Si. 3 50 5 under गम्य also.-Comp - रूप तः unsurpassed or inconceivable...

ture, form, &c कपा पदवीं प्रति

Ki. 1.9.

अगम्यां A woman not deservit be approached (for co-habitatio one of the low castes; भगा न स्थिय ग ंबम्ब चैव जातिभंशकशाणि वा &c. CON -गमन illicit intercourse -गर्भम %. practising illicit intercourse - गम-नीय a. relating to illicit intercourse; ॰नीय तु (पाप) व्रतेरोभिरपानुदेत Ms. ll. 170

अगरी निरित गरी त्रिपं यस्या प. व. गी. कीषु] I A kind of grass or plant (देव-बीचु I A kind of grass of panels and age) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to mountain or from a tree; roaming | be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विगहारिद्रन्यमात्र) [न गिरित, गृ-उ, न त 🏄

Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha भगव्यानि 🕡 Ved Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren

(취약) Rv. 6 47 20

अगस्ति [निध्यास्य अग अम्यति , अस्किच् पक्रस्वादि • Un 4 179, or अग विश्याचलं न्यायित स्तर्भनाति, स्त्य-क, or अग: कुम: तत्र 'मन्यान: सहन: इस्यगम्ह्य:] I '- itcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. 1.2 N of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent -3 N of 1 plant (यक्राक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandillora. [ The Sage Anstya is a very reputed personage in Handu mythology. In the Rigveda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the Sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial sessio . Part of the see . . fell into a jar and part into water. from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, ecalled Kumbhayon, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhaya, Ka lasayoni &c from the latter Vasishiha From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravarum, Aurva-Seya, and, as he was very small v. hen he was born, he is also called Manya He is represented to have humbled he Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to ri-ehigher and higher till the, wellnigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya (This lable is supposed by some to typify the piogress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India. the humbling of the mountain standing mesuph really for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Patabdhi, Samudia-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he Wished to help India and the gods in the'r wars with a class of demons called Kaley as who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapiada. She bore him two sons, Didhasya and Dridhasyu In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's prother who attempted to avenge him In the course of his wanderings Râma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primit ve Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 1 6th century B C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulas tya (the sage from whom the Rukshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Seven d 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his fam ly, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented a a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearte sunsurpas sed in the science of aichery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निर्जिनानि मया भद्रे बाधुन्म्नाद्मर्षिणः । अगस्येन दुगवर्श मुनिना दक्षिणेव डिक्स। Rám ; नगरन्या धारेना-माजा R 4 44, et also: अगस्यो विधान-माश्रामाश्रिम्यं नर्भाम स्थित: । वरुणन्यान्मजी योगी विध्यवानापिमर्डन: ॥ and R 6. 61, Mv 7. [4]

अगस्त्य: 1=अगम्नि See above -2 N. of Siva -COMP - इंट्रयः I. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhadias with the rise f this star the wa eis become clear. cf. R, 4 21 प्रसप्ताद द्याद्भ: कू म्लोनेमेंदी-जस. 2. the 7tn day of the dark half of Bhadra —गीना [अगुस्त्येन गीना विद्या नेट ] N of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhara'a Santipaivan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn — चतर [प. त] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ush is the Sarat seaso i and then everything on ear hassumes a lovely appearance— $\pi \hat{i} \hat{4}$  N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south.-वट: N. of a holy place on the

क्षांस्ति A female descendant of

Agastya.

lection of law. अग a. Ved. Not going. अवाध a. [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठाया घड्न न. व.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; | derer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

Hımâlaya.—संहता Agastya's col-

अगावसिक ात्सञ्चलन मू I 52, (fig ,found, sound, very deep. भाव । 1 3 R 6 21, so जान, 'रोड ; gree' भयं यत्य तातृदयाभिवंगना बस्यानवा गृणा un athomable, incomprehens inscrutacle — 5.— i a diep holcha m — i N of one of the 5 fi at the म्बाहाकार [cf. Gr agatha -COMP - नक [अर्य मल यत्र] a de pool or pondy deep lake

अगारे [अग न गच्छन ब्यच्छनि प्राज्ञेशि-अर अण्  $\operatorname{Tv}$  ] A house. जुन्युमि बाध्यका Ms 9 265, 'दगहेन an ince: diary 158, See आगार

अगिर (न: ै) [न रीर्यते दु खेन, मृबा न न Tv ] I Heaven -2 The sur fite?-3 A Rukshasa -Coup. --कम् a. (अभिर, स्वर्धः आको यामस्यानं । dwelling in the heaten las a go Rv 1. 135. 9: not to be stopped threatening shouts (?)

अनु त [नामिन तीर्थमण] Ved I De tute of cows or rays; poor Wickel (?) - IN. of Rahu Darkness

अगुण a I Destitute of attrib: (referring to God) -2 Having good qualities, worthless, and शोक M 3, Mk. 422 — म: [न न] fault, defect, demerit, vice ਜਜ਼ प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसंधे च गुणानुणान Ms उ गु'गुणात् knowing ment und ce राध निभन्नेद्रुप्रेन कि Bh 2 55। य नस्य वियमम्भवत Ki 6 21 vices -Col -बादिन व fault-flading centorio not appreciating merrits — तीत a a wor hless character

भगुरु a [न न] I Not heav -2 (In prosody) Sno.t-3 ロジ no teacher -4 One a fferent f. of teacner — र n (m also) [न द्वरारम I The fragrant aloe wood and tr Aquiluria Agallocha -2 which yields Bdeil um, And Aga locha - 3 The Sisatree ( ) -COMP -शिक्षपा [अगुन: मागे यन्यास्त्रः शिक्षपा मध्यमपत्रलो ] the ≿isu tree a sort of perfume

अपूड a Not hidden of conceale manifest, clear, 'तहाव Ku 5...-Comp — नव u having an uncc cealed smell (-4:) Asafœnda (: smell of which is not easily oc cealed).—भाव u I having an op or unreserved disposition 2. ha ing an obvious meaning or impo

अगृभीन a [न न] Vcd I Not seiz or overcome, unsubdued ेश्री ot unsubdued splendour -2 ] conceivable.

अरह: [न. व] A houseless wa

.10

गोबर a Imperceptible by the ses, not obviou, ee गांवर, ताबाम- तं ह्यांवर आमस्पृत्त Dk 169 bey nd power of words, in escribable 1 Anything beyond the cognice of the senses -2 Not being a 11 observed, or known; कथ हानामगांवरीय क्रियन 1: 2 without knowledge of, ता गना Pt 2 - 3 1 ma, अभावर वागिव कापरम Ki 7 11 गांता Ved Want of cows or sor praise.

िन स्वयःगापा Rv 2 47 गारुच । Ved Not disdaining,

1-0

मोह्य a Not to be concealed or

ered, buight म्नि विशेशनि अर्ध्व गण्छनि अग्र-नि, नलीपश्र 4 50, or fi अच 'to go '] I Fire ' चिता , 'शांक, ज्ञान', राज', &c -2 The lof fire -: cacrificial fire of 3e kinds (गाहेपत्य, आहवनीय and ह), पिना वे गाहेपत्या 5 शिमांनाश्चिरिक्षण । गरुगद्वनीयस्त साम्रिवेता गरीयसी॥ 2. 231 -1 The fire of the stoh, digestive faculty, gastric d-5 Bile (नामेक्टर्व हृदयोदधम्तादामाझ-म्भने तद्गन सार नेज पिन इन्याचक्षेत) -6 terization (अग्निकर्मन ) -7 Gold -8 number three. -9 N of vari plants (a) नित्रक Plumbago Zeyca, (b) किनित्रक, c) भक्तानक Semious A acardium, (d) निवक Citrus da -10 A mystical substitute the letter T In Dvandva COMP list member with names of derand with particular words अग्नि hanged to अग्ना, as विकेश, भरती, o अग्नी, पर्णन्यो, वहणी, वामी [cf L. 's. Agni is the god of Fire an s of the Latins and Ogni he Slavonians He is one of the st prominent deities of the Riga. He is an immortal, has taken his abode among mortals as if guest, he is the domestic prithe successful accomplisher protector of all ceremonies, s also the religious leader and ceptor of the gods, a swift mesger employed to announce to immortals the hymns and to vey to them the oblations of r worshippers, and to bring n down from the sky to the place acrifice. He is sometimes reded as the mouth and the tongue ough which both gods and men ticipate in the sacrifices. He is lord, protector and leader of ple, monarch of men, the lord he house, friendly to mankind, like a father, mother, brother He is represented as being proed by the attrition of two pieces uel which are regarded as husd and wife. Sometimes he is con-

sidered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by India between two clouds or stones created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained Ilis epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतभुज, शुचि, रोहि-ताश्व, सप्तजिव्ह, तोमग्बर, घृताब्र, चित्रभातु, उर्ध-शोचिस्, शोचिपकेश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदत, अयादष्ट &c In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky He is the head and summit of the sky. the centre of the earth Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions The worshippers of Agriprosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicate i for all kinds of boons, r ches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, peverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana] His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons-Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is boine in a chariot diawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car lle is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that anumal Agni was appointed by Brillia i as the sovere gn of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agnevi. The Mahabhar ita represents Agni as having exhausted his vigo it and become du'l by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recru ited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest, for the story see the word fined Comp -4 (आ) गार-र .-आ व्य .- भृह िमिकामीय अगार जाक न. ] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire, वर्तश्चतुर्योग्नेशंस्वाय्यगार R 5 25 — अस्त्रं filemissile, a rocket - siens a. fusik रीत्मा गरगी of the nature of fire, सामा-त्मिका स्त्री, " ह' पुमान् –शावानं consecrating the lite, प्रज्ञाहित, - अविय आगरा ला भन] a Biahmana who maintains the sacied life ( ग-॰ भाषानं -- आहित: िर्भाषरमहिता यन, वा प्रश्नुपार P II 2 37 | one who maintains the sacred fire. Sec आदिनांश — इब् m. (अशाप.) [ भाग उत् म अर्थात् ] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.) —हंगन: [अभिरिध्यत भनेन| N of a Mantra (न्य) kindling the fire - 3 पान: [ अशिना दिव्यानलेन कृत: उत्पात: ] a hery portent, meteor, comet &c In Bri. S 33. it is said to be of five kinds: 146 मुक्त श्रमफलाना पतता रूपाणि यान ता युर्कता । विष्योलकाञानिविद्यतारा इति पाता विनाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेण कल तैद्रत विषयाशिभागः पत्रे । विद्युद्ध-हामि: पडिमस्तद्ताग विपानयति ॥ Different finits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c - उद्भण, - उद्भार: I. producing fire by the friction of two aranis, 2 taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from i's cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice - उपम्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अधिकपरधायत उनेन).-एच: [अभिभागति] an incendiary - कण:,-स्तोक: a spork.—कर्मन् ॥ [शक्षीकर्मसन्ते.] I. cauterization. 2. action of fire-3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); 50 ° कार्य offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्निताशिकार्य: K. 16 °र्यार्थदम्ब 39, Ms 3 69, Y. I 25.— किया a part (or appearance) of fire; to varieties are mentioned (घृष्णानिक्षमा न्वलिमी उना-लिनी विस्कुर्तिगिनी। सुश्रो: सुरूपा कपिला इन्सकत्मनह अपि ॥ यादाना दश्ताणांना कला वर्भप्रदा अगः). –कारिका [अधि करोति आ रते करणे कर्नृत्वापना-रात कर्तरि ण्वुल ] I the means of consecrating the sacred file, the rik called अभात्र which begins with अपि

दन प्रो दंधे 2 = अधिकार्य – वार्ष [अग्ने डही-पन काप्त शाकि व ] Agallochum (अगुरु) -कुक्तट: [अभे: कुकट इव रक्तनर्ण स्फुलिंगत्वात ] a fireb and, lighted wip of straw कुर [असगधानार्थ कुड] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. कुभार., -तनय:, - सुन. 1 N of Karttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्तिक्य 2 a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs - कन् [ अमे: केतु-144 ] I smoke, 2 N. of two Rakshasas on the side of Ravana and killed by Râma --काण., --दिक् the south-cast corner ruled over hy Agmi' इंद्रो मन्दि, धिन्धतिनैर्मनो वरुणा अभ्य । कुबर ईश: पतय: पूर्वा रीना दिशा कमात्॥ — क्रिया [अधिनानिर्नर्तिताक्रिया झाक.न ] I obsequies funeral ceremonies 2 branding; नेष्णांभिक्षियसु च Y.3 284 —काहा [नुत ] fire-works, illuminations - गर्भ a [ अधिर्गर्भे याय ] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior, भा शमीमिय S 4.3 ( भैं: ) [ अशिरित जारकी गर्भी यस्य ] I. N. of the plant Agnijara 2 the sun stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun , ct S 2 7 3 the sacrificial , stick arm which, when churn-ed, gives out fire (-भी)। N of the Same plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the Sami plant is told in hap. 35 of अनुज्ञामन-पन in Mb.). 2. N of the earth (अभे: सकाआत गर्मी यस्या सा; when the Ganges threw the sea en of Siva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c was irradiated by its lustre, became gol | and the earth was thence called वसुमती ) 3 N. of the plant महाज्योतिगमती हता (अग्निरिव गर्गी मध्यभागी यरया; सा ) .- ग्रथ: [अग्निप्रतिपादको श्रेष: शाक. त] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c - वृत्त [अन्युद्दीपन घृत शाक त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power -चित m [ अप्ति नितवार ; चि-भूतार्थे क्रिप P III 2 91 one who has kept the sacred fire; यानभि: सार्धमनश्चिमशिवत् R 8 25.-चय:, चयगं,-नित्या arranging or keeping the sacred fire ( अग्रयाधान ); चित्या-भिनित्ये च P. III I- 132 2 (-य:-यन:) • the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire.- चित्वत [अग्निचयन अरत्य-रिमन मतुष मग्य व: तातत्वात पदन्व Tv ] having अशिवयन or अशिनित -- जान a. produced by or from fire, born from fire. ( म:,-जात: ) I N of the plant अभिजार (अभवे अग्नपुदीपनाय जायते भवनात प्रभवात ). 2 N of Kâittikeya

3. Vishnu (ज,-जान) gold, so ज-न्मन -जिवह a I having a flery tongue 2 having fire for the tongue, epithet of a god or of Vishnu in the boar incarnation (-व्हा) I a torgue or flame of fire. 2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni कगली भूमिनी केटा ले।हि-ता नील्लोहिना। सुचर्का पद्मगंगा च जिब्हा, सप्त विभावमी: ) 3 N. of a plant लगली (अ-प्रेर्जिव्हेव शिखा यस्या मा ), of another plant (जलपिप्पर्ला) or गजपिप्पर्ला ( विक्ला-गला). ज्वाका I the flame or glow of fire 2 [अग्नेज्वीलव शिखा यम्या मा] N of a plant with red blosson sichiefly used by ayers, Grisha Tomenicsa (May. धायफूल, वायटी) .- तप् a [अग्निनग तप्यते, तप्-क्षिप्] having the warmth of fire, practising austerit es by means of fire -नपम । [अनिनिध न यने] I practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires 2 glowing, shinising or burning like fire; (तपनानि तपा' अग्निग्व तपा:) hot as fire -तनस्व having the lu-tre or power of fice (अर्गेशियनेजी यम्य ) (-स n) the lustre of fire (-\varphi m) N of one of the 7 Rishis of the 11th Manyantara -त्रय the three fires, See under अप्रि. -द a- [ अर्झि दाहार्थ गृहादी टटानि . टा-क ] I giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3, 1 cendiary, अग्निदान भक्तदाक्षेत्र Ms. 9 278, अग्नि-दानी च ये शकाः Y 2 74, so दायक 'दाचित्-दम्थ a I burnt on the funeral pile, अग्निद्रग्वाश्च ये जीवा येऽध्य-टाधा: कुले मम Vâyu. 2 burnt with fire 3 burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?), (pl.) a class of Manes or Pitris, who when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire - उमनी अग्निर्दम्यतेऽनया, दम्-णिच् करणे न्युद् ] a narcotic plant, So anum Jacquini - 317 ि अग्नि विधानेन द्दानि on who peforms the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man, ग्रश्नाग्निदाता प्रेतस्य पिंड दद्यान्स एव हि —दीपन a [अप्ति दीपयित ] stimulating digestion, tomaci ic, tonic -दास a [तृत ] glowing, set on fire, blazing (-प्ता ) अग्निजटरानली दीप्त' सेवनात यस्या, सा ] N of a plant ज्योनिहमती लता, which is aid to sti nulate digestion -ः तिः f. active state of digestion — दूत a. [अग्निर्द्त इव यस्मिन यस्य त्रा] having Agni for a ressenger, said f the sacrifice or the deity invoked, यम ह यज्ञी गच्छत्यग्निनुती अरकृतः 10 14 13 - दूषिन a branded -- देव: [अग्निरेव देव:] Âgni; a wor hipper of Agni .-- देवा [अप्रिदेवी यस्या: ] the third lunar man ion, the Pl : ades (कृतिका) —धान [अग्निर्घीयतेऽस्मिन् ] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sa fire, the house of an अग्निहातुः पद अधिवान Rv 1, 165 3 — वर्णण m taining the sacred fire, त्रानिना 55 नवर= प्राययन — निर्धान [ अमेर्जिट स्यव दीएको निर्धामी सम्य ] N of plant अभिजार — नेत्र य [ असिनेता व having Agai for the leader or ( veyer of obl.tions, an epithet god in gereral - ५द । the w Ag 1.2 fire-place 4 N of a pl -परिक्रि-ार्डक-या care of the sacred worship of fire, offering colatif मृत्राधीऽग्निपीएकमा Ms 2 67.~ च्छा: the whole satisficial paratus, महा कामिनीक्झद vis 6 -chara enclosing the sacrit fire with a kind of steer -[नृत्] (ideal ny fir : - ण्यंत. [ मार्ग्न पर्वतः ] a volcan ) प्रन्धः अगन्यात्रानम्यानग्य पुन्छ इय ] tail or b rart of the sacrificial place, the tinction of !ire.-पुगण [ असिन पुगण ] one cf the 18 Purana, a=( ed to Vyasa It delives its n from its having been con munic originally by Agni to the sage sishta for the purpose of instru him in the two-feld knowle g Brahma Its stanzas are san be 14500. It: contents are va It has cortions on ritual and m wership, cos meandescription apters on the duties of Kings the art of war a chapter on laws chap er on Medicine and son e atises on Ructoric, Pr sody, Gr mar, Yo a. Brahman idy. &c. &c. यन bringing u the saciificial and consecrating it according to proper itual-प्रातिष्ठा consecutiv fire, especially the nuptial fir वेश - जन [म न.] entering the ! s lt-immelation of a widow or funeral pile of her husba d -दन viclation of the duti s ofcrificer (अभिहो सक्तम , 'परस्त्व भवि यमि Mb — प्रस्ताः [अप्ति प्राप् अभे: प्रम्तरी वा] a flin' a stone ducing fie –दाहु [अभेर्णाहारिय शिखन्त्रात ] l smoke 2 N of a of the first Manu, o. a so Privavrata and Kanya - ar the seed of Agm, (fi ), ( रुट्रतेज. ममुद्भृत हेमबीज विभावभी ) : of the letter र भ [अप्रिगिव भा-क ] I 'shining like fue', g 2. N of the constellation \$ म् ॥ ।अग्रभवित , ब्र-किय हम्वात water 2 gold -सू त [ अग्रभेनान क्तिप्] produce I fron fire 'fire-b an', N of Kartu' ey : 2 of a teacher काइगप who taught by Arni 3 Arth : -भूति a produced from fire (

मीशंशिरिव मृतिरिक्ष्यं गम्य ] °N sepil of the last Tirthankara (-ति) dahe lustre or might of fire भागस g(Ved [अग्निगंध भाजते; भाज-असुन] I ining like flie -माण [अभ्नेरुत्यापको Le शाक त ] the sun-st ne — मथ m n गिर्म मस्त्राति निष्पादयित मथ् — क्रिप्-नलीप ] Eine sacrificer who chuins the fuelkck 2 the Mantra used in this opiliation, or the अंग्लि itself -सथः, -धन, moducing fire by friction, or the santra used in this operation गं ज:) [स्त्रिमेध्यते अनेन मंध-करणे एअ कि of a tree गणिकारिका (Mat (मार ) Piemna Spinosa ्रीणें हि आशु बह्निस्त्पद्यते ) -माद्य slowss of digestion, loss of appetite, गंspepsia -मारुनि [ अप्रिश्च मरुच नयोe र्रो इंज्यू नती बृद्धि, इत चे ; द्विपदबृद्धी पृ पूर्व-ग्निय करवे. Tv.] N of the sage gastya -ामञ्च: N. of a king of the linga dynasty, son of Pushpalutia who must have flourished refore 150 B. C -the usually acceptsi date of l'atanjali-as the latter : entions भुष्यामत्र by name. - मुच a. . n ing Agniat the head. (- অ.) [अप्रि-ीर्मित्र यस्यो I a deity, god, (for the dids receive oblations through Tyni who is therefore said to be Lir mou h, अग्निसृत्वा वे न्वा: अग्निमृत्व अप देवताना &c or अग्निमृत अग्ने थेपा, for pis said to have been created bece all other gods ) 2. [अग्निमुख प-अभूपाग्यो यस्य ] one who maintains ै sacred file (अधिहोतृद्धिन). 3 a lâhmana in general (अग्निदीहकत्वात ातिस्त्री यम्य, for Brahmanas are ad to be वाग्वजा ) 4 N of two plants ीत्व Plumbago Zeylanica and मह्यतक mica!: us Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्प-दु.खटायक मृखमग्र यस्य, ताव्वर्यामस्पर्शेन देहें क्षनीत्पर्त्तम्नयोस्तथान्वम् ) हेहे क्षनात्पत्तेम्नयोस्तयात्वम्) 5 a lt of powder or चूर्ण presibed as a tonic by चक्रत. 6. 're-mouthed', sharp-biting, an thet of a bug Pt I. (की) [अग्निरिव 👣 यस्या., गोगाटि-डीष्) I. N. of a nt भक्नातक (Mar विका, भिलाबा) ो लागालिका ( विपन्नागला ) 2. N of the yatri Mantra (अशिरेव मुख मुख-कार्रियत यस्या: सा, Or अग्नेरिय मुख प्र-र्वतिसुख उन्पत्तिदार यस्या:, अग्निना सम प्र-,तिमुख्जातत्वात्। कदाचिद्पि नी विद्वान् गा-, मुन्के जपत्। गायत्रयाग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मादृत्याय जिपेत ॥ गोभिल). ३ a kitchen क्झाला अग्निरिव उत्तप्त मुख यस्या: सा ] उत. चित्र Ved made insane 'stapefied by lightning or fire. नन causing the sacrificial fire bl ze up.—रक्षण I consecrating b eserving the sacred (domestic) ; or आंग्रहीत्र 2. अिग्नि: ग्रह्यते अनेन अत्र a Mantra securing for Agni protion from evil spirits &c. 3 the se of an अग्निहोतृ —रजः,-रजस् m

[ऑग्निस्व रज्येत दीप्यते, रज्—असुन् नेलाप] I a scarlet insect by name इद्रगीप 2. (अभे 'रज') the might or power of Agn. 3 gold - very of (worshipping &c) Agni N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brahmana -गांश: a heap of file, burning p.le रहा-[अग्निरिव गहित रह क] N of the plant नासादेनी or मासरोहिणी (तर कुग्स्य विन्ह-तुल्यवर्णतया छन्पन्नत्वानभात्व तस्याः ) — रूप व of जिमिशिव रूप वर्णी यरयी fire-shaped, the nature of fire (-4) the nature of fire — तस् n the seed of Agni, (hence) gold — रोहिणी [अमिरिव रोहिन, रह-ाणिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit —लोक: the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meruin the Puranas it is said to be in the अनिरक्षि, while ın the Kâsı Khanda it is said to be to the south of इद्रप्री, एतस्या दक्षिण भागे येय पूर्वस्यते शुभा । इमामाधिष्मती पस्य नातिहात्रपुरी द्यभाम् ॥ —वयू Svâhâ, the daughter of Daksha and wite of Agni -वचस a [अमोर्वर्च इव वर्ची यग्य] glowing or bright like fire, (-n) the lustic of Agni (-m) N of a teacher of the Puranas—वर्ण a [अम्रिन नर्णा यस्य] of the co'our of fire, hot, fiery, grt पीत्वा द्विजी मोहादग्निवणी सुरा पिनेत् Ms. II 01, गोमूत्रमग्निवर्ण वा पिनेद्दफ्मेव वा 02. (-τί:) 1 N of a prince, son of Sudaisana. 2 of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-णा) a strong liquor — वर्षक a stimulating digestion, tonic (-ক:) I a tonic 2 regimen, diet (पथ्याहार) -बल्लम: [अमेर्बेक्रभ: सुखेन दाग्रत्वात] I the Sâla tree, Shorea Robusta 2. the resinous juice of it —वासस् a. [ अग्नि-ग्वि शुद्ध वासी यस्य] having a red (pure lil e Agni) garment (-n) a pure garment — वाह a. [अग्नि वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] I smoke 2 a goat .-वाहर्न a goat (छाम) — विद् m I. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोतिर q v.—विमोधनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire -विसर्प: pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation — विदर्श, -विद्वार: I, taking the sacrificial fire from अशीध to the सदीमडप 2 offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना वेला K 348 --वीर्य I. power or might of Agni 2 gold.—वेश. [अधेवश डव] N of an ancient medical authority; (चरक) -ज्ञरणं-ज्ञाला-लं a fire-sanctuary, ॰मार्ग-मांद्राय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacted fite; रक्षणाय स्थापितोई V. 3. —शर्मन् a [अग्निरिव शूणाति तीव्रकोपत्यात ; श्-मनिन्] very passionate. (-m.) N. of a sage — शिख a. अमेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहतु ॰ से सायके Râm (-मः) I a lamp 2 a tocket, ficir atrows 3 an arrow in general 4. safflower plant 5 saffion 6 जागलीपुरा (--वं) I saffron 2 gold (--खा) 1. a flame शरेगीमांश्रमापमे: Mb 2 N of two plants ागली (Mar. वाग गबका 01 काउलावी ) Glor105a Superbath of another plant (Mr also haden) Menispermum Cordifolium .- अअवा careful service or worship of fire. शेखर a fire-crested (-7:) N of the क्सुम, कुंकुम & जागला trees. (- ( ) gold. न्त्रांच a [अक्षेति शांच यस्य ] bright au fire, purifie | by fire K 252.-आ-a. [अभिन श्रीर्थंग्य] glowing like fire lighted by Agni -णत, प्रमा-नाम &c see -म्युन, प्रमाम &c -सम्भार I conse rvation of five 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of hie, burning on the funeral pile, व्याह अ माजन वाय दत्त्वा I)k 109, नास्य कारो समाप्तार Ms. 5 69, R 12 56 — 141. негч. 1 the wind 2 the wild pigeon (smo) kecoloured) 3 smoke and a [4 4] sprung or produced from fire (-1) 1 wild sillower 2. lymphoresult of digestion (10) 1 gold —समक्षक (जांग: माधाना, का त or adv Teeping fire for a witness in the presence of fire; union M 4.12, °मर्यादी नती ह धरण स्थला 11 .. ए 1 , R 11 48 - सार किसी भए परव प्रवात नलोत्तापनेपि साराशान्धनात् Tv.] स्माजन ध s rt of medical preparation for cycs: ( \* i ) power or essence fire.- सत्र a thread of fire z a sirche of sacificial grass (मीजीमगला) put upon a young Brahmana at the time of investiture.—म्तभ: 1. stopping the burning power of Agni 2 N. of a mantra used in this operation. 3 N. of a medicine so used. — स्तुत् m (अग्निष्ठुत) [आगि मत्यतेऽधा रहा आधारे किप्पत्व] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यजेन वाश्यमेश्वेन स्वर्णिता गोसदेन वा । अभिजिद्धिश्वजिद्धर्यां वा त्रिशृता-भ्रिष्टुतापि वा ॥ Ms 11 75 - गतुन (पृथ्न) m. [ऑिंग्रि: स्तुभ्यत्रत्, रतुमु=िक्तप परव ] । =अश्नि-ष्टोम 2 N of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्ताम: (<sup>9</sup>ष्टाम:) | अग्न: स्ताम: स्तुनिमाधने यत्र 📗 N of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्यानिष्टाम a Mantia or Kalpaswith reference to this sacrifice, भैं भवा मंत्र: भाः, भस्य व्याख्यान, करूप: भ. 🗠 IV. 💃 66. Vârt 3. N of the son of the sixth Manu 4 a species of the Soma plant, श्लामन् a part of the Sama Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्थ a. ( ह ) [ अम्री स्थातुमईतिः भग-क पत्वं ] placed in, over, or near the fire.

3

(-H) an tion frying-pan; in the अभूम sacrifice the 11th Yupa which of all the 21 is nearest, the iiic स्वातः ( written both as स्वात अपति•ेरनात ) (pl ) [ अप्तित i e श्राद्धीय-भिपातस्त्रपानतात् शृष्टु कात ग्रहण येना ते ] N of a class of Pitris or Manes who when living on earth, maintaine! The sacred or domestic fire, but who did not purform the Agnishoma and other -acrifices. They bre regarded as Manes of gods and Brahmanas and also as descehdrans of Manch, Ms 3 195 (मनु-गाम पारापामार,पारामकृत्वा स्वार्तकर्मानष्टाः हुत, न्यान Ved sacrificing to Agniharing Agni for a priest -हात्र [अशर्थ "শর'জ, রু ম, ঘ, ন ] I. an oblation to Agai (chiefly of milk, oil and sour grad 1) 2 maintenance of the sa credifficand offering oblation to its ानये होय होमाऽस्मिन् कर्मणाति अधिहात्रमिति tions li of the sacred fire itself, ापाननामक्षेत्राधूमकेकामु K 261 होता स्थान् रस्य Ms. 11. 36: "ब्रमुपायते 42: स्ता दाह-भा "बंग Ms 5. 167 6 4 Y I 29 The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the will himself, evening (अग्नये साप खडू-🛶 र्याय प्रातर्भे ह्यात् ) Agnihotra is if the kinds : नित्य of constant blition [यान नावभाग्रेहोंत्र जुहोति] and ाम occasional or optional ( उपसाद्ध-गरा। भाभभक्तभगिहात्र जहाति ) (-त्र ) त Fed I destined for, connected with. Agmhotr: 2 sacrificing to \gni, 'લ્વના (णा) a ladle used in sacuticial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ध-गा + b Tv.; See हिन ग्रेहणा, ेहत् offering the आग्रहामः 'आहुनि: invocation or oblation connected with अमिहोत्र. होतित त. [ अधिहोत्र-मत्वर्थे डिन ] I one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and mainta ns the saried fire. 2 one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

बाहायी [ साध-रह-हाष् ] l The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svaha-She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हन्य क्त्य च यन्तिचिद् द्विजानाम सम्झत। होगारप्रेम सहा देवि स्वाहेत्युक्त्या सम्भूदत ॥ अथ प्रभृति द्रार्थात सुकृता; सत्पंय स्थिताः। स्वर्भभिस्त्वया सार्थ सद्वा वत्स्यित शोभने ].

●अग्निक [अग्नियत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N of an insect, coccinella.

ाग्निस m [कांग्नि द्वाति मत्रविचिना स्थापयति, धार्नाक्षप् नि. आलोप: Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वर् Ved. a. [अग्नि: अस्त्यस्य भृतुप्, भरय व: P.Vlll. 2. 15] I. Hav-

ing fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrficial file: पिनुयह त निवर्भ विषयद्वस्थारिक्षमान Ms 3 122.-3 Having a good digestion

अप्तिसान ind. To the state of fire, used in comp with क् 'to buin' to consign to flames', आनुवर्गरमाप्रसा- क्ला भ 5: न नकार शरीरमाप्रसान R. 8 72, भू to be burnt

अभिम: अधिमादबाति यू-कर्दार्वः Tv ] [ ] N of a priest also called बन्हा who kindles the sacred five -2 (अधि बार-धियसमें समदोने चात्रवं कर्दार्धः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act See आशीर

अग्नीय त. [अग्ने: अदृग्नय प्यानाति उच्चा । oituated near, the fire, relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नाचाम m (मा) [आंश्रश्न ताम व उट इत् पत्त्व] Agmi and Soma, प्रमायन bringing out Agni and Soma, a ceremony in the ज्योतिग्रीम sacrifice, ('नी) the rik of vessel used in consecrating them.

अब्राक्तिय a [अधिनामी देवते याय हा Kelating or sacred to Agni and Soma, विवाप making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma, विवाय a victim sacred to them, पुरा- डाझ an oblation sacred to them & &c

भागत n Battle, confict, See अन्मन

अग्र a. [अग्रन नलेगा · Un 2. 28] I first, foremost, chief, bes, pro minent, principal, pre-eminent 4-द्विं chief queen; स्वातमा भवमाना M. I front (and hence, fresh) breeze, eart-न chief seat. seat of ho rour Mu ा. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above, surplus. supernumerar; projecting (अधिक) -ग्रा(a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. 57, मध्य), (t g ) sharpness, keen ess, धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूं अग्र राजन्य उच्यने Ms. 11 84, द्रवां अध मूल मध्य &c ; ना-सिवा tip of the nose, साव &c., समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्नाग्रेडभवर 🔣 346 stood on the tim of the tongue. अ-मुड्य विद्या रसनाग्र-तेकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, suiface, के असे, पर्वत्र &c-2 front, van. अबे क put in the front or at the head, नामग्र कृत्वा Pt 4 See अमे -3 The best of any kind, स्पद्रनाग्रण with the best of chariots. प्रासादाग्रै: Râm.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); अग्राटग्र शहानि Tandya -5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलवन) मनुभेकाग्रमामीन Ms. I. I, See भूमि also.-6 Beginning, See अधे 7 A multitude, assemblage -80 verplus, excess, surplus; साग्र मीसहस्रं Râm 1000 women and more, so सामकांडी च रक्षसी,-9 A weight=पल q v --Io A measure of food given as alms (ब्रान्हणभीजन occurring in अग्रहार).--II मृतदानाना (ग्रहणात्तिलदानाना Tv.)

(Astr ) Amplitude of the sun o अगक्त also; In compounds as fr member meaning 'the forepa' front' 'tip' &c' ) e 5, 'बाद'-बरण forepart of the foot, toe so है। वर पाणि: &c , सरह the to most lotus Ku. I. 16, "कार्य. for vait of the body, so 'नर्ख 'नर्सन tip of the nail, nose &c .-. alv fiont, before, shead -COMP -- के [अयु तका ] the fical point -- भारत ৰিবী sharp of pointed rision ১৫ look (अयरनीकर) अग्राष्ट्रणा वीक्षमः। निर्गम् आनस्मप्रवीत् Rani — 45having precedence in cating -1 (णीं) कः .क. vanguard ई.स.क नरानप्र ग्रीरपु ये बध्न Ms 7 193. अग्राप् रन्द्यावी राजसारों वभान: Ram —अय (ऑक्टरेट अयन ज्ञान धव माहुउ) 💩 🚮 Buddhistic tenet । उन्धान वसमायका वीर्यटा प्रवाद' ग्यात-हेमचढ', --अबीर [अब्र अवलेहिन आस्वादिन यस्य] food at Sraddha ceremony, the chief pa of which has been tasted - 347 flist supply —उपहर्गाय । जिले उन्हे कमीण अनीरर | I that which is f offered or supplied 2 [अग्र उपहिनद इ-सपदान अनीयर | श्राद्वादर्शम्यक न्यतन्य सह तानीहेरम' बारत्तेनाति Tv -का 1=+ प्र q v 2 t e focal point - as, to line of hair 'कोषु रेणु: अपहरति K. —ग: [अग्रे गन्छनीत, गम्-ड] a leade guide, taking the lead; march. foremost — गण्य a [अमे गण्यते इने ] fo most, to be ranked first--गामन [अधे ग=छाति] a leader, प्रशेष्ठग्रमामिति VIII. 3 92 — ज a निर्मेष्ठ जायने जन- व first born or produced, अपनेदेशास्त्री R. 10 78 (-न) I The first bor an elder brother मुमानि ममाग्रजन्दम M. इ. अम्ब्यंत्र मन्युर्भग्नाग्रमे भ R 14 73 a Biâhmana (-मा) an elder siste so नान, नानक नगति — जंघा the to part of the calf .- जन्मन m [अध : यस्य म: ] I. the first-born, an ele brother, जनकाग्रजन्मनी: शासनमातिक Dk 2 2. a Brahmana (वर्णेषु मध्ये वा जातत्वात, or अग्रात प्रधानगाति मृत्वात जातन्दर ब्रान्हणोस्य मुख्भानीत्, तम्मात् विवत् म्नोना मृत्य . अश्विरेवनाना बाम्हणा सनुपाणा, नगन बाम्हणा मुखेन बार्य कराति मुखतो हि सृष्ट: Ta dya), अनिवयसमग्रनन्मान K 12, अवार ॰न्मा Dk 13 3 N. of Brahmâ, he was the first to be born in the waters - जिन्हा the tip of the tongu -ज्या (Astr) the sign of the ampl tude — दानिन् [अधे दान अस्य अग्रहान-इर् a (degraded) Brúhmana who take presents offered in honour of th dead (प्रेतोहेशेन यहान दीयते तत्प्रश्रीकारी लोभी विप्रश्च श्रुद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान्

व सः ॥ —दानीय: [अग्रे दानमहीति छ]=अग्र-न —दृत:a harbinger; कृष्णाको शयद्त e. I 22, श्रुतिवा Dk\_ 20, महीपनी नौ बाग्रदत्य: R. 6 12 — निरूपण predes hation, prophecy, determining forehand —नी: (णी:) अभे नीयते अमे। किए णत्व] I. a leader, for most, st, chiet, जीतिंगाहेनु K 195, अध्य-भामत्रमृतामुदीणा K 5 4 chief. 2. fire पर्णी निर्मे पर्ण यन्या: मां-डीप्] cowage, arpopogon Pruriens (अनलामन) भारतम् a अग्रे आही पतिन, पत-णिनी ippening beforehand, antecedent, नि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65 —पाइ. the Brewart of the foot; toes, नवाकिसल-पूर्वणाप्रपारेन M. 3. 12, शरे ता stand-g on tiptoe S 6—पाण: = 'इरत v — पुना the highest or first maik reverence or icspect, जामिह शत्वा गृहाणेदं विव प्रभो Rám — पय recedence in drinking — शीन a म्म ज्ञास्तात्र बीजभूत्पादक यस्य] growing by eans of the tip or end of branies, growing on the stock or im of another tree, such as 'क्ल' ' ा.) a viviparous plant -भाग [कर्म ] the first or best part [প্রান্তা । মুখন-भूष देव द्रव्य). 2. remnant, remain-ैं (जेपमाग), 3 fore-part, tip,point (Astr.) a degree of amplitu'e नागिन् a. [अग्रनागीऽम्यागिन, अमेन्यथे तान] Ist to take or claim (the remnant); क्तिथमाणस्य तस्य अनुरुपनेमा ये <sup>प</sup>र्गा भदामि , 5 claiming the first share of reminant &c - भून a I. having ecedence in eating 2 glutton-es, voracious (आदरिक)—मृ: [अग्रे गनि मृ-ातास्]= ज — भूमि: / I goal of किर्धान्त or object aimed at तताब-म ध्यवमायवृद्धः K। 17 55। त्वमग्रभूमि-प्रायसश्रया Si I 32 (भाष्यस्थान) 2 'e topmost part, pinnacle, विमान e. 69 —मांस [अग्र भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रतान माम] sh in the heart, the heart itself. अनात Ve 3. 2 morbid protuber-ce of the liver. —वर्ग [अग्र अयनात् नायणात् णत्व शक् तिहित्रान्सालोऽस्य अन् (१) v.] a kind of sacrificial cereiony. See आग्रयण —यान a शिशे यान ा. या-न्यूद्र] taking the lead, forewost (-4) an army that stops in out to defy the enemy — बानेन a ग्रा यान्यान या-णिनि tai ing the lead. ading the van, पुत्रस्य ते रणशिगस्यय repl S 7.24, R. 5. 62, 18 10, 5. 3. -योदिन [अग्रे स्थिन्या युध्यते] the princial hero, champion; राक्षमानां वधे नेवां ी भविष्यति Râm । so विरः कर्मस वाग-ा: —गन्नं opening, fore-nart; नामा। वि । । —शहिना [अन्न लाहित यस्या: मा] kind of pot herb (चिल्लीशाक).the first place or rank; पुत्र: Uon र प्रसंस्था R. 18. 30.-मंधाना se ef नने: प्राक्त सर्रायने ज्ञायते उनया कार्य,

register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणितर्गस्य प्रान्भितीयकर्मानुमारेण गुभाशुभस्चक सर्व लिख्यते सा यमपजिता . - संध्या early dawn, क्यीब्रुनामुपरि तृहिन रजयत्यग्रसध्या S. 4 V. I -संग्=यागिन taking the lead, R 9. 23: आयोधानाग्रमग्ना त्विय वीर याने 5 71 –साग [अग जीर्षमात्र सारी यस्या: सा] I. a s rout which has tips without iruits 2 a short method of counting immense numbers — हर त [अग्रे हियते शयने इसी, इ-अच् ] I. that which must be given first 2=अग्रहारिन् -ह्रस्त: (- कर:, - पाणि:) the forepart of the hand or arm, अग्रहम्तेन गृहीत्वा प्रताद्येका Ratn. 31 forepart of the trunk (of an elephant), often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively, ीनलस्ते ऋतः Mk 3 आतसा-धासन वेण्ने मे श्म्तः Ratn I, कुसुमित इव त रेन प्रांतभात M I, प्रसारित रेने M 4, हेरनान्प्रभ्रष्ट पृष्टपभाजन S 4 slippe <sup>1</sup> from the fin eis also the right 'land, अथ 'न्रत मुक्किन्त्रतागृकी Ku 5 6? (अग्र-आना हम्तक्ष Malli ), Ki 5 29 —हायन: (ण·) [अध: क्षेप्ट: हायनी ब्रीहि: अन, णत्व] the beginning of the years N of the month मार्गेजीर्ष, (मास ना मार्गशीषाद Bg. IO 35), 'डाप्ट नवझस्यष्टिर्यागमेत'—हार: a giant of land given by kings (to Bialimanas) for sustenance (अग्र पाम्हलभोजन, तर्थ हियते राजयनात पृथक क्रियते ने देशित्य -नालक्ट, दोबॉल्पहराम्याद्भद्रत्य बाम्ह-णांनेजीन म्थाप्य बा याति, गुरुकुलादावृत्तबॅम्हचारिण देय क्षत्रादि, ग्रामगेदश्च Tv.), वास्मिश्चिदग्रहारे Dk 8,9.

अग्रत adv [ अग्रे अग्राद्धा, अग्र-तामिल् ] (with gen.) I Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in front of, at the head of, forward, व वणस्याप्रता गर्हेक्त् H I 29, गर्ह्छाप्रता lead the way; 'नो विकास्य seeing before him —2 In the presence of, भवनास्य प्रता Mu 5, वनुस्तामग्रत प्रव रक्षिणी R 3 39 in the very presence of —3 First, पुरव जातमग्रतः Rv 10 90 7, अग्रतः कृ to give precedence to, consider most important, to put in front or at the head of —Comp.—सर a. [अग्रतः साति सु. ट] going in front, taking the lead (—7:) a leader.

अधिम a [अभे मव: अमरिमच P. IV. 3. 23 Vart.] I Flist (in order, rank &c) foremost, best, excellent, preferable, superior; वीराणामितिम मुन्य युद्धे पाथिते: सह Mb -2 prior, preceding —3 Elder, eldest.—4 Furthest, advanced, first riper —5 Further —म An elder brother.—म A kind of fruit, Annona Reticulata.

अहिष a [भंग भव:, अथ-च] Foremost, best &c —च An elder brother.—चं The first fruits, the best part

अग्रीय a. [अग्रे भव:; अग्र-छ] For€most, best &c.

अब्रे adv I In front of before, (in actime or epace) अधे वानि स्थरय रेणुपद्नी घना. V I 4, R 2 20, V. 2 7, Bh. (pe 3 36 -2 In the presence of, before: jun-ममाग्र स्तृवित H 1 — 3 Attne bead, श्रामित 🕠 ahead, नगांत्र तिण्त वारंग पतः Ram -41 Further on subsequently, in the not sequel, एवमब्रे तक्ष्यत, गाम्बेप्रीय द्रष्ट्रय &c. -5 In the beginning, at first, first, प्रनापांत्रे ततः रुटः पगगरतः नतर K 4 30 msi अतमेपेरमञ्ज्ञ आसीत B, A, Up, Msimin, 2 169 -6 First, in preference to new. others, सवर्णार्व द्विभाताना प्रशन्ता दारवर्माण् new 3. 12, अतिथिभयाँऽग्र एमेतान् भी जयत 3 w be III4 COMP. To a leader. TI. go inot ing in front or before —िदिविषु:-षु 'S 1. a man (of one of the first three recastes) who marries a wife mai-lied ied before (पुनर्वाचनाहकार्ग) (-षु) / a of a married woman whose el lest sister ntly is still unmarried (जिष्ठामा थयनूहाया राय, कन्यायामुद्यतेऽनुजा । सा नाभृदिनिपृद्यया पूर्वी न ) I दिशिषु स्मृता), प्यति the husband of \_\_2 such a wom in.—पा: विश्व शिक्ता पाति, ick-अलुको first to protect,—प् [अग्र पूर्णते, स्त्रु,-प्रकिप purilying in one's presences मिनbaving proceedence in drinking - स्मा: वन-ण निगयाम समेहन प्रतिनामतः, अल्बे स्मा: णत्व P VIII 4 4] the border of है हो। skut of a forest.—सम a [अगमज़ tory णागवासम्बिह्द सलक्षा 🗗 🚻 2 🌃 going in front taking the leans a sonleader: foremest, hist, निरवनपान )e1-अग्रेसरीकृतास्मि K 160, मरण 'रा भवामित Pt I. Mal. 9 first to die, मानमहतामग्री सर: केसरी Bh. 2, 29 — सारेक: अंग्रेसने not अग्रानी प्रमृत. है ] । त sorvant (what is 5; precedes his master) 2 a le ider 5. 5;

भश्रच त [अंथ जाना, तात्र-यत] । Formost, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, pre-emitted in the first, तर्गमप्रच मध्यत्र महाक्रती । स्ति अ 46, 'मार्डमा 10 66, उपेसुव स्वामार्क मृतिमयर्चा 6 73, 8. 28, 14 19, 18 39 'ठा० रिव 7 78, Ms. 5 166, 12 30, Value, 5. 14 also with loc., अग्रचाः सर्वेषु वेद्या Ms. 3. 184—प्रचः An elder brother. (ved.—प्रच The roof of a house.

llife-

अपना a Ved. Having nothing occeptable.

अभ्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural; town-made-2 Not tame, wild. jous in

अवाह्य a Not acceptable, that rial which ought not to be taken oug accepted as a citt, present &c ; हां शिवानिमान्य प्रताप कर जार, not to expect to be perceived idmitted or trusted; exnot to be consilered or taken into account. हा N of the clay or मृतिका कि which ought not to be taken for many purposes of purification.

] 1 ng 1 cas

J) To

long: Sin. अब व िअन-कना 1 I Bad. fub evil, wicked केवार्रिक्यामा अर्थिम जिलान एड 3 া6 ~ঘ भव मार्ग सन्ते । Sin अंशम व्यवतं ह या पचायान्म इत्यान Ms. 3. 118. 🕽 🕉 13 ाजी-विध्यमित्रका पटीयनी 1.18, 26 'an &c , misdeed, Min Crine, श्रेयन ्द्धि ः निस्व मवानि देस S1. 1 37 S1713 and iefs also. -2 An ev l, mishap, isfortune, accident, injury, harms वयुध्वधानि विमुशनि वियः 🖾 6.45 not think of coing harm or evil, कियादवाना मन्दा कियात ३ ६2 II 80, ाजाना तमशाब R 15 51, 19. 52, See अनव. -3 Impurity (अंडोच), गुरुष्याद्वं डयह Ms 5. 63., न गज्ञा-विद्रोगोस्ति 93. न वर्बयद्घाहानि 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; बाहुमनधम्पृष्ट R 10 19 not subject

o grief. 5 Passion - 4: N of a brother of Baka and Putana nmander-in-chicfof Kamsa € cent by Kamsa to Gokula to Krishna and Balaruma he ed the form of a hage is 4 yojanas long, and ar himself on the way of thereis, keeping his horrid stopen The cowherds mistifor a mountion cavern and ed it, cows an all But Krisaw it, and having entered the th so stretche i himself that he to pieces and rescued his mons.] - The goddess sin; (pl.) the constellation ually called Maghà COMP.— Agr: See अब ab .ve. — भढ़ ( अहन् ) day of impurity ( अज्ञानीतन ).— स्य a leading a wicked life - कन Sinful, wicked, evildoer.—म् := ज्ञान —नाज्ञ, -नाज्ञन त्. [अस्र नाजसित] xpiatory, destroying sin (such as ifts, muttering holv prayers &c,). · -ব: ) destroyer of the demon अव . of Kishn । — भोजिन । [अच पाप-ह्य भुक्ते ] a sinful e ter (one who loks and eats for his own sake and ot for gods. Manes, guests &c ) -for a, [अन मृत्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नार्शनन कर्मा-इत्त्रात् भवते अनेन मृष्-ल्युन ] expiatory, moving or destroying sin, usually oplied to a prayer repeated by Bramanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. ) सर्वेनमामपध्वासि जप्य त्रिप्ववसर्पण k.; यथाश्चमेव: ऋतुगद सर्वपापापनीदन: रबमर्बण सक्त सर्वपापप्र गाशने ॥. The most finous crimes, such as illicit interurse with a preceptor's wife, one's in mother, sister, daughter-in-law :, are said to be expiated by ie- Liquor ( मद्य ).

तम ] destroy rg sin, an epithet of , न्वनानवेदाहिन S. 1 stam en with ins gods ( यने। मृत्युग्यमाः निर्मन ' ) - मह a. अब गीदिति स्वेकनोक्षमतया यग्नात्, सद्दार मा-दान किय ] I 'makings'n, परका and fly', N cfa Mantia wnich destroys sin fearfuil howling " 2 1 sin ध्यमने राहिति न तत्र्शतकाराय घटत रहेर ] ७७७ tho only weeps in times of cala- 1 789: Ks 13 152 branded head mity, but does not try to get over ! To walk stalk, go them — तिय: [ अन व्यनननाशिता पार्य ] a serpent fearfully venomous (1) — भूमी [अप्राप्तान-१, विस्तानि अस्ति । indication or reporting orsin व ्रिक् अनिष्ठ असनि इन्ह्योन । अस्य अस्य के कर्म विकास man, such as a thief. 3 wicked; sin-destroying !) -शांबर् । rep iting or telling one's sin or guilt — हा : a noted robber; rumour o guile (?).

अवल a. [अर्थ लानि नाशर्यान तानक]

Destroying sin अवायाँ Den P To sin to be malicic, si threaten with ruin अन्याम a Malicious, wicked, sin-

ful, haimful, injurious -अयानि a [अयब्यमन मुर्छात पूर्णिन ] suffering from cvil or calamity ( व्यमन-युक्त ) , not anoi.:ting ( ?).

अधमें a Not hot, cola, "अनुः, "आमन् the moon whose rays are cold

अवार a Not terrine or femiul.-र: [नाम्ति घोगं यस्मत] I N ot S vajo: of one of his forms, (ईब्रामार्ग रनामानी बानु- । देवातनः प्रमा मधी जानद्वि दोक्त करही दर्वन कर्माण).-2 A worshipper of Siva and . Durgâ -सा [अबार जित्र, उपास्य केन अस्याका अगार अन् ] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdra sacred to S.va (भाद्रमाम्यामिने पश्चे द्यवीराख्या चनुर्वजीः । तस्याना-रोवित: स्थाणुनियेच्छित्रपुर श्रुव) \_-COMP -धोररूप: N of Siva — नथ:, मार्. a follower of Siva - अमारा a terrific oath or ordeal. अधार व [नाम्ति चोर्ना यस्य यत्र वा] I Hard-sounding, See below .-- 2 Devoid of cow-herds,-4: the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visaiga are pro-nounced (one of the 11 kin is of बाह्यप्रवस्त, See P VIII 2 1.); of the consonants so pronounced (ख्या नमा: खय: 🕂 क रपी विमर्ग, दार एव च । एते धानावु प्रदाना अयोषाश्च विवृण्वते)

अधोस ind. A vocative pa ticle, another form for अभवन (Ved).

अहन्य a. Not to be killed —हन्य-[न हति सृष्टिकर्नृत्वात् न हन्-युक् निपान: Tv.] a Brahmâ (अञ्न्य: प्रजापति: Un. 4 III.) -2 A bull - इन्या [ न हन्यने भीहत्याया: निषिद्धत्वात ] A cow.

अप्रेय a. Not fit to be smelt.—यं

peating this मृक्त thrice in water: अक् I A To move in a curve.-It पित्राण्यवमर्पणाति जनगण K 179, 35 L (अकटनिने, अवस्ति) I To mark, —मार्थ [अञ्चलक नजर्म मुक्ति । stampt हमपाराक्ताया पीटिशया K 12. na.. e नयनोदाँ द्वामः अनि स्तनाह्य ह V. 4 7 so R 3. 55:68-2 To enume 1at-, cou it-3 To bran is s'ain St. S native, नन्को वामगुणी सबेत्सगा ना बे दुक्तिनांकित. Bh 2 54 branged, can Su edicindermed, क्लेग बहबिता क

> रक [त्र कोरो को काल तता मृ∏ा Lap (n. alco). अशब्दा कर्ने शाना, Ka 7 5 parsed nom lap to lap -2 1 maik, बाह्य, जलकाराया पहले ननान R 7. 9, पार्पातामाना Ram रामक व्यास्ति प्रत Ku. 2 64 marks with the signs or traces &c भद्रभेद्राक १४ Me 86, a stati , stop tigma, brands इते. जिल्हीच्या : Ku I. 3 कवा बुनाती विद्याप. Ms 8 281 -3 A numerical figure, a number the number 9-4 A side, mank proximity, reach (connected with Tabove) समुत्मुकेबाकमुनि निहित्र, K 3 40, प्रद्रोपत्र मुहुत्क गर्ज, रत्नाव रिवृत् राग्यव St. 3. 36, तस्र जेनुक स्वमाणक त्यन्त्रा निहान हि . Bh. 2. 30, 1. I' 64, See-° आगत below -5 A.1 act . a crania for its nature &c See. D. 278.-6 A hook or curved 1. strument -7 A species of dramat composition one of the ten varia tics of कपक, See S. D 519.- 8 A ornament (র্মা) -0 A sham ngl mi itary show (বিষয়ুর).-10 A cc ff.cient-II A place.-12 A s. misdeed -13 A line, curved line cuive or bend generally, the ben in the a:m -I4 The body -- 15 mountain. [cf. L. uncus Gr ockus] --COMP — व्या [अर्थ नन्य अका: प्रत्यक्तारि निन्हानि यग्य Iv] water — अवनाः when an act, hinted by Lersons a the end of the preceding act brought in continuity with th latter, it is called अकावनार (desce. of an act), as the sixt act c Sakuntula or second of Malayik, gnim tra (अकाने सृतिन: पात्रेस्तत् प्रस्थाविका गनः। यश्रकोवनः-धेर्शेशवनाः इति समूति S D 311) The Dasaiùpa defines ; differently, अकाननात्त्वकान पानीकार्या बिभागतः। एभिः पसूत्रयेत्मच्य दृश्यमेके, पृत्र 🎥 1. 56 —आग्न.—ान a [दिन.] co. within the grasp or reach. fuzz: सत्त्वद्वति R. 2 38 क्रिय युनाव्यकग्नाम भाक्ता R 13 67 - करण ma. king branding &c -- 7x the science c numbers (anthmetical or algebr. ical) - व रणं-जा I. bearing or hav ing maiks, such as those on th

ody of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of iolding the person, figure —परिवर्तः म. न ] I. turning on the other ide 2. rolling or dallying in the ap or on the person अभि क्णेजाह-शनवाशेना न: प्रिया न:कपमेवर्ननाम्याfâl. 5 8. (an occasion for) embrace के फ्रोंड सर्वनी भावेन वर्तन हुत्या लिंगन इत्यर्थ agaddhara:) so व्यक्तिन मर्नु: की जन 1 3 —पाइवनं N. of a Vraia title fa chapter in the भविष्योत्तरप्राण) -पाहिः-की [पा-अकित. त. वा डीप्] [ he extremity or region of the lap ोड शत or भनेश); a seat in the lap, ince, an embrace; नावद्वाह विनर कृतप्यकपाली प्रतीद Mal. 8 2 2 [अक्त क्षेत्र पाल-इ. तृ. त.] a nurse 3 (- रि) variety of plant, Piring or Med -'igo Esculentai [वंदिकाण्यमादृज्य] - । श: अक, पारा इव वर्यनेनेत्र पाननहेतुर्यत्र v.] an operation in Arithmetic by thich a peculiar concatenation or hain of numbers is formed by aking the figures I, 2 &c. exchae places (म्थानातमेकातिचयाक्यात: सच्या-ि । नियते रयुके. । भक्तिमित्याकममामाभिक्तः निषु युक्तो मिनिभयुनि: स्यात See Lila 10), (न गुणान हरान कृतिने घन: पृष्टरतथापि यना । गर्वितगणकबहुना ग्यात् पाताऽवज्यसक्षपांजा मनन ),—पूरणं multiplication of numis or figures - id: forming the no hending the thighs into a Tve and squatting down, 2 braling with a mark that resembles headless trunk (अजिंग: पुरुगक्तागंकः).-्म [ अर्क मजने उप. म.] I seated in e lap or carried on the hip, as an fant 2. being within easy reach, awing near, soon to be obtained; वेशहतनने नेतांकभागा फलेंग Ki. 5 52 3. emature, early ripe forced fruit. ान (or आस्य) that part of an act, is herein the subject of all the acts ntimated, is called अंकमृत्व, which uggests the  $g_{eff}m$  as well as the u.l. e. g in Mal. I कानइकी and अवifam hint the parts to be played y भृरित्र and others and give the rangement of the plot in buef न म्यादक एकास्मित्रकाना सूचनाम्बिला । तदकमुख-बाहुबी नार्थक्षापक न तत ॥ S. D. 312) he Dasarup i defines it thus: अका-ात्रैंकाम्य जित्राक्रम्यार्थसूचनात् । 1 c. where a naracter at the end of an act cuts hort the story and introduces the reginning of another act, as in the cond of Mv - लोड्य: [अकेन लोड्यने भी a kind of tree (विनार) ginger == subtraction of numbers a the science of numbers, Arithnetic

अंतर्ग [अंक्-करणे भावे वा ल्युट्] I A ark, token; स्नेहाबनानि Mál. 946 varks of love -2 Act of marking. Means of marking, stamping,

अंकसं [ार्गास्मिन्नरित-अन्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस आप्रपीदक).

अकिन गा ॥ [अक: आलिंगनम्थानत्वेन उपयापित, अक्-इनि] A soit of drum of tabor अकेनालिंग्य वादनीयो भूद्रगादिवाद्यभेदः कीडाविशिष्टश्च) —नी [अकाना मन्द्रः , खलादिव इनि डीप्] I A number of marks of signs -2 A woman having marks (of branding &c).

कंकव त. [अङ्-ण्यत ] Fit to be bianded, maiked of counted —क्य [अङ्गे कोडे ग्यापिन्न बाबने असी, यत् or अङ्गे नातुः, अङ्गा A soit of drum or tabor (भावनालत्रयायामः नतुन्जागुलान । हरातन्याक्नृतिर्थे, स्यान्त्योंके महि बायते).

अंकित: [अच्-गती अति कृत्व, अने: को ना Un. 4. 61, अकति: अंनविती] I Wind -2 Fire.-3 Brahmâ.-4 A Brahmana who keeps the sacted fire. —िने:-ती f. Going, one who goes.

अपन् n. [अय्-असुन कृत्व] 1 A mark -2 The body

अंकृट: (ety. ?) A key.

পুদ্ধ Ved Water

sprout, shoot, blade; दमांकुरण चरणः क्षतः S. 2 10; oft in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c; मक्रवस्थादिक्षात् Bh 2 4 pointed jaws, त्रांबहस्य नमाकुतः इव K. 4 pointed nails: कुर्यक्षियाह्म द्वाति बाम दीपोकुतः Vb 4. 1; परमप्यत्रत्यालोकदीपाकुरस्थायाच्यक Bh. 3 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; बनेन करवादि कुळ्डाण S 7.19 sprout or child of some one अन्यवाहर Dk 6. -2 Water. 3- Blood -4 A hair -5 A tumour, swelling.

अनुरेत a. [शंक्रा अस्य भजाता:, तारका॰ इत्य] tlaving sprouts: °त मनसिनेत्र V I, I2 as if Love has put forth sprouts: °वर्भसिनेंद्र: Dk I25 with drops of perspiration bursting forth

अकुरक [अक्थने नृणाहिना सनीयने उसी, भच-मुरम् तन: क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अक्टर. [अम-ल्क्जण उदाच् Un 4. 107] A hook, a goad: Proverb: विकीत करिएण किन्कुर विवाद: Why higgle about a trifting thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant), पंग्विदेश कुशादाया रिपुनायाकुर्य करि R. 15 97; (fig) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director, स्थलति न यदा सोहान्मार्य तदा गुरु कुशाः Mu. 3. 6, कुशे दिवासकुरे R. 16. 81; a restraint or, check; निरकुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered

[ C.]
an
मतांक्रकः
दुःग्नि भार्यः
स्थितः
द्राःग्नि भार्यः
स्थितः
द्राः| वाकुशाकः
। a mark
भारा a goad 1.. | form | संभी विकार

असुशित a, [इन न | Urged on blook, goaded.

अंकुशिन् [ अस्त्येयं इति ] Having hook, or goad, laying hold with a hook.

अञ्चल & Ved. Moving tortuous to escape.

अंक्रर: [ अन्त-स्तंत्ररादित्यात स्तरण ] sprout, See अकृत्त दशरणक्राकरमा Mv 6 45

अंकुष: [ अर्फ प्राच ] = अकृष त. ए अक्टेंट: -ठः -ठः [ अगत ठःहम ] क्षेत्र अर्थेट: , अक्ष ओट-च छ ] N. of a tra-(Max. पिस्ते). A]anguan Hexapet. -Comp — अरः a sort of poise pared from the Ankola plan अधिकत्ता (probably a corre of अफ्रालिका An embrace.

अब 10 P. (अधयति) । Te-2 To cling.-3 To check, hol

अंग I l'. (अगति, आगत, आ t go, walk.—10 P. I To u, i i round -2 Fo mark (ा अफ : जिल्हा) वर्ग (पिक) to stn up — अप उ-envelop, veil

ind. A vocative particle it. ing' well ' well, sir' indeed' 'tri 'assent' (as in आतिक), जन किञ्च शकी नात: K 221, प्रभूगप जनकानह मी यानवस्ते Mv. 3 5., लग आर्थः । द्विनद्देशे नामात्र । यत: Dk. 59; कुरु अग पच P. VIII. 1.33 Sk., अ धीष्व भक्त तथ द्रास्थाम P VIII. 2.0 Sk. । समनद्ध किमन भू तते: Si. 16, 34 2 12.; Ki. 10. 55, 13 05, used-wit form the sense of how much less or 'how much more', शास्त्रांत कार्या डिदहराजस्य छायामद्यवस्तितं विसंग जामीत Mv. 3.; तृणेन वार्थ भवताश्वराण किसंग वाग्हस्तवता गरेश Pt. I 71. Lexi cographers give the following so nses of अँग-धिंभ चलानगर्भ न संगमासूययी रतथा । हर्ष सबोधने चैव धगशब्द: प्रयुज्यते ॥

अंगं [अम् गत्याही बा॰ गण; according to Nir. अंग अगनात असनात वा ] I The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; श्रेषांगतिर्माणिशियो विश्वाद: Ku. I. 33. क्रिश्मयांगमद्भा Pt. 5. 32 without undergoing troubles; इति स्वभीपमान्यत्वा क्रामान्या गास्तदंगतां। Ka. II. 3 do

cial kind of materia, and blagpigment, such with P VI 1. 255 blac'

अगस्त a [ न जस्त P. III. 2 167; अगनिका [अजना स्वाध कर ] [ A श्री क्लिसिनेज्यूर्ज, क्रियासानत्ये वर्तने Sk.] Not cles of lizard, a small mouse ceasing constant, perpetual, वृंश्या- -2 N of the mate of the elephant प्रयतस्य R. 3 44 — स्राती. Ever, con-स्प्रतीक, stantly, perpetually, वृष्ट्व सुद्धन्त्रते अंतनी उत्तर्भाष्ट्र १ वर्ष । तथा । तथा प्रकार १ वर्ष । तथा । तथा

N. of a 11ve, ्तपा (अभिष्वात्ताना) मान सी कन्या अच्छादा नाप ानिम्नगा Harivamsa. (-इ) N of a late on the Himâlaya iich ( mentioned in Ká iambari ).—भद्धः of a a bear

. अच्छ-च्छा ind Ved To. towards in ITA= . (with acc.) It is a kind of separ-• able preposition or prefix to verbs দ্বিand verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking, अच्छ गत्यधेवदेषु P I. 4 69; °इ or गर to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्यः ॰नज्ञ-क्ष to go near, approach; ेवम् to invite

अच्छावाक. अच्छ निर्नेल अच्छ आभिमु. . स्थेन वा निर्मे इस्ति, वसू क्तीर सज्ज्ञाया वस्त्र N. निपातम्य चेति दीघे. Tv ] The invoker son or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who is employed at Sona sacrifices, (ul, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ Each of गागthe four principal priests, होतृ, अध्वधु, nt. मदान् and उड़ातृ has three a-sistants, (अ) the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore की सामग्र । N. of the Saman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also ৰীcalled उद्धशीय.

र्भअच्छावाकीय a [अच्छावाकगव्दोस्त्यत्र-छ ] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2, 59 —य [ बाइस्य कर्म भावी वा ] The नुन-cuty of an अच्छानाक, being one P not 7. I. I35. ∡y de-

BOSE THE START START THE MITS IP -317, ra, इत जान 102, -3. 13: othe your constitution and analysis of all of the transport of th nc-(rd) not

बनाति a. [न कि ये वै विकास o caste, broduced. race &c.-2 Eteo at produced. fa: f. Non-probe con

अंतरी अिन्यत चदनकुद्गमादि,कि. 101se), कर्नामन्त्रम होए | I A woma.ed. See the applicat

अनापक N. of a scale of medicinal preparation of ghee (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c ) (भनादुः शाद्भाद्भा ना )

अजानि a Ved. [न. न.] I Not of kin or related; यत्र जामय: कुणवज्ञजामि Rv 10 10. 10 (अज्ञीम कर्माण ब्रानूणां अजाभियोग्यानि मैथुनसबवानि कर्माणि करिन्यनि Nir )-2 Not parallel or correct.

'भागि a [अनिति; अन इ Un. 4 139] Going, moving, as पदाजि: Walking on foot —िन: f. [भावे-इर्] I Motion, going -2 Throwing &c.

अजित a. Invincible, unconquerable irresistible, भन पुण्य...मह: U. 5 27. -2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c), not restrained: curbed, controlled, ध्वात्मन् ; भ्हाद्रेय of uncontrolled soul or passion -7. I N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha -2 N of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—(pl) A class of deities in the first Manvantara -COMP.-अप्पादः having an invincible crown, N. of a King -- and N of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhac Ajita 'of unsubdued power', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजित श्विपति रजआदि आवरणेनः अज्-इनच्, अजेरज च Un. 2 48, बीमावबाब-नार्थ] I The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c, especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c ); अथाजिनाय(इधर: Ku. 5 30, 67; K.i. II. 15, ऐधेयानिनेन ब्राह्मण रीरवेण क्षात्रेयं आजिनेन वैद्यं Asval -2 A sort of leather bag or bellows. -COMP.--पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अतिनं चर्म इव सुक्षिष्ट पत्र पक्षी यम्या: सा, गौरा े ङाध् स्वार्थे कन्] 1 bat.—फ श [अजिन भन्नेव कर्ल यम्या: मा] र्ग of a plant (भन्नाकारकार) वृक्षः] —णेतिः अजिनग्य योनि: प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope —वासिर् a. [अजिन वस्ते, वस्-णिनि] clad in an catelope hide.—ia: [अजिन सः भाति] a furrier

अर्जिर a [अजू गती किरन् वीभावाभान: Un. I. 53 ] Quick, swill (क्रीब्र) —र; I A sort of mouse, hairy mole -2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing

of the north-east quarter -2 N of 8 losed space, arena, उटमानिस्मा , K. 39, Ki. I 16; so गा, गुहर &c -, The body.-3 Any object of sense The wind, air.-5 A trog.-I N. of a river.-2 N. of Durga,-N cf a snake priest.—Сомр.—жы राज. [क्मे॰] Ved. 'a quick emper epithet of death —शाबिस a शि जिर कार्तिक्थेन्य] glittering, having tre mulous or flashing light

> अनिर्माय a [अनिरं उत्करा० इट] Con nected with a acourt.

अनिवृह a [न त] I Straight -2 Up right, straight-forward, honest अनिह्मामशता शुद्धी जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms 4. II, 7 32, •गामिभि: Si. I. 63 stra ight and honest, 3. 57, 9 62.—gr I A frog.-2 A fish (probably: corruption of अनिवृह below).-Comp -म a [ बन स. ] going straigh on, त्रने।इशमानिहाम: Ms. 6. 31 (-गः an arrow.

अनिवृह: [न व.] A frog(which is sup posed to have been deprived of it: tongue by the curse of Agni whon frogs had offended)

अभीवत्व [अज्या इस्ट्लेपण्डेन क बद्धाण वास प्रीणानि ; वा-क ] Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [अज्ये गमनाय गर्न अस्य] I (On that has a hole to go into) serpent -2 N of a Brahmana ii the family of Hy sand father o ञ्चन:डे१फ

अर्जान a. [न त.] Not faded or w thered, not faint.—COMP -पुनर्वेण N of a two-fold rite to be per tormed by Kshatriyas (अभावनाधिकः णार्था वित्रि.)

अनीति f. Prosperity, freedon from decay

अजीण a. Undigested, undecom po ed.-णं-णि: f I Indigestion, अजीए भेषन वारि जीण वारि न न्यद्भ, अजीए भोहन विश्वं केरनीर्णभयाद् आनमोजनं परिर्वायत् H. 2. 57, Ms 4 121-2 Vigour energy, absence of decay

अजीव a. [न व ] Devoid of life lifeless, as jar or a dead person -व: [न त.] I Non-existence, death -2 (With Jamas) All that is no a living soul, i e. the whole of जर or manimate and unsentient sub stance (opp जीव).

अमीवन तः [न. व ] Devoid of live lihood.- Non existence, death.

अजीवनी f [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. II2 I Death, non-existence (used a curses.— t I A court-yard, an en- | an imprecation ); अजीवानिस्त क् ब्रेयात Sk may death seize the rogue ' mayest thou cease to live '

अजुर र्घ a [अजू-कुगचू न व्यादेश:] Ved Not subject to decay or oldage; istrong, very swift or speedy

अञ्चिष्ट: f. Non-enjoyment; feelling of dissatisfaction or disappointfment.

अजेय a. [न. त ] Not fit to be conquered भयं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve hs an antidote; पिंबत भृतमजेयास्य Sus.

अजीय a. [न त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

- अङ्जु (ङजु) का [अर्जयति यासा अर्ज्ङक, पृ. wकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtezan (used bonly in dramas).

ia अज्ञाता [Said to be fr. अन् ] N. of a plant भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Catafiphracta

4ु€ अज्ञुलं I A shield.—2 A live i-coal-

FH

ार्ध अज्ञ a [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न त ] I Not Pknowing, unaware of, unconscious, "levoid of knowledge or experience; . √श्रज्ञो भवति वे बाल: Ms. 2. Is र: जाजी ling ( ज्: ईश्वर: अज्: जीव:) the knowing and heaunknowing, supreme and ind-म vidual soul -2 Ignorant, unwise, ie lfoolish, silly, stupid (said of men fams well as animals); अज्ञ: सुखमाराध्य: awBh 2. 3, Pt 2. 3-3 Inanimate; not streamlowed with the power of underemstanding (अचेतन).

119 अज्ञका [स्वार्थे-कर्] An ignorant ner itin woman.

ugg ार्था, । अज्ञान a. Unknown, unexpected, ित्राunconscious, unawares 'सक Ms. 5. y भू21 eaten unconsciously or unaraiwares; कुन्जीकस्य whose family and म echaracter are unknown; पात सिक्रिके याहमाज R. 16. 72.-COMP.- केंद्र a. [ब.] he Ved. of secret designs.—वर्षा, वास: तके remaining incognito (said of the nar Pandavas), इसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञाhorतचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6.

·eg1 Jeo अज्ञानि: [न त] Not a kinsman. :ÀY]

अज्ञान a. [न. च.] Ignorant, unwise. ा —नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousnet ness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the ais Supreme Spirit and the material ar world as a reality According to ar the Vedantins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभाव: ), Nobut a distinct positive principle;

अवसं [अकोस्मिन्नरित-अच् ] Having marks; trappings (?) (वन्न आप्रपर्कित).

आकेन 111 11 [अक: आर्तिगनम्थानत्वेन याम्नि, अक्र-डिन] A soit of drum or ा अकेनालिंग्य गादनीयो मृदगादिवासभेदः willing ) —ना [अकाना सनुहः , पलादिः 77. col A number of marks or

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ<sub>न</sub> । ove.

अज्मन् f. [ अजित गच्छित स्वर्ग हानेन अनया, अज्-करणे मनिन् न वीभाव: ] A cow.-n. Career, passage; battle; house(?).

अजेयष्ट a Not the eldest or best. having no elder brothers; 'बृति not acting like the eldest brother, or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अञ्ज a [fr. अज् to go] Ved Agile, quick.—s: A field, plan [cf L ager; Gr agros. ]

अजिवन् a. Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अच् I U. (अंतु) (अंचति-ते, आनच-चे, अचितु, अच्यात or अच्यात , अक्त or अचित , I To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोज्जित्वा Bk. 9. 40.-2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतत्रा कथमें बसि Bk. 4 22; also in अवाच् tending downward, पाच, उदच्; विष्वगचति, सहाचति, तिरोंचित &c; तस्मिन्नद्य रसालशास्त्रिनि दशा दैवात कृशानंचित Bv I 48 having gone, being reduced to&c.; त्वं चेदंच-सि कोम 46 art greedy ; संकोषमंचात सर 17.-3 To worship, honour, reverence, भीमोय शिरसांचित Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace: See आचित below.-4 To request, ask or call for, desire.-5 To murmur, speak indistinctly — Caus. or 10.U to manifest, unfold; मुद्मंचय Git. 10. [ cf. Zend anku; Gr. ankulos, L. uncus] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—\*I to bend; दक्षिणं नान्वाच्यः जान्वाक with bent knees. –हप to draw or raise (water).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist .-वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—it to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समत्रन also; to go properly.

अधित pp. I (a) Curved, bent, °डात्थत Dk. 125 bent and raised, शिवद्विता हष्टि संचार्यती 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्कीकाचितचद्रशेषरधनुः Mv I. 5 | bent; "सन्यजानु: R. 18. 51, Bk. 2 31, 9 40, "लागूल: (कपि: ), स्काव: (इस: ) (b) Arched and handsome (as (yebrows); <sup>०</sup>अभिपक्ष्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair), म्बासितांचितमूर्धजा Mb.—2 Gone.—3

\_ CUL andso. [ 7 8 graced, adorne. तविक्रमेषु Ku I. 34 sportivery hand म some, 'तास्यां गतास्यां R. 2 18, लीगोच-तम्रलता Dk 124, 151; समधुर मधुर वितवि-क्रम: к. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess, Ki 15. 53-4 Sewn or woven, arranged, अधीचना सत्तरमृत्थिunconsci woman having mart गा स्वामा ( रहाना ) R 7. 10 halfstrung or woven ( गुफिन Malli. ).—COMP —पत्र [ ] a lotus with curved leaves. 一頁. a woman having aiched or handsome eyebrows

> अंचिति: [अंच् गती कर्ति अति ] I Wind. -2 Fire -3 one who goes.

अंबल.-ळ [अवति प्रात , अवु—अलच् ] Ⅰ The border or end (of a garment), skirt on hem (Mal. पदर), क्षीणांचल-मिव पीनम्तनजघनाया: Udbhata .- 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye), हगकेहैं: पश्यति क्वल मनाक ibid.; यदि चलांबले लोचने Mv 6.9.

• अंज् 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनिक or अंसो, आनज, अजिप्यति-अध्यति, अजित्वा-अक्त्या-अक्रवा, अजितु, अवतु, अक्त) I To anoint, smear with, bedaub.-2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नोजी राक्षसीर्मायाः Bk 9. 49-3 To go.-4 To shine, be beautiful -5 To honour, celebrate -6 To decorate.-Caus. I To smear with, नांजयती स्वक नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.-2 To speak or shine. -3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend any; L. unctum, ungo.]-With आधि to fit out, equip, furnish.—at I anoint, smear 2 to smooth, polish, prepare. 3 to honour, respect.-fi I to smear. 2 to conceal or hide oneself — प्रति I. to smear. 2 to adorn, decorate -4 I to smear; 2.to ht out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour, to adoin, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved in these senses) 5 to unite, to put together, compose.

अंजन: I A kind of lizard .- 2 N. of a tree or mountain.-3 N of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अज्यत अनेन , अज्-त्युद्] I Anointing, smearing with, casta-मंजन पूर्वीण्ड् पव कुर्वीत Ms 4. 152, mixing, unfolding, manifesting.-2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; ावलीवन दक्षिण-मंजनेन संभाव्य R 7 8. salve; अमृत U 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् भेचका इव दिंशी सेघ: समुतिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, 1. 34, (fig. also) अज्ञानांचम्य लाकस्य ज्ञानांजन-शलाक्या । चक्षुरुन्मीलित चेन तस्मै पाणिनचे नम: ॥ Sik 45, पट्टनरियवेकांजनजुषा Bh. 3. 84 ; cf. also दारद्य परमाजन ; (fig ) impurity, as in निरजन q. v. -3 Paint, a cosmetic continent. Honoured adorned, graced, gra- -4 Magic ointment - 5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used) as collyrium, lamp-black &c (मावीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (न-ना) (Rhet) A suggested meaning also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अनिधा or ल-क्षण denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by elations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (सयोग, त्रिप्रयेग्ग, माहचर्य, विराधित। &c.,) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context e. . g संगणनको हारः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey', so HF-लक्ष्मणी दाझरथी, रामाज्नी भागवनार्वन के क्षित , cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दम्य वाचकत्वं नियानत् । भयागार्थ-रवाच्यार्गत्रीकृत्व्यापृतिग्जन ॥ K. P 2, S D 23-6: See ब्याना also -COMP -- \* विका [अजनाद्धिका कृष्णत्वात ] a kind of lizard —अद्रि,-गिरि: (कर्म, ) [अजनीमव कुण गिए<sup>०</sup>] N of a mountain, See नी शींग - अभन n. eye-water.—केशी [ अजनिमव केशी य-स्या: 7 N. of a vegetable pertuine ( हड्डिलासिनीमक गन्द्रव्य यत्नवागानकशायानीव कुष्णन्व) (Mar नगरा),—गानका [प न ] a swelling of the eye-lid, stye .-श्राकाका a stick or pencil for the a) plication of collyrium.

अंजनक: A portion of the Vedas containing the word अजन — की N. of a medicinal plant

अंजना I N. of the female eleph int of the nor h.-2 N of the mother of Mâruti or Hanú nat. [ She was ] the daughter of a monkey named ; Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth acelestial nymph by nime Punjikasthali and was boin on earthowing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would concaive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire-fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Mainti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनातती [ अंजनं निवते अंख्या: अविकङ्गण्ण-वर्णस्वात् ] I N. of the female elephant

of the north-east quarter.-2 N of • 8. 101 -3 Datectly । नाज र 1.-4 Soon a tree कालाजनपुत्र: quickly instantly; सागदहर्यजना मञ्ज

अवानेका [अजना स्वार्थ कर ] I A special Miss 2. 244. — One cies of lizard, a small make — wone rightly or justly — 2 N of the mate of the elephant — UT

भवनी [अन्यते चहनकुष्टमहिन्दि, भवन्वमिन्द्रदृष्टिन्दि, भवन्वमिन्द्रदृष्टिन्दि ] I A woman decorreted with the application of p.g-ments, orntments, ---ndai &corretit for such application —2 [क्रियन्यूर ] N of two plants कर्नावस and कालामनपुष्ट

अज्ञाल [अग्र मार Un 4 2] I A cavity formed by folding and paring the open hands together, the horlow of the hands-hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to बराज on °िल after दि and वि in क comp, P. V 4 102), न वार्धनिकना भिवत Ms 4 63: स्टांग माविकानाल: Pt 1. 25, अरण्ययां नानिकालकाकिता Ku 5 15: । प्रक्षिण: पुष्पाणां हरिनरणयोग्निकिय Ve 1 I a cavity-ful of flowers, so नहस्यो । जर्बा इश Y. 3 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of wa'er, अवगामिलपूर्वन्य Ve. I 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear, अजिल्स्, वर क् or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation, बड कानगरिशविक्त क्रह्य श्विमी मुग्ब: प्रणामानिशः 🔰 3,7-2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation. कः शकेण कृत ने च्छेर विस्कारित भी रेन Bk 8 84, बद्धवामभवयाचना गंक: R 11 75. -3 A measure of corn-and, another measure=-na, or one-halt of a मानिका-COMP -कर्रन् n. tolding the hands, respectful salutation, স্তুত্ৰ-मर्थन गृण्हीयान ऋद्ध ना एकिकभेणा Chân 33. -arra I an earthen doll making tne अनले (?). 2 N of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लजाल).— भूद -द the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed pilms of the

अन्निक्ता [ अनिलिप्त कायन प्रकाशन , के-क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N∙of one of Aijuna's arrows.

अंजस् n. (-जः) [ अनिक गन्द्राते मिश्रयति | वा अनन, अज्ञुगती मिश्रेण च अनन् ] Speed, | velocity, strength, fitness, propriety, ointment, preparation । ? । —COMP.—य drinking Soma offering.—जनः tapid preparation of Soma.

अनस a. [ अन्-अनच् ] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright

अजसा ad . (instr. of अजस्) 1 Straight on.-2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साक्षाद् होति न पुनिवेद्यस्त्वां वयमजना Ku. 6 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्योह शत प्रकारनन्त्र । very न्यनसा R. 19 31, न हि सक्षित्र सामा- shrub मजना Subhāshita; सर्भगनना वर Ms.

8. 101-3 Directly । नजून ).-4 Soonquickly instantly; संग्रहत्यनमा मञ्ज साधन Ms 2. 244.—Comp.—अयन a going-traight on —कृत a. [तृ-अल्क] aione rightly or justly

Ur अन्नर्भाग a [अनत्न्व] Ved Straghton var! going straight on

बाँच a Ved [ अन हम ] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated, shiring brilliant.—मि: I A mirk made with san lal &c a Tilaka mark, गाउँचा कर्मा प्रदान प्रवा ( नित्यक) -2 A commander, sender &c नित्यक) -2 The sender &c नित्यक्त कर्मा / I An on the pigment -3 Colour, hue -3 The sential orgin ( ) — COMP - 174 J. having coloured thighs.

अधिक a Shippery, sm oth (?)

अंतिष्ट.-त्यु [अनितः स्प्रीवर्ग्ण, वि ः , अण्-इर स्टब्स् Un 4.2 | The sun

अक pp Smeared over bedaubed, anomied &c, mostly as latt r part of compounds, वृत, नर, बॉर्गजन, &c—नत Night.

बना [ ताँच, नान्धीत ] I A blessing, auspicions desire -2 A pounding machine व वाण्यत्र ).

সর্বালন [ সর্বালন্টাই, pernaps a Persian word ] A species of the nights e and its front.

अन I P (rarely A.) (शहरी, अप आहर्ष, अर्थन) To wander or roam about (with loc) roam over (so metimes with acc.) भी प्रदा भिक्षाना Sk go to be galms। तार में बी काश्रमान Bk 4 12 महानर Dk 38-d sid अरि एमनि निश्च अरायन to wander abou habitually as a religious meadicant

अह त. Wardering , इता :: Bk. 2 30 a night-roamer

अहन Wandering, roa ning, निहारे गांत्र &c

अटिन:- नी ति. ि यटिन नीनी, अद्-अनि व द्वाप | The notched ex remay of t bov, सुमनती नमयत्र की धनु: N. 1 96 निन्यमु: स्थलार्विश्वना की खैद बनुशं आहे द्वाप R II 14.

अहा [ अह्वा-गह् ] The habit o roaming about (as a religious men dicant), so अधा, अहाआ

अटर a. [नन] Firm, steady sould.

भटक-इष: (Ery doubtful) N of very useful medicinal plant, th shrub नानक Justicia A hatoda, o Adhatoda Vasika (Mar अड्डमा).

अतिकथा I An exaggerated tale. -2 Idle or meaningless talk - a a [ Fxaggerated, incredible (अश्रद्धेय) -2 Unfit to be told --3 Past namation or mention, read, lost -- 4 swerving from one's caste tradiions &c: lawless

अनिषंदक' [आंतिरिक्त कटो यस्य] N of a ree हाग्तकत्.

आतिवर्षनं a Afflicting very mich. excessive exertion.

आतिकाय a [अत्युन्कट कार्या यम्य] Of an extraordinary size, gigantic - मः N. of a Rakshasa, son of avana. who was killed by Lakshmana

आतिकृच्छ [प्रादि॰ म ] a Verv difficult - च्छं-च्छ । अतिकात क्रच्छ प्राजापत्य] Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms II 2134

अतिक्रनं Overdone.done too much, \*XCess: सर्वत्राानकृतं लोके व्यसनायोपकल्पने Râm

आतिकाने f I Overdoing 2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables

अनिकेशर: [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि याय] N of an aquatic plant कुटजक Trapa Bipinosa.

आतिकम I U, 4 P I (a) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross: यन्कथीयनुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अनिद्रामानक्रीनास्मि K 3:6led far away from my story, rambled, made a grea! digression: मप्त कक्षांतराण्यानिकस्य 92, ानमिषमात्रणातिदूरमानिकामाते I20, समी-पैट्यनिक मंनी M 1 going so near अनि-ऋम्य तौम्तान विशेषान Me. 57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond: सेनानिवजेदशमातकम्य Dk 4, 10: कथमातक्रांतमगम्त्य।श्रमपदं Mv 7 is it passed or left behind; तांस्मज्ञीनकाम ति S. 7 31 इदं कदलागृहमातकम्य सहयन Ratn. 3 beyond the plantainbower; तज्ञानिकम्य केलासमितः K 121, जंबुद्वीपमातिकस्य शिक्षिरो नाम पर्वत: Râm ; अतिक्रामत्ययं K 85 is going or departing .- 2 To excel, surpassi exceed (in number, strength &c ): इरावना-मातकार्मती भव M 4; अतिकार्मतामिवेरावनी प्रेक्षे M. I, बुद्धिनानिकामिन पंचनां Ms 8 151; कर्णासुनमध्यनिकान: Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसाप्यानकाता 78 surpassing. superfor to: शाक्तमनानेऋम्य=यथाशिक Sk -3 To transgress, violate, go beond, over sten, जनका ग्रजन्मनोः कासनमात-कम्य Dk 2. नार्त पुरुषो नियात लिखिता लिखामति- a thing of the past, the past, त

0 78; अये वात्सव्यादतिकामनि प्रसंग: Mal. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits, अानक्रम्य सदाचार K 160, 181 -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside leave; किंवा परिजनमतिकस्य भवान सार्देष्ट M. 4, प्रथितवशसा प्रविधान-ानकम्य M I to the exclusion of -5 To go or pass away, elapse, 10ll on (as time); सा निशा अतिचन्नाम Pt I; यथा यथा योवनमातिचक्राम K 50, शैशव 74: भवनामध्या क्रामित देवाचेनविधिवता 47 is passing awav (is being violated), आतंक्रात दशाहे Ms 5.76 also trans allow to pass, द्वित्राणि दिनान्य-ातऋम्य Dk 100 अत्यक्तामिमान्मासारत-द्वध पारिचितयन Râm , नाहारवेलानिक्रमणीया 266.-6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिगतिक-म्येव दम्यस Mv 3. 31 by seizing or falling upon, by main force, केनाप सत्त्वेन आनिऋम्य S. 6-7 To lose, स हि स्वास्यादातेकामेत ऋतुनौ प्रांतरावनात Ms 9 23--Caus To let pass, allow to go

भानिक्रमः I Act of overstepping, going beyond &c.-2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty, अहा अतिक्रमः Mal 7 (h) Transgression, violation; suare M 4 5 (c) Tiespass; disrespect, injury, opposition : बाह्य-ण त्यागा भवतामव भूतये Mv. 2 10 refraining from all trespass against Brâhmanas, दिशत्यपाय हि सतामातिक्रम: Ki 14. 9: कलान्यकुलतो योति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3. 63, एतास्मिन्नतिकम् परवतीय M 3; गुरुवनातिक्रमात K. 160 , शशिनो ज्येष्टानि-कम: 56, transgression (passing through ): मर्चणार्गायमाराहणातिक्रम: 81, वात्सरुयादानिकमापि Mv I violation ( of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4 25 -3 Lapse, passing away ( of time ); अनकमन्द्रसरातिकमेपि U 4, वेला म कृत्वा आगत. Pt I, डाचितवलानिक्रमे M. 2, मध्या॰ Râm -4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दूर ; स्वनातिर्दरतिक्रमा, स्वभावा दुरातकम: &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms II. 120 -6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (=अभिक्रम q v ) -7 Excess -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition

आंनक्रांन pp I Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c । सोतिकान अवणविषय Me 103 : सुदूरमांतक्रांत K. 35 departerl, gone ; मनोरथ दर्शना Mal. 10 beyoud the reach even of desire; विचार्गतकोत: Mu 5 4 past the stage thought; चक्षुविषयातंत्रतिषु पक्षिषु H 1 -- 2 Past, gone by; 'कर्पात K. 5. past. former; 169 Pt I 333, Pt 2, Bh. 3. 32; पाधिवमुणान Mu I former kings — A past thing, कामिई 61; पवमातकातमयादे त्विषि Ve. I, Ms. अ गवर्ना कथवाते M. 5; your ladyship penetrable

is speaking of the past; 'ते वेर्यमवर्ल-ढयताम् U 3, किं व्डपालभेन H I cf. 'let bygones be bygones' 'योगिन a. with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess, fault, offence; तना-तिक्रमणेन द:खयात नः Mv 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pet p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided, प्य में महृदवात्रय 5. 2, 3, 6, 7 । अर्रातक्रम-णीयस्य जन्ममृत्याग्वागम H 4.74

अतिकृद्ध u Very angry —द्ध: [प्रा. ㅋ ] N of a Mantra mentioned in. Tantras: अष्टाविजलाक्षरी य प्कितिशद्धापि वा। अतिकृतु म निज्यो निदित, सर्वक्रमस )

अनिकूर a Very cruel.—र: [प्रा. स.] I A malignant planet such as Saturin Mars &c. (कुरावका अतिकृत:)
-2 N of a Montra in Tantras (विश तक्षाको मत्रवयस्विं शत्थापि वा । अतिकृतः म विशेषा निदित: मर्वकर्मसु ).

आनक्षिप्त [ क्षिप्-क्त ] Thrown beyond,—मं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

आंतजदू a Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bed-stead भतिगम् I P. I To pass, elapse, pres awav (as time); दशाहेरातगते Râm.-2 To ovevcome, exceed, excel See आतंग -3 To pass over, pass by, neglect -4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

आतम a [ गम् ड ] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वकीक Mu 1 2, किमीवधपथातिगैरुपद्दती महाट्याधि-ਸ਼ਿ. Mu 5 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicini, बाणैर्देहातिणे: R 12 48 piercing through their bodies; वयो Ms 7 149; advanced in years, aged : संख्यातगा: सपद Bh 3 132 , वपु: प्रकर्षण जनातिगेन Ki 3 2.

अतिगढ: I N of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.-2 a large cheek or temple -3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंघ a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell - 1 Sulphur -2 N of various plants: चपक, मृततृण lemon-grass & मृद्र

अतिगंधालु N of the plant पुत्रदात्रा आतिगव  $\tilde{a}$  [ आनिकानो गा ] I Very foolish, quite stupid .- 2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन, गठहर a Very deep, im-

अतिगुण a I Having excellent or superior qualities -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [ गुणमातिकात: ]-णः Excellent me. its

अतिगुरु त•Very heavy ( such as mer ury &c ) - 7: A very respect-· able person, such as a father, mother &c (त्रय: प्ररूपस्य अतिगृग्वा भवाने पिना माता आनार्यश्च)

अतिगृहा [अतिकाता गृहा मध्यावकाञीन ] N. of the pant ging of

अतिग्रह् 9 P To take beyond the usual measure

• अतिग्रह a [ अनिकानो ग्रह ] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensi-. ble —ह ,-ग्राह: I Object of an apprehensive organ, such as मपशे tou h' the object of त्वच्, ग्म of जिल्हा &c The Grahas are eight in number; মাতা, वाच्, जिव्हा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्, the corresponding atigrahas being अपान, नामन्, रम्, रूप्, ज्ञाह्न, वाम, कर्मन & रपरे। -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension -3Act of overtaking, sufpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent

अतिग्राह्य a To be held in check, to be controlled -- हा: N of three libations made at the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अतिघa [ अतिहायेन हंतिः हन् ] I Aweapon -2 Worth.

अतिष्टा a Very destructive — य्री [अ-तिशयेन हति दु:ग्व हर् -ठक ] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिव्रभानदस्य गत्वा Bri. Ar Up.

अतिचम् a. [ चमूमितकातः ] Victorious over armies.

अतिचर् I P. I To transgress, violate, be unfaithful to, offend ( as a wife &c ) स्व स्वमाचारमत्यचारिषु: Dk 162, यथा चाह नातिचर पतीन , पुत्रा: पिनृनत्य-चरत्रार्थश्चात्यचरन् पतीन् Mb -2To pass by, neglect, omit.-3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

आतेषर a. Very cha geable, transient.—रा [ अतिक्रम्य रवस्थानं सर्गेतर गच्छति ] N. of the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis ( पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मभाग्निलना, )

अतिचरण Excessive practice, over doing\*

अतिवार: I Transgression -- 2 Excelling.-3 Overtaking &c -4 Accelera ted motion of planets (कुनाद्विपचग्रहाणा स्वरवाक्रातराजिषु भोगकालमूक्कव्य राह्यतग्गमन ) , passage from one zodiacal sign to a nother.

passing &c.

अतिचिरं adv. Very long एं मया कृतं Ratn. I I have been very late ,नान-चिर गताया च तस्यां K 178 she had not long left when &c

अनिच्डत्र:-त्रा,-च्डत्रका ि अनिकान छत्र तुल्या-कोरण ] A mushroom, anise, principally A iesum or Anethum Sowa N of another plant, Barler a Lie ngifolia ( व: is said by Amara be जल्तुणभेद: Mar ज्ञातगवन , and शतपुष्पा Mar. क्रीप ).

अनिच्छेद -दम् a. [ आनिकान छद:-द वा ] I Free from worldly desires -2 Exceeding thought or will -3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.-म् f n. I N of two classes of metres (अतिकाना: हद: वृत्तानुमार्गवर्णविन्यास-भेर 1-2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिजगनी [ अतिकाता जगनी द्वादशाक्षरपादा एकाक्षराधिकयाते ] N of a class of metres belonging to the भातन्छ इस class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽनिजग-त्यामा मा द्विपंचाशदक्षग.)

अतिजन a [अतिकाता जन ] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अनिजाग a Always wakeful - र The black Curlew (नीलवक)

षा ] (opp अपजान) Superior to his called सुहोत्र and अनिधि parentage

live -2 To surpass (in the node, ing Sambara of living ); अत्यजी वदमगलकेश्वरी R 19.15 अनिर्जादनं Surviving &c

birds)

अनितरां, आंततमां ind. [अनि नर (म) प्-आमु ] more, high r (abl. ), नृनाद्म्याः मिशतमिनरां कांतं M. 2. 7 -2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; भुद्र सह. R. 3 37, र्स ातिमापन्स्यने Me 15 will attain great splendour. -3 Ab ve, higher in lank (acc), तम्माद्धा एन देवा श्रामिवान्यान्देवान K.n.

अनिर्तात्र-तीक्षण a Very sharp, pungent.— इण: N of the plant ज्ञासीनन -बा dub grass.

अतिनृष्टमा Ranacity, excessive greed or desire, रुग्मान कर्नच्या Pt 5 one should not be too greedy.—sor a Rapacious, very greedy.

अतिचारित् a Transgressing, sur- hunger नेपि चानिकन्येन स्ट्राप्ट्रानिपरायणाः Bs 13. 25 cross bejound death अतिनरण Crossing summounting क्तिनारित् ... Crossing, overcoming

> अनिथि । अन्ति गच्छनि न निर्शन अन्-इथन् Un. 4 2. lit a 't aveller' accore ing to Manu एकात्र तु निवमवितिधर्वर-स्ट्रिस्ट्रन, । अनित्य नि स्थिनी यम्मानसमानिर्वियes a 4 112 | I A gue-t fig also ): निर्वादन S 4; कृष्टुमलता दियाaffire tear or w loome guest; 31-Prairing पिनृषु Dk 2 the guests of

र dra's capital 1 e dead so समर यमनगरा निधिरकारि 12, धन्यानां अवजापथानिधि-खन्ति (उन्त Ratn 2 7 becomes a guest of, 1 e goesto r falls on the cars of the fortunate only, कर निन मुग्न नान्व चपटापादनाति।धे K.P.-2 Wrath. -3 N of a son of Kusa and Kumudavate and grandson of Rama. -COMP — कि.ग-प्रजा, -सन्दार:-सिंक्क्या, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality hospitality, attention to the gues's.—देव त. । आनि-थिर्देव इव पुल्या यस्य ] irc-ting the guest as a god. - वर्म: title or claim to hospitality . Losp tality due to guests: रहातां भी: Pt I ; यहि त्वितिशिवर्मेण क्षात्रियो गृहमात्रनेन Ms 3- 111 should come as a guest — बर्मिन । entitled to ho pitality as a guest Ms 3 112 —पनि: the host or entertainer

अनिधिन् a Ved Travelling, wan-अतिज्ञान a [ अतिकानो जान—जाति जनक | dering.-m (धा ) N of a King, also

अनियिग्व: An epithet of Divodâsa अनिजित IP 1 To survive, out- whom the gods helped in overcom-

कानिसम्ब a Badly or excessively आतिर्दाने Extraordinary flight (of burnt — न A bad kind of burn. भातितान Munificence, liberality, अतिहाने वालिबैद्धः Chân 50

> अतिहाह Violent inflammation आतिदिश 6 P I To assign, to make over, transfer -2 To extend the application of extend by analogy, प्रशास्त्र निवर्हे मन्यायन आने दिशान SB. . जन-पर्न :वध्ये श्रेति प्रकरण ये प्रत्या उक्ता नेप्रज्ञान-दिज्यने P IV 3 100 Si., IV. 1 151 Mbh.

किन्दर I fransfer, making over, assigning -2 (Gram ) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another, अतिनेशी नाम इतस्तर्भग्य इतरास्था प्रयासाय अल्डा: ( मीम्नीमा ), ार अत्यक्षेत्र प्रणीतायाः कुल्नाया सम्मन्न, । अ-अन्तित् 1 P T) cross, pass or get न्या प्राप्तिम प्राप्तमान- जः स उन्यत ॥ प्राप्तानानover, Surmount, overcome , चुर्गीण्य- | कमणी सम्मान नमानः कमसु । अनंपवकी येन स्या:-तिनर्गत ते H 4. V 1 , तये गत्मनश्चे क्षम- तिदेश म उन्यन ॥ This अतिदश is of द मत्यनार्ष Dk 165 satisfied or appeased kinds. शक कार्यण, निमिन, स्यपद्रा & साफ Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत विकृतिः, कर्मणा कमेवनुरूयिकायः or पुवत, णिद्रत, व्यपेदेशीवद्भाः १ इण्वादिकः are instances गासहशोगवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or lanalogy! वाक्यार्थस्यातिदेशस्य म्मृतित्यापार उद्यति Bhåshå P 80 आतित्र ।s generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such asa, वत, सहश &c.

अतिद्देश्यः [ अतिशयेन द्दाप्यते-] विशेषिति । शिप्यतिन्द्रेशित । शिप्यति । शिप्यति

भांतदेव: The Supreme or highest God, N of Siva

अतिद्रय a [ द्रयमितिक्रोत: , नास्ति द्रयं यम्य वा ] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कथा and वासवदत्ता ), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless, विया निबद्धियमितिद्वया कथा K 5.

अतिधन्वन् m. [अत्युत्कृष्ट अनुवेस्य ] I An unrivalled archer or warrior -2 That which surpasses a मण or desert [धन्वान अतिकात:].

भागभूनि: f. [अतिकाता धृनि अष्टाद्शाक्षरपाटा त्ति एकाक्षराधिकयात् ] । N. of a class of netres belonging o the अतिच्छंदस् (roup, consisting of 4 lines with 9 syllables in each (षद्भप्ततिस्त्व-तेष्ट्रानि:) --2 Nineteen

अतिनाष्ट्र a Ved Out of danger.

अतिनिष्ठ (त) त / N of a Vedic metre of 3 Padas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; ( पद्क: साकवीर्मध्ये रनेतृणां विवाचीति। यस्याः सातिनिष्ठाम गायत्री द्वित्जाक्षरा )

भतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. - द a I Given to excessive sleep.-2 Without sleep, sleepless - द्र ind Past sleeping time (निद्रा सप्रति न युज्यति).

अतिमेहीरेन a. Very attractive (as an attributive of smell); आमादः सोऽ-निविद्योरी Ak

अतिनी-नु त. [अनिकानी नाव] Disembarked, landed.

ऋतिनेचा [ पचवपेमितिकाता ] A gul past live.

स्तिपत I P. 1 To pass over: negiect, omit, transgress 2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross—Caus. I To delay, neglect, see अतिपान्य below. 2 T disrespect, offend, ये सन्य सेव हि गुरूनविपानयंति Mu. 3. 34. transgress, violate; अतिपात्तिकालसामना Ki. 242-3 To cause to fly past or by.

—4To make ineffectual; संज्ञानमेव संज्ञोधनमत्तिपातयति Susi —4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond omission, neglect, missing, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds

अतिपान: Passing away, lapse ( of time ), अहो काळ त: Mal.2 -2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न वेडन्य-74' नीतपात: S I i! no other duty be is paracted thereby, if it should not ed), are with ( the discharge of ) trans other duty; deviation from established laws or customs — 3 Befalling, occurrence; दु:खानपातेन कुषितिक्रयते जल्बास्तिपान 302 falling.—4 ill-treatment, or usage -50pposition, contrariety

भतिपातिन् pp I Put ofi, delayed &c -2 Quite or entirely broken ; अ-स्थिन:शेषति अक्षमितपानितम् Susr -तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपतिन a I Acute, lunning a rapid course—2 Sulpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp); ततार विद्या. परनातिपाति। दिशो हरिद्धिशीतानिवेश्वर: R. 3. 30

अतिपात्य pot p To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्य देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपन्न: [ अतिरिना बृह्त् पत्र यस्य ] The teak tree, or the हास्तकदबृक्ष:.

बातिपश्चिन् m A better road than common, a good road.

अतेषद् 4 A. I To go beyond; spring over —2 To neglect, omits transgress —Caus To allow to pass by

अतिपद् a [अतिक्रांत: पद ] I Having no feet -2 Too long by one foot

अतिपति: f. I Going beyond, passing, lapse ; देश कालिपत्ती च गृहीत्वा स्वयम्पवित् Y 2 169 -2 Non-performunce, failure ; िक्लिमित सुङ् क्रियातपत्ती P. III 3.139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).—3 [पत्ति आंतकात:] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिवस p. p Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c

अनिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy, Prov अनिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contem t.'

अतिपर a. One who has vanquished his enemies—र: A great of superior enemy

आत गों सं a. I Far, out of sight, not discernible, 'बात ob, olete (words) 2—Not hidden, visible,

अनिपातकं A very heinous sin, incest, (मातृगभन दृहितृगमन स्तुपागमन पुमा, पुत्र-पितृश्वशुरगमन च खींणा, अतिपातकानि उच्यते )

अतिपादनिष् (वृ) त् f N of a Vedic Metre of 3 pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7

अतिप्रवेष. Great continuity : भ्याहितस्रवृ-र्ष्टाम: R 3 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिश्रमे *ind* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms

अतिप्रवृद्ध a I Overbearing Ms. 9 320 -2 Grown very much

अतिप्रह्न. [अतिकस्य मर्यादां प्रश्न.] A question about tran cendental truths; a vexations or extravagant question that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; e. g Vâiâki's question to Yâjuavalkya about Brahma in बुहद्गण्यकार्णान्यद्

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्ति f. I Excessive attachment, नातिप्रसगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt I 187, सीष्ट्रांतप्रसंगात् Dk IOI -2 Overrudeness, impertinence, ताद्वरसार्गमसंगत् N 5; मा भूतपुर्वत कर्यंच्यत्तप्रसंगः Mv. 3 16 indiscretion or imprudence, यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंगय तुल्यं स्थात् Mv 5 an insult.—3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch cf a (grammatical) rule, or principle; alsos अतिल्याप्ति q. v -4 A very close contact, अतिप्रसंगाद्विहतागसो सुद्धः Ki. 8. 33 (अविष्टेदसग) -5 Prolixity; अल्मातिप्रसंगन Mu I.

अतिप्रेषित Tie time after the celemony in which the भैग Mantras are

अतिपीढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिवक a. Very strong or powerful, जयत्य तिवको रामा लक्ष्मणश्च महावक: l\ 2m.--5: An eminent or matchless warrior (आंतरथ ) — ह I Great strength or power-2 A powerful army -- # 1 N of a medicinal plant, sidonia, Cordifolia and Rhombifolia -2 N of a powerful charm or lose taught Vivvâmitia to Râina: गृहाण ह डम विंध बलामातिबला तथा । न ते श्रमा जरा बाम्या भविता नागवैकृतम् ॥ न व सुप्तं प्रमत्त वा वर्षयिष्ठयात नैष्टित. । न च ते सहया राम त्रॉथेणान्या भविष्यांत ॥ संदेवनरनांगषु लोकेप्विह पुर्माखिषु । न मौभाग्ये न टाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपाक्षे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रातप्तव्ये त्वत-ल्यो वा भावण्याते । एताद्वेद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यज्ञश्चाव्यय-माष्ट्यमि ॥ वलामानित्रला चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरी । क्षुनिपमि च ने राम नात्यर्थ पोडायब्यत: ॥ जयश्र दुर्गकानाग्यद्शेष्यटवीषु च। मारता त्रिषु लोकेषु गामे प्यानि च गत्र ।। पिनामहस्ति होने त्रिये चार्युन्लावह See R 11.9 also, 3 N of one Daksha's daughters.

अतिवालक a. Childish, puerile.—कः infant.

ह है अतिवाला [ अतिक्रांता वाल्यावस्था ] A cow बाला द्विवार्षिकी

> भतिब्रह्मचर्य Over-continence, or abstinence (opp. भतिमेथुन) —र्य. [अ-तिकाती ब्रधनर्थ | One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with wome i.

> अतिम (भा) र: I Excessive burden, great load , कोडिनिभार: समर्थांना Pi 1 22, इति मनासे न्यस्ति चैमाति भाग: Ratn 3 5 सा मुक्तकठ व्यसनातिभारात चक्रत R 14 68 through excessive grief, यु बानि-भौरोपि लब्ब, स मेने K1. 3. 33.-2 Speed -3 Excessive obscurity ( of a sentence) -Comp.—ग [ अतिमार गृहीन्वापि गच्छाति ] a mule.

आतिभी र. [ आति निमेति अस्याः दर्शनात्, भी-विष् ] Lightning: flash of Indra's thunderbolt

अतिमू I P I To spring forth, arise, क्रप्थ धौराठातिवमुव Mb.-2 To surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभव: Surpassing, defeating, con-

आतेभू: a. Surpassing all, epihet of Vi-hnu-

अतिभूमि: f. I Excess, culmination, highest pitch; भी भम्-या to go to excess, to reach the climax, ान तस्या अभिनिवंशी गुमिष्यति Mal 2; अभि गतानुरागः 7 ; तत्र सर्विको कस्य °िम गत: प्रवाद: 1bid. widely known, become notorious, noised adroad, श्लिमध गती न शक्यने निव-तिथितुं K 150 म्वात्सवानामिनभूमिमवाविश-याना 158; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमि. Dk 30,°भि गतेन रणरणकेन U, I, S1. 9 78, 10. 80.-2 Boldness, impropriety, viol tion of due limits ( अमर्यादा ), विपदि न दूषिनातिभूमि: S1 8. 20. -3 En, inence, superiority. -4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating

भातिभगदय a. Very auspicious — हयः N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

मतिमति: f.-मान: Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमाने च कोरवा. Chân 50.

अतिभैत्य नानुष a. Superhuman. अतिनवाद a. Exceeding due limits भातिनशै: Close contact.

अतिनांस a. [आतिशायित मांसं यत्र] Fles hy plump, fat, as जंबा, अवराष्ट्र &c.

अतिमात्र त. [ अतिक्राती मात्री, अतिशीयता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा ] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, exces.

verv much, beyond measure: मृद्धः ness, hea Hong speed, rashness, सहानि S 4 3 quite insupportable, क्लाना अर्मगा Bh, 2 99 दर्शने प्रधायनन कोहिततको I. 30, मुनिवर्तेस्त्वामार्थमात्रकाक्षीना K 192 great hurry, Ku, 5 48 — त्र,-मात्रश und bevond measure, mordinately, excessively

able, very great or wide (as fame). 'नया की त्र्या DK

अतिमाय a [ मायामातिकात ] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Maya or illusion of the world

र्भातमास्त a. Very vindy —तः,-वातः A strong harricane, storm, violent gust of wind

अतिमिन a. I Over-measured, excessive.-2 िअ-विभिन 7 Not wet.

अतिभित्र A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त a I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated. -2 Barren, seedless.-3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; अनि-मुक्तभद्रशिवतंकतरावले। Mal 5 8 -- क्त:-क्तकः I A kind of creepei ( माजवी, Mar कु-रंगे or कस्तुरमोगगा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tiee; cf. क इटानीं महका मतरेणातिमृत्तलना पह्नविता सहते S. 3, पिगृहाण गते महकारता ' त्वमित्मुक्तलताचारित मिथ M 4 13.-3 N of a tres, Dalbergia Oujeinensis (निनिश) -3 ( ° 雨雪: ) Mountain ebrny, N. of a tree called हरिमथ (तिंदुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमार्तः f.-मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अनिमृत्यु a. Overcoming death. —त्यु: Final liberation from death (मोक्ष), तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेनि नान्यः पथा विद्यंत Up

अतिमादा I Very great fragrance. -2 N of a plant नवमाहिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अनियन: A kind of barley अतियोग. Over-tlow, excess. अतिरहस् a Very fleet or swift; सारमेणाति।हसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त a Very red or very much attached.- mr N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

्अतिरथ: [अतिकातो रथ-रथिन ] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car ( अमितार् योत्रयेद्यस्तु संप्राक्तीऽतिग्थस्तु सः ). दत्त्वाऽभय सेगितरथ: Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bharata Udyogaparvan.

sive ; भास्त्रात्व M. I 8; (in COMP.) • अतिग्मम. Greats: eed-precipitate-

अतिश्वा (Ver, juicy) V of vari-अतिमान a [मानमनिकात: ] Immeasur- | ous plants, मर्बें, गम्ना and क्रातनक,

> अनिगम m I Auextraordinary or excellent ling -20ne who surpasses a king

> अतिरात्र a Ven [अनिकानी गाँव] Prepared over night — त्र [अनिकायना गात्रिः, नत, अस्त्यर्थ-अत्र ] I An optional part of the frotishtoma sacrifice ्रिकरात्रमाध्यगवामयन प्रथमनम्थः यागमदः) -2 Dead of night

अनिशिच् (Gen usel in pass ) I To surpass, excel, be superior to ( with abl. ), अध्यमेवसहस्वे स्य: मत्यमेवानि-िच्यते H 4 131 , गृह न गृहिणाइनि कानारा-दानिरिच्यते Pt. 4 81 , वाच: कर्मानिरिच्यते example is better than precept,' sometimes with acc. , न च नागयणाउ-त्र भवन पानि भिच्यने K 203, or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail,''triumph,' 'predominate,' 'be mightier', न किविद्यतिरच्यन Ms. 9 296 none is supreme or higher than anoth r; 12.25, so देवनत्रानित-च ति-स्वभावानिरिच्यते H. I. 17. स्वरूपमध्यानि, श्चिमं H 2 is of great importance.-2 To be left with a surplus, be reaundant or superfluous.

आनि। क pp I Surpassed, excelled; सर्वातिरिक्तसरेज R 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; सनग-न्मातिरिक्तन महोत्मवेन K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son -2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; परिपूरिनहृदयानिरिक्तहवीनेव K. 66 not contained in the heart. -3 Excessive, exuberant -4 Unequalled unsurpassed; supreme elevated; समञ्ज्ञानाः सहसाऽति(स्तानां Ki I4 33 being raised up or elevated.-5 Different (generally व्यानारिक in this sense, q. v)-6 Quite empty.-COMP. (a finger, toe &c.). (-4) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेक:[ िन्-वन् ] I Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence, पारवातिकः U. 6,50 मर्, बीर्थ, गुण &c.-2Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. -3 Difference.

अतिरुच् m. [रेबात इति रुज् खीणा अरुदेश:) अतिकातो इंच Tv. ] The knee - क f. A very beautiful woman.

अतिश्विर a. Very lovely.—रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चुडि-लि-का.

अतिरुक्ष a.t-Very rough or barren, devoid of affection, cruel —2 Very affectionate [ अतिकाले च्यु ] —क्षः N. i of a variety of grain.

भानरूप a I Formless, such as wind -2 Very beautiful — प Great beauty, as वर्ना कन्या — प. [ अतिकाना रूप] the Supreme Being

भिनिरे a. ( रि n ) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

आन-लो-रे.मश a Very hairy, shaggy —श: I A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—शा A pot-herb ( नीलबुन्हा ) Convolvlus Argenteus.

अतिलंबनं I Excessive fasting -2 Transgression; न युक्तमत्रार्थजनातिज्बनं Ki. 14 9.

अनिक्षिप् a. Erring, committing mistakes; नर्त र्राधिनयानि शिवनी: R 19. 14.

आतिल्हा N of a Prâhrita Metre of four lines with 16 Mâtrâs in each.

अनिवक्तु a Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चानिवक्ता च बाह्मणार्ग Mb.

अतिवक्त a Very crooked. —कः N of the five planets (भौम and others), आंतवका नगष्टके इति ज्योतियोक्त सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवद्यात पूर्वगतिविपरीनपश्चाद्र-निज्ञालिमौमादिपंचक Tv.

अतिवयस् a. Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् m One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदातमहानाकग- श्रवणीय केवलम्। आत्मानमीश्वर वेद साउतिवर्णा- श्रमी मवेत् ).

स्रोतनतुंत्र a Very round. — N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायिविदेश).

अतिबह् I P. To carry over or across.—Caus. I To spend, pass (as time ); कि वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Mal. 6. 13: अनिवाहयांचभूव वियामां R. 9 70, ऋत्र 19. 47.-2 To let pass over, get through successfully: ग्रहाविसारी-ण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथीचद्वनगर्नितानि R.13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेनातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.-3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoids अस्मिस्तमार्कवेदपावकारे प्रविद्य प्नमतिवाह्याव: Ratn.-4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). -5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over, मानकामितकाञ्चीव वसति बसुसंपरां Ku. 6. 37-6 To follow, tread ( as a path ) कोका-क्रिका कर Sarva,

The state of the s

अति ग्रह: [अतीत्य देह अन्येदंह बाह: भाषणस त ] I Passing or conveying of the सक्ष्मश्रीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अहम) con ributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures -2 Carrying over.

असिवाहक: [अतात्य एत देह बाहयित देहातर प्रापयित , बहु-खुद्ध ] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or स्क्षमश्रीण in the above manner

अतिवाहन I Passing, sp nding -2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load, too heavy burden, H. 3.-3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of, क्यमस्य न भविष्यति Pt 5 how shall I rid myself of him?

अतिबाहिक a [ अतिबाहोस्याय-ठ७ ] Able to convey to other bodies - See अतिबाह

अतिवादिन pp -Spent, pussed —न. An inhabitant of the lower would —नं (सक्ष्मश्रीर )=अतिवाह, q v

World — र्नं (स्थ्मशीर)=शितवाह, q v अनिवाह: I Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, repr of, अनिवाहास्तिनिक्षन Ms 6 4, reprimand, correction, अतिशदाह्यसम्यव मा धर्मम भेगिक्ता: Mb.-2 Exaggeration, ex regerated talk, hyperbole (अन्युन्ति), आत्वाद समति अतिबादिन वे देवा असुराम् अन्युद्ध अवैनानस्यायम् Ait. Br.

अतिवादिष a. Talkative, very eloquent, exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विनानन विद्वान् भनते गतिवादी Mund.

अतिवास: Fast on the day preceding a Sraddha.

अतिविकट a. Very fierce. —ट A vicious elephant.

जितिविष a. 1 Very possonous.— 2 Counteracting posson,—चा N of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष of अतिविष्य) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविम्नाः Prolixity, diffuseness U. I, vial I.

भतिवृत् I A. (P in epic poetry). I To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (a.) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also), वाग्वितातिवृत्त आचार्यं Mâl. I. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable, मुकुशबन्धानतिवृत्तेषु तहुन्नेषु Dk. 132, का ते स्तुतिः म्नुतिपथाद्तिवृत्तवामः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (b) To offend, overstep, trans gress, violate, वास्थाः शास्त्रमतिवर्तते Dk 167 कोतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यों जीविद्यका-

मो देवस्य शासनमितवर्तन Mu. 3, St 6 19 (c) To neglect, o nit, let slip. (d) To have no regard to, disregard, sligh', offend ( especially by unfaithfulness), injure; अपभानांतातां Dk 62 distegarding, ऋतम्मता सती भार्या ..अतिवर्ते। दृष्टात्मा, यथाह क जा वाचा शरीरेण न गावव । सनत नातिनर्तय Râm , अप-त्यलेभाव तु स्त्री भर्तीरमति तैते Ms 5 161 -3 (a) To surpass, excel; मनुहःसंख्या-मतिव तिंतु वा K1. 3 40, Si I4. 59; वांत्रवस्मेह राज्यकामी ऽतिवतित Ks 4I 40 to outweigh, preponderate (b) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of, get over, escape or get loose from , असाध्यानित्वर्तते प्रमेहा ग्जनीयया Susi : किमाचार कथ चेतास्त्रीय ग्र-णानिकत्ते Bg 14 21 transcend these three qualities; देव पोहक्ष Mb., Dk. 73, Ks 121 67-4 (Intrans ) 10 pass away, glide away, el inse ( as time), to be late or delay, एवं तयो: प्रत्यहमन्योन्य हागदिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. I, महना स्रेहेन कालोतिवर्नने H 2, सभया नातिव र्तन Mv 6, आ बंदिशाद्रुश्रह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तिने Ms 2 38 is not late ( नातिका-तकाला भनीन ) -5 ि o go away from, leave, abandon (abl ), या में हुई नित्य नाधिवर्नात सववात Râm - Caus I To slight, not to heed, disregard, सृहद्यानिवर्तिनाः Dk. 136 -2 To let out, discharge (as exciement).

अतिवर्तन A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; (ten cases are mentioned in Ms 8 290 यानस्य चेन यातुश्र यानस्यामिन एत्र च। द्शातिवर्तनान्याहु: शेषे द्शो विभीयने )

शानवातिर । I Crossing, sui passing, exceiling, धुवनानिवनिन। शोनसा Ki. 12 21, passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c −2 Excessive −3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः f. I Surpassing, violation, trinsgression -2 Exaggeration, hyperbole -3 Violent effusion (as of blood), excessive action.

अंतर्वन Excessive growth, increase, ad ing to, increasing, एनत्पन्न ह्यन्तानिकेरित (भि) वर्धन प्रनत्पन्न यद्स्याद्धेः परिवेश्वनमधिस्य K. 289, cf "Carrying couls to New-castle", or "To gild-refine I gold, to paint the lily, ...or with tiper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess", See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिबृद्ध a. Very old, very much glown —द्ध: N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशत समारम्य यावद्रणेसहस्र कम्। अतिबृद्ध: स मत्रस्तु सर्वशिक्षु वर्जित: ॥ —द्धा A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टि: f Excessive or heavy मुक्तागुणानिशयसभूतमदनश्री V. 5 19 or rain, one of the six calamities of | with nouns, meaning | excellent ' i ximity, great attachment, জৰিনক্তিthe season See डीते.

with great velocity, quick in motion; भौमाद्यील्पमूर्तित्वाच्छाब्रमदोहमज्के: । देव-तैरपक्रम्यते सद्रमतिवेगिताः ॥

अनिवेध: Close contact, N of the contact of तकामी and पकातकी ( अरुणीतय-वं : म्यातः सार्वे तः घटिकाद्रयम् । अतिवेशे द्विघटि-का प्रभामदर्शनाद्वे: ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादृश्याः दशमीसपर्कभेद: Tv ).

अनिवेक व [अनिकानो वेला मर्यादा कुल वा] [ Exceeding the due limits or boun- परेण यन्। प्रस्तुनस्य प्रतस्य प्रवस्य यदार्थानी च क्रायनम dary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant, boundless - adv I Excessively -2 Out of season, unseasonably

अतिव्यथन-था Intliction of great pain; सपत्रनिष्पत्रादृतित्वथेन P. V 4 61.

अतिब्याप्तिः f I An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle -2 including what s not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyaya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it, one of the three faults to which a definition is on अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमन आनव्याप्तिः यशुः मनुष्यो जा-ह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य क्रुद्धितित्याप्तिः, तन्यापि मनुहय-

अनिशक (का) रा A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each It has 18 varieties

अतिशर्वे Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र a Surpassing weapons, •नखन्यास: R 12 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords

अतिशी 2 A 1 To surpass, excel, पूर्वान्महाभाग नयाऽतिशेष R 5 14 चिनिन चातिशयिता मुनव: K1 6. 32, Bk 7. 46, 8. I, न शक्तुमो वयमार्थस्य मनिमनिशयित Mu 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; भह पनीज्ञानिज्ञये Mb -3 To annoy, act as an incubus — Caus (-शाययनि) To excel ; बाम्नानिज्ञाययनि धाम सहस्रवाम्न: Mu. 3. 17.

अनिशय' [जी-अच् ] & Evcess, pieeminence, excellance: बीव र R 3.62 महिम्रा अतिशयः U 1.21; नाम्म । विवानाति-शये विश्वीत R. 6. II, excellence, highest perfection of art.-2 Superiority (in quality, rank.quantity &c),महाच-स्तीर्थान निव दि महनां कोट्य निशय U 6 II. · oft in comp with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, "excessively." रमणीय: Mu.3, बासी रानेश्चयप्रेष्ट्य: R 17. 25, of all

excessive', 'very great' भय:, अधा निवायं K 80 the best of horses, दारि अतिवेगित a Moving or moved द्योण्हनाः -3 Advantageous result. one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints - ে ্মিবি-जयः अस्त्यर्थे अन् | Superior, pre-eminent, exc. ssive, very great, abundant.-Comp — डाने f 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extieme assertion 2. a figure of speech. (corr to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K P ; निगार्थाध्ययमान तु प्रकृतस्य कार्यकारणयोर्येश्च पीर्वादयीविपर्ययः, विज्ञयानिस्टारितः ! नाः Ex of the first kind कमल्मनंभान कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलाते काया । सा च सुकू-मारस्भगेनपून्यानपरंपरा वेयस् ॥ 3 verbosity

अनिशयन a [ जी-भाव-म्युद ] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, emment. abundant — Excess, abundance, superfluity — i N of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा

अनिक्यालु a Tending to excel or Surpass.

अनिकायन p p I Excelled, surpassed &c ' मुरासुरप्रभाव U 5 4. -2 E ५cessive, exceeding, going heror 2.

114-अर्गनशिया त । जान्हीं Superior, ex-ा, pie-eminent; श्रियमीनश्यिनी समेत्य जग्नु: Ki IO 25, इटमुत्तममित्रायिति the rava वात्र्याद् ध्वतिचुंब कथित: K P I ith प्रिति समाप्ता वज प्रवाजिषस्त V 5 2I.-2 Excessive, abundant.

भनिशायन [ शी-न्युद् ] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4 15. अतिशायन तम-विष्टनी ( superlative affixes ) P. V.

भारतज्ञाधिन a. [ जी शिन्ति ] I Excelling, sui passing, अर्थकाम &c. -2 Excessive.—ना V of a metre

अनिशंष: Remainder remnant ( as of time) a small remainder.

अतिश्रयसि: [श्रयमीमानिकाम ] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अनिइव a I Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c 1.-2 Worse than a dog — সা Service, cf मेबा लाववकारिशी कृतविय, स्थाने श्रवृत्ति विदु: Mu. 3.—N: N of a tribe.

अनिश्चन m. An excellent dog

अ तिष्कद्री [fr म्कद्र] A transgressor, a very dissolute woman.

भानेषा I P. To excel, be over Ved. ), म नृमि विश्वनो वृत्वान्यतिश्वहशांगुक Rv 10 93. I was over and above by 10 Angulas — हा [स्था किए-पन्य] R 10 42.-2 Granting permission Superiority, prece lence -a, 'बन् नर । ( to do what one likes कामवागनुजा ) P. Surpassing, standing at the head III. 3 163, one of the senses of the

अतिमक्ति: f.Close contact, or pro-मन्य बर्रगम्य दिशा Si. 9 7.

ঋনিবল 3 U I To deceive, overreach. cheat , त्वया चह्रमना च दिएसरी याभ्यामानिभेर्श्वयने कामजनमार्थः S 3, दश मया ब्रह्मब्यु निसंबंध V. 2-2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach unon . मन्द्रार नान्येद्वीरानिनदर्वात रूपछर्या Br: S 53 82

जीननवान Cheating-deception, पग-निम्बान S, 5 25 trick, fraud. -

अतिमध्या The time about the twilights, the time just bethre and after the morning and evening

अनिवर्शन Violent motion or movement ( of the child in the worn') i

भीतमर्थे a Transcending or somerior to all, above all - f In. Supreme Being अतिमनीय जनाय Mugdha

आनेशांतपन A k not of very austere релапсе कान्येनात 🎉

sucrile tall ressel

क्ल्याकन a Grant to e ces 8 1532 नारीणा अपनी मनासन R (2 अस्था ] N. of Avery high possible juice of the Bell 11 11Se IT Rubia Man

সনিমু I P Ved To extend. -Caus I To extend -2 To exert oneself to drive out, give out ( as a flui!).

अनिनर a I One who g es beyond or exceeds.-2 Leader, foremost -7. Effort or exertion

अनि (नी ) सार.[ अनिमार्थनि मल द्रवाकृत्य, बा अन्दीनं ] Dysentry, violent straining at stool.

अर्त (ता) मारिन् m | अन्यत मार्ग्यत मल] The disease called आंतसा -a आन-मार्गादन् [ अतिमारा अस्याम्त, इति कुक् व ] Affected by, afflicted with, dyser.try , मानिसार। इतिसारकी Ak

अभिमृत 6 P. I To give, present, bestow grant . कातिसृष्टा राज्यार्थ विभाग: Mu. 2. पुग नागयणेनेयमितमुष्टा मस्त्वने V. I I5, राषवाय ननयो आनेसृष्टवान R. II. 48: अनसृयानिस्ष्टेन I2. 27. — 2 To dismiss, abandon, art with 3 To permit, allow -- 4 l'o re mit, foigive (as fine &c) -5 To leave as a rearnant.

अतिसा I Granting ( of a wish ); giving , सट्ट्रवरानिमर्गान् मधा नस्य द्रगत्मनः Potential -3 Dismissal, discharge,

parting with giving away : खीणां दा नेविक्रयातिमर्गा विद्येत च पृतः Nir. — 🗸 [ सर्ग सृष्टिमतिकात: ] Everlasting, per-- manent ( नित्य ) emancipated (भृत्त)

अनिसर्जन । (riving, granting, consigning: विधुग -वलनानसर्जनात Ku 4 ामित वचातिमर्जन St 14 48, तत्तरीयविश्-स्तानिम जैनान Ki 13 57 giving back. -2 Liberality, munificence. -3 Killiing -4 Deception -5 Separation from parting with

अतिसीरम u. Very fragrant — भं Great fragrance - The mango tree

भानमाहित्य Suffing oneself With food, न व्हयभाचरत Ms 4 62

अनिस्पर्श a Not liberal, niggardly? mean-s writed - र्ज: Slight contact or abs nce of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation, epithat : ें अने सरानियन and vowels. 19. 14.

ਆਵੇਲਿਫ਼ਾ N. of a Piâhrita Metre oi done; ' es with 16 Mâtrâs in each. pect ev

Very talkative, gar-अतिहातमा ने बाह्यणाम। I To stretch c स्थान) -2 | हार्स्तना अल्यामान | To overtake (one) on an elephant.

nass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space), स्तांकमत्तरमतीत्य S I; जवादनीय दिमवानशोमुखे: K1. 14. 54 was gone to or reached, स्थातव्य ते नथनात्र-षय यावदस्यात भानु. Me 34 passes Out of sight; अनात्येकादशाह तु नामकर्मनथाऽकरा-त् Râm. after II days: गृहपंक्तवाश्चरमती-थिर जने: Si. 13. 53 -2 To enter, step over; अद्वारण च नातायात ग्राम वा वेड्म वा वृत Ms 4. 73 -3 To excel, surpass, out-strip, be more than a match for; त्रिस्नात्स: कोतिमत्तात्य नम्थो Ku 7 15; सत्यमतीत्य हरिनी हरीश्च वर्तने वाजिन: 💲 🗓 अग्निक्विवा ना-योनि पूपण Si. 2. 23, to exceed, go beyond, transcendi कुसीद्वृद्धिद्वेगुण्य नान्यति Ms 8 151 does not exceed, अतीत्य वाची मनसां च गांचर स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si 16 48 -4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of, न प्राप इव वायमत्यगात R 19. 53 did not overcome, outlive or survive, to overtake; out-do -5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्रातावहां पथि निकामजना मतीत्य S. 6.16;सीन्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15. 37. -6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न दि-ष्टमर्थमत्यत्मीशो मत्यै: कथंदन Mb. avoid: अतीत्य हि गुणार सर्वान् स्वभावा साध्ने हते H 1. I 15, देश कार्क च थोऽती-

यात Y 2. 195, अनीयान्सागरा वेला न प्रति-ज्ञामह पितु: Râm , भूतान्यत्येति पच वे Ms 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मंक्ष प्रावंति Kull), अत्यति तत्सर्विमिद विदिन्दा Bg. 8 28. 14 20-7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time) ; अत्यान रजनी या तुमान प्रतिनिवर्तत Rain अर्तान 32, consigning to the flames: द्रायता- । दक्षिणायन &c -8 l'o overflow, be 1edundant, be in excess -9 To die.

अर्तान p. p [इ--क्त ] I Gone bevond, crossed-2 (Used actively) (a) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c, with acc. or ın comp . पारिच्छेदानीत: Mâl. I 30 bevond or past definition, संस्यामनीन or मंख्यानान heyond enumeration, innumerable; नामर्नानग्य ते Me 29. यमुनाम्नीतमथ शुश्रुवानमु Si 13 I वर्षानीन: Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years, सर्वाग्भणीग्रवामी गुणानीत. म उन्यत Bg 14. 25, कैर्लिमेस्त्रीर गुणानेनानर्नाती भनान प्रभा 14 21, वाणपथमतीनः क्रव्यभोजनः V 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot, अर्ताननीकेटातिन, Ak who has left the boat, i e landed, disembarked -(b) (some by, passed away, past ( as time &c. ), 🖣 निज्ञाति Dk. 🗓 , असन्निवृत्तेय तद्नीतमेव S 6 9, अनागतनर्नमानवे दि Pt 1; अर्ताते नर्षुक काल Bk 7. 18, ° शैशवा Ms. 8-27+ अर्ताने कार्यशेषज्ञ: शत्रुभिनीभिभूयते Ms 7 179: लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थ Pt. 2. 182 of past gains, वेनि जन्मातगण्यतीनानि K. बर्ता [ जात-इ ] 2 P. 110 go beyond, 46 -( c ) Dead, deceased; सन्नह्मचारि-ण्येकाहमतीने क्षपणं स्मृत Ms 5.71 ; अप्रजा-यामनीतायां भर्तरंव तदिप्यते 9. 196, 197 — ₹ The past, past time.

> अत्यय: [ इ-अन् ] I (a) Passing away, lapse, বান্ত Ms. 8. 145. (b) End, "onclusion, termination, absence, disappearance, नपात्यये Ku 4 44, 23 ; शिशिगत्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः 3. 61 , भानप R. I 52-2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing ; पितुरत्यवात Dk 64. - 3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil, जीवितात्ययमापन्न: Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopar-(ly) प्रत्यानामेव चात्ययं 5. 27 , प्राणात्यय च भग्राप्ते Y. 1 179, Ms. 6. 68. 8, 69; पुत्रदा रात्ययं प्राप्त: 10 99 (Kull. श्चुर्वसन्नपुत्रकलनः). -4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress -5 Guilt, fault, offence, transgression , क्षत्रियम् शत्यये दंदी भागा-ह्शग्रणो भवेत् Ms. 8 243 ; दाप्योष्टिगुणम-त्यय 8 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence.-6 Attack, assault Y.2.12 -7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; 3-दिश्व त लेकिरापे दुरत्यया Râm.-8 Over-Stepping; श्रुरस्य बारा निशिता दुरत्यया Ken. -9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्यिगिक () V

अत्ययिन तः I Exceeded, surpassed 2 Violated, outraged.

अत्यिविन् a [ s-s/न P. III 2. 157 | Exceeding, surpassing

अतीद्रिय । अनिकान इदिय | Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses, अतीर्दियक्वायुपपन्नदर्शन: R 3 41, यत्तरसक्ष्मगतीदिय ज्ञान याव्यविकल्पाच्य तदतीदिः यम् यन, •ज्ञानिर्भिः Si. I. 11-यः The Soul of Purusha, (in Sankhya) Phil.), the Supreme Soul.—4 [ Pradhâna or nature (in Sânkhya Phil) -2 The mind (in Vedânta) योसावतीद्वियग्राह्म. सुक्ष्मां ८ठयक्तः सनातनः Ms. I 7 (Kull टार्ट्यमनास्य नर्नते इति श्य मन: )

अतील [ अति-इन ] ind 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too, ofifen, eg &c -Surpassing, superior to (acc.), अनीवा-न्यान भविष्यात. Mb

अतुँ a Not bulky, lean, lank

अनुर a Ved Not tich of liberal.

अनुक्त [ न त ] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great, भवमतल गृह-काकात् । t. 5 31.; 50 भाराक्रम, भाष &c. -- The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकात्रश्).

अनुलय क Unequalled &c.

अनुवार a Not cold. Comp —काः The Sun; so अनाहिनकः, अरिंग, 'बोमन' °रुचि &c

अतून्ति a. [ न नृत्-िक दित्तदीर्घ ] Not a donor or given not liberal (अदातू).

अतूर्त तर [न तूर्यन, तृर-हिंसाया] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt.—d The unlimited space, sky.-Comp - रूप a Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt — पश्चित् a Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed

अतुणार: [न तृणं आते, अद्-अण् | 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf, अध वत्स जातमाहुरत्गाः इति Bri Ar Up

अतृण्या [ न नः ] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदि क [ न तृद्यते वध्यते, तृद्-किलच् ] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेनस् a [ न व ] I Not bright, dim -2 Weak, feeble -3 Insignificant, so अतेजम्क, अने नार्श्वन् .-- स् ॥. Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dulness

अतक. [ अतित गन्छीत सतत विकृति, पथानं & अत्-केन् किन्वं Un 3 43] I A travel ler.-2 A limbor member ( of the



body) -3 (Ved) Water lightains gaiment, armour (?)

Vedic hymns a descendant of Visyamitra

भाव: ] I A mother -2 An either sister.-3 A motaci-in-lav. (rarely, mother's sister

क्रमीण निन् ] An elder sister &C अनु &c. See under अन्

. अत्म [अन्ति प्रशास्त्री अत्र. अन्तन ] A battle, fight

अस्त ि अनानि सन्तन सन्दर्भि अन- Un 3 6 | 1 Wind -2 The sun -3 A traveller Written also as and

अत्यः । अत्रांत आप्र मन्छातः, अत्-वतीरे यतः । A courser, steed

sin or evil

अन्यास a Surpassing fire - ग्रा-Morbidly rapid digestion.

अन्याग्निश्रामः [अनिकातं। अधिश्रामः अधिकत्रलय-। त्वात | The optional sec nd part of [ अतिहासित अनिक ने कथा ] I Close pro the Tyotishtoma sacrifice.

अन्यकुता a. [ अक्जानार्वकानः ] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanage-able, श्रीमेत्रंहाम गन Râm

travelling; a long journey.

अत्यत a [ अतिकात. येत भीमा नाज ] I Excessive, much, very great or strong, ैवर great ennity, भैंशी। हिमोन्किसानिका: Ku 5 20-2 Complete, pertect, absolute, अभाव: absolute non-existence, See beow. -3 Endless perpetual permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted. unbioken, कि वा नवात्यनविधाममेत्रिः नजी-। वित R. 14 65 : भवत्यजरमत्यत Pt 1 1.51. ॰नं सुखमङतुने Ms 5 46 ; Bg 6 28 , कस्यात्यनं सुख्सुपनन Me 109 : नायमत्यनस-वासी लभ्यंत थेन केन चिन् H 4 73 -- न und I Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree: म्यायी-भवति चात्यनं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा P: I. 33 , ান্ত Mu. 4 14 very young -2 For ever, to the end ( of life ) through life, अत्यनमात्मसहशेक्षणबह्नमाभिगहोनिवत्स्यनि S. I. 27 for all time, in perpetuity, through t e sieve or strainer (epi-सा चात्यनमदर्शन नयनयोयां ग V. 4 2 , oft thet of Soma ). in comp., राता See below . प्रियमत्यन । अल्लाक र रिकार विलुप्तदर्शन Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view: R 14. 49-3 Absolutely, वृत्ति 'काक्षरगां अन्यात् ] A metre of 4 lines, perfectly, completely -COMP -बमाव, absolute or complete nonexistence, absolute non--entity, a thing which does not exist at any | a day in duration.

one of the three periods of time or does not exist for all tire 50 अन्कालः N of the author of some लिक्स नर्गविन्द्रबन्तिये विकः ( This is c / 1s dered to be निन्य or eternal and , different from the other kinds of नान ) — ब a, going of walking too or departed for ever, gone never to return , कथमन्यनगना न मा दंद' रि ठ. 56 2 always applicable perfectly ouner's sister intimate or pertinent — गाँतः f. I अस्तिता [ अस्तिता [ अस्तित मर्जन गर्ने कान् P. V 4 4 2 commetion accomplishment — गरिन व 1.5 १८% or "ar' ingivery mach doing to rist of quickly 2 excessive, and —निशुनि / complete drsappear ince, absol ite cessation.—वानित mi. [ न्त-कि प्ली one who constantly stay, with his preceptor, as a student — मयार I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity : कालाध्दर्वारत्यन वयागे P II 1 20 2 Inseparable co-existen -मंपर्क excessive sexual intercorrec अत्यहम a Ved Emancipated from - स्वकृत्रपात very tender (न) a king of grain.

> अत्यानिक य. [ अत्यन गन्छनि, अत्यन २० ] I Going too much or too fast -2 Very near -3Not near distant.—希, ximity, immediate neighbo a hood or being in close proximity, -2 [ अलिक न अनिक ] Great distance

अत्यतीन 🕡 🛘 अन्यतः गामी अत्यतीन , 🖘 अन्यस्वन् m A long or wearisome गता. अन्यत-न P V 2 II ] Going or walking too much, going too tast 77 Plumbago Rosea (अन्यनग्रह्मकाल )। रुष्टमी परपरीमा त्वमत्यनी-

> अत्य∓रु ८ ि भनिकायिताम्लं। रस: कलपण हैं। यम्य ] Very acid or sour - मण N of a tree, Spondias Mangitera.-F7', पणी A species of citron ( वनवी मा).

अन्यय--अन्यायिक &c. See under अनी अन्यर्थ a [अतिकात. अर्थ अनुस्पावस्य ] ; Beyond the proper worth or me 1sure, excessive, very great, intense ान मारवादमाँ। रि 2 मया नमुपादन V. 4: exorbitant नाम से 2:13. किया। क्रियान प्राप्त प्राप Very much, exceedingly, excessively, अत्यर्थ परदारयंशत्य निपुण नीनी मना दीयन Mu. 2. 5. प्रियो हि ज्ञानिनात्यर्थन हं स न मम | alis! ' how bad it is ' Mal 3, प्रिय: Bg 7. 17. oft. in comp., स्ता- 7: V 5 -2 A rash or daring use! िहन. S 7 II excessively punched कुन्न, वृत्तिन &c.

अत्यवि a. Ved. Passing over or भवेन Ve 2

अत्यत्थः र [ अतिकाता अर्षे पोडशाक्षरपाना each containing 17 syllables

[ अतिकानमहः ] Exceeding

سند بها طفيله في المناه المناه

अन्याकानः । अन्ति यनः - -I Contern to ime censure आज-काक्षानत्वनह P V 1 134 -2 Bigness of person a very large loay

भाषाकः च्याकत् () V.

अत्याचार त । . नार शतिकातः ] Devat-असा [ अवित सत्त स्वास्तान अवित हार much or too fast — यन त I yone ing from established usages or custom- nest gent -: Performance of works not sanctioned by Usige ( sefer way; rreligious conduct

> अस्तर्भात्म a Sarnassing the llustre of ine ) - in . अन्य दिन्य हुनवहमुख मध्न नाहिन्द Me 13

> seares Morati in Ture me to te pensirus feesur anon.

अन्दादन I Laying or imposition -2 Ir\_ 1-gr -s on -3 \ wation of eras, not keeping the sailed file अस्याय । | इंश्वर अध्यान स् | I | Falis Bick-ing-2 Past going time - 7 1 liansatussia autati i 2Ec ess. रा at sain or or of the किंद्रिकी।

भन्यायु // । वा ववर्षाव्यावकी A kind Of sacrificial vessel

seure a Giown to escess fift नारीणा कारती मर्गामव: R 12 33 - ह ,-हि: / A very high position, urear elevation on rise अन्यामिक नेवात मह नामध्य-चर्नानश ५ 🛊 🔻 । अन्यारुह रिधा मान भरवनेन सारवर रि 10- 42.

अत्यारः ( अन्त्रिकेन समान अस्त प्रयोद्योति करिन्तान्त्रक पत्र ] N of a plant नानिन

• त्यान रिकाते-कन-चत्र ] Allowing to passion y 1.1 acc. sing. as णमुलः इयहान्याम or इयहमन्याम गाः प्रयानि P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अद्यागिया इपहनातेक्रम्य पुनः पार्याते ).

अस्य हिन [आर--आर्यत्त, अन्यनमार्गयने नार्विचारणाथ मने। र्नायने यसमन Tv | A great calami v, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap accident न किमध्यत्या-दिन 3. 1, कि अन्यादिन भीन देवया:,-न केवल 4 evilor evil news on as an ex-(जीनानपंक्षिकनं), अत्य ित किमनि सङ्ग्रहर्भः कुबान Mv 4 50 rash in i demoniaal leed , पाइपृत्रेन किन्द्यन्य हिनमा बेष्टिन

अन्युकाक्या[उक्ता-क्या काजःपाटा वृत्तिः, न आनिऋना ] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllaples

अन्द्रिक: f. Exaggeration, hyperbo'e, over-drawn or coloured de scription . अन्युक्ती । यहि प्रकृत्यसि भृषाः वार्चनो मन्यस। Udbhata Ses अतिश्योति

अत्युव a Verv fierce.—त्र Asafœ-

अत्युषध a [ उपवा आतिकान: ] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried, अमान्य चान्युषे Ak

अत्युमका ind. [ क्योंदिगण ] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp with भृज्ञ or अस्

अत्यूमि a. Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अन्यूट: [ अतिशंधन ऊह: तर्कः: ] I Close of deep meditation of thinking, earnest reasoning -2 [ अतिशंधन ऊहते अब्दायन ; अति-ऊह -अच् ] A gallinule (उत्यूह) —हा A plant (नीविका) Nyctanthes, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum

अन्न (अन्ता Ved ) ind अभिमन एत-स्मिन वा, इट-एतद वा सप्तम्याः त्रळ प्रकृतः अधाः भावश्च [v ] I In this place, here, आपि भेनिहिताऽत्र कुश्पितः S. I.; अत्र गृहाते अत्र महाने K 119 here-here i e just now -2 In this respect, matter, or case, as to this, (serving the purpose of अगिमन विषय or of the forms आस्मिन or एनस्मिन, अस्या &c with a substantive or adjectival force ), आहमा प्रमा धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H I, अल प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3 50, भवंतमवात्र गुरुकाघव पृच्छाामे S दः तदत्र परिगतार्थ कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter -3 There, in that direction -4 Thon, at that time (Ved), कः कात्र भाः who is there? which of the servants is in attendance? who waits there? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf Hindustâni ko hai ) —COMP.—अतरे adv in the meanwhile, meantime - 3 11. - 3 a (মা f.) reaching so far up, as tall as this - भवत (m भवार) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', ' your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp तत्रभवत् ); "भवनी f. 'your or her lady-ship ' (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवाश्च भगवानि ); अत्रभवार प्रश्नतिनापद्य:- S. 2; वृक्ष-सचनादेव परिश्राताम् अवतीं लक्ष्ये S I

अतृत्यतः [ अत्र भवो जातः एतस्यान सबद्धी वा अत्र-त्यप्] I Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दौरातम्याद्व-स्वस्तां हु नातत्याः अद्युः प्रजा R. 15. 72. -2 Produced or tound here, of this place, local.

ান a Ved Not giving or enjoying protection—স: Ved [ অব্নেম] An eater, devourer, a demon, Râkshasa—স Food

भन्नप्र a [न. व ] Shameless, impudent, immodest

अत्रवस् ind The year before last(?)

अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु u [न. त ] Not afraid, fearless, जुगापात्मानमत्रस्त: R

आबि a. [properly अत्त्रि, Un 4 68, अद्क्षिनिश्च, अद्-त्रिन ] Devouter, Rv 2 8 5 — वि: N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being boin from his eye These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was boin from the flames of Agni. Anasuyà was his wife in both lives In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional childrenia son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala In the Râmâyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly, See Anasuyâ As a Rishi oi sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or आत्रेसंहिता. In the Puranas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज,-जात,-हरज, अतिनेत्रप्रसूत,— प्रभव, भव &c. cf also अथ नयनसमुत्य ज्योतिरत्रोरित दी: R 2. 75 and अत्रेरिवेंदु: V. 5.21]—(pl.) descendants of Atri

अतिष m. A devourer, a demon अत्सरुक: [नास्ति त्सरुर्यस्य ] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ ( Ved अथा ) ind [अर्थू-इ, पृपोद० रलाप: Tv ] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here, 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरम, अधिकार). ( Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma: ओंकारश्राथ शब्दश्र द्रवितौ ब्रह्मण्: पुरा । कठ ।भत्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मांगालकाबुभी ॥ and therefore we find in Sankara Bhashya अर्थोत्रप्रयुक्त: अधराब्द्: अत्या मंगलमारच्यति ); अध निर्वदंनं; अय योगानुज्ञासनः अथेदं पारभ्यते द्वितीयं तंत्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इान प्रथमोंक: here ends &c.).-2 6.

Then, afterwards (आनत्वी) अथ प्रजा-नामधिय: प्रभाने बनाय धेनं मुमोच R. 2. I; often as a correlative of बादि or बेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारीय अथ कोश्य व्यपत्शः S. 7, मुहुर्ताद्परि उपाध्यायश्रेदागर्छत अथ त्व छद्।ेऽ बोंध्य P. 111 3 9 Sk -3 If, supposing, now it, in case, but if (पक्षातर), अथ कौतुकमावेद्यामि K 144, S. 5. 27; अथ मरणम्बद्यमेव जनोः किमिति मुधा मलिन यशः कुरुध्व Ve. 3 4 अथ मृहात S. 7, Ku 5. 45, Mu 3. 25, Ki 1. 44, अध चारतामतात्रमात्मना R. 8 51 while, but, on the other hand, oft to lowed by नत or नथापि, Bg 12 9, 11; 2 26, अथ चेत् but if Bg 2. 33, 18 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (H-मुचय), गणितमध काश वैशिको Nik I, 3, VIs. 2 1 31, भोमोऽथार्जुन: G M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (पश्च ) oft with the interrogative word itself, अथ सा तत्रभवनी किमा इयस्य राजर्षे: पत्नी S. 7. अर्थवान खलु मे राजशब्दः। अथ भगवाँह्राकानुग्रहाय कुशकी का-इयप S 5, अथ शक्रींबि भौता G M : अथा-त्रे भवता कर्यमित्यभूता M 5, Bg 3 36, 🤜 अथ भवंतमनरेण कीहरी। उम्या हाष्ट्रागः S. 2, अथ माठव्य प्रति किमेव प्रयुक्तं S 6( अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but') -6 Totality, entirety (कात्म्रन्ये) अश्र वर्म त्यास्थास्थाम: G M we shall explain the whole धर्म (पर्म in all its details) -7 Doubt, uncertainty (स-शय, विकल्प ), शब्दंगानत्याऽयानित्य: G M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are -अथाथ म्याता सम्-चये। मगले संशयारभाविकागनतरेषु च। अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञाया प्रश्नसाकल्ययोगि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (I), while some are not in general use. -Comp.- अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases); "च likewise, also — in what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly, सर्व-था अप्सर:सभवेषा । अथ कि S. I, अपि वृष म-नुरक्ताः प्रकृतय.। अः कि Mu I — वा I or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place), व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वध्यः पुज्योऽ-थवा भवेत् H. I 58; समस्तैत्थवा पृथक् Ms. 7 198, अथवा—अथवा either—or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वाः कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38 । Ms. 7. 182;-अथारि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव व्रतं कुर्युश्रांद्रायणमधापि वा II. 118, 8.287.2. or rather, or why, or perhaps; is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no Wonder; अपि नाम कूळपतिरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभ-वा स्यात् । अथवा कृत संदेहेन S. I.; I 16; ग मिष्याम्युपहास्यतां...अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वजेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45' दीर्थे किं न सहस्रवाहमधवा रामेण किं दुष्कां U' 40; अधीधी गंगेयं पदमुपगतास्तीक-

मधवा । त्रिवेकभ्रष्टानौ भवति ।वनिषानः क्षममुखः प्रवीगत्व पौरीहिन्योधिनस्य धीत्यने Malin 🗸 • भद्राक्षेणीय-दक्षिण्य 🗷 Not deserving Bh. 2 10.

अथो=अण in most senses, अत्र वयस्या अवास्त्रक in most senses, अब वयस्य arsh's — जिल्ला, — जिल्ला n [ अविनेता अदरा a. Not burnt परिपार्श्वनित्ती... गक्षत Ku 5. 51, कियो विस्ता जिल्ला कि वा बद्धारियात्रकर्तक Conting to the rites रत्नान्यथा बिद्या Ms. 2 240, 3 202, Bg 4. 35. Ki 5 16, 6 I अवस्थि र्स Ved m f. A finger fin-

ger-like or pointed flame (\*)

अथर्वः=अथर्वन Delow

अथविषः [ अथवी तदुक्तिवद्या अन्यस्य ज्ञानू- priest ( स्ट्रीयम् ) ল্লাল সভাৰ হি<sup>ট</sup>ান: ] 1 Siva — 2 N of

the Atharvaveda. See below -2 A Brâhmana-3 N of the priest down fire from the heaven. offered Soma and recited pravers [ He is represented as the elder son of Brahma, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajapati appointed versed in this Veda or the ritual by Brahmâ to create and protect ed to be the author of the Veda by a lance (?). called after him His wite was daughter of Kardama Prajapati He had also another wife called Chitti, he s also considered identical with Anguas and father of Agni. ] -4 Epithet of Siva, Vasishtha. -(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; निष्णु जैत्रेग्थवीम. R. 17. 13. –वी-र्व m n. ॰वेद: The Atharvaveda regarded as the fourth Veda [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addresse i to the gods with prayers to be u ed at religious and solemn rites, cf Mv. 2. 24. मूर्तिमिमरामधोग विभ्रित्वाधर्वणा निगम: It has nine Sakhas and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 2) Kandas. The most important Brahmana belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brâhmana and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31. ] [cf. Zend atharvan, Pers âturban. ] -COMP. -आध्यः N. of बुध Mercury ( सामवेदाविपो भीम: बाही-जोऽधर्ववेदराद् ). -निधि:, -विद् m receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; खरणाञ्चलेविद् कृतिक्रियः R. 8. 4, I. 59; ful or clever; awkward. -5 Un-( अयवैविधिपदेन दुरितापशमननिमित्तशांतिकपी।ष्टेक- favourable.

-धनः (pl) these who have be Daken na. c.me Atharvans, N of the 12 Mah-৯৪নাল] N of an U, anished ceating with Brahmavidya

अथवींगः [ अथवेरी, नदुक्तशान्यादी ना कुशल,, अथरीत Den P To go constantly इस् नित्त्वन - न्वासावात् न दिनातः 1 । ] । A ment अने इद्धान दहयत् गाना द इद्धान्नितात्वद्यवन अथर्थ-थु u. Ved Moving constant- Bruhmana versed in this Veda: Or Y 2 -2 Exempt or free from ly, tremulous (रजनकण ) Rv I.I. I: skilled in the performance of the maismacht नार्द्रशा नाम गर्ना दिन य स्वpointed like a la ce, lambent (?). ittes enjoined by it. -2 A family धर्म न निष्ठति भेड 8 335

भयवोगिरम् m A monner of to class of this name -(pl ) I Des-अधर्वत् m [अध-स्-वान् शक्त्वान् । 📭 cendants of Atharvan and of Aug.probably connected with some ras -2 N. of the hymns of the Ath-

who is said to have first brought अध्योगित् -म Office of this person, which make it revocable). -COMP -सा. Hynns of this Veda

अथवीं a. Ved [न धुर्व-अन्, पृपा॰ उन्हार subordinate beings, who first learnt । जाया a. ved । न युव-अन, भूपार वर्णान । अद्नपूर्वत्याज्ञ क्यां Mål 4 fron Brahma and then taught hurling, not destructives pierced

अथवा, अवा See under अथ,

अद् 2 P [आने, आत, जवाम, अवनत, अन्धान, अनु, अन्न जग्ध, जग्ध्या | I To eat. devour. -2 To destroy -3 = अइ. q.v. — aus To feed with, caus t, tending to that. eat, आदयत्यन बहुना Sk — Desid जिल्ला अन्त । जिल्ला न्मित To wish to eat. [cf. L edo, Gr. edo, Germ essen, Eng. cat. Lith edmi, Sans admi, Goth. at, Zend ad]. With 34 to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding, (fig.) -न—स to use up, consume, devour, समदत्यामिषं खगा: Bk. 18 12. -ia to gnaw.

अत् a [अर्-तृच् ] One who eats, अगसिनारमतार नृपं विद्यादचार्गान Ms. 8 309.

अद्भृत a. (at the end of Comp) Eating, devouring, मासाइ carnivorous, feeding on flesh; so मतस्य॰

अदंष्ट a [न व ] To thless. — प्र: A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त. ] I Not right, left. -2 [ म. न. ] Not bringing in Dakshina to the priests: without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्तवद क्षिण: Pt. 2. 94 -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; मेनेऽथ सत्यमेनेति परिहास-मद्क्षिण Râm. -4 Not handy, skil-

THE THE WAY WAS

भद्रा a. Not burnts not burnt ac

अदह त. [न उ ] Free or exempt from pur shment.

अवद्य a 1 Not deserving punish

अद्भ u. Toothiess

अदन त I Not given -2 Unjustis in majorerly given 3 Not and voi i ( having been given un-अथर्वागिरस a (मी / ) Connected with der particular circumstances -भाः श्विन a the receiver of such a gift, one who takes what has अधवांण Ritual of the Atharva- not been given awiv, such as a vela -ण:,— वाद One studying or thief. अहमानायनी हाताह्नित ब्राहणी वन : versed in this Veda or the ritual वाहनास्वापनेनापि यहा स्नेताव्य मुंग पूर्व Not याजनाध्याधनेनापि यशा म्देनम्बध्य म ॥ प्रवी Not atfianced or hetrothed before,

> अद्य a [अद्-वा॰ अन्नन] Ved. Fit to be e ten, अदनया दयन वासीिण Rv 5 49 3 (= अवनीयानि ).

अदध्यच् भिम् अंचिति अदस्-अचिक् अधागमः P. VIII 2.80-81 ] Going to that,

अन्त u [ न च ] I Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time : -3 Ending in भन् or भ —तः I A leech -2 N of Pushan, one of stop the mouth of. -- si to eat &c. the 12 Adityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Daksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

> अद्त्य a. I Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth, injurious to them.

अदृद्धन, — इस a [न त ] Ved. Un broken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true, 'असु, or आयु: having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; sift, an whose world religious observances are

अद्भ a. [ टभू-रक्, न. ब. ] Not scanty : plentiful, copious; अद्भद्रभानिषक्रव्य स स्थली Ki. 1 38; अञ्चानेवीय Dk. 35.

अइभ a. Honest, undeceitful—म: I Honesty, absence of deceit -2 N. of Siva.

अद्य [न म.] Merciless, unkind, cruel - ind. Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace ) 17. 5. 9.

अदर्श: I Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (=आदर्श)

absence, not being seen, तमाहितीत्स-वरमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अवर्धी येनादर्शनामिच्छाति P. I. 4 28 the person who e sight one wishes to avoid, a ma Pt. 2, भीभून: Pt I become invisible, अम्य ानं गाना I't 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision, मा वा-त्यतमदुर्शन नगनयोर्थाता V 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible 2 Neglect, or failure to see, त्राह्मणाद्शीनेन च Ms 10-43 -3 (Gram ) Disappearance, eli ion, omission. अद्शेनं लोप: P. I.

अदल a. I Leafless -2 Without parts —ल: A plant (हिन्नल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula -- or A plant (धृतकुमार्ग) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदम् pron a. | न तस्यत डाल्क्षायने अगु-लियेत्र इत्त्रया निर्दारणाय प्रश्वतिनि एवाग्लिनिर्दशः ममवात नापुरावर्तिन, न--तस् किप् Tv ] ( अभी m f, stain.) That, referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker ) (निप्रकृष्ट or परेश्व ): इतसन्तु मन्निकृष्ट समीपनग्वानं चनदं। स्त्पम् । अन्तसम्तु निषक्षुष्ट निद्दित् परोक्ष विचानीयात् ॥ अमुख्य विद्या रस राग्रनर्नकी N I 6., अमी नामाप्रहमस्मीति स्वनान परिकीर्तयत्। Ms. 2 122 I am that person, so and so ( giving the name ), अमावहमिति ब्रुयात 130, 216, Y. I. 26 अदस is, however, often used with reference to पत्यन्न or मिन्नेकृष्ट objects &c in the sense of 'this here', 'yender', ar-सी शरण्य: शरणान्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (अमा-बिति पुग्वितिना निर्दशः Malli ); अमी मध्याः S I. 8 , अमी बहुप: 4. 17, 7. II. It is

often used in the sense of বল as a correlative of यत ; हिंसाग्तश्च यो नित्ये ने-हासी सुखेमधेन Ms. 4 170 he who &c But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (यासी, य अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध well-known', 'celebrated', 'reno wned', योसावनीद्रियशृह्य: सूक्ष्मोऽज्यक्तः सनातन: Ms: 1.7: योसी कुमारसेवकी नाम Mu. 3; बोसी चार: Dk. 68: s metimes भद्स used by itself conveys this

o well-known to us all) and the quotations from K P .ind. There, at that time, then, thus, ever: correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदाद:, यत्राद: whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽन्रपदेश P. I.4. 70 अवस has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अद:कृत्य, अद:कृतं। पर प्रत्युपदेश तु अदः कृत्वा, अदः कृदः Sk.

बदस्यात Den. P. To become that

अहातृ a I Not giving, miserly; आदानानित्याच्चादातुः Ms. II I5 not liberal. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in अदर्शनं I Not seeing, non-vision, marriage; का रेडदाना विना बाच्यः Ms. 9. 4-3 Not liable to payment

> अदादि a. Having अद at the head. a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation

> अदान a. [ न त्र. ] I Not giving, miserly -2 Without rut (or not charitable ) ; सदादान: परिक्षीण: शस्त एव करीश्वर: । अदान: पीनगत्रांपि निंद्य एव हि गर्दभः Pt 2 70

> अदान्य, अदायिन् अदामन अदाशु, अदाशुरि, दाश्रम a. Ved. Not giving, miserly poor, irieligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a Ved I Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt -3 Pure, und filed -4 Unapproachable.

भदाय a | नाति दाया यस्य | Not entitled to a share

अदायाद a. I Not entitled to be an heir, प्रान्दायानं इदायादा म्ही Nii कानीन-श्च सहाद्वेश्व कीन पोनर्भवरतथा। स्वयदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षद्रायाद्वाधवा. ॥ Ms. 9 160 -2 Destitute of heirs

अदायिक ( की f.) दि। यमहीत दाय-ठक् न व ] I That which is not claimed by an heu; destitute of heirs, अहा-र्थिक धन राजगामि Kâtv. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदार. नि न I I One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor -2 [न ] Not injuring or tearing

अदास: A free man; Ms. 10. 32

अदाह्य a I Incombustible -2 Not fit to be buint on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of प्रमानमञ्

अदिक a Ved. Having no duection or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति व नि दीयंत खन्यने वध्यंत बृहत्त्वात, दो-तिच् ] Free, not tied ; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). —ति: [अति प्राणिजानं ; अद्-इतिच् ] I Devourer i. e. death ; यद्येदवासूज्यत तत्त्त्त्मिश्रयत, सर्व वा अत्तीति तद्दितेरहितित्व Bri. Ar. Up. -2 An epithet of God—ित: f. [ न दानू शक्ति: ] I Inability to give, poverty. -2 [ दातु छेतु अयोग्या ] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (c) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth ). (d) Inexhau-The lunar mansion called प्रनित्य. ा. 40; अत्रा: Sk.

(f) Speech, या प्राणीन समवत्यादि। तिदेवताम-र्या ( अब्दादीना अदनात् अदिति Sankara ) (g) A cov (h) Milk; wife (?). नी (dual) Heaven and earth. [ अदिनि literally means 'unbounded'. 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yaska sife-तिरदीना देवमाता, an the verse beginning with आदितिहों: &c. Rv 1. 89 16, he interprets by taking आदिति to mean अर्दान i e अनुपक्षीण,न ह्यापा क्षयोस्ति इति In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu'. but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Paranas, Vishuu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of India, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi Daksha and nandanas'; See kasyapa also ].—Comp. —नः, -नदनः a god, divine being.

अर्दान a. Not low or depressed high spirited, mighty, not poor rich, happy. - Comp -- आत्रन, -वृत्त,-सन्व a not depressed in spirit, high. spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a Not long. -Comp -- सूत्र, -स्तिन a. [न दीर्घ सूत्र सूत्रतता विस्तरि। यस्य ] quick, prompt in action.

अदु:ख a [भ ब.] Fice from evil propitious -COMP,---नत्रमी the propi tious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपर when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year. अदुच्छन a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. I Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts, ॰विषय: an unfortified country.

अदुर्भुख a. Ved. Unremitting. zealous, cheerful

अद् a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time or space); 'वर्तिनी सिद्धिं राज्य विगणयात्मstible abundance, perfection (e) नः R. I. 87; व्हिन्झतवर्रमञ्ज मृगद्धहेनु not far

from 30, i e nearly 30; कांपा हि मु-निजनप्रकृति: K 142 easily provoked, irascible. - r Proximity, vicinity, वसन्नद्रं किल चद्रमौले: R. 6. 34, त्रिशनोऽटं वर्तत इति अदर्श्विशा: Sk , अदूर,-रं,-रेण,-रन: -एउ (With gen or abl ) not far trom, at no great distance from, अदूर प्रियासमागम त प्रेक्ष V 3 not far distant, very near.

अद्षित a. Not vitiated, uncor rupted, unspotted, irrepioachable : !

not proud-mind.d, sober, calm.

अह्यू a [न. व ] I Sightless, blind. -2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अहर्य u. I Invisible ; किमापि , भूतम-हरवरूप Ku 4. 45. -2 Not capable of being seen, epithet of quasi -Comp -करण rendering invisible, a part of a conjuner's legerdemain

अहह a I Invisible not seen . . पूर्व not seen before. -2 Not known or experienced, n it felt 'विग्रहस्यथ H.I 145.-3Unfore-een, not observed or thought of, unknown, unobserved -4 Not permitted or sanctioned. हे करण क ] not gratifying the gods, illegal, न चाहरा (ब्राह्र) पुनरेन Ms such as tood — मानुक a [न वेदो मेदो। ıllegal , न चाहरा (वृद्धि ) पूनतिन Ms 8 153 —ए: N of some venomous substance or vermin.—E I The invisible one.-2 Destiny, fame, luck (good or bad) । दैविमिनि यद्पि कथयानि पुरुषगुण: साप्यहणस्य: Pt. 5 30 -3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in impious, irreligious. another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्माधर्मावदृष्ट स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसात्रनम् .. अधर्मो नरकार्दाना हेत्रनिदितवर्मज: Bhasha, P. 161-2. The Vedântins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck, ताह कर्मण: सूक्ष्मावस्थापन. सस्कारविशेष एव अहष्ट्रस्थानीयत्वेनागीक्रियते ; अहष्ट आत्मत्रमं इति नैयायिका वैज्ञीविकाद्यश्च, साख्यपातं-जलास्तु बुद्धिवर्ष इत्यम्युपगच्छीत  $\Gamma v$  ). —4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, wa'er &c.) -COMP.-अर्थ a [ब.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical; having an object not evident to the senses -कर्मन् a? one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मम्बदृष्टकर्मी य: शास्त्रज्ञीपि विमृह्य-ति H 3.54 -नर:, -पुरुष: one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seer, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator

consequence hidden in the future. —ह्र a destroying poisonous veimin (?)

अहाष्टिः f [विस्तृ हाष्ट्र ] I An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look -2 Not being seen inconvenience -a [न. ध ] Blind, sightless.

'भी possessing an uncorrupted soul | cannot or ought not to be given , अदाह बारिशहन R 17 10 अहस a Not proud, not vain ; काट away , अद्यमासंत्त्रयमेव भूपते R 3 16 —य That which it is not right or necessary to give Wile, sons deposits, and a tew other things, belong to this class - अन्तर्गहन गर्मन्तर -मानि: मागणा न गन्। निर्माप पारणा भवन्य बान्यस्ति॥ यापसर्वाप च क्रास् वर्तमानन हे-हिना। शहरात्याहरानाया बनात्यामे प्रतिश्रातक ॥ P. I अटाय गुणवत् कान्य Sui K. I -COMP.—दान an unlawful gift

> भट्ट । [न व.] I Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity -2 Godless, impious, irreligious -व. [न. न ] One who is not a god -COMP — व ॥ [न हेना: व्रायन प्रायन प्रानन, माता वृष्टिकान्कः यम्य | not rained upon , (lit) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water. hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c, irrigated , वितन्त्रति श्रममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय त-स्मिन्कुरवश्चकासेन Ki I I7.

अदेवयत्-य a नि देव यानि प्राप्नानि | Not veda, - लोहकाणी reaching the gods by prayers, clearly or quite red

अदेश: [न. न. ] I A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position, श्रम्थो हि रिपुणा स्त्रहपंकनानि इन्य-ने H. 4, 45 ; स्त्रियं स्पृज्ञेटदेश य Ms. 8 country The Smritis mention several places of this description: म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अग, मगत्र, सुगष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ, भ्यश्र दीयते । Bg. 17 22 — म्थ a. [स न ] in the wrong place, out of place. absent from one's country.

fit 'o be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out; अंडच्यं यश्र दिशानि Ms. 8 53 -2 Not on the spot or pertainreferred to

अंद्रह्य u. Ved. Invisible ( अहत्य )

ed or predetermined (by gols or to the Sanaveda — नेकाश a resem-H. 4. 119.-पुरु a. [ब.] that of which | by Fate ). -2 Not connected with | bling á marvel, so ज्यम —सार: the

the consequences are not yet visit the gods or their action, not divine, ble. (-ल) the (future) result of अत्व भावयन्द्वाद Vis 3. 247 । Kull. good or bad actions, the result or है कुन्छत्राहण में जनगड़िन ). -3 Untortunate. ill-fated.

> भर्ताम्ब्र a. Not exacting considerate (as a king).

अदं मद-च a Ved Not causing

कहार. I The time when milking अदय a. Not to be given; what is not racticable -2 Not milking,

> अद्व u. [न न ] I Free from faults demerits, vices or defects &c., innocent जायामदेश्यामृत मन्यनामि R 14 34 -2 Free from the faul's of composition such as derest गाम्यना है। - ee नाम, अतार्थे शब्दार्थी है. —वं Not a fault , । संनन्यदायेण निरंगकता नम Kr 14 11 though not at fault.

> अह: [ अवन दर्ने : अबू-वसर्व एन 🕻 n I. 120 = Frield ] A sacrificial oblation called virgin, q v.

भद्धा ind [ सत्यने अनु न सतन गमन जान बा द्याति किए Tv. ] [ Fruly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, In truth, really, certainly, indeed : সরা প্রিয पालिनसगराय प्रत्य श्वीय यनि R. 13. 65. -2 Manifestly, clearly, ट्याल जिप च यनन परित्युमहा Bv. 1 95 -3 In this way, thus, 'कू=मालान्त्र. — COMP — १३म A right or true man,—बावेया: (pl.) N. of a school of the Sukla Yajurhaving ears

अद्रपेन: Ved. A wise man, secr.

अद्भुत a [ Un 5 I आहे भुवो इतभ्, according to Nic न इन 'the like of which did not take place before. I Wonderful, marvellous; ॰कमैन of 358 , नाद्शे तर्पण कुरादि &c -2 A bad wonderful deeds , भव having woncountry The Smritis mention derful smell , द नेन , कप pro agious, extraordinary, transcen lental, supernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved, वग, कलिंग, &c. -COMP —काल: wrong invisible (opp हत्य) —त I A won-place and time, अदेशकांक यहानम्यात्र der a wonderful thing of occurrence, a prodigy, miracle, दव अदभूनं सन्द सन्त S. 5 a won lerful or unexpected occurrence; अकारिकननध्याय अदेइय a. [न त न देष्टुं याग्य: ] I Not विद्यात्सर्वाद मुनेषु च Ms. 4. 118 -2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m) als । । श्रद्धांतदेवासुराणि विकातचारेनानि U. 6 lost in wonder -7: One of the ing to the place or occasion 8 or 9 Rusas, the marvellous sentiment, जगनि जनिनान्यद्भुनग्सः (J. 3. 44. -2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara - COMP. - प्रमा त. Ved in अदैस्य a. Involving no humili- whom no sin is visible—वर्गः a ation or self-degradation Bh.3 144. : system of prodigies — नाह्मण N of अदेव a ( वर्ग f.) I Not predestin । a portion of a Brahmana belonging

Charles Land

wonderful resin ( of the खीद्र or Catechu plant), Mimosa Catechu -स्वन a. having a wonderful sound. (-7:) N. of Siva.

अञ्चन् n. Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

अञ्चान: [अत्ति मर्वान्, अद्-मनित् Un. 2. 1/4 अटेर्मुद्च ] Fire. '

a द्वार a. [अनु शीलमस्य , अदू-कर्तरि कमरच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य a Eatable — द Food, anything eatable-ind. [ अधिमन्नहनि इदश-ब्द्स्य निपात: सप्तम्यर्थे, अस्मिन् द्यवि अहानि वा Nir. ] I To-day, this day; अद्य त्वा त्वरयति दारुण: कृतानः Mâl 5 25, पात्री to-night, this night, 'प्रान्तिव this very morning; oft, in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c , शदेवसनक्षत्र of this day, to-day's; এইৰ this very day -- 2 Now; अद्य गच्छ गता सात्र: Ks. 4 68 — 3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L ho-die. ].—COMP — still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अ-द्यापि ते मन्युविषय. U. 3, अद्यापि नान्क्युमिनि ibid. ; न not yet, गुरु: फेंद्रं खिन्ने माय भजित नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve I 11, (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch P begins with अद्यापि ) -- अविधि I. from to-day, °वि भवद्भयो भिन्नोह Ve. I 2 till to-day. —पूर्व before now , बद्यपूर्वाञ्चारेन &c — प्रभृति ind. from to-day, this day forward, henceforth : अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतागि तवास्मि दाह. Ku 5 86.—श्रीन a [अद्य श्व: परिदेने वा जानिष्यत प्रसान्यत वा, अध-श्रम् ग टिलोप: P. V. 2 13 ] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent; ॰नं मरण, प्त: वियोग. Sk (=आसत्र) (-ना) a female near delivery ( आसन्नेपसवा), अद्यक्षीनावष्टक्वं P , अद्य श्री वा विजायते इति अद्यक्षीना वहवा Sk -सुत्या extraction and. consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अधतन a. (नी f.) अद्य भवः अध टघ भुड्रामश्च] I Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day । शहेवस, े बार &c.-2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—: The current or this day, period of the current day ( Kási. on P 1. 2. 57); See अनद्यतन also,—नी (scil वृत्ति:) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done today or on the same day (= भूत: )

नकारीय-अध्वत । Of to-day ; गहेम-पाती व्यवित नियते Pt, 3. -2 Modern.

ag a. Ved. Blust

अद्यत्य n. [र्ने युतलब्ध न त ] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. — न्य Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्भव a. [न त ] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid,—a.Not a liquid.

अद्रव्य [न. त. ] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्किया फलवर्ना भवेत् H. Pr. 43, hence, a worthless bad pupil or recipient of instruction : विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बद्धिलाघवं प्रका-शयित M. अद्रध्यमंत्य भुवि शुद्धन्योपि मत्री Mu.

आद्रि [ अद्-दित् Un 4. 65 ; according to Nir fr. ट to tear or अद्to

eat ] I A mountain.-2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on .- 3 A thunderbolt ( आहणाति येन Nir. ) -4 A tree -5 The sun -6 A mass of clouds (probably so ca'led from its resemblance to a mountain), a cloud ( आदगयन या भन्नि समी उदकार्थ Nir ) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure -8 The number 7. -COMP.-ईशः, पित , नाथ: &c I the lord of mountains, the Himâlaya 2. N ot Siva (lord of Kailâsa) -कार्णी a plant ( अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternat. a Lin —कीला [ अद्रय: कुलपर्वता: कीला: शक्तव इव यस्या: ] the earth (-ल·) N. of the mountain विष्कुम.—कृश्नि: a mountain cave, mountain side R.2 38.-ज. a. [अद्रौ जायतेः जन-ड] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born (-जा) I a plant (सेहली) 2.-बन्या,-तनया,-सूता &c. Pârvati (-জ) red chalk ( গ্লিলালব্ৰ). —जात a. mountain-born. (-तः) I forest conflagration 2. the 'sunborn', hamsa or swan. 3 form 4. the Supreme Being — जूत, दुग्ध Ved. [ तूत. ] expressed or extracted by means of stones -तनया, -नादेनी I. N of Parvati. 2 N of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables द्विष,-भिद्र m. [ अर्द्रि द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विप-भिद्-िक्दि] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि-णी f. I. a mountain valley. 2 river taking uts rise in a mountain,—पति:,—राजः &c See 'ईश —वर्डस् a Ved. [ अट्रेवंई इव बहीं बस्य ] as s'rong or hard as a mountain: mountain-high (?).-बुझ a [ अद्रेर्डिझ इव बुझो यस्य ] 100ted in | नाद्वीरण विशेत Y.I 140. a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भू a [ अद्रौ भवात जावते ] mountain-born (-मू:) N of a plant ( आह्वकर्णी or अपराभिता ) — मात्

वा मा-तृच् | producing water from clo uds (मेचजलनिर्मात्), having a mountain for the mother (?) —बाहि: forest conflagration - शयः ( having the mountain केलाम for his bed ) N. of Siva; cf 'ईश, 'इह - ज्य,-सम्ब mountain peak.—मृत (पुत), —संहत a. prepared or expressed by means of stones — सार: [ अद्रे: सार इव प. त ] 'the essence of mountains', iron ( -a ) hard like a mountain; •मय made of iron or very hard

आद्रिवत् a. Ved Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts अहुह,--हुहुन् a. [न त.] Ved Free from malice.

अद्रोध a. Ved. [ दुहू-वञ् वेदे घत्वं न. व ] True, not false, free from malice, °वाच् speaking the truth, अ वन guarding from malice -च ind. Without malice or falsehood

अद्रोह. Absence of malice or ill-feeling, m denation, mildness, Ms 4 2. अद्भंद्र a Without duality or enmity, असमग्नपदवृत्तिमिव अद्यंद्वा K 131.

अद्भव a. [ नारित द्वय यस्य ] L Not two. -2 Without a second, unique; sole, अद्भय ब्रह्म Ved. Sutra —-य॰ [अद्भय विज्ञा-नामेद: पदार्थाना अरत्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच् 🕽 N. of Buddha - य [न त.] Nonduality, unity, identity, especially, the identity of Biahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth - COMP. आनंद:=अद्देतानद: q. v. व।दिन् (=अद्वेतर) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe ( सर्वमेव वस्तु नित्स्वरूप नान्यद्ती द्वितीयमस्ति इति य: प्रतिपादयति ) 2.

अद्भयत्-अद्भयम् a. Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेवो अद्भया: Rv I 187. 3 (द्यर्गहृत] tree from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्भयाविन् त ि अद्भय अस्त्यर्थे विनि छद्मि र्दार्भ: ] Not having two ways (देवींपतृ-यानरूपमार्गद्रयगहित); पुत्रस्य पाथ: पद्मद्रयाविन: Rv. 1. 159 3

अद्वयु a. [द्रयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य बा॰ ड. न. ब.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अ-तर्वाह्यैकरूप).

अद्वार Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door, अद्भारण न चातीयाद् ग्राम वा वेइम वा पृरे Ms. 4. 73:

अद्वितीय a. [नारित द्वितीयं यस्य ] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless न केवल कपे शिल्पण्यक्तिता माल-Ved. अद्भिः विव: वज्बलं मिभीते, अद्रेमति विका M. 2 , किन्दैशी अद्भितीया क्रेपेण alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, su-preme —यं Brahma, पक भं बह्म.

भहिषेण्य [न न. ] Not malevolent, not to be disliked

अद्रेष a. [न. व ] Free from hatre i

बदेबम् a. [दिष-असुन, न न] Friendly, not hating

अंद्रेत a. [न. न. ] I Not dual, of one or uniform nature equable, unchanging । 'न सुन्वनृ जयो: U 1.39 -2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only. hma with the universe or vith the भद्रय also -2 The supreme or highest truth or Branma itself -3 N. Vedântin.

as an inceptive particle in the विवनामक कलमाम्यामिति भध्यमन्त्रयम् । लभतेऽब- situated in the region below; being sense of 'now', 'theu', 'afterwards', 'moreover,' 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन a [न. व.] I Without wealth, स्मृता: । यत्ते समाविगच्छेति यम्य ते तस्य तद्भनम् ॥ Ms. 8 416.

अवन्य a Unhappy, wretched, p i serable, इत विद्य मामबन्य U. I. 42.

अधम a. [ अब अम, अवते, अम:, वस्य पक्षे ध: Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest, very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp डतम); अश्वन्यविचाः or उत्तमात्रममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of com 🤈 : नर° द्विज 🐈 च हिलक्षाधमी नृणां Ms. IO. 12 lowest in position, সম্বন্ধ the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—4: I An unblushing sensualist ( मयद्यालज्जाशून्य: काम क्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविचारक: Sabda K.); वापी स्ना-द्विवता गतासि न पुनस्तस्यावमस्यातिक K. P.I. -2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणा वित्तज्ञानादिषु अअमत्वसूचकः रवि-

2. -2 Without a companion, body (below the navel, — अध्य a lower part of the body, -पान kissing) vilest conduct. (-₹:) [₹#0] the nadir. meanest conduct. -ऋणः, -ऋणिकः [अवम: अवमावस्था प्राप्त: ऋगेन, तत: टर] a sarpass, excel, blat down, worst; debtor (opp उननं: । (lit. reduced or malevolence - : Freedom from to a low position by his incurring debt ). - मृत. -- मृतकः [ रनी. ] a porter, | त्रता वीरतथाऽवरीकृतः K1 2. 40, 6 21; groom, a servant of the lowest बरिनर्जुनीन गयत् शुचिन: Ki 6 24 excelclass, one of the 3 kinds of ser- ling, अवरीकृतमर्वस्नेहन अपत्येप्रमणा K. 25. vants, उत्तमस्यायुरीयोत्र मध्यमस्तु कृतीयलः । अवना साम्बाही स्याहिन्देव विविधी सृत्रा ।

अधर [न बियत. हे- जचे, न न् ] [ Lo∧er (opp. 37), (lit no. held up), Lower.-2 Traduced, vilified, reunique —त [न. न.] I Non-duality, tending downwards, under, ne- proached, अन्तीण: परिणस्या AR. I. identity, especially that of Bra-ther, down ard and under-garment Ki 4. 38, cf. °अवर Si 1. 6, soul, or of soul and matter, See 'sale lower or nether lip, see below (In this sense अस partakes of the fore y sterday, the other day. character of a pronoun) -2 Low, of an Upanishad अद्भेतन solely, mean, vile, अत्तर see below, lower Below, beneath, in the lower ात quality, inferior. -3 Silenced, regions. from a knowledge of the identity worsted, not able to speak; See of the universe and the supreme होन, हानवादित -4 Previous, preceding, अवरोच् र spirit 2. N. of an author who, ac- as in अबेचु: q v -ा: The nether Southward; tending downwards, cording to Colebrooke, flourished (or sometimes the upper) lip; a to the nadir or lower region, tend-at the close of the 15th century lip in general, and Ku. 5. 27 leafing to the south.—If the south--बादिर=अद्भवादिर q. v. above; a like lower lip, विवादगळक्तक: N. 3. 5; ern direction.—क् ind. Beneath. पक्षाविवातरोष्टी Me 82; धिवानि रतिसर्वस्वम-अव, अवा ind. Ved. Used like अथ थर S. I. 24, I. 21, 3. 24, cf. अवर चलु न्य यत् वा ] Tending downwards; ग्विव इत्यदः पदमस्या ग्डनच्छदे वतत् ॥ N.2.24 -स The nadir, (अनोदिश्) or the scuthern direction. - The lowest part (of the body )। पृष्ठवशाधी त्रकं urreligion, impiousness, wickedpoor.-2 Not entitled or competent Ak. -2 Pudendum Muli-bre (also ness, injustice; ॰द्डन Ms. 8. 127 to possess independent property | m ).-3 Address, speech (opp. επτ), (in law), भागी पुत्रश्च टामश्च त्रय ण्वाजना. statement, sometimes used for reply also -COMP - ETT a. I. high-3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and upside down (the natural order of they pertain only to the soul. They things being inverted), श्रुत भवाद्भिष्य-रातां S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way 1. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i e, the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply " अवर च तद्त्तर च);(यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दडं ) स्वास्य चन स्थान्कार्टेनाश्चन् प्रवर्त-ताबरे तर Ms.7 21 (अवर=शृद्गाने,उत्तर=पंजानं); अधर्मेण भितो धर्म: प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb.4 near-चद्रयो: स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेद: Tv.).—मा er and further. 5. question and A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेऽहितका- answer.—ओष्ठ: the lower lip; अगुिकस-रिणी ). [cf. L. infimus]. -COMP.- | वृत •S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (-र्ष) the lower अमं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमारा). and upper lip.-काट: the lower part of अवं [कर्म.] the lower half of the the neck. -काय: [अवर कायस्य] the द्वावश्वस्यों स्मृताविह .Ms 3. 25.

the termination of the

[अवसार्व नव:] connecte: with the lit drinking the lower lip.-मध्, असूत lower part. — भावार a [व] of the the nectar of the li, is - स्वास्तिक the

> अवरीकृ 8 🛴 , अवरयनि Den P To शांक किभिद्वीाकृत्य 1)k 6 lessening, forgetting, to defeat, vanquish; 4-

अवरीन् I P. To be worsted ( in a law-suit), to be invalidated Y 2 17.

अवर्गण a. [ अभे स्व: अस-च्ह ] I

अवरेद्य: 1nd [अवर दिन, अवर-ण्युम ] I On a previous day. -2 The day be-

अवरोच्यू a. [अप्रग्टाक्षेण दिश अपनि किए]

अधगचीन-च्य । अथगानि भवः अयगच् downwards.

अधर्म: [न. त. ] I Unrighteousness, unjust punishme t; अधर्मेण unjustly. in an improper way; यशासमीण प्रम्छात Ms 2. III; an unjust act, a suilty or wicked deed, sin, व्यानि commiter and lower, inferior and supeting unjust or unighteous deeds, rior, worse and better, राज: नमहानेवा so आन्य of an irreligious spirit, so अन्मर्of an irreligious spirit, निर्धाः क्याति भविष्यति M. I; व्यत्यये कर्मणा नश क्या कर्मणा नश क्या कर्मणा नश क्याति अपिता कर्मणा नश क्याति अपिता कर्मणा नश कर्मणा नश्च कर्मणा नश कर्मणा नश कर्मणा नश कर्मणा न साम्य प्रविद्यावरात्तर Y. I. 96 2. former; ness or sin; lot definitions &c. of prior and later; sooner and later; वर्ष and अवमें See Tarka K. P. 19. यक्षावरेततरानधार विगीतान्नावबुध्येते Ms. 8. 53. (वर्म and अवर्म are two of the 24 are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration) -2 N. of a Prajapati or of an attendant of the sun. -Unrighteousness personified -# Devoid of attributes, an epithet of बद्धार.—Comp -आ-तिकाय: t..e category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अवर्भित् a. Impious, wicked

ै अवर्ष a. I Wicked, impigus 1-2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां हु त्रवो सम्बा

कष्वता [ अतिद्यमानी अवी भर्ता यग्या: -] A widow.

अधम्, अप: ind अवा अमि, अपराब्द-स्थाने अबू आदेश: P. V 3 39 1 I l'elow, down, पतत्यक्षी श्राम विमारि हर्वनः S1 I 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions of hell, व्यसन्यवाऽधी वन-ति स्वर्यात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms 7 53 (According to the context, अब: may have the sense of the nominative, •अकुश: &c , ablative, अनी वृक्षान पति, or locative, अबो गृह जाते).-2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen. तरुणां S I I4, 1 arely with abl also; बाहित्यं न नतोत्यच Hemachardra; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down, अधोध: पद्यत: कस्य मृद्धिमा नापचायन् H. 2. 2, यात्यश्रीखो वजत्यु-चैनेर स्वैरेव वर्माभ H. 2 48, अवाघो भगय पदम्पगता स्तोक Bh 2 10 from under, just below ( with acc )। नवानधोऽधो बृह्तः पयोवरान् Si J 4 In comp with nouns अतः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as भुवन, गार the lower world वासः or अञ्चल an under-garment or (b) the lower part, only: the lower part of the body, अअ क means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish. despise, scorn, तप: शरीरै: कांठनैरुपार्जित तपास्विना दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29, अप कृताहोषांत:पुरेण K.177, •क्तकुमुमायुवं 179, S1 I 35, 3· 52, °कृतै-नसः Si 16 8 dispelled.-COMP,--जञ्च a. situated below the axle or car. (-ई) adv below the car, under the axle. — अक्षन: [ अक्षात् डांद्रियाजायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यकृज्ञान, तद्वर ग्राहकत्वाभावातृ हीन स्य स: Tv ; अध:कृतं अक्षज इतियज्ञान येन Malli ]. N. of Vishnu; other etvmologies of the name are also found (I) अबो न श्लीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्माटबोक्ष्ज: , (2) बौरक्ष पृथिवी चात्रम्तयोर्यस्मादजायत् । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण तनो ऽत्रोक्षन इष्यते ॥—अधस् See above —डपासन sexual intercours -अग,-द्वार-मर्ने the anus: Pudendum Muliebre. - at the lower part of the hand (करम) -करण excelling, defeating, degradation; K 202; so क्रिया, सहते न जनीऽध्यव:क्रिया Ki 2 47 degradation, disl onour.—खनन undermining.—गतिः f., -गमन-पातः । a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards 2 degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधागति: K. 41 (where नि has both senses)। "ति आयाति Pt. I 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured) : Ms. 3. 17, अराक्षितारम-त्तार नृपं विद्याद्धोगितं 8. 309 destined to go to hell  $-\pi \sigma$  m one who digs downwards, a mouse.—गं-र्य-टा [ अव. रात् अधस्तादारम्य घंटेव तद्रकारफलस्वात् ] plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामित)

2 one who goes downwards,—गानु n the lower part of the knee (-ind ) below the knee — জিছ্বিকা ो अन्पा जिह्नवा जिह्नविका, अनग जिह्नविका | the uvula (Mai. पडजीम). — तत the lower part of surface, ज्ञारुष, पाद्वा — दिश f the lower region, the nadir the south rn direction. - giga casting a dcwnward look; a losture in Yoga, करणान्यबाहिष्कृत्य स्थाणुत्रविश्रलात्मक: । आत्मान हृद्ये ध्यायेत नामाग्रन्यन्तले चनः ॥ cf also Ku 3 47 (-ig:) a downward look. -पद [अधोवात्ति पद, पादम्याव:स्थान वा] the place under the foot, a lower place —पान:= गिन q v. above.-पुष्पी अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः IN-ortwo plants अवाक्रपुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber) —प्रस्तर: a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. -भक्त [अबर भक्त यस्मात] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. [ भोजनाने पायमानं जलातिक ] —भाग. I the lower part ( of the body ), पूर्वभागी गुरु: पुंसामधोधागम्तु याविता Susr 2 the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below। व्यवस्थित किचित्रुग्मालीकित l't I situated down below, See पाताल — दू f lower ground, land at the foot of a hill —मुख-वद्न a I. having the face d wnwards अभी तिष्ठति, अभे पात्रिभि. R 3 57 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards 3 upside down, topsyturvy (-w.) N. of Vishnu. (-खा-खीं ) N. of a plant गोनिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (— फां) (नक्षत्र) I. flying downwards, having a downward motion, these nakshatras are मूलाभ्रषा कृतिका च विशाला भरणी तथा। मवा पूर्वात्रयं चैव अथोमुखगण: स्मृत: ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell.—यत्रं a still -रक्तिपत्त discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. —राम a [अधीभागे राम: शुक्र:, दृष्टितर्पकत्वात् तस्य रामत्व ] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat )—रंब: I a plummet 2. a perpendicular. 3 the lower world. -वचस् a. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards.—वश: Pudendum Mu-liebre.—वायु: [अशेगामी वायु: शाक त ] breaking wind, flatulency.—शय-च्य a. sleeping on the ground (— स्था) sleeping on the ground; अग्रापन मैक्ष-चर्यामध राटयां गुराहितम् । आसमावर्तनात् क्र्यात्कतो पनयनो द्विज: ॥ Ms 2 108 — शिंग्स a. = मुख. (-n) N. of a hell — स्थ, - स्थित a. situated below —स्वास्तक the nadir.

अधीपहास: [ अधः अधीभागस्य योन्या, उपहास: छादस: संधि:, श्रीणामबीभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved Sexual intercourse.

त् अधस्तान्। त्या चेटेन तद्राकारफलरवात् ] व अधस्तान a (जी f) [अधोमवः अवस्– lant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग) -चरः [अधः स्नित्वा चरति अवस् ] I. "thief. -2 Prior, previous.

अधम्तरा (मा) म् ınd [अति श्वेनापः ] Very low

भगम्तात adv or p.ep [ अत्र - अस्ताति, अञ् आह्ताः P V 3 39-40 ] Downbelow, under, bencath, underneath &c. ( with gen ), See रामः अम्लाज्ञी पद्ध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54, प्रमीण गननभृष्टी गमम्भवस्ताद्ध्यत्याच्च Sankhyo K, नादागनः Pt 3; तस्याप्रताद्ध्यम्प स्तार्गनेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमेदा एत हम K 289 gone to hell

अश्रामार्गव: [न गयते अवाः, ताहश मार्गवाति वा-क Tv.] = अपामार्ग q v. अश्रापक a. [न त] Not profitable: क. ममेतरस्था Pt 2.

अभि: [आत्रीयत दु:खमनेन आत्रा कि वा प्र न्हम्ब ] I Mental pain of agony See आधि:-2 A woman in her courses. ( = अवि ) — ind I (As a prefix to verbs ) Over,above, ( अभिकाः ), देशा to stand over, a to place over or at the head of, ধর to grow over or above, over and above, besides, in addition ( आक्य ) . fully, come pletely ( अतिहास, विशेष ), to get som-thing in addition to another, sife-मत्य जगत्यनीश्वरात् having obtained ful ly, अति intensifying the meaning of the root, इतो वा भारतमीम है दिवांबा पार्थिवादाधि Rv I 6. 10, (अभीमहें आछि-क्थेन यावामंह ) -2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic), गष्टिजीरासी अनि षट Rv 7. 18 14. -3 (As a preposition) with acc. (a) Above, over, upon, in ( उपरि ), य दतमार्थनायत नाडी त इंतमुद्धरेत Susr अध्यानि just above, की-कान पर्यपर्यास्ते ऽभोऽभोऽध्यभि च माधवः Bopadeva, with gen. also, ये नाकस्यानि रो-चने दिवि Rv I 19. 6 above the sun; °विटिष ६१ 7. 35, °त्वत् 7. 41; °रजनि 52 at night. (b) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of ( अधिकृत्य ) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense ); हरों इति अधिहार ; so "अधिस्त्र ; कृष्णमाधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृष्ण ; 50 उच्चाति वं, कोकं, देवे। ैदेवत treating of stars &c , प्राप्ति Si 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl ) Just over, more than आधिक); सत्त्वाद्धि महानात्मा Kath ; आव-दिताद्धि Ken. (d) (With loc) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something ) ( ऐश्वर्य ); + विरीश्वरे P 1 4. 97; अवि भुवि राम: P. II. 3 9 Sk. Râma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc, of ruler', आर्थ रामे मू: ihid; प्रहारवर्मण्याध विदेहा जाता. Dk 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under inferior to ( हीन ) ; अधि हरी सरा: ( Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari

me, principal, residing, दिवता ह्यांक्रिक तत: 118 2 6; 3 years later वाडवन हाह त.न अक्षेत्रवाश्वित पुरा Mb : हम-presiding deity जान, supreme or 1, e in the 2 th year, sometimes विनयाश्वित R 9 62 a pointed to sovereign tuler अति supreme lord with sen सम् क्या हा तृत्या वा Râm- humple the prout. ियिनीक्नेटिक्न-&c. (b) Reallidant superfluous 5 Em tent, une mmon, special, क्यांके Ki 6 30 set or appointed (growing wer a tother) अन्तः=अध्या , pecutiar । जिल्ला नाम नगस्य to duty देवा. प्रतन्न तमर्भकृषे । iv. 2 क्ष्य (वनस्थानी जातः) हतः P VI 2 क्ष्यमिक B: 2 20 september or unset on nexte or a point as their 188 (c) Over, excessive, अविकेश common rem or leavity धर्मा हि chief -3 To aim at, at, de or refer 

सह , अध्यामहरादनात कर उत्तरपदलापश्च P. V कि Ark -3 Abundance, redundancy 2 73] I More, additional, greater, superfluity -3 A figure of speech Ki. I 43. -- 8 To refrain or desist (opp उन (र नन) नर्शम्बन वन P. V. equivalent to his periode, आअयात्रीय- trom. 2. 45 (In comp with numerals) गोरिकस्था क्रिये प्रक्रिक्ट । क्रिमिक्सिस्य ब्रमी plus, greater by अधाधिक जन 100 महिमान वार्ष्मित चित्र अञ्चल व जने कुती अधिकरणं [ क्व-१४८ ] I Placing at the plus 8=108, व्यवार्णनोऽधिका = व्यवार्णनिक्षित्व पुरनानि ॥ अञ्चलाश्रम्याधिकय । युगान- | head of, appointing &c —2 Re-िशा: more than 40 , नवाधिकां नवनि कालप्रतिमहतः नना ज्यानि वस्या नविकाशमानन । lation, reference, connection; रामा-R. 3 69 प्रसादिक होज्ज्येष्टः Ms 9. 117
-2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, मुद्रः ॥ S D महत्तेष्ट्रम्बद्धान्मयामममृता विकाणाः कथा Râm referii s to —3
-2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, मुद्रः ॥ S D महत्तेष्ट्रम्बद्धान्मयामममृता विकाणाः कथा Râm referii s to —3
-3 (a) Surpassing in quantity, मुद्रः ॥ S D महत्तेष्ट्रम्बद्धान्मयामममृता विकाणाः कथा Râm referii s to —3
-4 (In gram.) Agreement concord, government or grammatical relation comp or with instrict तता ॥ K P 10 — adv 1 More in a tion (as of subject and predicate श्वासः प्रमाणाविक S 1 30 more than greater degree, स राज्ये ग्रहणा दृष्टे प्राप्तः प्रमाणाविक (a) तत्र प्रमाणिक प्रमाणाविक प्रमाणाविक विकाणाः कथा Râm referii s (In gram.) Agreement concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.), तत्रपुरुषः समाणाविक (त.), समाणाविक greater, abounding in, full of, Pt. I. 243 oft in comp डयमिक्समों- tion or apposition, समागिकारों or strong in, क्षेत्र R. I. 2 90 वर्षाऽधिकः ज्ञा S I 20 मुगमि Me 2I. -2 Exceed- व्यक्षिकाणा बहुत्र हिः, पीतावर, करपाणि &c. Ms 4 I4I senior in years; शिद्धा- ingly, too much —Comp अंग a | -4 A receptable of subject techniteman. Ve 3 30 old, advanced in (गि.) having a redundant limb cally substratum, जान रिसर्ण आत्मा years, भवनेषु रमाधिकेषु पूर्व S. 7. 20, करोनि राग हुदि कौनुकाधिक K 2, रसाधिके मनासे S1. 17. 89 abounding in -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense, अधिका कुरु देवि गुरभक्ति K. 62, जनन सन्बद्धिको बनावे R 2 I4 the stronger | of praise or of censure ) ; कृत्येसीanimal aid not prey on the weater. पुमान्पुसीऽविक शुक्र स्त्री भवन्यविके स्त्रिया: Ms. 3 49 : अधिक मेनि<sup>7</sup>ावेष्णु Râm , अधिक मित्र Pt. 2; यवीयान्गुणनाऽधिकः Ms. II 186, 9 154 (b) Superior to, better than, higher than ( with abl. or in comp ), प्रमाणाद् शिक्स्यापि मत्तादितन: Pt 1. 327, सेनाजनेभ्योऽनिका बृद्धिः Mu I 25 surpassing more than a match for &c : विवाधिकसभार: R 15 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तपारिवम्योऽधिको योगी Bg 6. 46, ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212, अधा-चिको राजा H. 3 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैदय: H 4. 21 excels inis superior by reason of, लोकाधिक तम. Mu 4. Io superior to, sometimes with gen, पंचद्शाना भातूणामधि-times with gen, पंचद्शाना भातूणामधि-को गुण: K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

-4 (As flist member of Tatpuru- sequent fuller than ( of time ); liging not mere intimacy.-2 To one another - wf a exaggerated, कार्यवच रे P II I 33, ( •नं = म्नुनिनिटाफल-कमर्थवात्वचन e g. वातच्छेद्य तृण i e. so light and weak, बाक्पेया नदी so ceep and full ) — ऋदि a abundant, prosperous R 19 5 — निष्य: f,-द्नि, ादवम: an intercalated day.-दंतः=अधिरत —मामार्मर=अधिमास q v. -बान्याक्तिः f exaggeration, hyperbole -बाहिक-साप्तानिक a. containing costing more than 60 or 70

> अधिकाम a [अधिक: काको यम्य] Of vehement cesires, impassioned, lustiul.—म: [ कर्म ] Strong desire

স্থিক 8 U I To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to have a right

sha compounds) ( य / Chief, supre- राजन्यवर्षे द्वर्गाय । कहाने विशेषमें ), वेड्यस्य place at the head of, appoints set, ৰালি বহন- মঞ্জাৰ বিল্লান কৰিব লাল বহন- মঞ্জাৰ লাল বহন- মঞ্জ नार्वि वैद्यान्य अविष्यान्य व । प्रतिग्रहोण विक्रो या- P. IV 3 87. किंग नार्छनी अधिकृत्यु युन वाट्य &c ) -8 Inferior, secondary — कं to; शबुमा कुन्त - के आर- जे य होंगः अधिक । [abbieviation of अध्य - I Su plus excess more, लामाजिक Br 8 20 -7 To feet, enjoy नगह-

> (बार् f.) having a redundant limb cally substratum, जान रे सर्व आस्मा (-चं) [अविकादमान ] a sash, girdle T S. the soul is the substratum or belt worn over the mail coat — of kn wledge — 5 Location place, आवंब a more and more out—doing the sense of the locative case, one another — अर्थ a exaggerated, आवारी विकास P. I 4-40, अनुवादियान्ता प्वचन exaggeration, an exaggerated मनाक्षाद्धारयन कियान व उपकृषन क्रियानिकी जातिstatement or assertion (whether विकरण म्मृतम् ॥ Har ; as गेहे स्थान्यामत पचनि -6 A topic, subject, section: article or paragraph: a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sútias of Vyasa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyayas, the Adhyayas into Palas and the Pádas into Adlakaranas or sections. (According to the Mimâmsakas a complete A :hikarana consists of five members '—विन्य the subject or matter to be exp'a ne i, विज्ञय or संज्ञाय the doubt or questica arising upon that matter, पर्ना tile first side or prima facie argum ist concerning it इत्तर or इत्तरप्रभामिद्ध त the answer or demonstrate. Co :clusi in, and नगीन pertinency ir relevancy or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusio:), विषयो

last ; तत्र एकेकमधिकरण पचावयवं, विषय: मदेहः सगति: प्रविपक्ष: मिद्धातश्च Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, मजय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धात or गद्धात). -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वान्दोषान कथयाति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9 3 , ररणे च सामन Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विमातिविद्धं चानधिकरणवाबि P II 4. I3 (अट्रव्यवाचि), प्तावत्वे च 15 hxed number of things, as दश दतिष्ठा: Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy -जा One who superin ends - COMP .- भोजक a judge, Mk 9.—मंडप: court or hall of justice Mk 9 — विचान: ि अधिकरणस्य वि-चाल: अन्यथाकांण I changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; via-चा है च P. V 3 43; द्रव्यस्य सख्यातरापा-दने सख्याया चा स्यात् एकं गात्रिं पचधा कुर Sk — सिद्धांत a conclusion which involves others

अधिकरणिकः विशिवरण आश्रयतया अस्त्यस्य ठर । I A judge, magistrate : Mk. 9-2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन n. [ अधिक कर्म ] I A higher or superior act -2 Superintendence. -m One who is charged र:-कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen,-कृत: [ अधिकर्म कृत येन निष्ठा-तस्य परानिपात: ] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वेष्यचिक्ततो यः स्यात् कुट्बस्य तथापरि। सोधिकर्मकृती होयः स च कौद्रंबिकः स्मतः॥ In families he is the head or pater familias.

अधिकर्मिकः । अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, आविकर्म The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकार: I Superintendence, watching over ; स्त्रीयु कष्टोविकार: V. 3.1; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियक्त: S I. su perintendence of religious matters -2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णया-विकारे बवीमि M. I I sav this in the capacity of a judge; बाविश्रामीयं लोक-तंत्राधिकार: S. 5 , द्वीपिनस्तांबुअधिकारी दत्तः Pt. I, V. 2- I ; वर्षे administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारात प्रमत्ताः Me. I ; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्त: M. 5;य: सर्वीविकोर नियुक्तः पश्चानमंत्री स.करोतु, अनुजी-विना पर<sup>0</sup> चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2; शिक्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. l fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration; jurisdiction; rule; स्वाधिकारभूभी वर्ति-हबते S. 7 seat of government or jurisdiction; केंद्र निकाय S. 5. -4 Position, dignity, rank; हुनाबिकारा महिना Y. I. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a appointed &c., one possessed of \$7 U. 6. 30.

wife - 5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c ), right of ownership Or possession , अधिकार फले स्वास्यमधि-कारी च तत्प्रमु: S D 296; बत्नेऽधिकार. स्थित: Mv. 4 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain spe cified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c , as the आनिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brâhmana to sacufice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c., शूद्रेग्ड-धिकारहीना भे Y 3 262; with loc., नि-वैवादिइमशानाता मंत्रैर्यस्यादितो विधि:। तस्य शासेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन ब्रायो नान्यस्य काम्यचित Ms. 2. 16; श्राद्धाधकारसंपटम्तु इति भवंती ब्रुवंतु (repeated in Sraddha ceremonies). -6 Prerogative of a king -7 Effort, exertion, कर्नण्येवाधिकारम्ते मा फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2 47 your business is with action alone &c.-8 Relation, reference ; कथा विचित्रा पृतनाधिकाराः Mb -9 Place = अविकरण, महत्त्वलु पुरुषाधिकार ज्योतिः M I -Io A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त Mit. ; See अधि-करण. -II Counting; enumeration, occasion for counting, संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकार K1 3 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).-12 (In gram ) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. I. I! IV. I 82-3, तत्पुरुष: II. I. 22; आधिकारीय Sk. ( This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहाव जोकित चैव मह्क प्रतमेव च। गगा-प्रवाहवरूनापि अधिकारविशामत: ii)-COMP --विवि: determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजस्थेन यजेत् —स्थ—आह्य a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. [ अस्त्यर्थे इनि मतुप् वा ] I Possessed of authority, having power, निःस्पद्दी नावि शरी स्यात् Pt. I. 164; मेबिविग्रहकार्य, कार्य H 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्युगिष्ठकारिण: ; so उत्तराधिकारित् heir ; धनग्रह्ण &c. , तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised -3 Belonging to, owned by -4 Fit for.—m. (री-वान्) I An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजन अधिकारवतः प्रभाभ-राह्यते Mu 3: a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor -2 A rightful claimant proprietor, master, owner .-- 3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works -4 Man as the lord of creation. -5 One well-versed in the Vedânta.

अविकारिता-त्व Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

authorised qualification, &c. ; राज-श्चाविकृतो विद्वान ब्राह्मण: Ms 8. II : पात्राणि नाड्येडचि द्वाना: -न: An officer, official. functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing, संनाव-ना ह्याधिकृतस्य तनीति तम. K1 6 46; भासाद' Mu. 3 : Pt. 1 424 , राष्ट्र Y 1.337.

अधिकृति. f Right, privilege, ownership See आधिकार

अधिकृता ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning ; ग्रीडमसम्ब मधिकृत्य गीयता S. I ; शक्षतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speakof, Sakuntalâ, 3. 4, R II 62 See अविज् above.

अधिक्रम् I U. To ascend, mount upon.-2 To attack, scale

अधिक्रमः ,-क्रमण An attack, inva-

आविक्षित् m [ अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्षिप त्रुच Tv ] Decay or one that causes decay, a lord or ruler (?).

अधिक्षिप 6 P I To insult. abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure; िमां संमृतदांषेरिविक्षिपथ S 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपताविश्वक्षिपति है।रि Si 15. 44; न मे पादरनसा तुल्य इत्याधिक्षिप्त: M. I. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter,-4 To superinduce (disease) -4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेप: I Abuse, insulting, insult, पदा° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding : भवत्यविक्षेप इवातु-शासनं Ki I. 28-2 Laying upon , fixing; throwing-3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure; आज्ञाकर-त्वमिश्वगम्य V 3 19; अधिगच्छति महिमान बद्रोपि निशापरिगृहीत: M I I3; भतीरमधि-गच्छेत Ms 9. 91 marry; श्रेयासि सर्वाण्य-धिजामुणस्ते R 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थ सप्रतिबर्ध प्रभु-रिधिगंतुं सहायवानेव M I Q; न मे बुद्धिनिश्च-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able 10 decide; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R 2. 66.-2 To approach, reach, go towards or near; ग्रणाल-बाप्यसन्मत्री नृपतिनाश्चिगम्यते Pt. I. 3841 तस्यांत नाधिगच्छिति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn, know; तेभ्योऽधिगंदुं निगमांतविद्या U. 2. 3; श्रुतमध्याधेगम्य Ki. 2. 41; 6. 38; Ms. 7. 39, 12 109; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with

अधिगत p p Acquired, obtainet &c.; व्यरमायान्यां हितान्मावमस्थाः Bh. 2 17. -2 studied, known, learnd अविकृत p. p. [ कृक्त ] Authorised, mastered । किमित्यव पुस्कस्यनाधिगतरामायण

अविगम - मन I Acquisition, obtain ing, getting hading &c ; इर्गवगम परभाग Pt 5 34 वजन्यनगिनमान् V 5 15 दागविगमने VS I. II 2 marr.age -2 स्नाविगमन Ms 11 65 -3 Mercantile

tamah e &c.

भरिमन् । [रम नृद्] One who attains or acquires

आरिमव त. or ततः । गाँव इस्य नेगव अव्य-र्या म. ] Found in or derived froma cow । रवादीको यद्यी गत स्थार

अधियुष्य त जिसिका गुणा यस्य 1 I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious याद्वा नावा वर्ग्मावगुणे नानमं लडबकामा Me 6. -2 [अधिनती गुणा न्या यन] well strung (as a bow) 'शरामन जना K1 12. 14 -π: A superior or lord emment merit

अविन् I P To walk or move over enhance, increase. or on something.

अधिवरण Act of walking over Fragrance, odour. something

अधिजननं Birth : मात्राग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

pent (who has a forked tongue) | comp. नगिवाः lord of men. king : This arose from the attempt of पत्र a lordly elephant &c. the serpents to lick the nectar, sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two -हवा-जिह्निका [अधिकडा जिह्नवा, स्वार्थे कर] I The uvula -2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अविज्य a. [अध्यान्दा ज्या यत्र, अविगत क्या वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strang (as a bow). -Comp — बन्बर्-कार्मुक a having the bow strung , त्वाय चात्रिज्यकार्मुके S I. 6

अत्रिज्यता I The state of being strung; श्तां ना to string; R. II. 14;

अधित्यका विश्वि-त्यकर P. V. 2 पर्वतस्य आरूडस्थळमीश्रत्यका Sk ] A table land, highland; स्थाणु तपम्यतमधिन्वका यो Ku. 3. 17 , अधित्यकायामिव धारुमध्य

अधिरङ्गेतृ m N. of Yama.

अधितः [अध्यारुहो दंतः] A redundan tooth growing over another.

भीधदार्ध a. Wooden.

आधेदीधिति a. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. I. 24.

भिन्दित,-वता [ अधिष्ठ'ता-त्री देश: देवना चा ] I A plesicing or tutelary deity: A master, superior intem st राझ-बयाब पान्ने पक्षान्त्रनु राज्याबिहेबने 1. 12 17: मानामिशिस्त्रि Mt 6. 47 रहामिशिस्त्रा र् 15 दागांबियमंने 1.s I. II 2 marr.age -2 13 68 16 9 By 3 3 मा गानणीयन-Mastery, study, knowledge असन्छा-। नियम्बेडेबना क Mâl I 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have return profit: acquirin, pr perty each a pre-liding deity ) श्रीत्रस्य दिख्यादी: प्रारं Viit or नगरित स्थापयान स्त्रभा वानः, त्रेन्यस्य अभि सम्माया वरुण, आप्रस्य हु यो बृद्धि सा तत्रा िगमें प्रति Ms. 8 157 -4 । आहेन', व्यक्तिदेवस्य बहिन', हस्तस्य उद्यं, प्राटस्य Acceptance -5 Intercourse उपद्र', पायो मित्र', उपस्थस्य प्रजापिक् ननसः चह्र . -2 [ स्विकृती देवी यन गुणानिहायान | अभिक्य, -गमनीः, गंनस्य pet p At- The supreme or highest god, Almighty

अश्वित Gambling table poard for gambling ( अभि उप र तिक त्यत्र )

भवित-देवन [-गंग्डात् तेव-त्वन वा]्रा The presiding god or deity main विमुन्यत Bg 8 I, 4 7 30 क्षिता दिवन ध्यायत् व हिनप्रत्या प्रदेवन तम्मिनद्ति । यः आर्-देवनिमव स्नैति K 109 -2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अजिनाथ. [ अविको नाथ ] The supreme

अधिनी I P. To lead a vay from to

आधिनाय: [नी-घत्र्,--अत्रिनीयने वायूना]

अविनिधित्र a. Veiled.

अविष: [अविपाति, अवि-पा-क ] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head, av अविजिह्न [अविका जिह्ना यस्य] A sei- प्रजानामितियः प्रभान R 2 I; mostly in

अधिपति. [ अबिक: पति: ] I = अबिप:-2 A placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal: (मस्तका-म्यतीपरिष्टात जिगसावेसन्निपाना रामावनीनिपानः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr )

> अधिपत्नीः Ved. A female ruler mistress (म्वामिनी).

आविपा: [अधिपानि पा किप् ] Ved A

आविपां जुल a. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रुष: [ अविक: पु-पूरुप: ] The Supreme Being

अधिपेषण [पिप्-म्युद्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

आधिप्रज a [अधिका प्रजा यस्य ] Having many children (as a man woman &c.)—ज adv. [प्रजामविद्यानय ] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रष्टियुर्ग [ प्रष्टी निहित युग ] A yoke laid on the पृष्टि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions - ": The fourth. horse thus attached(?)

अधिवलं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S.D.526 | विपूर्ण वय: Muhúrta

े अविसु: [ अविभवनि स्यामी भागने । हानिया ]

अविस्त (अविष्यं स्त तर स्त प्रक्रिमायमधि-कृत्य वर्तमाने ] The linguest being, the Supreme Spirit or its all vervading influence, the whore inanimate creation: अधिनते व अ प्राप्त Bg 8 1: अधिसृत् भरी भाव. 8. 1 'अर्रास्त is a'l perishable things'.

अविभोजन [ अविव ने कि ] I Excess in eating —2 [अविनं ज्ञान वन ५१म वा सम्य] Very costly or valuable, sugarra-भाजना Rv 6. 47. 23. a supplementail or add touch gift ?)

अधिमयः (अधिक मन्धन नानेन नयुक्तमा वश्वी I Severe ophthalmin उत्पत्नवानानान्य । वे निव निर्मेश्यने नवा ॥ अर्मार तु न विधारिकमधे Severe ophihalmin उत्त न्या अन्या स्वलक्ष्णे: -2=अरिन्यन.

अविमेंबन [मेब्र-मार्च करण पा रुख्य ] रिपातbing together for producing fire: suitable for suc fri tion as wood)

अतिमंथित a [अतिनयाण्य महान इतच् ] Suffering from eye-disease

अधिमांत: [ अधिकं समें यत्र ] A sort of disease in the white fihe eye. a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीण सृदु बहुत्वे सक्त्राप्रकाण स्याव वा तद्विमासं विद्यात् Susr

अधिमांमन: [अधिवं मामें गत्र ] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums, हनूस्थ पश्चिम देते महाजीशे महाकतः। लालाचावी (कालास्नायी) कफकृते विद्यय, मोर्थिमासकः Susr.

अधिमात्र a. [अबिका मात्रा यस्त्र] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate. -त्रं On the subject of prosody

अधिमास: अधिको गतिमानात अतिरिक्त: शुक्रपानिपदादिदर्शानश्चानी माम: ] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमानिः f. Trust; confidence.

आविमुहा: N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births

आविष्क् a. Pertaining 1) a sacrifice ; ° वं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6.83 — ज्ञ: Prin cipal sacrifices the agency effect ing or causing such sacrifice: जोह मेवात्र देहे देहमूता वर Bg 8 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (1. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अनदीमित्वन स्थिता-हमवियज्ञ: यज्ञादिकर्भपवर्नकस्तत्फल :ाना निति श्रीक्षर: -इ adv. On the subject of sacrifices, so अवियाग.

आवियोग = अभिकाग Q ए

अधियोग: [अधिको योग: ] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c: (ज्योतिपप्रसिद्धी यात्रिकश्चमयोगः ); योगे श्वम्मधानियागगमने श्विमं

आधियोध: [आधिक्येन युध्यते; युध्-अच् ]
The foremost hero or war, lor ( in fighting ), न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्ष गर्योत्मुक्निव। भवति अधियोधानां मुखानि निह्न पतौ
रितेण

आध्ररुखु a Ved [अधिगता रङ्ग्रेयन] Fastening, fettering

अधिन a [अध्यासतो स्थ गरिन या ] Being on or over a car-य: I A charioteer, driver. -2 N of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna. —थ Ved. A cart-load

अधिराज m -ल: [अधिराजते, राज् बिप्, राज्द्र ट जू वा ] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor, प्राधेपविशे बनायाम-नाइत्याधिराट् श्चियं Bhag, अधास्तमेत सुवनेदव-धिराजज्ञ ब्दः U 6. 16; king, head, lord ( of men-animals &c ) हिमालया नाम नगाविराजः Ku I. I, so मृग्, नाग &c.

अधिराज्य-ष्ट्रं [ अधिकृत राज्य राष्ट्र अत्र ] I Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire — 2 N.of a country

अधिहरम a. [ अविगत हतम आभग्ण वेन ] Having ornaments ( of gold &c.)

अधिरहा P I To ascend, mount (a throse, hill &c); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); पादाहर्न यद्दश्याय मृद्धीनमिश्राहित Si. 2. 46, पुराधिस्ट: शयन महाधन Ki I 38 lyi g on , तुरगा विरुद्धं R. 7. 37 riding a horse, 12. 104; वधुननाधिक्तहैर्गजानां वृदै: Ku 7 52 mounted or seated ons योगाधिकहा: R.13.52 engaged or lost in contemplation , so Pt । सद्यः पर-स्परत्लामधिरोहता इ R 5. 68 bear or acquire । प्रतिज्ञां enter on : कीर्निर्द्धाम-धिरोहति S1 2. 52, सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवा-विरुद्धा K 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle; त्वां चूरिय योग्य-त्याधिकहर Ki. 3 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.-2 To string, अधिराहति गांदीव महेवी Ki. 13. 16.-3 (Intran) to rise or grow over or above -Caus [रोह (रोप)याती I To raise, p'ace, seat, cause to mount or ascend ; ता: स्तमंकमधिरोप्य R 19 44 having placed or seated. Si 12 46.-2 To restore, give back, पुराणशोभामाविरापितायां (वसता ) R. 16 42 restored to its former grandeur -3 To string (as a bow); कार्मुकं च बाह्ननाधरोपितम् R. II 81 —4 To give, confer &c डदारक डाते प्रीतलेकाधिरोपिता-परश्राद्यनामानि Dk. 50.

भाषेष्ठह a (At the end of comp) Growing on आरणिष्ट्राधिष्ट्री लताया: S1. 7. 46.

अधिकत p p. I Mounted, ascended &c -2 Increased, 'समाधियोग' engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरोपण Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount

अभिगेह An elephant-rider Si. II 7.

अभिनेहण Ascending, mounting; चिता R 8 57 — ा [अभिन्धते अनया, इह केण ह्यूट ] A ladder, flight of steps ( of wood &c ) ( Mar रिडी )

अधिगाहन a Ascending, mounting, rising above ६० —णी [अधिगेह: माधन-त्वेन अस्यग्या: ] A ladder, flight of steps

अधिवच 2 P To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

ङ्खितक्त m I One who advocates a particular cause ( पक्ष्मतेन बल्ग ), an advocate.-2 An orator —3 A comforter

अधिवचन I Advocacy, speaking in favour of ( पक्षपांतन कथन-बचन ) —2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवाक: [वन्-घः] Advocacy । त-भिद्धनेषु दिनद्वाविदाकास हवत Rv 8 16 5 (पक्षपानवन्नाय).

अधिवस I P To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in settle, dwell or reside in ( with acc of place ). गिरिमधिवसेम्नव विश्वासहतो: Me 25, याणि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवास्स U. 3. 8, बाज्यारपरामिव दर्भा मदनिष्युवास R. 5. 63, II 61: I3 79: S1. 3. 59: Bk.5. 6, I. 3. 8. 79—2 To settle, alight or perch on -3 (2A) To put on (clothes) - Caus I To cause to stay over-night -2 To consecrate, set up ( as an image ).

अधिषस्न a [ अध्यावृत वस येन ] Clad, veiled; Rv 8 26. 13.

अधिवात: I Abode, residence, dwelling, सतत मुनगार्पितस्तन: Mal. 5.8 तस्यापि स एवं गिरिराविवास: K 137, लक्ष्मी-मृतोंभीधितटाधिवासान् S1 3.71 situated on; settlement, habitation -2 An inhabitant, neighbour -3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food before a person's house till he ceases to oppose of refuse it (Mar धरण) -4 [अधिवासयति द्वता अनेन, करणे घश्] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite , see अधिवासन also —5 A garment, mantle ( अर्घावास also)

अध्युषित p p Inhabited, resorted to; विद्याचराध्युपितचारुशिआतकानि स्थानानि Bh 2.70; बक्रैरध्यृषितास्तस्य R. 4.46; 9.25, 14 30; सप्तर्षिनद्दरूष्ट K. 48

अधिवास् 10 P. To scent, perfume ; कपूरपद्भवरसन अधिवासय गंबपात्राणि K. 184, मंदारपृष्टपेराधवासिताया V 4.35.

अधिवास: Application of perfumes or lingiant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming, tragiance, scent, fingiant odom itself, अधिवासस्पृद्यव नाम्त, R 8 34, Si. 2 20, 5 42; K 183.

अधिवानन [ वस् णिन 01 नास्—ल्युर ] I Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances ( सरकार्ग गधमाल्याबे: Ak ).—2 [ ास्-णिन-ल्युर ] Preliminary consectation ( प्रांतधा ) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c before the commencement of a sacrifice, ( यज्ञानभारत्राम् रवताथात्रह्वसूर्वक. धूजनातिः मेन्टः), making a divinity assumer's abode in ar image.

अधिवानित् a 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or sitting in -2 Scenting &c

आधेनारित p p I Invested or clothed with.-2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहन Taking up, carrying over conveying.

अधिविश्रनेन The act of cutting off or cutting through

सधितिद 6 U Tomarry in addition, to supersede (as a write) (said also of wives), अधिर्वित्दूरमात्वेराहृतान्तम्य यूग.। प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्रीभुवी राजकन्याः R 18.53.

अधिविज्ञा [ विद्-ता ] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; according to Hindu Sastras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:— सुराधा व्याधिता वृती वध्याधिक्याधिवाता । चीप्रसुधा- भिवेत्तव्या पुरुषदेषिणी तथा Y. 1 73, 74; Ms 9 80-83.

अधिवतु m. [बिद्कर्तर तृच ] A husband who supersedes his first wife

अधिवेद: Marrying an additional wife — इ adv concerning the Veda अधिवेदनं [भावे न्युद ] =अधिवेद..

সবিशी 2 A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon; (with acc. of place); भूजोत्तरं R. 19. 32, असु 13 6, 16 49; शिकापदृनविश्वायाना S. 3, अध्यक्षयिष्ट गाँ Bk. 15. 114; भद्रापीद: शयननलन्नविश्वायये K. 99, 206; Ki I. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit; Bk. 10, 35, to sit in; अध्याधिश्चये प्रयत; प्रदेशिंद प्र R. 5. 28—Caus. To cause to sleep on; दर्भशस्यामार्थ-शाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशायित p p Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिश्रि I U. I To sleep on, ascend, mount, resort to; विलोचने विश्वद्धिश्चित्र विश्रिण Si I 24 possessed of beauty; अधिश्रचैत्रांगजता: I2. 50.-2 To place over -3 (अधिश्री also) To put on fire, make hot.

अविश्रय: [श्रि-भावे अस् ] I A recep Directing presiding over , वर्मा धरtacle -2 [श्री-अच् ] Boiling, making नगार्टा नगुरें Pt 1. -2 (Passively) hot (by putting on fire)

ing —णी [अधिश्रीयंत उत्तयनेपण, अ अपे म्युद्र डांच ] An oven, a file-n ace

अधिष्ठी a. [ अतिक श्रीयोग ] Of eralted dignity, supreme, ver rich sovereign, lord इयं महेद्रतमुर्नानगिक्षा अनुनिना-ज्ञानवमत्य मानिनी K: 5 53 👉 7. 29

extract and strain the Some jane, per rierges र राष्ट्रकाबिन्ते कामांत Pt or (व) used for the act of strain- 1। आत्राह्यांचीचांचा बहिन्छ सहारेन्छ । ing &c -2 [ नाचे नहुद् ] Straining 2 जन हा बिगन द्रव्य निष्टे कृतिनिष्टित ...Is 8 Soma juice

board or wooden plank (FFR) used in the act of extracting Soma jaice

अधिष्ठा I P (used with acc P. I. 4. 46) I (a) To stand on Or upo 1 to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c ),resort to:अर्धासनं गोत्राभिद्रोऽविनहो । र 6 73; शास्त्रिन: केचिन्ध्यपु: Bk. 15. 31 , वृद्धांसम्बिधिन त्वयः Ku ३ 70 प्रतत्तुवलान्यविनिधनम्तपानि Ki I) 16 pratising; मामधिष्ठाय Râm depending गुष्टेन शतं समा: Mb (c) To stand over,

on me. (b) To stand, be, अध्यानहदmount (d) To stand by, be near आअमबहिर्वृक्षमूलमाधितिष्ठाते U 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay i possession of, overpower, conque: संग्रामे तानिधशस्यन Bk. 9. 72, त्वमधिशस्य-सि द्विष: 16 40, स सदा फलशाजिनी किया शरद लोक डवाधिनिष्ठनि Ki 2 31 chtains अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेिनीयनि: or being near, being at hand, 2 38 : यक्ष: कुतश्चिद्यिष्ठाय वाल्चद्रिका निवसती head or chief, महाराजद्शस्थम्य टारानिब-ष्ठाय वसिष्ठ: प्राप्त: U. 4, See अधिद्ति also (b) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend,प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg.4 6 govern-ing, controlling, श्रोत्र चक्कु स्पर्शन च रसन ब्राणमेव च। अधिष्ठाय मनश्चाय विषयातुप- Residence, abode; नगर राजा थियान Pt सेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus I so धर्म, a place, locality, town, turning to use. -5 To use, employ

अधिद्वित p p [अधिष्ठा-क्त ] I (Used actively) (a) Standing, being, द्तांत-रमिषिष्टितं Ms. 5. 141; (Oft with अ loss of position dismissal from a dropped; ज्ञान ज्ञेषं ज्ञानगम्य हृद्धि संत्रस्य। post (of authority), समयम्त्विमिमं जेतु-

la, I habited or resorted to by, occupied possessed ७५० वस्त्रक्षेत्र विदि-अतिश्रयणं-पणं [क्रि-श्री-साचे-न्युद्ध] Plac- ने देवकारण्यसार U I Ms 5 97 अपि-ing a kettle on fire, warming,boil- र विकास सम्बद्धाः I I 8 an enemy who has nearly onot lo g ago) ascended the throne a newly established king अविग अविक. Dk. 64 newly established so महेण possessed by नद्गः K 9, । पुरानामा K I 139, 147, 152 (b Full of select with, taken possession of, smirten, affecten, overpowered আৰিষ্বত [ স্বিদ্ধন নাল চে হাছি-মু-্ ন্নিক্তিন্ত ক্তিন্ত মি 235, 151, মাক্তিন্ত ] I A continance ' line ত - ১৫' সুন্দ নিত্ত নাম I ত 13 39 hand-press ) of leather তে ৩, ১৫' Vitohad গ'ল ছ এন্তেত ত 34 (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over : मोस्यान्व अधिषवण्या [ अनियवणाय हिना, यत ] The कपिका भाषत IX. 40 : नेना बिहन सुवण्यत 43. 44. 228 व मेंट बिंग्डना देखाँ। गर्ना शबद मानर: ध I 3, नव प्रमापाधितिन द्वापेन , H. 4 aided or supported हाराबिह-नानामिष बजानी Ve 3: स्वर्धिमा प्रिटन कापि H 3. 136. (e) Ridgen, mounted upon सुबनाधि उन नमद शक्य Pt 2 with the mouse seated upon him. विरोक्य

अनिरान् [ स्टा-नृच् ] Superintending, watching over presiding over, guiding, governing tatelary guardian · as भ्यो देवना a guardian ' , cr presiding deity — m. (ना) A भुजंगिपिहितद्वार पाता व्यविवादित R. I. 80 ; superintendent, head, coief protec-माधिष्ठा निर्जन वर्न Bk. 8 79; श्रीजयदेवस- tor, controller, regulator, ruler-णितमधितिष्ठतु कंठनटीमविस्त Git II -3 To । मर्बेडियाधिटाना Bhasha P ; especially make oneself master of, seize, take, with reference to the Almighty who is the rules of the universe memorance, recollection See भावतेच also.

अधिष्ठान [अधि-स्था-ल्युट् ] I Standing approach ( मित्रिधि ), अत्राधिष्टान कुर take Dk 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as a seat here.-2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in ; प्राणाधिष्ठान देहस्य &c -3 A position, site, basis, seat, हयाबिष्टानस्य देहिन: Ms. 12 4 , इ.वियाणि मने बुद्धिरम्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg 3 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire) मर्वादिनयाधिष्ठानतो गच्छिति K 105 । कस्मि-श्चिराधिष्टाने in a certain place,-5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over, अनिष्टानं H 3 90 बिष्ठित Bg. 13 17 ); वीरलोकमिष्ठितिमतातः | माधिष्टानपाक्रमे: Râm यथह अक्षेर्युक्ती स्थ: Mv. 5 gone to ; रानप्रसाद Pt I be सारियनाऽधिष्टित: प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ट:नाच्छ ing in or enjoying royal favour. शिरं Gaudapada : महाश्वेता कृताच्य सत्या-(b) Possessed of dependent on. (c) | বিহাৰত K 346 appeal or reference

t. tratir-6 Government, dominion. -7 A whee (of a car &c ) -8 A precedent, prescribed rule -9 A benegiction -CuMP - #7# A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross hody

अधिन्त्र md. [ न्त्रियमित्रकृत्य ] Colcerning a woman or wife - Ai [ 37-विदार्ज 🛚 A superior or distinguished woman

अविस्यत ११ वें [ अविक: स्टनें हेरों राधा स्या-चिं ] Mor quickly Si. 17. 50.

সম [ র বি-ট ] 2 A. I To study: lerrn (by heart), read: ( with a il of person ) learn from , उपाध्याणाः चीन Sk + में(इंग्ड वेंग्रज़ Bk 1, 2-2 (1) / (1) To remeriper, think of I mg or care for min. 'with regret) (vit., Sen ) रामस्य दयमार्ने उस वर्ध्योन नव ग्रेड्सम् . B... 8 119 18 38 मन्त्राध्येण्य नृपान-न्तृष्यन्य नत्त्रक Ki. II 74 thinks of me only (n) To know or learn by heart, study, learn गन्छात्रीत गुर्भान् जन्म Mo (s) Toteach, declare, 'd To notice, observe, an terstand (e) To meet with, obt in , तेन द्विममा ब-मध्य र: Si I4 3I — C..us [अन्याप्य नि] To teach, instruct ( in); (with acc of the agent of the ver) in the primitive sense u ना) मान च वेटमध्याष्ट रि. I5 33<sup>0,11</sup> वेद्यामीय विजया जया च...अध्यानिपद गामिसूनी शावन 13% 2 21, 7. 34 : अध्यापिनस्यारीनसापि नानि Ku 36

अवीन o f Leaint, studied, read, remembere ', attained &c -C MP. -বিল্ল a who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies

अविशित f [इ-निन] I Study, perusal, प्यांश नरणप्रनार्ण. N. I. 4-2 Re-

अर्थानिन a. [अश्रीनमनेन ; अर्थान-अने ] Well-read proficient in with loc ] अर्थानी चतुर्ह्व स्नायेषु D ८, 120 . वेटे, स्या । रणे &:.: त्वगुत्तरामंगवनीमधानिनी Ku 5 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texis

अश्रीयान: p·cs p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

भश्यय: [ इ-मावे अच् ] I Learning. i study remembrance. 2=यध्याय q 🕠 अध्ययन [इ.न्युट] Learning, stu v. reading (especially the Ved s) one of the six duties of a Bid hmana The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes but not to a Sudra Ms । 88-91. भ परन च अश्चरमात्रपाठ इति वेदिकाः, साधीप्रत्यहणानिति मीमासका: ; the latter vew is obvi ously correct, cf. यथा पश्मीग्याही न नम्स भजते फल । द्विजस्तथार्थानानिह्या न वेद्फलमश्नुते॥ or better still, Yaska's Nirukta:

स्थाणुर्यं भारहार: किलाभृद्धीत्य वेद न विजानाति बोऽर्थ । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद् ) सक्तरं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेनि ज्ञानविवृतपाष्मा ॥ See also under

अध्यापक: [अधि-इ-णिचू-ण्वुळ् ] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas, ज्याकरण , न्याय॰ professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c. । भृतक a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; जिद्तः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smriti an adhyapaka is of 2 kinds; he is either an Achárya i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upádhyàya* i. e. one who teaches for livelthood ( वृत्त्यर्थ ) ; See Ms 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापन [ ड-णिच् , भावे-ल्युद् ] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brahmana According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (I) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered ; cf Harita: अध्या-पर्ने च त्रिविध भर्मार्थम् नथकारणम् । शुक्रूपाकरण चेति त्रिविध प - १ 🔭 ॥

अध्यापियत् m ्डाणच् तृच् ] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय a. [ इ-यञ् P III 3. 21] (At the end of comp ) A reader, student, one who studies; वदाञ्याय: a student of the Vedas: so मत्र -- य. 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas । प्रशासायसान्त्रथा (नगरी) Râm.-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; 'जा: प्रचक्षते Ms - 4 102, see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture, अभीयतऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so म्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्य:-4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Râmâyana, Mahabharata, Manu-Smriti, Panıni's Sutras &c The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्वाताध्यायाकसग्रहाः । उच्छवामः परिवर्तश्च पटनः काडमाननं । स्थान प्रकरण चैव पर्वो क्रासान्हिकानि च । स्कर्वाशी तु पुराणादी प्रायश: परिकार्तिती ॥

अध्यायिन् a. [ इ णिनि ] Studving. अध्येतृ m ,-त्रा f. A student, learner.

अधीकार: [ कृ-धन् डपसर्गदीर्वत्वं ] = अधिकार Q. V.; स्थानतं स्वानश्रीकारानवलब्य Ku. 2 18; Ms. It. 64.

अधीन a. [ अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7; अविगत: इनं प्रभु वा ] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणा: कामिनां दूरवर्षीता: M. 3. 14; milk.

رياري الأناء بهارا

त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिनां. सुख Ku. 1. इक्ष्वाक्रणा दुरापेऽथें त्वद्धीना हि सिद्धयः R. I. 72, केर निर्मित मनद्धीनी जात Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीमं श = अधिमथ, q V.

अधीर a. I Not bold, timid -2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.-3 Fitful, capricious. -4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling, विभेक्षितमायताध्या Ku I 46; ° ओचन Si. I. 53, 6. 25 -5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded — रा I Lightning -2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress, see under नायिका

अवीवास: विस आच्छादने -करणे-घत्र ] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्ठादावरक वास:).

अधीका: [अधिक र्रश: ] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अग॰, मृग॰, मनुज॰ &c.

अधीश्वर: [ अधिक: ईश्वर: ] I A supreme lord or an employer -2 An Arhat (among Jainas)

अधीष्ट a. [अधि-इष् दिवादि-त्ता] Honorary, solicited. भाव-क ] Honorary office or duty, one of the cases in which लिक or the Potential may be used; P. iII 3 161 (अधीष्ट: = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापार: Sk.)

अधुना ind [ आस्मेन् काले; इटम. इदंशब्दरय सप्तम्यतात्कालवाचिन: स्वार्थे अबुनाप्रत्यय: स्यात् P V 3 17 Sk. ] Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडबना Ku. 4. 12

अधुनातन a. (नी f.) अधुना भवार्थे टच्चछ तुद्च ] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर a. [नास्ति घू: चिंताभारी वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c —बु: [न त.] Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमक: [न ब.] 'Somkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अध्न a Not held or controlled &c. —तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu ( मर्वेपा बारकत्वेन केनापि न धृत: स्वप्र-तिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः ).

अपृति: f. I Want of firmness or control, leoseness -2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness

ৰাষ্ট্ৰ I Not bold, modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible, unhurt; हतासो वनवोऽधृष्टाः Rv. 6. 50. 4

अधूड्य a I Invincible, unassail\_ able : मनसाप्यभूष्यं Ku 3.51 unassail. able even in thought ,unapproach. able (opp अभिगन्य); अध्वष्यश्राभिगन्यश्र यादोरत्नेरिवार्णव: R. I. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud

अभिर्व त [न.व] Without self possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement -4 Absence of courage, firmness or control, excitability

अधोऽक्ष, अधोऽह्म ६.अमोऽद्धम र्डेट्ट under

**अध्यक्ष** त िअधिमतः अदा टार्म न्यवहार ।। | I Perceptible to the senses, visible; यैरध्यक्षेरध निजसख नीरद स्मारयाद्धः Bv 🔏. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. - 4: 1 Å superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मगा 2 मशा वा प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचर Bg. 9 10; यदभ्यक्षेण जगत्तो वयमाराधिताम्त्वया Ku 6 17; oft in comp : गज॰, सेना॰, ग्राम॰, द्वार॰ -2 An eye-witness (Ved). -3 N of a plant (क्षीरेका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षर ind. On the subject of syllables, above all syllables. -t The mystic syllable airi

अध्यमि ind [अग्री अभिसमाप वा] ()ver, by or near the nuptual fire -n. (in) One of the six kinds of engage (woman's property) mentioned in Ms 9. 194; a gitt made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले बस्भीमधी दीयते धारेमधि से । तर्धस-त्रिकृत साद्भिः स्राधन परिकी तिन्छ ॥ So अध्यासी कृत-अध्यवयुपागतं । पितृमानुपति भातृदस्मध्यः यु-पागतम् । आर्विवेदनिकाद्य च स्रोधन परिक्रीतितम्

अध्यंच् [अति अच्-ितिपू | I Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंडा [ अधिकमदमिव र्यार्ज थरया: सा | N. of two plants ( अनज्ञुगी ) Carpopogon Prunens, and (भूगामलका) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्योध ind. On high (with acc.); °िंव कोंक Sk.

अध्यक्षित्रप: [अविक गाँधिम:] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuses Y. 3. 228

अध्यञ्जान ि आविश्येन नार्थानः ] a. Compl. tely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यवानी न तत्त्व्या ग हम्यूर्न विकर्मकृत्। Ms 8. 66 (Kull अत्यनपर-तत्रो गर्भदास: )

गध्यय, अध्ययनं &c. See under अधी,

अध्यर्भ a. [ अधिकमर्ने यस्य ] Having an additional half : एकानिक हरे उज्येष्ठ: प्रशांत-ध्यर्घ ततोऽनुनः Ms 9 117 , शतमध्यैनीमृत्यता Mb., i. e. 150; श्योजनशानात Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half ; 'बंस amounting to अवेतु: [न. त.] A cow not yielding one and a half Kamsa. so काकिणीक, •कार्चापण-णिक, <sup>द</sup>खारीक, **०**पण्य, ॰पाद्य, ॰प्रतिक

ध्माठ्य, •विंशतिकीन, •शत-त्य, रा-शा-तमान जाज, शाण्य, शूर्प, ध्सहस्र, व्सीवर्ण &c. ( P. V I 28-35.). — धः Wind (यतस्मिन् इद सर्वे अध्यादनीत अधिकमवर्षयत तेन अध्यादनीत पवन: इति म्थितम् Bri Up ).

अध्यबुद [ अधिक or अधिजातं अर्बुट ] A tumour, goitre, यजायतेऽन्यत्वल पूर्व-जाति ज्ञेष तद्ध्यर्बूदमर्बुद्ज्ञै: Susr

अध्यवसा 4 P. I To determine, resolve, कथमिदानी दुर्जनवचनादेव अध्यव-सितं देवेन U. I: अदुर्लभ मरणमध्यवसित K. 171 : किमध्यवस्यति ग्रुरव Ve I , अभिधाते-मध्यवससा न गिरा Si. 9. 76, resolve or mean to do -2 To attempt, exert, undertake, मा साहसं अध्यवस्य Dk. 123, व्रत दुष्करमध्यवासिनं H. I. -3 To grapple with -4 To conceive, apprehend, think; अकार्य कार्यवद्वस्यवस्य

अध्यवसानं [भावे-रुयुद् ] I Effort, determination &c See अध्यवसाय.-2 (in Rhet ) Identification of two things ( प्रकृत and अप्रकृत ) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other , निगीयध्यवसान तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P 10; on such identification is founded the gure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा Called माध्यव-माना, See K. P 2

अध्यवसाय: I An attempt, effort. exertion,, न स्वरूपमध्यवसायभारी करोति विज्ञानार्वतिष्ठाणं हि H. I v. I . श्सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161.-2 Determination, resolution, mental affort or apprehension, सभावन नाम आस्तित्वाध्यवसाय: P VI. 2 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy , तत्कोय पदे पट महाननध्यवसाय: U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits, ( with महा-नध्यवसाय: as the reading, the meaning would be 'why this effort on your part i. e to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation').

अध्यवसाधन् a. [सो-णिनि] Attempting, resolute, persevering, energetic अध्यवासिन p. p Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined

अध्यवहनन [ अधि उपारे अवहनन ] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वीवघातेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरवघान:).

अध्यज्ञनं [अधिकमज्ञन ] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested, सानीण भुज्यने यस तदध्यशनमुख्यते Susr

अध्यास्थि n. [अधिक्दमस्थि | A bone growing over another.

अध्यस् 4 P. I To place upon another, add or append to. -2 (In Phil ) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुराऽवस्थित विषयं विषयांतरमध्यम्यति, वाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्य-अध्यर्थ े स्यति S B.

> अध्यस्त p. p [ अस्—क ] I Placed upon or over .- 2 Attributed, wron; ly ascribed or supposed, as शुक्ती रम तमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्माण जगद्ध्यस्त &८

> अध्यास: [अस्-वज् ] I False attribution, wrong supposition ( मिथ्या-ज्ञानं, अतस्मिस्तद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थानुभवः; स्मृति-रूप: परत्र प्रविद्दावभास: ) , for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यतिष down upon ; पाडाध्यासे जन दम. Y 2

> अध्याक्रम् I U I To fix upon, to occupy -2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत a Taken possession of, occupied ; °ता वसतिरमुना S. 2 14.

अध्यातम a. [ आतमन: सबद्ध, आतमनि अधि-कृत वा ] Belonging to selfor person, concerning an individual. - ru ind. up arms [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—त्म The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul ; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परम स्वभावोऽध्या-त्ममुच्यते Bg 8. 3 (स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण प्याज्ञातया जीवस्वरूपेण भावी भवनं स एव आत्मान देहमाध-कुत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sridhara) Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible, its manifestation ( as an individual self ) is अध्यातम' Telang's Bhagavadgitâ, व्येतसा 3 30 -COmp.—ज्ञान-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or सात्मर, thecsophical or metaphysical knowledge ( the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c ); त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्म-। विद्यया M I. 14; धविद्या विद्याना वाद: प्रवद्ता- !

महम् Bg.:10 32(अध्यातमविद्या न्यायवैद्यापिकमते देहाभिन्नत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिन्नत्वन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वैदातिमते त् ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वन

इति भेदः; सर्वेषा मतेऽपि आःमतस्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यातम् विद्यात्वम् ). —हज्-विद् a. [ अध्यातम पश्यति वाति वा ] one proficient in this knowledge, न हानध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाफ-लमुपाश्नुने Ms. 6 82.—योग: [आत्मान क्षेत्र-ज्ञमधिकृत्य योग: ] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense—tia a [स. ब.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spiriti Ms 6. 49 —गमायण N of a Râmâyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Râma's story.

अध्य । तिमक a. (की f.) Relating to

्मध्यापन-पर्न, अध्याय See under अर्था.

अध्यारह I P I To ascend, mount, विष्णुपद द्वितीयमध्यास्रोहेव रजश्क्रकेन R. 16. 28, (fig ) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over, क्तेव विटपकानध्यारोहित् K. 105, बुद्धिहीना-ऽत्युच्छितोऽपि भूभृत् परैग्ध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk 154.--Caus. [-रोहयति ] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in —2 ( -गेपयति ) (a. ) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about; जुसुसायुधार्य दुजयतामध्यारापयंती K 148; कम्य न बंधुत्वम-ध्यारोपयासे 202. (b) To attribute falsely, दोबानाप गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयाद्धः K also-2 An appendage -3 Putting 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (c) To overdo, exaggerate.

> अध्याद्ध p. p. I Mounted, ascended -2 Raised above, elevated.-3 Above, superior to, more than ( with instr. ); below; inferior; ततोऽध्याकृताना पदमञ्जलद्वाना Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुव-परिग्रह यावदध्यारूढो दुर्थोग: U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking

> अध्यारोप: I Raising, elevating &c. -2 (In Vedânta phil) Act of attributing talsely or through mistake · erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope ( which is not really a serpent ) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world ) to be the material world; असपेभूतरकी सर्पारोपवत् अजगदूपे ब्रह्माण जगदूपारोपवतः, वस्तुनि Vedantasara -3 अवस्त्वारीपोऽध्यारीप: Erroneous knowledge

अध्यारीपणं I Kaising &c . अलीक K 222, 108-2 Sowing (seed). अध्यारोपित p p Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolical.

अध्यावाप: [अवि-आ-त्रप-त्रञ ] I Act of sowing or cattering (seed &c). –2 [आधीर बझ] A field wherein seed &c is sown

अध्यावाहनिक अध्यावाहन पितृगृहात्पति-गृहगमन, तत्काले लब्धः लब्बार्थं टन् ] One of the six kinds of first or woman's property, the property which she ieceives when leaving herfather's house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्ल-मंत नार्ग नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् ( गृहात् ) । अध्या-वाहनिकं नाम खींथनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यास 2 A. I (a) To lie down, settle upon i occupy, dwell in ( as a seat or habitation ); seat or eself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc of place); त्वरिततरमध्यास्यताभियं वनस्थली K. 28; 36, 40; पणेशालामध्यास्य R 1.95; द्वितियमाश्रममध्यासितुं समय: V. 5; द्वारदेश-मध्यान्ते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door, R. 2. 17: 4. 74: 6. 10: 12 85: 13. 22. 70: 15: 93: Me 76: Bk I 5: Ms 7 77: अये सिंहासनमध्यास्ते हुष्ट. Mu. 3: सग-बत्या प्राहिन कपटमध्यामिन हर्ये M I ccupy! the seat of judge, accept the office of judge ( b ) To take possession of, grasp seize . बन्दा नद्ध्यासिनकातरा-24 R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him ( अध्यामिन=आन्तमण ) •(c) To re-Soit to, inhabit, यदध्यासितमहोद्भिसाद्धि नीर्थ प्रवक्षते Ku 6 56-2 To live in conjugal relation, cohabit with. -3 In be directed or fixed upon. affect, concern (mostly Ved.) -Caus. To cause one to sit down npon ; भवंतमध्यासयत्रासनं Bk 2 46.

अध्यासनं

अध्यासनं I Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over -2 A seat. nlace

अध्याम: See under अध्यस्

अध्याहार: -हरण 1 Supplying an ellipsis ( आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधान ).-2Arguing; inferring, new supposition, inference or conjecture

अध्यष्ट a (Ety!) Coiled up three forming a ring coiled up three also I (a' A way, road, passage, and a half times। अवाप्य स्वा भूमि भुज-गनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमान्मानं कृत्वा A L [0 1

अध्युष्ट: शिधिगत उष्ट्रवाहनत्वेन ] A (arriage drawn or borne by camels

exalted, elevated, hanging over -2 Abundant, increased, c pious -3 Rich, affluent — E: Siva — ET A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (== अधिविज्ञा q v.)

अध्युष्टी विश्विकं कश्री यम्या, अनइ डीप न I A cow with full and fat udders -2The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum: perhaps urethra (?)

अध्यह I U. I To overlay, place on or upon.-2 l'o raise above

ashes &c )

tion, entreaty.

श्चिम Rv. 8 22 II (-गु:) N. of a N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera heavenly killer of sacrificial victures, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of '[ अञ्चान गण्डीत, गम्बन्दिप P VI. 4. 40. ] perishable; bright (?).

\gni -- ज a [अबि जनयित, जन-इ ] betelnut plant.

क्रांच्रयमाण a I Not held, not to be t hold of not forthcoming -2 tot surviving, dead

अञ्च a I Uncertain, doabtful -2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent . म्बांगेडम्ब P III 4. 54 ; separable (which can be severed or detached without tatal or dis--4 To rule, govern, influence : astrous effects) ( येन विना जीवन सोऽध्रवः Sk. ) —व An uncertainty; या भ्रवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रवाणि निषेवत । ध्रुवाणि नम्य नेइयाति अध्ययं नष्टमेव च; cf. the English phiase A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush ?

> अध्रुष. Quin-1, a kind of disease the affection of blood, श्रीथ: म्यूल्म्ती-दशहप्रवाको न्तान्त्रेयः भी भूगो स्वानगास्यः Susi .

अध्यम् ॥ | आने नतः अद् तानिष् ॥ रेश and a half times , वल्य: a snake Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अत orbit (of planets &c.). मुक्तास्त्राम य लक्ष्येयुर्भवेत Me. 54. (b) Instance, space (traversed or to be traversed ) . पचढशयोजनमात्रमध्यान जगाम K IIO, I2O, ाकयत्यध्विन सा राजार्थनी 207, मध्यूह a. [ अवि उपि उत: ] I Raisett, Tik 13, आप लेबितमध्यानं बुबुधे न ब्योपम: | part of the अतपश्रवाद्यण which treat-R 1. 47: उल्लंधिनाध्वा Me. 45: कालाध्वनी-रत्यंतसंयोगे &c. (c) Journey, travel. course, march: नेक: प्रपद्यताध्वान Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey - সংঘল্ল সিণ্ चिसुष्टमेश्विक: R 11 57 after three Jaimini's l'm vamimansa — श्री: [प marches, परिह्नानः किलाध्वना K: 11 2 त. ] glory of the Adhvara -सामन्न way-woin U i 34, Me 17, 38, पदा n N of an aggregate of liba-अध्या वर्णक्षक्रथोरुयसे हुमार्यविनाज्ञन Sust .- 2 | tions connected with a sacrifice. A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it ( शारा, अवयन ), एकविज्ञत्यध्ययुक्तासृग्वेदसृगयो विद्:। महस्राध्या माम वेटी यजुरेक जाता नवक ॥ अध्या देवगति: जाता इति पर्वायनानका । -3 Time (Kala), time personified, (being the eater of बाह्यहरू Putting of a layer ( of all ).-4 Air; sky, atmosphere.-5 Place - 6 Me insi esource; method अध्येषणं [ अधि-इत् प्रेरणे-त्रयुद ] Causing -7 Attack (अधिकदुरारोहण ), अध्यन is ating priest, technically distinone to do a thing, especially a changed o अध्य after prepositions; guished from होतू, उद्गातु and अक्षत्र. [1]. preceptor &c., as an honorific प्राध्व., व्यवन ६० — COMP — आति: (अध्वा duty was "to measure the ground, duty — जा [अध्वा प्राप्ता प्राप्ता] Solicita नमताति, अत-इ ] 1. a traveller 2. an intelligent person. —अश्विप:,-ईज्ञ. [प.त.] an officer in charge of the public कांच्रि a. [न-धृ-वि ] Not restrained, roads — अयमं [अध्वन्यन ] journey, irresistible.—COMP.—मुन्यू त [ आध- travel.—ग । one who travels , a ,गम् कु-हिच् जकावेशो वा ] of irresistible traveller, way-farer; सतानसतरकायाmotion or course (अधूत्रतमन), im- सुप्तिविद्यावराध्वन Ku. 6 46 (प्यामिष्) 2. a petuous; बद्धिनावो अधियु इदा विदह्नो अ- camel. 3. a mule 4 the sun; भीग्यः

a traveller —गत्यतः—गंतव्य [ ग. त. ] making uresistable —पुष्ठपालेका the measure of length applicable to roads देशकालाध्वयत्वयः Vili -- जा | अध्वनि जायते, जन्द ] A plant ( स्तर्ण्य का स्तर्ण-पृष्पी ) -पानः ।. the sun (दिनेव पथिकाना गमनात रात्री न गमननिवेतात सूर्वस्य अध्वयालकात or अध्यन: आकाशम प्रति: ). 2 Inspector of the road - म्या | अध्नेन १८ । प्रशास रथ: जाक त ] Latravelling coach 2 [ अध्नेव ग्यो यस्म ] a messenger -killed in travelling ( पाँच पड़ी दून. ) - शल्य: अध्वनि शल्यामेव भाचग्रांति क्तिप्-अप् TV. Notaties (अधामार्ग) (अध्नगाना पात-बनादी अन्सबद्धिकारकत्वात नभारत ।

> अध्वनीम, अध्यन्य ॥. [ अध्योग भेग गण्छानः अध्वन-- स-योन ना, अध्वनी यत्यो P. V 2. 16 ] Able to undertake a journeyspeeding on a journey । भिन्नं तत्तोऽध्य, न्यत्रगयार्था Bk. 2 44.-न.-न्यः A traveller going fast, way farer.

अध्वर Quins ; a kind of disease अध्वर त निस्तरात क्रांटल न सवति ६)—अन् attended with fever arising from न त ध्वरात द्विभावमा तरप्रतिषे ।। निषात, अस्ति Nu. I I Not wanked, not broken, uninterrupt d, इम येन्द्रस्वतामध्यर न: Yo 27. 17 । यहर= अभृतिक शाविता । व tent, attentive 3 Durable, sound -र. [ अभ्यान मन्पर्य शांति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-\* | A sacrifice, a religious ceremony salso a Soma sacrifice तम ध्वरे विश्वानीत R. 5. I .-- र: -- र ! Sky on air (आकात). -2 The second of the 8 Vasus.—COMP.—करुवा an optional sacrifice (कान्याष्ट्र), —कोड [प न. | of sacrifices - ग [अन्तर गक्किति ] IIItended for a sacrifice -- दक्षिणीया । न, a. ] consecration connected with an Adhvara, so भाषाश्चितः an expi ation &c -मीमासा [ प. न. ] N. of

> अध्वस्थाति अभ्वर्धिने, Den. I'. J'o de sue to have a sacrifice performed. or to perform one.

> अध्वर्युः | अध्वरम शेष Nir. अह्वर-क्यन युद्र ततीं इत्याकारलीय Tv ] 1 Anv officiveesels, to tetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथम श-सति तमध्यर्थु: प्रोन्साहयति Sk. See अच्छावाक also.-2 The Yajurveda itself.-pl Adherents of that Veda. COMP .-

> अध्वस्मार् व. [ध्वसू मार्नत् कि स न, त. ] Ini-

अत्वातं [न न ] Twilight, gloom, Bignonia Indica (blossoming in

भग 2 P [ आनिनि, आन-नात, आन, अनितु. भनित | I To breathe , भानीद्वात स्वथया नदक Rv 10 129.3.-2 To move, go about, live, का हीवान्यात् यद्येष आकाश भानती न स्वात Taitt Up -3 To gasp,

अन् m [क्रिप्] The soul किश्व च- Manes Ms 3 199. नदना Rv 4 30 3

भन: [अन्-अच् ] Breath, respiration. पाणोऽपानो त्यान उदान: ममानोऽन: इत्येतत्मर्व ताण इति Bri Up. [cf L animus. Gr anemes 1

living &c

अनशुमत्कला [न अंशुमत् मोचकाम्यतरम्थन्यान् कर्ल यस्या: ] The plantain tree

अनक u Mean, 'rase', See अणक

अनक्ष a. न अक्ष्णीत व्याप्नीति विश्वमिद्धिण अध्य-किए न त.] Without sight, bling.

अनक्ष u. I Without an axle tire. 2 Sightless, blind

अनकर्दुंद्भि: = आनकदुदुाभ q. v

अनकस्मात् ind. [न. न ] Not causelessly, not suddenly of dentally

अनक्षर a. [न. न.] I Unable to speak. mute, dumb, unlettered मुक्सनक्षर म्बाकृते: Bh. 2. 56 -2 Unfit to be · uttered. —रं [ अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र ] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure -udv Without the use of words, not expressed by तथात्व ) —Comp.—कीहा [ त त. ] I. 219, 143; श्ट्यनितदौहंदेन R. 14 26

अनिह्म p. [अप्रशस्त अक्षि] A bad eye, 🐙 weak eye

, अनगार a [न व ] Houseless —ा: A vagrant ascetic

अनगारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनिम [न न ] I Non-fire, substanc: letter, लेखिकिययापयोग ( व्रजति) Ku. I. 7 slight darkness, shade —न [प न ] other than fire: बहारीनमविज्ञान निर्माहेनेव। —रंग: N of an erotic work describ End of the 1 jurney -Comp — जात्रव: ज्ञानवा अन्यावित गुष्कवा न तज्ञ्चलिन कहिंचेत् ing the several postures ( आमन भिष्वातस्य मार्गसोमाया, जात्रव इव Tv ] A Nir -2 Absence of fire. - 1 Not pertaining to sexual intercourse plant (श्रीनाक। Cassia Fistula or requiring fire dispensing with fire, without the use of fire, विरन्ने विश्विमस्य नेष्ठिक यनिर्मनः सार्धमनिश्रमग्निष्ठित् R 8 25, said of a sacritice als) (अपिचयनरहिती। बज: ) -2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अनाग्निगनिकत स्थानमुनिर्म्लफडाशन Vis. 6 25, 43, irreligious impious -3 Dyspeptic -4 Unmarried. -COMp —त्र-त्रा a Ved. not maintaining the pant with thirst ( Ved ) -Cans. sacred fire, s.nful, irreligious Rv. आनयित, desid, अनिनित्रति (4 A) Го I 189 3 — दण्व a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10 15 14 ( इमजानकर्म न प्राप्ता: ) a class of

अनम त. [न. न.] I Sinless, innocent, अवैमि चनामनवेनि R. 14. 40 -2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome, रूपमनर्घ S 2 10, यस्य ज्ञानद्यासिषारगाधस्या-नवा गुणा: Ak ेमर्बगात्री Dk. 123 -3 With- वाच, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, क्वाही, अनन [अन् हपुद्र ] Act of breathing, out mishap or accident, free from , -2 The sign Taurus — हा or अनद्वाही canger, calamity &c.; safe, unhuit. अनश a. [न. ब.] I Not entitled to प्रस्तिः R. 5 7, म्यवयुर्वेदा अनवप्रसता भवति a share in the inheritance; को क्रीव-, यास्त्वामनत्रमहाह्म Dk. 108:कञ्चिन्छ्गीणामनधा A cow.-Comp. -- जिह्नवा [ अनुहुहो जिह्नवेत पतिनी जात्यधविशे तथा । उन्मत्तज इम्साध ये bed: असते. R 14 75 —4 Without oxen च कोचित्रिरिद्रिया: ॥ \ls. 9 201. Other grief or sorrow र्वाह्रमनवन्पृष्टं R. 10. persons are also mentioned by 19-5 Free from dirt, impurities Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana &c. pure, spotless, R. 13 65, 10. and Narada. -2 Without parts, 80, Si 5. 31 — व: 1 White mustard undivided, portionless an epithet -2 N. of Vishnu, - वधी विजयो जेता of the sky or the Supreme Being also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sâdhya &c.

> governable, unruly -2 Taking license (as a poet)

अनंग । वि. वि]। Bodiless with-अन्य । [न. न ] | Bodiless with tive words: अनत्यय imperishable, out a body, formless, incorporeal; undecaying &c., अनतिप्रदेन not to be त्वमनगः कथमक्षता गति Ku 4 9.-2 Different from the body. -3 Without of delay: fluency as a speaker's a supplement of auxiliary - 4: acci- Cupid ( the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the ure of his or clearly, not certainly or definithird eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Parvati for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Târaka ) — 1 Sky. air, ether. -2 The mind ( आकाशस्य निरवय-Amorous sports. 2 N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables —द a. [ उप. स. ] inspiring love; रहे ततुस्ते सुनलत K 220 ( also without Angada), बाह्वीरनंगद्त्वस्य बाले ते कारणे डमे Bhar. Ch.—द्वाद्शी N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; श्त्रयोद्शीव्रतं, see under तत.—केश्वः (मदनलेखः) a love तिद्धिः नालः.

a other was one of

–शबु:, –असुद्दत &c N of Siva. – शंका N of a metre of four lines each with 15 Iambic feet

अनगक The mind

अनगुरिनके त | न व | Destitute of fingers

ਅਜਵੜ a. Not clear cirty.

अनमका-अनिका अग्रहस्ता अग्रा 🌖 🛕 miserable or small goat.

अनंजन a. [न ब ] I Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S D-2 Faultless, taintless.-3 Without any connection (नि:सनंब) \_ - नं । The sky, atmosphere -2 The upreme spirit ( णक्य , Vishnu ,, Nârâyan.

अन्दुह १११ [ अन: अकटं चहति ] , अन

पत्राणि यरया: सा ] a plant (गीजिङ्वा ) (अ-नंतम्रह) — द त. [उप स.] a giver of

अन्द्रस्क a Having oxen.

अन्द्रह N. of a sage

अनणु u [न न.] Not small of minute or fine, coarse - T: Coarse grain, peas &c

भनति ind Not very much: com pounds beginning with अनित may be analysed by referring to अति; e. g. अनकुर .. [ अकुरोन अन्द्य: ] । Un- अनिक्रमः moderation; अनिक्रिमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable, अन-तिहर्य opaque: अनितद्भुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनितव्याख्य invulnerable; अनत्यतगति sense of diminuasked to excess; अनितिविकंबिता absence qualification, one of the 35 Vaggu #as, q v

अनद्धा ind [न त ] Ved. Not truly tely.-Comp. -yea: not a true man. one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनद्य: [न अद्य: मध्य, अप्राद्यास्त्य नज्रू | White Mustard

अनद्यतन a (नी f) | न. त. | Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15, भूते लड्-अपचतः भे मिवच्यति छुद्-पक्ताः परोक्षानद्यतन लिद्र पपाच. —नः Not the current day; अतीताया: गन्ने: पश्चार्चेन, आगा-मिन्या (ात्रे: पूर्वार्वेन सहितो ाटवसोऽद्यतन: Sk.,

अनिश्चिक a. [न.त ] I Not more or ज्ञानमनंत ब्रह्मेति श्रृतिः। न व्यापित्वाहेशताऽतो नित्यexcessive. -2 Boundless: perfect --3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed

अनाधिकार: नित Absence of authority right, claim &c. - COMP - चर्चा intermeddling, officiousness अनिधिकारिन् a Not entitled to.

अनिधिगत a. [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -मनो-ষে a foiled in one's expectations — THE a. who has not learnt the Sâ-

अनिधीन a. [न त ] Independent.-न: -- नकः [संज्ञायों कर्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटतक्ष:); स हि कुट्यां वसन् न कस्यचिटधीनः

अनध्यक्ष a. [न त.] I Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनो प्रिव तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्ष तदा भवेत Bháshâ P -2 Without controller or ru-

अनध्याय: अनध्ययनं [न त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time When there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (॰दिव-सः ) ; अद्य शिष्टानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests See Ms. 2. 105-6, 4. 103-4, 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

अनुभावक a Unable to comprehend; an non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अननुभाषण I Not repeating statement or proposition -2 Tacit

अनंत a. [नास्ति अतो यस्य ] Endless. infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; पतनप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. I 3 —त: I N. of Vishnu; गधर्वोप्सरस. सिद्धाः किन्नरीरगचारणाः नांत गुणानां जानांति ( ना-स्यातमधिगच्छति )तनानतोऽयमुच्यते ॥; also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Sesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vasuki, the lord of serpents-2 A cloud.-Talc -4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia.-5 The 23rd asterism अवण.—6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day.-7 The letter भा.—ता I The earth ( the endless ). -2 The number one -3 N. of various females: of Pârvati.-4 N. of various plants ; ज्ञारिवा, अनंतमूल ( a very medicinal plant ), दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुहूची, अग्निमय, कणा, लौगली, दुरालमा, हरीतकी, अग्निशका, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman - i The sky, atmosphere -2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude ; तदनंताय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72.-4 The supreme

त्वाज्ञापि कालत: । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वातम्यादानस्य ब्रह्माणि त्रिधा ॥ —COMP.—आत्मन् m. the Supreme Spirit.— To a. magnifying to any extent; P. III 2. 21 - a. moving for ever.—go a possessed of endless merits; of countles; or infinite number : दश्वगानामनंतग्रणतेवत Mv. 6 55.—चतुर्द्शी, श्वत [अनंतस्य आराधन यस्या सा चतुर्द्शी ] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhadrapada when Ananta is worshipped.— জিল্ ( ধাৰ-तानि भूतानि जितवार् ) I. N. of Vasudeva, the conqueror of all 2 N. of an Arhat deity.—तान a of endless width, extensive. –तिशिकृत् m. I. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2 a Jaina deity.- त्तीया the third day of the bright half of भाद पट, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख, नमस्येवाथ वैशास मार्ग-शीर्षेऽथवा पुन: । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयाया...उक्तानंततृती-येषा सुतानद्भलपदा.—हृष्टि: [अनंता दृष्ट्यो ने-त्राणि यस्य ] N. of Siva, oi oi Indra —देव. [अनतो देव इव ] I the serpent Sesha. 2. [ अनंते दीव्यति; दिव-अच् ] N of Narayana who sleeps on Sesha 'रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt 1.-मायिन् त endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. -मुक. a medicinal plant, ( ज्ञारिवा ).--सिक्ते: an infinite quantity. — रूप त of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu —वात: a disease of the head, resembling tetanus -विजय: [ अनतान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन ] N of Yudhishthira's conchshell Bg. I. 16 — वीर्यः N.of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age.—व्रत see अनतचतुर्दशी above —शक्ति a. of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being.—शयनं Travancore; Srirangapattana (?)-क्रीबे N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-4) N. of the wife of Vasuki - as a. Ved. possessing endless strength, endlessly blowing.-sit a. of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक a [स्वार्धे कर] Endiess, eternal &c. - The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jainas).

अनत्य a [अनंतस्य इद-यत ] Endless, eternal, infinite.— न्य I Eternity, infinity.-2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् a [ अस्त्यर्थे मतुपू ] Endless, eternal.—m. One of Brahma's four feet ; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनतर a. [ नास्ति अंतर हथवधान मध्य: अवः काश: &c. यस्य ]। Having no interior Or interior space, limitless ; तदेतत् बह्य अपूर्वमनंतर अवाह्य.—2 Having no interval or interstice or pause ( of space or time); compact, close; spirit, Brahma (परवद्भ ); सत्य | इकोऽनंतर: समाय: P. I. I. 7, See संगीत |

-3 Configuous, neighbouring, ad j ining , अनयत प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृप-तीननतरार R. 8 19, भारत गर्वादुत्तरेण अनंतर किपुरुषनाभि वर्षे K. 136 immediately adjoining , Ki 2 53, R 7 21 not distant from ( with abl. ) , आत्मना-नंतरममात्यपद ग्राहितः Mu 4 ब्रह्मावतीदनंतरः Ms 2 19 (Kull. अनतः: किंचिद्भनः ) और अनतर मित्र 7. 158 , or in comp. , विष-यानंतरं। राजा शत्रु: Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after, नादंद क्रियतामनतर भव-ता बधुजनप्रयोजन Ku. 4 32 soon aftel, just afterwards; अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजी पादी यदीयानुपनातयम्ताः Chand M. having characteristics mentioned just before.-5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्यनानतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23, 253, \*\* excusta S 4 the next duty, what should be done next -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following . पुत्रा चेऽनंतर-स्रीजा: Ms 10 14-7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous - [ न त.] I Contiguity, proximity : अनेतरविदिने बास्यासने K 93. 2 Brahma, the supre —पार a of endless width, boundless: me soul ( as being of one entire र किल शब्दशास Pt 1.—माथिन a of essence).—र und [ Strictly it is acc.of time कालात्यतसर्यागः : नारित अतः यथा स्यात्तना ] I Immediately after, afterwards - 2 (With a prepositional force ) After ( with abl. ), प्राणप-त्रा । गमादनतर् R. 3 7 , त्यागाच्छा तिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12. , गोदान विशेष्तसः R. 3. 33, 36, 2. 71 . स्वामिनीनंतर भृत्या: Pt. I. rarely with gen. , अंगर्श चानिरुद्धस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनगर मन Ram. , or in comp विशेष्ट्र प्राक् तद्वतरं पय: S 7 3) ; R 4 2. · Ms. 3 252, Y. 2 41; तवनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMp.-जः or जा [ अमनरम्या अवैतरवणीया मातुः जायते ] I the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10 4. 2 born immediately before or after . a younger or elder brother. (-) a younger or elder sister; अनुधिता नंतरजाविवाह: R. 7. 32. ; 50 श्रात.

अनत्तरीय a Next in succession.

अनेतरय: [अतरय: दूराकरणं , न. त. ] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय a. | न. न. | Uninterrupted: without a break.

अनंतर्गर्भित् m. [ अनलर्गर्भा यस्य ; अम्त्यर्गे इतिन. त. ] N.o of Kusa grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनंद a. [न नदयति, नद्-णिच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless.—द: N. of a purgatory.

अनव Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten-

अनम्य u.I Not different, identical same, not other than, self ; w.

नन्या राघवस्याह भास्कारस्य प्रभा यथा। मा हि मत्वाभिसंधाना तथानन्या च भर्नार Râm -2 Sole, unique, without a second.-3 others, singular [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य ] Undivided, undistracted ( mind &c ). having of &c.; अनन्याश्चितयंती मा ये नना पर्यपासते ! Bg. 9. 22 In comp अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object' -COMP — अर्थे u. not subservient to any other object, puncipal —आश्रित a. independent, not resolting to another. (--- in unencumbered estate (in law) -गात: f sole resort or resource. —गतिक a [न. व] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left, अनन्यगनिके जने विगतपातके चातके Udb. —गुरु a than — चित्त, -चित्त,-चेतस्, -मनस , -मानम . -हृदय । a. giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind , विधितयती यमनन्यमानसा S 4 I. K 75 -ज., -जन्मर् m [नान्यसमात् जन्म यस्य, आत्मभू निनभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् 01 तस्माजात: नास्ति अन्यद्यस्मात्सोऽनन्य, विष्णु; Cupid, the god of love मा मूसुहत्वलु भवतमनन्यजनमा Mal I 32 —हेष्टि a gazing intently or steadfastly at . ष्टिः सवितारमैश्नत Ku 5 20.—देव a. having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being .-परता exclusive devotion or attach- | fall (पननकारण ) Rv 3.54 18 ला,-6 15.—पगयण a devoted to no other नसल्यनि S. 7 (woman) S 3 19. — पूर्व. [नान्या पूर्वी ! यस्य ] having no other wife, वरस्यान-न्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोत् ग्रुणे: Ku 6 92 (-र्वा) [ न अन्य: पूर्वी यस्या, मा | a viigin । (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband : R 4. 7 — भाग्य [न अन्य : अन्या वा भजते ] not devoted to any other person, अनन्यभाज पतिमादनाहै the sun starts on his journey). Ku. 3 63.-विषय a. not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable, V I I; Mv. I. 25.— श्रीत a. I. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelthood, 3, closely attentive. —शासन. a, not ruled over by any one else, R. 1 3); Dk 2—मामान्य, —साधारण a not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one, अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासम्त्वस्याः पुरुष्याः V 3. 18; राजशब्द: R. 6. 38; \I 5;4 10; not capable of being performed by any one e'se, Ku. 3 19.—सहशं a. (श्री f) having no equal, matchless, peerless; वर्धेतान-नन्यसदृशाद् विद्धासि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता,—त्वं Identity, sameness अमन्याहरू a (आ f) Not like refusing to be milked.

no other object or person to think nection -2 (Rhet ) A figure of | K 2. II -4: I Imperishable nature. speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान, उपमानोपमेयत्व यदै-कर्यव वस्तुन:। इदुरिदुग्व श्रीमानित्यादी तटनन्वयः॥ ble, not transient ; प्रसाद्गाभेमुखे तास्म-गगन गगनाकार सागर: सागगपमः । रामगावणयी-र्युद्ध रामरात्रणयोगित्र ॥

> अनिवित a नि. नी I Unconnected -2 Irregular, desultory, irrelevant, incoherent -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पृत्र, भार्या &c

अनप a [न र्मात आदिक्येन आपो यत्र]: which nothing is greater S<sub>1</sub> I 35 | Destitute of much water (as a -2 Careless, not minding or heedpuddle)

ing -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) 4. दत्तास्य or वेननस्य किया 211

अनपकार: Haimlessness - ा , --कार्रन् ference, carelessness - क्ष a Harmless, innocent

अनपजरुष a Ved Whose victorious character cannot be reversed अनपत्य a I Without issue, childles:, without hell, •त्यश्च किल नपस्त्री; or favourable to children causing

अत्पत्रप a Impadert shameless. अनपनिद्दिन a Ved Not mutilated मीदामय लोकाऽर्वतः सेवेत Mu. I 14. or curtailed

properly formed word

अनपगति und Verv early (before less, actionless (क्र्महीन).

अनपर a Having no other or second, having no follower sole, तदेनद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपर S B.

अनग्गन—चिन् a. Innocent, guiltless, harmless.-- Innocence

अनववायन त. Ved Impossible to be talked away or wished away अनप्रयथन a Ved. Not letting go ;

अनपनर u. Having no egress or out of, unpassage to creep Justifiable, mexcusable, निरन्दयोऽन-पसर: Ms. 8 198 ( अपसर: प्रातिग्रहक्तथादि: ) र -t: An usurper.

अनपस्पृद्धा a. Not o stinate

अनपम्फ्रा-न-रत्त (of a cow) Not

अनपाय a I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, अनन्त्रयः [न न ] I . Want of con- undecaying ; प्रणमत्यनपायमात्थित ( चर्च ) freedom from decry or wear and tear permanence. - 2 N. of Siva.

> अनपायन् a Imperishable, steady unfailing, constant, dura कश्रीराभीदनपाथिनी R 17 46., 8. 17: अन्यायिनि संश्रयहुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय बहुरी Ku 4 31, बन्देहतर्थेषुँ 'लुट्चेन न यश:स्वन्पाधिषु Mu 5 [4; Ki. I4 37, 2 43, Si. 8. 50, 14 65, 17, 26.

अनपावृत् [न, व ] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent ( पुनग-वृत्तिश्रुन्य ); unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-श्चिन् a. [न. न ] I Regardless. ing, indifferent.-3 Independent or अनपकाण—कर्मर—क्रिया ! Not injur- irrespective (of another), not re quiring any other thing.-4 Impai-Non-payment ; द्रास्थानपक्रम च Ms. 8. tial.-5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned - T Disregard, indif-Without regard to, independently or irrepectively of, carelessly. accidentally , ॰त्वान since it has no. 'neference to.

अनेपन a. I Not gone off, not past S. 6, K 59, 63 —2 Not propitious अनपनकाल कथयावसूत्र: Ki 6. 30 without favourable to children causing out loss of time, without delay.-2 Not deviating from, faithful to, ment; पुरक्षक्ष्रागम्नदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Mâl | श्रव Child'essnes, नूनमनपन्यना मां व not leaving ( with abl ) , अर्थाद-न भेत अर्थ्य Sk. ; धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादन पति P. IV 1 92 See अपेन also - 3 Not de-void of, possessed of, ऐश्वयदिनपेतvoid of, possessed of,

> अनप्त u. Ved [न आप्त:, वेरे पृष्ठी ?=हस्व:] Not seized or overcome by the अनिपम्ना. Not a corruit word, a enemy (शबुभिग्नाप्त) not watery (?). अनप्रस् a. [ नास्ति अप्न, रूप यस्य ] Ved Destitute of form or shape, shape-

> > अन्दस्त्स-रा / Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph; अन-टमंग्च प्रतिनासि V 2.

> > अनका A particular configuration of planets, रविवर्ज दादशीरनफा, सच्छी-**ख्यानियृक्तमनफायाम्** ल सुस्रान्वित प्रभु Dipikā

> > अनाभेज्ञ a.lgnorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen. ); "ज्ञः केतवस्य S. 5; वृत्ताता-नामनाभिज्ञास्मि K 236; "ज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाबार-म्ब Mv. 2, Ku. 6. 43.

> > अनिमिम्लान a, [न न. ] Not faded. -COMP.—वर्ग । Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent अनभिलक्षित: An impostor.

जनामकाष a. Fice from desire.—बः 1 Want of appetite or desire -2 Non-relish

अना भिज्ञस्त.—स्नि,-स्त्य a Ved Blameless, faultless, श्रास्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

भनभितवानं Absence of design or purpose, so अनिसाधि:, कृत done undesignedly.

अनिभिहित a I Not named or asserted । see अभिहित under अभिजा. 2 Not iastened (Ved ) -7: N. of the chief of a Gotra

अनम्यावृत्तिः f Non-repetition, मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कार्भ आम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. posed to have been written be-

अनुस्थाता, -स a. Not near, distant &c., 'सिमत्य a to de shunned from

this is ( like ) a shower from a ly respected. अनन्येमर्नेण तमहिनाय से u cloudless sky, i e something quite | 1 58 unexpected or sudden.

water : requiring no shovel (?)

made to him by others with a blessing).

अ**नमितंपच (=**मिनपच ) a Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र a. Having no enemies.-A state of having no enemies.

अनमीव a. Ved. [ नास्ति अर्मावी रोगी यस्य न. ब. ] Well, happy, iree from disease: comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—वं Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनंबर a. Wearing no garment —₹ A Buddhist mendicant

अनम् a. Not humble, haughty, proud ; अनम्राणां समुद्धर्तुः R 4. 35.

अनय: [अप्रशस्तो नय: ] I Bad management or conduct, injustice; unfairness; समृद्धिरनयाद्विनइयति Pt. I. 169; Bh. 2. 42.-2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course, art-को नवसंकाओं हृ :याज्ञापसर्पति Pt. 3. 184 -3 Adversity, calamity, distress : जी-विदेतिन राजन्य: सर्वेष्ट्रायनयं गत: Ms 10. 95 reduced to straits i 102.-4 [ अय: शुमाबही निविस्तद्न्य: अनय: ] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.-5 A variety of dice-play, gambling ( शाराणा वामावर्तेन समीहरवाननयमं )

N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvaku and king of Ayodhya, who was overthrown by Ravana.

अनरम् a [न न ] Ved. Not wound ed, healthy, sound.

अनर्भल a. निम | I Free from bar or obstruction, tree to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; तुरंगभृतसृष्ट-मनगैल R. 3 39 -2 Unlocked.

अनर्घ a. [नास्ति अर्घो मूल्यं यस्य न न ] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5.2, Si. 14. 88 - 4 [ न. व ] Wrong or improper value.-COMP — राववं N of a drama in 7 acts by Murâri Mısra, also called Murâri Nataka after its author and suptween the 12th and the 14th century

अनर्वत्व-ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H Pr 4

अनहर्ष a Invaluable, unsurpassed अनम a Cloudless · डयमनभा वृष्टिः। in reverence due from others high-

अमर्थ तः [ न न ] 1 Useless, worth-अनम्भि a. Ved Epithet of rain- less, हुन पुस्त्रिमवानर्थ पाहित्य धर्मविनिन Pt. 3 97.-2 Unfortunate, unhappy -3 Harmiul, disastrous, bad , चित्त-अनम: [ न नर्मात अन्याद ] A Brahmana , ज्ञाना बुवर्तिनी इनर्था अपि प्रिया. रयु. Dk 160 , Non-use or value. -2 A worthless or useless object.-3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune. R. 18. 14, -अंरप्रेशपनिपत्तिनोऽनर्थाः S ६ र रक्तिसम्दयनर्थाय किम् यत्र चतुष्ट्यं H. I; cf क्रिद्रेष्टनर्था सह्की-भवति &c : Ms 4 193, 11.4.92 : haim-ful object, dangei : अर्थमनर्थ भावय नित्य Moha M. 2-4 Vonsense, want of sense.-5 N. of Vishnu (आप्तर्वकाम-त्वात्तस्य तथात्व ).-८०MP.—अत्तर [न अर्थातरे] sameness of identity— कर a. (ती f.) I doing useless or unprofitable things, 2. mischievous, haimful, unprofitable, productive of evil. –नाक्षिर m. N. of Siva ( destroyer of calamities) —भाव a. malicious.-छप्त a. [ इष्टार्थेन अलुप्त: ] not devoid of

> अनष्टर्य, अनथेक a I Useless, meaning less; सर्वमध्येतद्वर्थक Ve. I; श्रायास K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.-2 Nonsensical.-3 Unprofitable.-4 Unfortunate --Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

the apparent meaning; free irom

all that is worthless.—संशय: अनर्थकारी

संशय: शाक त.] I. a great evil, hazard-

ous adventure, प्रतिनिवर्तताम्मारनर्थसञ्-

यात् Mâl. 5 2. [न त.] not a risk of

one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्व a. Ved Not lax or loose अक्रिथिल ) Rv. 1. 164. 2 , free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्खन् 🕡 अर्ख्- तिसामा कनिन , कार्वा संपत्न a. a ] 1 Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated ( मदेखा ), Rv 1 136 5.-2 Having no horse-

अनर्विञ् m विसनमा शास्त्रेन विभावि भाग्नानि विद्रा-मिष्, अहरां कहा ] 1 One who sitin a cart to fetch fuel &c 2 [零-कमीण विच्, अर मतरम पान नियाति, विश-किप्, न त.1 One who is not able to reach the destination

अन्दीराति 🚜 िअन्दांय भपाणिद्वान सालकीन यस्य 1 One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनहे a I Not deserving not fit. not worthy of twith gen or in comp. ), अनहां गृहवासम्य Pi 4 , नार हृदयक अयोविप्राननहीत् मत्र ब्रवान् Ms 3.150 -2 Inadequate, unsuitable -3 Undeserving of reward or punish-

अन्यः । नास्त अल: पर्याप्तियस्य, बहुताह्यदृष्ट निप तृप्तेरभावात [ v ; cf नाश्चिस्तृदयात काष्ठाना. said by some to be from 郑文 to breathe] | Fire -2 Agni or the god of tire See #14 -3 Digestive nower, gastile fince, 45. सनायतेऽन-7: Susi 4 Wind, 5 Bile of the 8 Vasus, the fifth -7 N of Vasudeva. - 8 N.of various plants, (one who does not bow down to wicked (opp तिका) -4 Not hav- नित्रक, ग्लानित्रक Plumbago Zevlanica others and returns salutations ing that meaning (but another); and Rosea; against the marking nut having no meaning, nonsensical, tree. -9 The letter र -10 The num-meaningless. -5 Poor. - थै: [न. न.] I ber three. -11 (Astr ) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle. -12 The third lunar mansion कृतका. -13 A variety of Pitrideva or Manes (कड्यबाहोऽनल: सीमः) -14 [अनाव प्राणाव लाति भारमस्वेन | The soul (जीव) 15 N of Vishnu (न नगति गा प्रकरवानि न वध्यते वा नळ्-अच् ) -16 The Supreme Being. -Comp —द त [ अनग द्यति ] [ removing or destroying heat or fire: करिणा मुदे भनलदाउन हदा: K1 5 25 2.=अभिद q v.-दिषेन ॥ [ अन्छ दापयति ] promoting digestion stomachie -प्रभा | अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य ] N. of a plant ( ज्योगियमर्ता ) Helicacabum Cardiospermum.—fau N.of Agni's wife स्वाहा - सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia

अनकस a. 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R o. 15.-2 Unable, incompetent.

अनिलि: [आनिति-अन्त अन: आलयंत्र व. शक्कवा ] N. of a tree (बक्क्स) Sesbana Grandiflora ( तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णत्या तन्मधुभिश्चेम-राणां जीवनधारणा तथानव Tv. ).

अन्ह्प a. 1 Numerous -2 Not a little; not small, liberal, hoble (as mind &c. ); Ki. 14. 18; much; बङ्गस्य नरुपाक्षरं Pt.1. 136; profusely, in many wordsः विकसितवः नाभनक्पजरपेपि By I. 100; 2. 138.—COMP.— नाम a. very clamorous or noisy - मन्य u. greatly enraged

अनवकाश a [न व ] I Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable.-3 Having no oppors n ce of room or scope

अननग्रह ./ [न. च. ] Irresistible uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless, सकुमा कायमनवग्रह: भग (अभिनंति) Mâl | some | food to cat (पश्याज्ञनगहिन )

अनविच्छित्र a. I Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive -3 Undefined, दिकालांदि Bh 2 1.3 1, undiscriminated, unmodified -4Unnterrupted, continuous

भनवद्य a [न अवदा: निद्य ] Faultless. जाधिभाव: Mal 9 30 blameless, unobjectionable, irre proachable; Bh. 2, 21, R. 7.70 -- 31 N. of a damsel. - COMP - अंग, - रूप । having faultless limbs or form, exform.

अनवद्राण त. Not sleepy.

अगनवान u. [न व ] Careless, inat-tentive. -न inadvertence, inattention, •ता carelessness, remissness ın duty ( प्रसाद ), कर्तव्याकरण यत्राकर्नव्यस्था थवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधाननः॥

अनवाध a Unlimited, infinite अनवन a [न न | Affording no help ' or protection.

अनवनामित a Not lowered or bent down; ॰वेनयत: a Buddhist term foi a future universe (lit having banners unlowered)

अनवपूरण a Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवब्रव त. [अवङ्ग-अच् न वचाटेश. न न. ] Irr.pioachabl not open to censure ं अपवादवर्जिन ) . speaking authoritatively.

अनवभ a [न भ्रशने भा, इ. lv ] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवधेशश्च्य), गायस् Rt 1. 160.7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवम a. Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुवमीनवमा सभा । 17. 27, 9 14

भनवरत a . Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted: व्यनुज्यांस्मालमञ्जूरपृधि S. 3. । भरियति: instability, loosenes-4.—a adv Incessantly, continuously. .

अनवराध्यं a. [ अवरस्मिन् अर्थे भवः यत् न त ] | Not crooked, straightforward Chief. best, excellent

अनवलंब-बन a. [न ब.] Having no prop or support, not dependent .- 3: -बर्ग Independence.

अनवकोंभर्न [: न अवलुष्यत पुमान्येन, अवलुप् tween, in one breath, without a हयुट पुनि पस्य = Tv ] A sort of puri- pause, uno tenere ficatory ceremony to be performed tunity or space - श [न. न ] Ab- in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception

> अनवस त. [अव्-असच +वस भाजन प्रीति-कर-त्वात न व.] Ved Having no ( whole- indifferent Rv. 6. 66 7 not stopping to eat hy. the way (?)

अनवसम् a. I Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose-2 Ill-timed, unopportune.-3 Out of place, baseless. राय बहाना H 3 -ः I Absence of leisure -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness, क याचे यत्र नत्र ध्रुवमनवनग्रागन

अनवमान a. [न न.] Endless having no setting, free from death.

अनवसित a. [न. न.] Not ended or fiquisitely handsome, रूपस्य अनवद्यता M inished, not determined —ना N of a अनन्नत u Not eating, असीगमन: the 2. (-fi) a woman with a faultless, kind of Trishtubh metre consist- sacrificial fire in the sabha which ing of four lines with II feet in

अनदस्य u [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र]Unsteady, भेरशो निराक्तरणक्ष []k 135 unsettled, ैस्थी निकासणक्ष Dk 135 unsettled, अनस् n. [अनिति शब्दायत अय-असुर 11 11 not uxed पर्यो ताबु 51 11 28.—स्या | cart छहाता नायम: क्रमे Ms. 8. 209; Y- | cart छहाता नायम: क्रमे Ms. 26.-2 [अनिति वांस्पान: क्रमे Ms. 269, St. 12. 26.-2 [अनिति वांस्पान: क्रमे Ms. 26.-2 [अनित वांस्पान: क्रमे Ms. 26.-2 [अनिति वांस्पान: क्रमे Ms. 26.-र उपपाद्योपपादक्यारावेश्रानि: )ः एवमप्यनवस्था Comp कनस् is changed to जनस , as स्याद्या मृद्धश्वतिकारिणों K P 2, एवं च प्र-संग: S. B —4 Not being 10 days old ( दशाहा भाष: )

conduct, incontinence

अनवस्थित a I Unsteady fickle, elf unsettled, °िनतभितस्दध्यूर्णवयन U. 3 with unsteady eyes. Ku 4 28.—2 Changed, altered । अहा को भूमिनानेवेश: U. 2-3 Faithless, loose in merals or moral conduct, dissolute ( व्यक्ति-ारिन ), नारीईत्वा'.नवरिधता: Vis. II. 139 -4 Unable to stay or remain. प्रास्थित तमनवास्थित प्रिया: R 19 31: कर्न, "onduct

अनवहृबर a. [अवहृबृ-कोटिल्यं-अन्, न त ]

अनवास् a. Not tending downwards, looking up

अनवानं ind.[आवान: श्वासीच्छ्वास: स यथा स्यातया ] Without breathing be-

अनवाय a. [ अव-६- यञ्च अवाय: अवयत.¹ न ब. ] Without parts (निरवयत) ' unin terrupted, unyielding

अनवेक्षक a Regardless of, careles

अनवेक्ष-क्षा=अनंपक्ष-क्षा q v.

अनविक्षण I Carelessness, inattention, अनवेक्षणाद्धि कृषि: Pt I 169.-2 Want of supervision

अनवन a [न व ] Not altogether destitute of holy of as 'etic perform ances -7. A Jaina devotee who is so-

अन्जर्न Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death, of शायवित्वा Dk 156 making him fast, भात् उत्तिष्टाति Pt 4 -a. Without food, fasting &c

अनज्ञानाय a Ved. Not hungry. is approached before eating or breakfast.

লক্ষ a. Having no horse or भूनवस्क a Free from dirt, pure, horses — य: Something that is not a horse

अनुश्रः a ( शं f ) Imperishable.

nence.-3 (In phil ) Absence of finality or conclusion an engless series of statements or causes and eigenstatements or causes fects, one of the faults of reasoning | Comp set is changed to set, as

अगसूय-यक त | न. व ]Free from ma lice, not envious, not spiteful : आह ckle—नः Wind. —न I Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature, जयपराजयानवस्थानात Dk 161-2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence नो हिनि स्तेशित चान्यगुणानाप । न हसेच्चान्यदोषाश्र सानस्या प्रकारिता.-2 N of a friend Sakuntalā.-3 N of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers Several stories are told to illustrate them When the earth was devastated terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Ana suyā created water, fruits, roots &c by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Mandavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Mândavya cursed her that she would become a widow at

sunrise. She, however, prevented | Prickly the sun from using, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuya, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend Another legend is also told in which Anasuyā changed Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramayana she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sita whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent ( See R. 12 27, 14 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever an to guard her person from the attemnts of rapacious beasts, cemons: &c She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvasas ]

अनस्यु वः⇒अनस्य ः ३६ तु ने गृह्यनम प्रवक्ष्याः म्यनस्यवे Bg.g. I.

अनस्थ—स्थिक [न, ब ]Boneless — म्थ: I A boneless limb or member-2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sankhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहर् n. [न अह: अप्रजस्तमह: ] A bad or unlucky day.

्न्यना ind. Ved. Thus hereby, indeed.

अनाकार a. Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being

[न. त निपात:] I Inopportune time. - 2 [आ सम्यक् अवादिस-पव: काळ: आकाळ: न.त Tv] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अवाका-ल). -COMP.-- मृत: one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

कानानक्षश a. [न. न.] I Opaque, not transparent. -2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it.--श:-श Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

fused, calm, collected, self-possessed-2 Regular, consistent.

anto); unreclaimed.

अनाकत a. Unassailed.—ता [आ-।

nightshade, Solanum Jacquini ( कटकारियक्ष ) अनाभित a Ved Not staying.

अनाग a | न आ मन्यग् गच्छति स्तर्ग अनेन नागः अन्तर्भः , न व Tv ] Sinless , Rv 10 12.9 ( अनागार = अपापार ). -- गा N of a rivei.

अनागत त. [न आगन: न न.] I Not come or arrived, तावद्धयस्य मत्तव्यं यावद्धयमनागत H I. 57 -2 Not got of obtained. वर्षिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5 14 so ॰आतेब -3 Future, to come, see compounds below -4 Not learnt or attained, unknown. - The future time, future ; वं यः क्रव्तं स शोभते Pt. 3 164 he shines (thrives, prospers) who provides for the future , अनाग-तवती चितामसभाव्यों करोति यः Pt 5 71 -COMP -अवेक्षण looking to the future, provident thought, foresight -- आ-बाध: [ अनागत आबाध: दु:ख ] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come , "प्रतिवेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सिसरान in Susruta—आर्वेबा विष्णुष्पविकासन आर्वेब न आगतमार्तव वरया: ] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. — विवास m.[अनागत उद्दिश्य विद्धाति] one who provices for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. I 318, H. 4 5 ) अनागन विवादा च प्रत्युत्पन्नमातिस्तथा । द्वावेती सुखमेधेत यदुभविषयो विनड्यति ॥ (where Dr Peterson translates the three names by 'Mr provider-against.-a-futureevil ', ' Mr. Cool-head, ' and ' Mr. What-will-be-will-be')

भनागति: J. Non-arrival, non-attainment, no-access

अदायम a I. Not come, not present. -2[7. ₹.] (In law) Without the title-need or document o possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything po-sessed from time immemorial and without any documentary Proof 'दपभोग: enjoyment of property without such a deed -н: I Non-arrival -2 Non-attam-

अनायम्य u Una proachable

अनामाभिन् a. I Not coming, not arriving. -2 not future, not likely to return -m. An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders

अनगापुक a. Not likely to return. अनागंधित u. Not smelt, (fig.) not a. I Not perplexed or con- touched or affected, सर्वदेशवानागीर्थेत प्रति-

अन्य Regular, consistent.
अन्यक्ति a. I Not prevented (अनिआर्तजाणाय वः शक्तं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. I. II -2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार a Devoid of customary क्षेत्र के कार्यकात्, त. त.] observances or duties, improper in recurrent.

THE HALL WAR

behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c , also अगामारिन in this sense -/: अना चरणं Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाबार is of two kinds निहित्तस्य अनन्त्रश्च निषिद्धस्य नात्रधानम्

अनाजात a 1 Unknown, not properly known -2 Surpassing all that has jet been known

अनातप त । Tree from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady, atera-शमनानप विधिवशात्तालस्य मूल गन: Bh 2 90 -4: Coolness, shade

अनातुर a. I Not eager, indifferent : श्रीतकाठितयो: v. l. foi अनादर M. 3 15 —2 Not fatigued, unwearied, भेज धर्ममनातुर: R 1 21 -3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनात्रः सप्रगतमनकीणिवन गरेत 115 2. 187, 4 114

अनातमा a. [न. व ] i Destitute of spirit or mind —2 Not spiritual, corporeal -3 One who has not restrained his -elf । अनात्मनस्त् शत्रुत्वे वर्ते-तात्मेव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6 6. -m. [अप्रशस्तो भिन्ना बा आतमा न त | Not self, another. something different from आत्मन् (spiritor soul) i e the perishable body. अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योयमत्यत त्यज्यंतऽथवा । जानीयात मनात्मानं बुद्ध्यत वपुरादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मनुद्ध्यी साऽविद्या परिकातिता ॥—COMP. -ज्ञ, —विदिन a 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly, मा तावदनातमंत्रे S. 6 कथं कार्धविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मांच 'झ: M. I. म्फ्रुटमापदां पद्मनात्मवाद्ना S1.15. 22-प्रत्यंतक्षा reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). — संपन्न a. toolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul) not self-possessed; # त्वेबानात्मसंपन्नाद्वृत्तिमीहेत पंडित: Pt. I. 10.

अनात्मन a. [ नास्ति आत्मा स्थिरी यज ] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet ( with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन a. Not adapted to, or for the benefit oi, self: disinterested.

अनात्मवत् व. [आत्मा वर्यत्वेन नास्त्यस्य] Not self-possessed ; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत् सुनते येऽप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनातस्य a. [आत्मन: इद आत्म्य श्रीरं न न] Impersonal, incorporeal (अज्ञरीत). ल्हम्यं Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यतिक a. 1 Not constant or per, petual, not final .- 2 Intermittent

अनाथ a [न ब.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child), widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general, नाथ-वंतस्त्वया लोकाम्त्वमनाथा विपत्म्यसे U I 43, R 12 12-4 Ved Helplessness. COMP -पिंडद:,-पिंडिक: 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils — सभा a poor-house.

अनाद्र a. [न न.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless, M. 3 15.—र: [न. त ] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; वहीं चानादर P. II, 3 38, मन्यकमीण अनादरे विभाषाऽप्रा-णिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care, ' see the word ) , 'बिंदितशक/शरा-सन: U I ( perhaps also ' without any respect for the bow of the great god '), अनादरीपात्तभूतैकसायक Ki 14 36

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरित् a. Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि व [ आदि: कारण पूर्वकाला वा नास्ति यस्य स. ] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमश्वर; जनदादिरनाद्स्तवं Ku 2.9, अनादिगादेगीवद: सर्वकारणवारण; also of हिरण्यगर्भ -COMP .- अनत, -अंत a. without beginning and end, eternal (तः) N. of Siva —ानवन a having neither beginning nor end, eternal —मध्य त a. having no beginning, middle or end: eternal.

अनादिता त्व State of having no beginning

अनादिमत् a Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव a Faultless, यद्वासुदेवेनादी-नमनादीनेवमीरित S1. 2 22

अनाहत a. I Disrespected, despised, Ms. 2 234, व्यत्कार not accepting the hospitality –2 Not careful, regard-रिकेड of, indifferent to, अनाहतस्यामरसा-स्कार्थाप Ki 14 10 —त Disrespect, contempt.

, अनदिय a. Not fit to be taken, unacceptable, inadmissible, अनादेशस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्ननात् Ms. 8 171

अनादेश: Absence of direction or command.—COMP.— कर a doing what is not commanded, or (अन्-आ-े देशकर ) not doing what is ordered

अनाध a I =अनादि q v - 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyavikas, to eternal objects only ( such as sky ), or to Brahma according to the Vedantins.

अनाधि a I Without mental pain or anxiety, R 9.54

अनाधृष् a Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-ह्य a. I Invincible, unchecked, irresistible -- Perfect, unimpaired,

अनानुकृत्य a. Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद a. Ved [अनु द्दाति , दाक न. त , पू. टार्च ] Unsurpassed in giving ( अतुल्यदातृ )

अनानुपूर्व्य I Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others-2 Not coming in regular order.

अनान्भृति: f. Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention —(pl.) Neglectful people

अनापद f Absence of calamity or misfortune, Ms 4 2.

अनापि व [ आप्यते-आपु कर्मणि इन् अ।पि आप्ती बंधुश्च न ब Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त a. I Not obtained -2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get -3 Unfit not apt, unskilful, युग्यस्था: प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे ंड्या: ज्ञात शत Ms. 8 294 — प्र: A

अनाप्ति: f. Non-attainment अनान्तृ a Not getting &c , अनामुरेन-सार् Si. 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभियन् a Ved. [ आविभेति आभी-डगा -डान, आभयिर् न, ब. ] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयित्ररिमा ते Rv 8.2 I.

अनाभू a Ved [ आभिमुस्थेन भवतीत्याभू: स्ताता न त | Not praising or worshipping, irreligious ( अस्तोतृ ); not coming in front

अनामद् a I Nameless -2 Intamous. -m I The nameless month, an intercalary month -2 The ringfinger; see अनामिका below —n. [अना-मन: , अन जीवनं अमुपति रुगति, अम्-कानिर् Tv ] Piles ( अशोरींग )

अनामक a. नि. न. स्वार्थे कम् | Nameless, infamous —क:-क=अनामन above अनामा, अनामिका [ नास्ति नाम अन्यांग्रुवित् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कर् ] The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf Tv तया रहे ाशेवन बह्याशिराध्क्रित्र, तेन तस्या अपवित्रजातीयता, अत-एव तस्याः पवित्रीकरणार्थे यज्ञादौ पवित्रानामक-अनाधार a. Without support, an किश्मरण तत्र कियते। अनामिकाधृता दर्भी ह्येका - नातभोजन Ms. 2. 57, 4 13।.

भागेकयापि वा। द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्या तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके ॥, also पुराकवीना गणनाप्रसँगे कान-ष्टिकाधिष्टिनकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तत्व्यक्वरभावा-दनामिका सार्धवती वभूव ॥ Subhash.

अनामय त. [नास्ति आमय: रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound, जनमन्धानिर्मृत्ताः पद गर्झंत्रनामय Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness. -य:-य Good or sound health, health, well-being, welfare : स भवतमनामयप्रश्न-पूर्वकमाह S 5, महाश्वता काद्वरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ 192 inquired about her health : अप्यनामय गङ्ग Mv I how does the king do? बाह्यण क्राल प्रस्केत्सा-त्रबधुमनामयं । वेद्यं क्षेम समागम्य ज्ञूद्रमारीग्यमव च Ms 2 127.—य. [नास्ति भर्ये यस्मात्] N. or Vishnu ' of Siva according to some ), पुण्यकोतिरनामय:; विष्णुहि बाह्या-भ्यतरपीडा निवारयति तस्मादनामयः

अनामयत a. Ved Not causing pain or hur', not hurting -n Health (?) अनामायित्तु a I Not injuring or paining, हस्ताभ्यामनामायत्नुभ्यां Rv 10 137 7 -- 2 Salubrious, curative

अनामिष a Without flesh or any bait, bootless, profitless

अनामृषः a [ आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृण्क न न ] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure ( दिमकराइत ). अनामृत a Immortal.

अनायक a Without a leader: disorderly

अनायत a, I Unrestrained, unchecked -2 Not propped or upported -3 Not long, of short duration : अनायतस्वभावभग्रुगाणि सुस्रानि K 175-4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त a Not dependent रत्ता रोषः म्ब K 45 not swayed by , uncontrolled independent, प्तावजन्मसाफ-रुय यदनायत्तवात्ता H 2 22 freedom. independent livelihood, independence of life

नि आयन चालन यत्र ] In-अनायाम a variable ( ए कॉत )

अनायत a Not troublesome or dimcut, e sy , ममा यकास्मिन् सं कर्षिण त्वया सहियेन भवितव्य S 2 -स: I Facility, case, absence of difficulty or exertion , शरीर थी इधते येन शुमनाप्यशुभेन वा। अत्यतं तत्र कुर्वेत अनायासः स उच्यते॥ -2 Idleness, neglect , भ्सेन easily, without difficulty, readily.-COMP. —কুন a. done easily or readily. (-ন an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See 4tz

अनायुष्य a. [ आयुवे न हितं न त. ] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c. ), अनारीग्यमनायुक्यमम्बार्य

अनारत a. I Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninteriupted -2 Eternal — त I Continuity -2 Absolute non-entity (अत्यताभाव) — adv Continuously, always, eternally, अनारतं तेन पदेषु अभिताः Ki I. 15, 40

अनारभ: Non-commencement, not undertaking, विकार कल परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा भ्भ: प्रतीकारस्य ५ ३१ ०भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं हुद्धिरुक्षणम्

अनिरस्य a. Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—ind Without commencing, without reference to any larticular thing, e. g 'वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.); विचित्वसीरस्य उद्योत उत्यारस्य वादः, न कारस्यगदः—COMP—अधीत a. [न कारस्य किथिद्धातः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject; यवा मंत्राणा कर्षकिशेष विनियोगी नोक्तः तेवा मत्राणा कर्षकिशेष विनियोगी नोक्तः तेवा मत्राणा कार्यस्थावीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयह्मे एव विनियोग इति

कनारंभण a. Having no support ( for अनालवन ), also written कनारवण

अन्तिगय a [नाम्ति आगोग्य यसमात् न व ] Unwholescme, not conductive to good health, fatal to health, अना-युष्यमनिरायमस्वर्य चातिभोजन Ms 2 57 —ग्य Sickness, indisposition; क्तर unhealtly, unwholesome.

अनार्जन a. Crooked : dishonest — वं I Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity Si 8 II.-2 [ नास्ति आर्जनं, सारत्य स्वान्क्रद्य वा यस्मिन् ] Disease.

अनार्तव a (वी f) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season). —वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य a. Not respectable, (not deserving to be styled आर्थ) not decent, vulgar; not polite or belonging to an drya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched; अनाया-नार्यक्रिंगन: Ms 9. 260; अनार्यायां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणात 10. 66; H 4. 25; केटका नाम देश्लीऽनार्यानिवास: Nir void of Aryas: भार्कुतकायामनार्थमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4. the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards Sakuntala: करा-चिद्रास्मव्यक्तायों नार्यमाचारिष्यति Ve. 4.-र्थः I one who is not an Arya,-2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. -3 A Sudra -4 A Mlechchha -5 An ignoble person.-Comp.-कमिर a. doing work unbecoming an Arya or becoming only a non-Arya -a. of vile or base origin. (—ज) [ अनार्यदेशे नात ] agallochum ( being Mlechchhas &c. ) - waa. aiscarded

4

able people.— तिक्तः [अनार्थप्रियः तिक्त काकत ] N of the plant Gentiana Cherayta Rox (Mar किराईत)

अनार्यक [अनार्थे देशे भव अनार्यक] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष a. 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic, not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn ( as sित्त used in the Padapātha with certain words not followed in the Samhitā by इति), संबुद्धी काकरवस्थेती अनार्थ P. I. I. 16 (=अवैदिके Sk·) -2 Not ac ded to a Rishi's name ( as an affix ), P. IV I. 78.

अनावेंय=अनार्ष.

अनालंब a. Without support or stay, वर्धकारमना बा बार्तिर्द्धामधिरोहात Si. 2. 52. -बः Want of support; despondency —बं Siva's lute.

बनालबु ( भु ) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वशः)

अनालाप a [ न. न. ] Reserved taciturn —पः Reserve, taciturnity.

अन्ति a. Unseen, unheededunconsidered, unexpected, net well considered or examined, rash

कनावया a. Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनावर्ति: f. Non-return ( to birth ), final emancipation-

अनावतिंद a. Not recurring or returning; की वालो वजति स वृणा तन गाणे तं Bh- 3 115.

अनाबिद्ध a. I Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; द रनं S. 2. Io -2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविक a I Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear —2 Not marshy, wholesome salubrious, as a country Ms 7.69 (रोगोपसगोद्धेनाकुरू).

अनावृत्त a. Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time मलमासेप्यनावृत्ता तीर्थयात्रा विवर्णयेत्.

अवादाति: f. I Non-return, absence of repetition r recurrence—2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

बन वृष्टि f. Drought, one of the kinds of ईति q v.

अनात्रस्कः Uninjured condition.

अनाञ्च a. [न. ब नास्ति आज्ञा यस्य ] I Hopeless, despondent—2 [नास्ति नाञो यस्य ] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

[ सनावदिशे नात ] agallochum ( being | अनाजक a. [ न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छ आज: अ- । Is no co sideration &c : K1. 4. 34.—2 produced in the country of the Mechchhas &c. )—खडत. (iscarded by the good, not practised or ble, not huntill,—क fast, abstaining observed by the Aryas or respect- from extrag even to death; यहेन दिनेन dence.—a ( स्थ ] Indifferent.

तपसाऽनाशकेनेतमेव विदित्वा मुर्भिषवित Bri Ar. Up Y. 3 154.

अनाशकायन [ न नश्यति अनाशकः: आत्मा त्रयायन प्राप्तयुपायः ] The state of ब्रह्मचर्यः unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and 'knowledge of the soul; अन्य यत्नाशकायनांभत्याः चक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तता। एव ह्यातमा न नश्यतियं ब्रह्मचर्यणानुविद्ते Ch. Up.; a corrse of fasting as a penance (?)

अनाज्ञस्त a. Not praised.

अनाशिष् a [न नर्यात or न कर्मफरुश्तुते, न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being, अ-नाशिनाऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफरु-भोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

अनाञ्च a [नज्ञ-डण्, न. त.] I Impershable, indestructible.—2 [अञ्च न्ण, न. त] Not pervading or occupying —3 [न आञ्च] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् m. One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाद्याश्रमज्ञून्य), अनाश्रमा व तिष्ठेतु क्षणभेकमाप द्विज:, अनाश्रम-म-वास: not dwelling in Asrama

अनाश्रय a Lefenceless, unpro ected, isolated —यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रव a. Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to, तथानु-शिष्टापि अनाश्रवेदासात् Dk. 57; K. 350; भिषजामनाश्रव: R 19. 42.

अमाशित a. Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

अनाश्चस् a [ अज्ञ भोजने क्षद्ध निपात: न. त P. III. 2 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; धृतजयधृतेरन।शुष: Ki. I2. 2: Si. I4. 49.

कनास् a [ आस्यते निरास्यते श्रीवनमनेन इति आ: मुखं, तज्ञास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य ] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech ( आस्यव्यापारज्ञाह्नराहित, )

अनासादित a. Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; nottoccurred or having happened; not existent.—COMP.— विश्वह a. unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था a. I Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यबस्तुष्ठ Ku.6. 63; पिंडेड्वनस्था सह भोतिक्ष R 2 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थेना वृत्तं हि
महित सर्ता Ku. 6.12. a male or female
is no co sideration &c; Ki. 4. 34.-2
Want of faith or confidence, want
of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यद्भुतैमम हतस्य तथाध्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffidence.—a (स्थ ] Indifferent.

1

अनास्थान a. I Having no fixed seat or site -2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water) Rv I II6 5.

अनास्त्राद् a. Without taste, insipid —द: Insipidity

अनास्वादित a. Untasted , S. 2. 10-अनास्वाद a. Without injury or hurt ( क्रेशरहित )

अनाहत a. I Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेटो भोगो वा तन्नाम्ति यम्य ] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोर्गे) —3 Not produced by beating (as sound)—4 Not multiplied.—तं-त: The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तत्रज्ञास प्रतिद्ध हर्यास्थत सुबुम्णामध्यस्थ द्वार्भवत्वा ), ज्ञान निकास प्रतिद्ध हर्यास्थत सुबुम्णामध्यस्थ द्वार्भवाद्या । अनाहतास्यं तत पद्म सुनिभि: परि-कार्तितम् ॥

अनाहार a Abstaining from food, fasting —र: I Abstinence from tood, fasting; अनाहारेजात्मानं व्यापाद्विख्यामि H I -2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारित् a. Fasting

अनाहार्य a. I Not artificial, natural, not producible.-2 Not eatable

बनाहुति: f Not eacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation

अनाहृत a. Not called, uninvited -COMP - उपजिष्य an uncalled for speaker or boaster — उपावेष्ट a. seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत a. Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a re-

cluse); Ms. 6 25, 43. अनिश्च: [न इश्व:, साहश्ये अभाशस्त्ये वा नज़ ] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar, Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिर्गाण a. I. Not swallowed -2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपहुत्तभेर); e g. in अश्व: श्वेतो बार्गात, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निर्गाण or hidden,

वानिष्णह a Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. न्हः I Nonrestraint.-2 Non-refutation -3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; न्यान occasion of non-refutation.

अनिक्र्य a. Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिच्छ, -च्छ्र क, -च्छु, -च्छ्रक, -च्छ्रत् a. Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छतमपि मा against my will-

अतिका Unwillingness, indiffernce, reluctance. अनित a [ अन्-इत ] Not gone with unattended, destitute of , भा having no splendour; वनितयाऽनितया रजनीवपृ: R. 9 38, Si 6 60

अनित्य a. I Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp नित्य), गधवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविना नित्याऽनित्या च T S 9 (अनि-त्या=कार्यरूपा ); See नित्यः यादे नित्यमनित्येन निर्मल मलवाहिना । यदाः क्येन लभ्येत तत्र लड्घं भवेज़ किं॥ H I 48, Ms 6, 77: धर्मोंऽ नित्ये: सुखदु खेट्यानत्ये जीवे ऽ नित्यो हेतुरस्याच्य-नित्य: M > -2 Occasional, temporary, casual, not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c, special -3 Unusual, extraordinary, वर्ण वानित्ये P. V. 4 30 (लोहितक कोपून अन्यथा तु श्वतवर्भ इति भाव.)। आगाठयोऽनित्वे III I 127 ( स ाँह गाईपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सन्तम रज्वलन त Sk ) See VI I 147-4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्य योवन रूप H. 4.68; • इदया हि ता: Râm.-5 Uncertain. doubtful, अनित्या विजयो यस्माद् हर्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms 7. 199 , वि-जयस्य ह्यानित्यत्वातः Pt. 3 22 — त्यं adv Occasionally, casually; अनित्य हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms 3 IO2 -COMP.--कर्म-र-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. -- दत्त: दत्तक:-दित्रम: a son given by his parents to another temporarily ( for temporary or preliminary adoption) —प्रत्यवेक्षा ( with Buddhists ) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. -भाव: transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability —सम: a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional ( as अनित्यत्वं ) —समासः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members )

अतिद्र a. Sleepless, awake, (fig.) vigilant, watchful.— $\pi$  sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिधृष्ट a Unchecked, unsubdued.

सनिन a Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

अर्निद्र a. [न. न.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इंद्रोपासनाञ्चन्य); मामनिद्राः कृण-वज्ञतुक्थाः Rv. 5. 2 3.

समिद्रिय I Reason (that which is not the senses) -2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

आनेपद्यमान a. Not falling down ( to sleep ), untiring.

अनिपात: Not a fall, continuance, life.

সালৰদ্ধ a. Not bound, incoherer দুলাদিব prattling (talking incoherently)

अनिवाध a Unobstructed; Rv. I II —ब: Liberty.

अमिस्त a. I Not private or reserve public, open, not hidden —2 Immedest, bold —3 Unsteady, not firm tremulous, "कोच्चाश्चिपस्य मियपु Me 6' वेलावीचिवा हु: Ki 3 60, 13 66, असी द्रियां सम्बद्धित मियां सम्बद्धित Mâl. 2 I not hidden, loud, Si Io 66 Sc िम्ल also

জনিষ্ট a [ नि-भ्रज्ञ् क, निपात. न. त. Unobstructed, unimpaired, unaba ed. Rv. 2 25 4 10.116 6

अनिभ्य a. Not wealthy (इभ्य).

भानिमकः [ अन्-जीवने शब्दे न, भावे नाहु इमार् इत्यानिमः जीवन, तेर कायति प्रकाशते, फे-क Tv. ] I A frog (तस्य मरणिष पुनरुजीदनात्), -2A cuckoo -3 A bee (उभयोरिप तयो मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्) -4 The filamen, of a lotus, पद्मकेशर.-5 N of the tree मधूक Med.

अविनमान a Unbounded, immense (अविरिक्तिक ); भने वूमकेतु: Kv. I 27. II;

अविभित्त a. Causeless, groundless casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदंतमुङ्गानि भित्तहास: S 7. 17, °तं भित्रं disinterested, Dk 25; °दर्बंटा M 3.9.—तं प Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness –2 A bad omen, ill-omen, वारुद्त्तस्थैव द्शानमानिभित्त प्रमानिधियति Mk 61 ममानिभित्तानि हि खेदबंति 9. 10, शमनार्थ आनि-भित्तस्य Ve. 2 3.—adv., -तः Groundlessly, without any adequate causes आनिभित्तमिनुवदने किमञ्जनवतः पराङ्गुसी मनस्य M. I 18; Ms. 4: 144. —COMP.—निराक्तिया averting ill-omens,—िंगनाञः akind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness

अनिमिन-बा-मेच ind Ved Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly. अनिमि (मे) च a. [न ब.] I Not winking, steadfastly or intetly fixed; कांचने द्वित्मालोक्य K 102; व्यक्तमणा 131; शतेस्तमक्ष्मणामानिमेचन्नात्तीभे: R 3 43 व्यक्तिसमक्ष्मणामानिमेचन्नात्तीभे: R 3 43 व्यक्तिसमक्ष्मणामानिमेचन्नातीभे: R 3 43 व्यक्तिसमक्षमणामानिमेचनातीभे: R 3 43 व्यक्तिसमक्षमणामानिमेचन्नातीभे: R 3 43 व्यक्तिसमक्षमणामानिमेचन्नाती

आनेमिषीय a. Relating to the gods.

अनियतं a. I Uncontrolled, unretricted -2 Indefinite, uncertain, ot fixed; irregular (forms also), वेळं आहारोऽइयते S 2 at irregular hours. -3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; 'रादेतस्मित (वदनकमलका) U । 4. Mal 10 2-COMP. --अकः an ndeterminate digit (in Math.) मारमन् a. not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled .jest a woman loose in conduct, unthaste - प्रति a I having no reguar or fixed employment or application (as a word) 2 having no regular income.

अनियत्रण a Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; •अनुयोगी नाम तपम्बीजन: S. I.

अनियम: I Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction, पचम ल्बु सर्वत्र सप्तम द्विचतुर्थयो: । यह पादे ग्रुरु ज्ञेय शेष-हवनियमी मत: ॥ Ch. M -2 Irregularıty, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt -3 Improper conduct.— a, अनियमिन a Irregular.

भानियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to

अनिर व [न ईरियतु शक्यने, ईर्क पृ०व्हस्व:] That cannot be propelled or driven along: अपत्या अस्थुरनिरा Rv. 8 48 II (प्ररिवेतुमशक्य) —रा I Want of 'food: utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारिद्य): युयुत्तमस्मद् नगममावां Rv. 7. 71 2.—2 [नास्ति इरा अब्र यस्या. प. न ] A calamity such as आतेवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=ईति)

अनिराकरण Not obstructing or warding off

आनिरुक्त a I Not articulated on clearly spoken.-2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; क्लप्रात:सवन प्रथम: Kâty ; पत्तिमन्नदृश्येऽनात्म्यंऽनिक्ते Ait. Br.-COMP -गान indistinct singing or humming a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

आने रुद्ध a Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable.- z: I A spy, secret emissary.-2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [ Aniruddha was the son of Kama and grandson of Krishna. Usha the daughter of a demon named Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Si nitapura Bana sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic

aruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarama and Kama went to rescue him and a great battle was fought Bana, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvaraka with Usha as his wife He had also another wife Rochana, grand dauhter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra ] —3 Also N of Vishnus and of Siva; Buddha.— A core or rope (for fastening ). — COMP — पथ न निरुद्ध पथा यत्र व.] I unobstructed path -2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र क्रयापि गतिरोधनाभावात ), —भाविनि Aniru ddha's wife Usna.

अनिर्णय: Uncertainty, indeci-

अनिर्देश, अनिर्देशाह a [ न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य | Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगत तु विदेशस्य शुणुयाद्यो ह्यानिर्दश Ms 5 75 अतिर्देशाया गोःक्षीर र. 8, 5. 79, 4. 212, 217; not ten days old; अनिर्देशाही गा सूतां Ms 8 242.

अनिर्देष्ट a Undefined, not specified; क्व॰वारणं गम्यते V. 2 without a definite

अनिर्देश: Absence of positive rule or direction

अनिद्द्य a. Undefinable, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable, सुख: स्वर्ग: वस्तं विस्मारियद्यति V. 3 18.—स्य An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित a Not determined or as certained.

अनिर्मल a Dirty, foul

अनिवेचनीय a । Unutter ible, indescribable, undefinable, etithet of the Supreme Being -2 Improper to be mentioned — य (In Vedanta) 1 Máyâ or illusion, ignorance. -2 The world. — COMP — सर्वस्व N. of a work by Srîharsha, also called खंडन-खडखाद्यः तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थीनां इदतया निर्वक्तुमश-क्यता दशिता.

कानिर्वाण a. Unwashed; unbathed अरंतुदामित्रालानमनिर्वाणस्य दतिनः R I 71.

अनिर्वाह: I Non-completion; nonaccomplishment, -2 Inconclusiveness -3 Insufficiency of income, be ing straitened in means.

अनिर्विद a, Not fatigued or tired, अनिविदाया विद्धे विधात्रा Si. 3. 34.

अनिर्विण्ण a. Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vishnu.

अनिर्वेदः Non depression, absence

reliance, plucking up courages अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलमनिर्वेतः पर सुखं । अनिर्वेदोाह सतत सर्वार्थेहननुवर्तन Kam., अनिर्वेदप्राप्याणि श्रयासि V 4. cf ' Faint heart never won fair lady

आनेर्वृत a. I III at ease, uneasy. discomposed, unhappy -2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्मत also in this sense).

अनिवृत्तिः -तिः f. I Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude -2 Poverty destitution : अनिवृतिनिशाचरी मम गृहोतराल गता Udb

अनिवेंश a Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable

आनेल: [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अन् इलच् Un. 1 54] I Wind, प्राणानामनिलन वृत्तिश्विता S. 7. 12, स सम्बा दीप इवानिलाहृत: Ku. 4. 30 (The number of winds is 7:-मावहो निवहश्चेत उद्घहः संवहस्तथा । विवह: प्रवह-श्चेव पश्चिहस्त्रयेव न ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions. the total number being 49 ). -2 The god of wind. -3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds -4 N of one of the 8 Vasus, i.e the fifth.-5 The wind in the body, one of the humours, ॰इन ॰इत्॰ब - 6 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind -7 The letter 4 -8 Symbolical expression for the number 49 - 9 N of the lunar asterism म्बाति. —10 N. of Vishau. (तस्य पाणात्वना सर्व-देहधारणात तथात्व ) -COMP .- अगर्न way or course of the wind,—अशन,-आशिन् a [अनिलमभातीति] I feeding on the wind, fasting -2. a serpent.-अंतक. (wind-destroying)N of a plant (Ingudi) or अगारपुष्प — आत्मज son of the wind, epithet of Bhima and Hanumat. -आमय: [अनिलकृत: आमय: शाक, त ] I flatulence -2 rheumatism (वातरी-ग) — ब,-हर्,-हृत् a. curing disorders from wind -- भक्त: a large tree(चिभीतक) Terminalia Belerica - पर्याप: pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye -पकृति a. of a windy nature (-ाते:) N. of the planet Saturn — व्याभि derangement of the bodily (internal) wind. — सन्तः fire (the triend of wind), so 'बंधु:.

अनिसाद्वित a. Inexperienced.

अकि गाँडेत a. Not well considered: कार्यस्य वाग्जाल वागिमना वृथा Si 2, 27.

अनिवर्तन a I Not turning , away, firm, steadfast.-2 Right, no tfit to be abandoned.

अनिवातिर् a I Brave, not retreating; alto an epithet of Vishnu and was secured by means of magic अनिवेदः Non depression, absence the Almighty God.-2 Not return-powers. On discovering where An-lof dejection or despondency; self-ling, शीवनमानिवर्ति यातं दु K. P. 10.

अनिविज्ञमान a, Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना यत्यिनिविशमाना: Rv 7. 49 I. अनिवेशनa Ved Having no place

अनिज्ञ a Ved. I Nightless, i. e uninterrupted, incessant (निज्ञा तद्धेतुक-त्वेनोपचारात् चेष्टाविनाज्ञ: सा नास्ति यस्य ) — 2. Ever afraid - vi ind Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमपि मक्तरकेतुर्मनसी रजमा-वहन्नभिमते। मे S 3 4; Bv. 2 162.

अनिशंत a. Ved. Not re-ting or reposing, incessant; 'सर्ग incessantly flowing, Rv. 10 89. 4

आनिषिद्ध, आनेषेत्र Ved a Unforoidden, unchecked, unopposed

आनिडकृत a. Unfinished, not settled. --COMP.--णनस-पाप having the guilt not settled, i e unexpiated

अनिष्ट a I. Unwished, undesirable; untavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen ); ध्यायत्यानिष्ट यत्कि बत्पाणिग्राह-स्येचतसा Ms. 9 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband.-2 Evil, forbidden -3 Bad, unluck, ominous. -4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. -E An evil, mishap, misfourtune, calamity, disadvantage, a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing: ॰एकबुद्धि Mal. 8 12 भयत्यानिष्टादपि नाम दु:-सहान्मनास्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीहशी Ku 5 42; ill-omen; प्रातरेव °द्र्शन जात H I -COMp. —अनुबिधर a. followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगषु 'विषु य: सुन्बब्रुःद्विमारियपति K. 155.—आपत्तिः f.,-भाषादन getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence - आशंतिर a. (°स्चक) indicating or boding ill.—प्रह: an evil or malignant planet.-दुष्ट्या a. having an evil and corrupt mind.—प्रसग: I. an undesired occurrence -2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule — we an evil result.—शका fear it evil —हेतु: an evil omen.

आनिष्टिष् a. One who has not sacrific ·d

अनिष्ट्रत a Ved. Unhurt अनिर्हेपत्ति: f. Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्पत्र und [नि:सृतं पत्र पक्को यत्र ताह्या न भवति ] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it ) does not come out on the other side. i. e. no with great force.

अनिम्तीर्णी a. I Not crossed. set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge)-

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीक:-क [अनिति जीवत्यनेन; अन् ईकन् Un 4 16 17 ] I Army, forces; troop, host, हष्ट्वा तु पाडवानीक Bg. I 2: पदातीश्च महीपाल: पुरीऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H 3 80 -2 A collection, group, mass । नवाजु-दानीकमुद्भतलाङ्कने R 3 53 -3 Battle fight, combat -4 A row, line, marching column -5 Front, head; chief रथेषु नोऽनीकेष्वाविश्चियः Rv 8 20 12, (मेनामुखेषु ), अग्निर्वे देवानामनीक bat Br ; आग्नमनीक कृत्वा. - 6 Face, countemance, 1b1d. (मुब) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात तथात्व ), splendour brilliance; form (तेजस्) स्वनाक Rv 7.2 23, 3.6 (mostly Ved in these two senses) Edge, point -COMP -E I a warrior, combatant -2 a sentinel, (armed) watch —3. an elephantdriver, or its trainer -4. a wardrum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign

अनीकावस् a Ved forming the face or front rank s occupying the foremost rank

अनीकश: adv In rows (r\_columns अनीकिनी [अनीकाना सव: ; अनीक युद्ध प्रयो-जनतया अस्त्यस्या इति वा, अनीक-इनि ] I An army, host, forces. -2 Three chamus or one-tenth of a complete aımy (अक्षेहिणा), 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots -3 A lctus

अनीचa. I Not low or vile, decent, respectable —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent - COMP - अ-नुवातिन a not associating with low or vile persons (-m) a faithful

अनींड a Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीति: f. I Impropriety, 1mmorality, injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. -2 (न डाति:) Freedom from calamity. -COMP .-ज्,-ावद् a. impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील a Not blue, white &c ; वा जिन् m 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna; Ki 14. 26, 42

अनीश a. I Having no lord or superior, paramour t, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled . सर्व-प्रमुरनी शस्त्व R 10 20 -2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.), powerless, गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि स-वृत: S 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हुद्य स्ववश माये न्यस्त V. 2 19; Ms 9 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent

Vishau ( सर्विनियता अनन्यस्वामि -शौ Helplessness (दीनभाव); पुरुषो निममां उनीशया शोचित मुह्ममान: Noetry) -2 To

अनीश्वर a I Having no superio द्वित uncontrolled. —2 Unable; शिवता स- । विषेट्यनीश्वरा सफर्जाकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182 -3 Not relating to God, ध्याने-नानी धरात ग्रणात दहेत Ms 6 72,-4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. -t The godless one (with Sankhyas) epithet of the world, जगदाहुरनीश्चरम्, -Comp. —बाद: atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler.—बादिश m. one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism. an atheist.

अनीह a. Indifferent, listless. —ह: N of a king of Ayodhyá. — T Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination, अनीह्या Ki 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित a Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant,- Displeasure

अनु ind. (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc and regarded as a कमंत्रवचाय ) I After, behind, along, after ( पश्चात ): सर्वे नारदमनु उपविज्ञानि V.5; प्रमदामनु सस्थित: शुचा नृपति: सन् R.8. 72, त गक्कत्येन ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाञ्चा Mu. I. 14, असी कुमारस्तमजीनुजात: R. 6. 78: रत्या च साशकमन् प्रयात. Ku. 3. 23: ऋमेण सुप्तामन् सिववेश सुप्तोतिथता पातरन्दतिष्ठत् R 2 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णो: पश्चात् P II. 4 18 Sk , तर्न कथयेमीधवीयामवस्था Mal 9 26 atterwards -2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च अ।याम: ), जलानि सा तीरनिकातयूपा वहत्ययो-ध्यामनु राजधानीं R 13. 61, सोऽश्वमधशतेनेष्ट्रा

यमुनामन् वीर्यवार् । त्रिशताश्चर् सरस्वत्या गंगामन् चतुःशतान् Mb । भनुगग वाराणसी = गगामन्वाः यतं (गगादेध्यसङ्गदेध्यपिनाक्षता ) situated alongside the Ganges P II I 16 Sk.; आविर्भूतप्रथममुक्कला: बंदलीश्चानुकच्छ Me.

21, गिरिश्व अनुतटपृष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टि: V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes.-3 After. in consequence of, being indicated by: जपमन प्रावर्षत P. II. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतनपोपकाँक्षितं वर्षण); so वृशमनु विद्योततं विद्युत् -4 With, along with (सहाधे) connected with; नदीमनुभवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk (नद्या सह संबद्धा), उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु पब्द्धः Ku. 7 24 along with, contemporaneously; S1. 8 56, दिवसानु-मित्रमगमाद्वलयं 9 17.-5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने ) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अन् हारे सुरा:==हरेहींना: COMP.-अमियोग: a defendant who has | ( अस्वतत्र ); एको ह्यानीश: सर्वत्र —श: N. of | P. I. 4. 86 Sk. — 6 In a particular

3

अियतं a. 1 गणे ) ; मक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णारिtricted.-2 .., भात्तावशेषयुक्तः ) an ardent devoot fixed; of Vishnus यस्त्वा द्वेष्टि स मा द्वेष्टि वेलं आहारी हत्वामन स मामनु Râm. favourably -3 Ca'inclined or devoted to -7 Having a part or share, participation, or one that claims a share of (भागी), п भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामाः लक्ष्मीहरिमन् ( हरेभीगः ) Sk , हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्वधः -8 30 Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. ( वीटनार्थे, विषयतायां ), :h अनुदिवसं day by day, every day, अनुक्षण every moment , बेल every time, frequently; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिचाति Sk waters tree after tree. 1 e. every tree ( यावद्वृक्षव्यापक: सेक: ).-Q Towards, in the direction of, near, to, at ( अनुर्यत्समया P II. I. I5 ); अनुवन-S, मज्ञानिर्गत:SK.; न्नादे Si. 7 24 near the river; प्राण्डाय कातमञ्ज मुख्यतर: 9 55 to r€ (प्रति) ; on or in, with the force of 5€ the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतन विभाति 4. 39, 7. I. तम्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखळं शैलाराजावतीर्णा (जहनी: कन्या ) Me. 50.-10 In orderly sucty cession, according to; अनुक्रम in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठ=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येण in order of seniority: पूर्व: अनुरूप= रूपस्य योग्य Sk. -II Corresponding with, like, in imitation of ; सर्व मामनु ते प्रि-याविरहुजां त्व द्व व्यथां मानुभू: V. 4. 25; so भेडुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of.-12 Following, conformable to ( अञ्जन्त ); तथैव सो भूदन्वर्थी राजा प्रकृतिरजनात ारं 4. 12. ( अनुगतोऽथों यस्य ).-13 With regard to towards, in respect of: अर्ध्यदानमन् चोदितो वच: Si. 14. 53: साधुर्दे-बदत्ती मातरमञ्.—14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्ती वत कोकोऽयं भजते कारणाद्यु । त्व तु निष्कारणाद्व प्रीयसे वस्वर्णिनि ॥ Râm. As a separable adverb अन is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of an as given by G M. ाट:-अनु वेद्राध्ययनानुष्टानसामीप्यपश्चानुनातानु-वधसाम्याभिमुखहीनविसर्गलक्षणेषु, ८. g वेटे अनु-वाक: ; अनुष्ठाने अनुतिष्ठति; सामीच्ये अनुमेच वर्षतिः ।श्राद्धावे तद्नुः अनुबंधने अनुश्ते । साम्ये अनुकरो-ति ; आभिमुख्ये मात्रमन्धावति वत्सः ; हीने अनु हरि सुरा: ; विसर्गे अनुजानीते ; रक्षणे अन-वनमञ्जनिर्गत: ) The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:-आवामे-ऽपरमावेच (पञ्चादर्थे) वीय्सायां सामनी तथा। इत्थम्ते लक्षणे च भागसादृक्यधीरपि ॥ योग्यताधः तथा हीने तृतीयार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेडवेतेषु बाहुको ह्यनुकाबदः प्रयुज्यते ॥.

> आनु: Ved. I A man,-2 N. of a son of Yayati,

अनुक a. [अनु-कर् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकाम-यते इति अनुक: कमिता Sk. ] I Greedy; desirous.-2 Libidinous, lustful (as alover ).-3 Sloping.

one else), quently

अनुकथन I Subsequent mention; आइशः कथनं, अन्वादशोतुकयन Kası on P II. 4 32-2 Relation, narration, discourse, conversation

अनुक्नीयस् a The next yourgest.

अनुक्ष् I A To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity ( with acc. ): किमुक्तिहानजीविता वराका नागुक्तपसे Mâl. 10, कथ ब्राह्मणी मामनु-कपत Mk. 3; कारसे नानुकास 4. 8; with loc also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मटयनुकपसं Mb.—Caus To pity &c. ; शफरी प्रथम । वृष्टि रैवान्वकप्यत् Ku 4. 39.

अनुकाष a Pitying taking compassion on, sympathizing with

अनुकंपन a One who pities, kindhearted, compassionate - Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकारा[काप्-अङ ] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen. तेपानेवानु-कवार्थ Bg. 10. II; or with loc.; भत्तया गुरी मरवनुकपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp; मूतानुक्या तव चेत् R. 2 48; अनुक्याया कर् P. V. 3 76

अनुकपित p. p. Pitied; क्यात्मन having a compassionate spillu

अनुकापन् a Pitying (in comp.), sympathizing with.

अनुकप्य pet p Pitiable. worthy of sympathy, कि तब येनासि ममानुक्त्या R 14.74 , दुहितरमनुक्तव्यामाद्रेरादाय दोभ्या Ku 3. 76.—जः I A courier, express messenger -2 An ascetic

अनुकाक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a [ कामस्य सहशः अनुक्यो वा ] [ Agreeable to desire, according t one's desire.—2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच् [ Desirous, lustful. - Ind. At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure नः [अनुरूप: काम: ] Proper or worthy desire; desire; 'and fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकार्मान a. िकामस्य सहशं अनुकामं, ख प्रत्ययः ; अनुकाम गिमा यथेष्ट गंता इत्यर्थः P V 2 II Sk. | Going at will or pleasure: one who acts as he pleases, अनुकामनिता त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल a. [ कालस्य योग्य: ]Opportune timely, adapted or suited to the time - and. Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूछ a. [अनुगत: कुल तट स्नेहादिबंधन वा I Favourable, agreeable (lit. fol. lowing the bank or slope, accord ing to the current, with the greain) | त कर्ष ] A subsequent rite.

अनुकथ Io P To relate after (some as wind, fate &c.; मद मदं नुद्रित पा ne else), mention subse- निम्ना नुकूली यथा त्वां Me. 9 ज्ञारी पवनश्र — 4 10; पारणामा सब्ता S 7, V 3. 20.8 2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly disposed.-3 Conformable pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conducing to, capable of: of in comp ; रपर्शानुकूला इन सूर्यकाताः S. ? 7; अननुकूलां डिभिमानरेय रि. 42 not incline to pride ; दर्शनानुक्र शहमस्य न वति 197 क्रमकाविराचितानुकवेशः R. 5 76 befitting suitable - : I A faithful or kind husband, (एकरानि S D or एकनिरत एकम्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः ) a variety o नायक -2 'Favourable to all', epithe of Vishnu. - ला I N if a tree (दती) Croton Polyandrum -2 N. of a metre - i Favour, kindness, affi णामनुकूलमानराति चेत् K. P 9.-2 (Rhet A figure in which unfavourableness turns into kindnes, अनुक्ल प्रातिकृत्य मानुकूल्यानुबाव चेत् S D. : क्रांपितासि यदा त न्वि निधाय करजक्षतम् । बधान भुजपाशाभ्या क ठमस्य दृढ तटा ॥

> अनुकूलता-त्व I Favour, conformity kındness, good will : पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात् R. I 42 the wind being favourable .- 2 Prosperity

> अनुक्रवति Den. P. l'o conciliate propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं ) अनुक्लयतीद्वां उपि कल्पहुमार्वे भवें।: Ku. 2 39 ; Ki. 13 71 , Si. ž. II.

> শন্তক 8 U. To be after or afterwards; follow, especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of r semble, equal, copy (with gen)। स्ताऽनुक्योद्भित्रदस्य तस्याः.....िस्मतस्य Ku, I. 44 ; इयामनया हरेरिवानुकुर्वतीं K. 10; अनुकरीति े गनतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; नजु कलभेन यूथपेत-रनुकृतम् M 5: (also with acc.) । सर्वा भिरन्याभि: कर्लाभिरन्यकार त वेशपायन: K 76 द्रीकाश्विषस्यानुचकार केंद्रमी Bk. 2. 8; बहुतर भवतमनुकरोभि V. 5; Ms. 2. 199.-2 To requite, recompense.-3 [0 try on, adjust, adapt ; वधं ततोऽनुकुवीत Susr.

अनुकार a. Imitating.—र: An assist-

अनुकरणं,-कृति: f. I Imitation । त्वदीय सुचरितैकदेशस्यान् ६२ण किँकतत् Mu. 7.-2 Copy, resemblance, similarity, कृब्दानुकरण onamatopoeia; अध्यक्तानुकरण स्यात इतौ P.ºVI. I, 98; V 4 57 , I. 4 62; बूमोद्गाराजुकातिनपुणा: Me. 69-1 Compliance ; आमित्यत्दनुकृतिहरम १ Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्त् m I An imitatar.-2 Actor, performer.

अनुकर्मम् n. 2 Imitation.—2 [ पाश्चात्कृ,

अनुकार: [कु-घञ् ] Imitation. resemblance, सुलभानुका: खलू जगात वेधसा नि-मीणसनिवेश: Mâl 9

अनुकारिए a Imitating, resembling (with gen or in comp ), प्रियाया: किचिदन्कारिणीषु कतासु दृष्टि विलोभयामि S 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तकपमिदं त्वाय S. 2 16; I 21, R. I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकाय,-करणीय,-कर्तव्य pot p Fit to be imitated -य,-अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्री:[अनु–कृषणा० बाई किच्च Tv] A kind of sacrificial rite called

धनुकृपायते Den A. Tosympathize or condole with

अनुकृष् IP. To drag after oneself, to attract ( in gram ); see अनु-कि below — Caus. To subject.

अनुकर्व.-र्वणं I Dragging after, drawing along, attraction in general. -2 Summoning Or invoking (by means of spells ).-3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c, नाययनुकर्षणार्धश्रकार: Mbh. on P II 2 4, see also Sk on P. VI 1 127-4 [ अनुकृष्यत स्वसंबद्धेन चक्रेण ] The axletree or bottom of a carriage -5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्णर m. The bottom of carriage.

अनुक्लपु I A To follow duly .- Caus. To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकरप: [अनुगत: मुख्यं करुप ] I A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use गोबूम; or तंडुल in the absence of यव; प्रभु: प्रथमकरूपस्य योऽनुकरुपेन वर्तते Ms. II 30: 3. I47.-2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas ).

अनुक्त a I Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.)=अनामाहत q v. under अभिधा. -2 Unheard of, extraordinary.-Not told; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku.

अनुक्थ a. Without hymns or songs of praises Rv 5. 2. 3.

अनुक्रकच a. [अनुगत: ऋक्षं ] Serrated. dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रद् I P. To cry after, reply to the sound; वीरजीडकपोतक्जितमनुक्रदत्यमी कुकुटा: Mâl. 9. 7.

अनुकद्न A cry in reply.

भानुकास a, U. 4 P I To go after. foll ज्यापे प्राप्त विशेष (fig also), महर्षिभरनुकातं वर्मप्राप्त समियान समियान समियान self to तमे ताथयात्रामनुकामन Mb , व्यवसा-यमनुकाता बहुरेगते त्वमातशोभनं Râm.-2 To count up, e, enumerate, state or go through in o Arder , यज्ञानुकात यज्ञानुक-स्यते Mbh. on r SR. I I. 72; give a table of contental's, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम a [अनुगत: क्रम] In due order. म: I Succession, E order, sequence, arrangement, m ethod, due order , प्रवक्रमे वक्तमनुक्रमज्ञा sR 6 70, श्वश्रुजन सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60; Y. 2 41. -2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Ligam hitâs.

अनुक्रमण I. Proceeding in order. 📐 -2 Following --- णी,-- णिका [स्वार्थे कर्] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुकूश I P. To shout at or after. -- Caus To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोश: I. Pity, compassion, tenderness (.with loc.), भगवन्ताम-देव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3, Me. II5, किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृत' made to relent S. 4, न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोश: S 3 – 2 One who has gone over a krosa (2 miles) (अनुगत: क्रोश).

अनुक्षणं ind Every instant, constantly, frequently

अनुश्रुत m. (ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or characteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stiperd given to certain temple-worshippers in Orisea (?). ध नुस्या 2 P Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुद्याति f. I Descrying -2 Reporting, revealing

अनुस्यातृ m. (ता ) A discoverer ; reporter.

अनुगम् I P, I To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनिभन्नो गुणाना यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओदकातात्स्न-ग्बी जनोऽनुगंतव्य: S. 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानी भूषणानिनाद: K. 84, मार्ग मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रतेरिवार्थ स्मृतिरम्बगच्छत् R. 2, 2; छायेव ता भूपतिश्चगच्छत् 6ः Ms, 12. II5; Ki. 5 2-2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचन-मनुगच्छति जनी भयात् K. 104, पूर्वेरयमाभिप्रेती गती मार्गाऽनुगम्यते Râm. विपत्ती च महाँ छोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44 -3 To seek, wander through; कानन वापि जैल वा य रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Râm.; कृत्स्नां पृथ्वीमनुग-Test ibid. go in quest of.-4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वतुगते Bhag | grasping (as a sonse ) त्साद्यतुगतः S.

-5 To answer or respond to, con respond with, be suitable to, ımitate, resemble, धनु:श्रिय गोत्रामदी-ऽतुगच्छिति K1. 4 36; आस्फालित यत्प्रमहाक-राग्रमृदगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत R. 16 13, न चापि कादवरी लक्ष्मीरनुगतुमल K, 203 -6 To go or die out, be extinguished, यद्येष उद्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat Br.-7 To enter into.—Caus. [-गमगति] To cause to follow, follow; उदग्रीवैरनुग-मितस्य पुरुकरस्य M. I. 21 followed or accompanied in sound

अनुगग् a [अनुगच्छताति, गम्-ड] (In comp) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to ; सदा पृष्ठानुग: पुर Pt I. 59, गीतानुग बारि मृद्गवाद्य र 16. 64, Me. 47: कामक्रोधवशानुग Ms. 2. 214: गीत्र-रिक्थानुगः पिंड: 9. 142 governed or regulated by ; 8 239.—न: A follower, ( Cobedient ) servant, companion , तयूते लाथानुग R. 2. 58,9.82; बरू followed by an army, being the head of an arm y.

अनुगत p. its I. (Used passively) (a) Follow red (lit. & fig), attended; अनुगतमलिक् प्रतिक्रिताविहाय R 12 102; M 3 9; M . 11. 71. (b) Full of, filled with, द्रामिद्वीणाभि मृतन त्वत्सने-हानुगतन च Mk. 4. 5 शीं वर्षधरकलमूकान्गतेन पारेजनेन K. 159 consist ving or made up of i sadiquation Mb (c)
Covered, as by a dress behind , शिवमिवानुगत गजचर्मण Con the 2 (पश्चाद्व्याप्त ) ( d ) Exting२-r, im-&c. (e) Acquired, obtaine e), (Used actively) (a) Followा नै। obeying, observing , स्वमतमनुगरि । Mu. 5 19; विभवानुगता भाषा Mk; 3 28 ; दिग्विजयप्रसंगनानुगता स्वानिमा K 191 come to, Ms 9. 267, K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2 56; R 15. 9. (b) Cor responding or tallying with, ada pted or answering to, in harmony with; सूत्रेणानुगतं भवाते S. B.; पाद्न्यसी लयमन्गत: M. 2. 9, in accompaniment to the musical tunes दृदंग त: संगीत-मधुर: Ratn. 1, व्वीजै: Si. II 10 (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for, प्रस्तावानुगत पृष्ट: Pt. 5. (a) Imitating ; पारितृष्टोर्डेस्मि यात्पत्तरमनुगतो वत्सः M 5. I am glad that the boy takes after his tather —a Moderate time in music, -Comp - अर्थ a having a corresponding or easily discoverable

अनुगति: f. I Following; बलस्य चतुरग-स्य नायकानुगतिर्नय: Râm : गतानुगतिको क्रोके following, imitating ; see underगत: -2 Consent, approval; अकामण forced consent.

अनुगम:-मनं I Following; बात्मानुमगन भौ प्रसाद्यित्महींस R: I 8%; बृहतेर्घातवार्था-चुगमात S. B,—2 Comprehending, → 3 Following in death, postcremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating, approaching. —5 Conformity, accordance; अत्य-जुगमास्य S B.

Àé

-3

C.

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अनगामिन a. Following.—m. A follower=अनग

व्यनुगामुक a Habitually or constantly following.

अनुपर्क I P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्नित p. p. Roared. -त A roaring echo Ku 6 40.

Suiting (the length of) the 0xen

सोऽनुगवीन: गोपाल: ; अनुग्र ख P. V 2 15 Sk. 7 A cowherd.

अनुगादिर a [ गद्-ाणिनि ] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing अजगीत See under अजगै

अनुगुण a [ अनुकूको गुणो यस्य ] Having similar qualites, of the same nature, काताग्तापुसाविश्च वशकानुगुणौ स्मृती Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeaple to, suitable, accord-R 4. 12. नोरथस्थानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेष्टित regard tobedient to the will ; 7. अध्यदानासंपदानुगुणता गामित: Ki.6. 33, 10 बद्ता congenial, suitable, fit; अनreand Dk. 64, 94, अननुग्रणादारणा Dk 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (बीणा) डत्कठितस्य हृद्या-जुगा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes ॰णा to mean तंत्रीयुक्तवीणा itself), अत्र द्वावय्यु-पध्नानीयावेव न शातानुगुणी R. G.; रसानुगुण-तामिति S. D., ?णं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. I 39 - A ntaural peculiarity. adv. I Favourably conformably to one's desires ; विरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-पात्तपराङ्मुका Bk 8. 95 —2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp. ) तदा देशानुष्ठणं भवदागमनममृत Dk. 11.-२ Naturally.

अञ्चलकं Favourableness अनुगुणयति Den P. To make favourable conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदीऽनुगुणयन् सुकेविणां K1. 18. 44.

व्यवस्था a. Covered, sheltered.

बानुगै I. P. I To sing after (a person ), sing to (a-tune); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचितुद्वितपवमराय Git. 1; अनुजगुरथदिस्यं दुर्तुंभिस्त्रानमाञ्चाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.-2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीत Singing in response to, Ratn I. 19.

अनुगीति: f N. of a metre of two line, the first having 27 and the second 32 matras a species of the Arya metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. (Ved -कूँभणाति) I To favour, oblige, treat with kindness, शिलात्केकदेशमनुगृहणातं वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone, अय विष्टरोऽतुम्ह्यता V 5. be pleased to sit down &c., महेंद्रण पुनरतुगृहीता V 3 favoured (by modifying the curse ) ; with instr. or abl. of that अनुगव a [ गो: सहज्ञ: आयाम:, अच् ] which is an obligation ; अनुगृहीताऽह-मनया मधवतः संभावनयां S 6, कतरत्कुलमनुग्-अनुगिर ind. By the mountain side हातं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135, अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि . 13. 49. अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much अनुगर्वानः [अनुग्र नो: पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छातं obliged to you &c. (अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged,' many thanks,'
'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour').-2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire), अभि-निश्यानुगृहीत: स्यात् Asval -3 To receive, welcome.—4 Te hold up, support, uphold —5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.-6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after, आकृतिमनुगृह्णति गुणा: Vb 2 क्षात्रधर्मश्चानुगृहीता भवति U. 5 - Caus To cause to favour, or to favour ; आर्यस्य दर्शननात्मानमनुग्राहाधितुं Mu 4

अनुग्रह: .-हणं I A lavour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह), निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt I. पाद ापणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठ R 2. ३5, अनुग्रह इवेमयभ्यर्थना S I, अनुग्रहं सस्मरणप्रवृत्त Ku. 3 3.-2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिपोषण ) -3 Facilitating by spells —4 Acceptance —5 Rear-guard.—Comp.— कातर a anxious to please or for favour —सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions

अनुवाह्य pet p. Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-मिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुप्राह्य a I Favouring, furthering, promoting-2 Gracious, kind. अनुप्रासक: A mouthful, equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवटने Linking together with, विप्ता कथानुबटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर् I P. I To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रो: पादानजुनरन् K 368 serving.-2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander -3 To conduct oneself, behave.

2 4: आत्मानुनरस्यं भाव जिज्ञासमाना 26. 52, Me. 3 Ms. 12 47. In comp. attended or followed by; and, गञ्चसः &c -2 Following a spy ( नग्म-तुगत: ) -री,-रा I A female attendant. -2 A logical or due strophe

अनुचरित p. p Followed &c.—त Walks walk in life, conduct

अनुवारकः A follower, servant &c. -रिका A female servant.

अनुचर्षि: f Ved. Repeating (in a chorus ).

अनुषित a I Wiong, improper -2 Unusual, unfit.

अञ्जवित 10P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुधित्व वसुक्ष तस्या: S. 2. 9, Bg. 8. 8, Ms. 4.92

अनुचिता,-चितन I Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon,-2 Recalling, recollecting -2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुस्कादः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet ( Mar. निच्या ).

अनुष्टिकार्तः f., अनुष्टेदः Non extirpation; non destruction; indestructibility.

अनुदिक्कष्ट a Not rejected, pure, holy; fresh unused; ध्यावना Dk. 112

अनुजर् I A To be born after' arise or be produced after, to follow in being boin, arising &c.; पात्रकायों कृताया तु यदि पुत्रीमुजायत Ms. 5 9 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यस्क्री-लमनुजायते Mb -2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात p. p. Born after, later, younger, राममनुजात: P. III. 4. 72: असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78, पुमास-मनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk. , so सचनुजा.— ज:,-जात: I A younger brother; Ms 5. 58-2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later -3 Taking after.-4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—जा,-जाता I A younger sister -2 N. of a plant ( त्रायमाणा-लता) .- ज N of a plant (प्रपींदरीका) .-Comp — wat a lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मन् m. [अनु जन्म यस्य ] A younger brother, जननाथ तवानुजन्मनी Ki. 2 17; S1. 13 2, 14.

अनुजीव् I P I To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something) ; वे च त्वामनु-भीवति नाह तेवा न से मम Ram. , स द्ध तस्याः पाणिग्राह्कमनुर्जाविष्यति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) নাৰ্ছা, I A companion, follower, under, live as a subordinate to -2 attendant, servant, तेनानुचरेण बेनो; R. To see without envy; या ता श्रिय-

मसूयाम: पुरा दृष्टवा युविष्ठिरे अद्य नामनुजीवाम; Mb.-3 To live for any one.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19 I5 v 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् a Dependent, living on or upon -m A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीया: प्रभावे। उनुजीविाभी: Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तुश्चितानुवानित्व सुवृत्त चानुजीविनाम Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य a. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U I To permit, allow (a person or thing), assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction, तदनुजानीहि मा गमनाय U. 3 so let me go, सेय याति शकुतका पतिगृह सर्वेरजुज्ञायता S, 4 8 permitted to go, Dk. I 23, M I I9, Ms 2 II6, तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽजुङ्गात S. 5 approved, agreed to -2 To betroth, affiance; मा जातमात्रा धनमित्रनाभने उन्वजाना द्धार्थी मे पिता Dk. 50 -3 To excuse, forgive; अनु-प्रवेशे यद्भीर कृतवास्त्व ममाभिय सर्व ततनु जानामि Mb -4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To requsest, entreat, beg, त्वा साह-मनुजानामि न गतव्यमितो वनं Ram.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour ; ते मा बीर्येण यशसा...अब्रिशाय्यन्वजानत Mb --7 To dimiss, bid farewell (usually in caus ), — Caus. ( ज्ञानवित ), I To ask or beg for, repuest.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to ; सोडपि तच्छ्रत्वा ...गानग्मनुद्धारियाम्बाध्ययगतः Pt 4 तं चक्रधरमनु-ज्ञाच्य स्वगृह्गतः 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाच्य तपश्चेत मनो द्रे । जग्मतुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्पर Mb.

अनुज्ञा,-ज्ञान [ ज्ञा-अड्-ल्युट्वा ] I Permission, consent, sanction ; गुरीर-बुज्ञामाधिगम्य मातः R 2 66.—Permission or leave to depart -3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp — एषणा-पार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात p. p. Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismiased अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or

orders.

अनुज्ञापन,-ज्ञिः f. I Authorsing -2 Issuing an order or command. अनुज्येष्ठ a. [ अनुगता करोष्ठ ] Next to the eldest - ह adv According to seniority

अनुतप् I P. I To heat; vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A.or pass) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधेरनुतप्यते द्यितानुनयैर्भनस्विन्य:  $V \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ . ( v l. for निमृतेव्धेपत्रपंते &c. ), Ki. 17. 40.—Caus. To pain, afflict, injury to external objects.

distress बैविपश्चितं Rither raised nor lowered) ving limbs not stout or अनृतप्त p p

with regret, re

a Not mad or अनुताप: I Repain, sane contrition, sube sorrow : जातानृतापेः

stung with remorse sobliging, un--2 heat. a return for

अनुतापन a. Causing Worthless, regret or sorrow

अनुतापिन a Repentant, so, or de-अनुनर See under शहतू

अनुतर्ष: [नृष्-घञ् ] I Thirst. de"d to drink , सीपनारमुपशातविचारं सानुतर्परे-तर्पदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor) 2 Wish, desire -3 Drinking spirit- अनुबद्ध व [पद-क्रिप] Ved. Coming uous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel 2 pass — f Food (got every day) ( used in drinking spirituous liquors ) 5 Lipuor itself

अनुतर्भण=अनृतर्भे 3 and 4

अनुतिल a Following निल (as a field) — ज ind Grain after grain i e. by grains or very minutely

अनुतुत्र a Ved Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनतल्यान Den P Torub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III- 1 25.

अनुत्लन Rubbing in this manner.

अनुत् I P I To go across to the end .- 2 To stretch length-

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यने अनेनः कण्ण अप् ] Fare, freight

अनुत्क a. Not over anxious, no repentant or regretful, self-com

अनुत्त a Ved. [ डट-क्तन त ] I Not moistened or wet, तुभ्यामेट द्विवोऽनुन Rv. I. 80 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अपेरित) : invincible (?).

अनुत्तम a [न उत्तमी यम्मात्] I Than which there is noting better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best ; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्येव द्रव्यमाहुरनुन्म H Pr. 4; काक्ष्र गतिमनुत्तामा Ms 2. 242, Y. 1. 87 , अद्स्तवया नुज्ञमनुत्तम तमः Si. 1. 27 all-pervading, Bg. 7 18; Ms 29; 5. 158, 8 81.-2 Not the best,-3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person — ч: N of Siva or Vishnu - Comp. -अमस्-अंभसिक a term in Sankhya philosophy, said to mean ' indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving

क चुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) I To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife), डनश्यस्य यदीयस्ति समतामन्त्रपद्यत Mb -3 To enter, go to oi into —4 To fall down, come down ( to the earth ): वसुनामन्ववधता वातनुन्नाविव दुनी Mb -5 To enter upon, betake oneself to: • जितामित्येव नानक्षान्युनंश्वान्व-पद्यन, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Ram, पुना हथ्वां सुमभाना नान्वपद्यत किचन Mb did not do anything else-6 To find, discover, see, notice, टीर्घ दृध्यो..... निर्मित्त मोडन्वपद्यन Bhag —7 To lose ( with abl. ); महत्वाज्ञान्वपद्येतां Mb. -8 To hindle. - 9 To fall to the share of (Ved ).

अनुषद् a [पद-iaru] Ved. Coming aानुदिनऽभ्यमन्त ).

agaive a [ पदान्यनुगत: ] I Following prove t closely. —2 Following which it d, et a commentary

mana) explaining the अनुत्पन्न a. Ne word — र: N of a unborn, unprod A chorus, bur-अनुत्पादः Not comr words sung ence, not taking effevals -ind [ 4-

क्षंति see अनुत्पत्तिघर्मक्षाति. ¡leet, near ना Sk. -2 अनुत्साह a Destitute of p, Si. 9.

determination.- E: Want con the mination. energy &c :listlex, imlanguor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक a Moderate, no t over ger, retiring, calm

अनुत्स्त्र a Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pânini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular, २ पद्च्या-सा सद्वाति: सन्निवधना Si 2. II2.

अनुत्सेक: Absence of haughtiness or pride ; ° को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2 63; modesty; ° क: खलु चिक्रमालकार: V 1; cf." Modesty is the handmaid of heroism "

अनुत्सेकिन a. Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येषु श्रीभव S

अनुद् a [ न नुद्रित or अनुद्द्राति तुन्य द्दाति दा-क ] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving ( दुल्यकपदातृ ), see अनानुदः

अनुद्क a. I Waterless ( as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of शाद).

ब्बनुद्य.a I Not lofty, low —2 Soit tenac ; weak, not sharp.

अनुहर a I Having a slender waist ; thin, lank ; 'राजकन्या Sk. (अ-रुपा<sup>भ</sup> नञ्जः see <sup>क</sup> )

→ -3 Following in death, postcremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.-4 Imitating, approaching. —5 Conformity, accordance; श्रृत्य-जुगमाच्य S B.

अन्ग। मिन् a. Following. - m. A follower=अन्ग

अनुगामुक a. Habitually or constantly following.

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अनुगर्ज़ I P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्नित p. p. Roared. -त A 10aring echo. Ku 6 40.

अनुगव a [गो: सहश: आयाम:, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the 0xen अनुगिर ind. By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीन: [अनुगु नो: पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छ सोडनुगवीन: गोपाल: , अनुगु स P V 2 to Sk. ] A cowherd. ın a

अनुगादिष a. [ गद्-ाणिनि ] Recent.following in speaking, e base of अनुगीति See under अन<sup>1</sup>15 अनुरास— ing for its अनु

अनुगुण a [अनुमः ent (denoting ing similar quale Atm. terminat-nature; कौतार diatey) by the grave Susr.; conf a. more than अन्दात ; or agreea or graver accent, 1 e R 4. 12h immediately precedes regarsle having the उदास or स्वित अध्यद्भी and is thus more depressed बद्रा the ordinary अनुदाना accent

अनुद्रार a I Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगनी टागन ) Adhering to or followed by a wife; याहेमन्प्रसाद-सि पुन. स भवत्युदागाँऽनृदास्थ K P 4 (used in sense I also) -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपा: दाराः यस्यः ),

अनुदित a. I Unsaid, not uttered -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

सनुदिन-दिवसं ind Daily, day after day; पागवत: सह शिलाकणमात्रमोजी कामी मवेद्नुर्वृद्ध वद को ऽत्र हेतु. Udb. अनुद्धिस पीर-हीयसंडमें: S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P To point out, assign अनुदेश: I Pointing back : a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथानं स्थम-नुदेश: समाना P. I. 3 10 s subsequent mention of things ( words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first forfirst, second for second; as in सम्काकृतजीवेषु इनुकृत्युवहः P. III- 4. 36. -2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुगीत Singing in responing ba-Ratn 1. 19. n अनुस्ता

अनुगीति: f N. of a mfy, behold, line, the first havinid, see in Disecond 32 matrasınfi हत्वा म्वजनमाthe Arya metre 3 3. -Caus To

n as follows मना-अनुग्रह् 9 P. ( रिवड्य अनुद्रश्चरित M 5 favour, obligems as follows.

शिलातकेबदेशमञ् kindly, take ुर्दान Rânı । conside-अय बिष्टरोऽजुर्द्धते । जनमन्दुजराज्याधिदुःसsit dow ig 13 8 perception

3 fave a Having a favourable curs  $-f\varepsilon$ : f A favourable look. whन्देर्ज्य [ दैर्ह्यमनुगत: ] Longitudi Hal, lengthwise

अनद्भत a Not raised or puffed up <sup>9</sup>ताः सत्पृहवाः समृद्धिःभिः ५ 5 12 , humble, modest; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरण I Not removing or taking away. -2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धाः I Non-partition , not taking a share ( विशोद्धारशन्यो विभाग' ) -2 Non removal.

अनुध्रत a Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unhaimed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c -Comp —अभ्यस्तनय. taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the

अनुद्धट a I Not bold ; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty

अनुद्यत, ३ नुद्यम a. Not diligent, idle.

अनुसूत Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabha-

अनुद्योग a Lazy, not industrious -गः Idleness, inactivity

अनुद्र I P. I To run after, follow, accompany; धनुधिरं राजसुतैरनृदून R. 3 38, 12 67; 16 25; si 1 52; 5 59 -2 To chase, pursue,

अनुद्रत p p I Followed pursued ( sometimes used actively ). -2 Sent or brought back (as sound) -त A measure of time in music= half druta or one—fourth of a Mátrà (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्र द्र् होयं दुतार्थं चाच्यनुद्रुत

अनुद्वादः Non-marriage, celibacy. अनुद्रिम a. Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्रेग a Free from anxiety or apprehension — 7: Security or freedom from fear.

अनुभाव I P. I To run after, follow अस्योषां पुनराद्यानां वासमर्थोऽनुश्रावति U.

words ( the words being not utter ed with a view to a particular sense ), म्यस्नि निश्रयनाऽनुधानात Si. 16. 44 follows his own will, -2 To run up to, approach. --- To cleanse,

अनु गवन 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरम क्लेन्तिस्य: S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object ( for the knowledge of truth ); research, investigation -3 Sceking a mistress, though unattainable -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुष्टये 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. -2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजानिवेक मयि वर्तमान स्नोरनुध्यायत वतमिति R. 14. 60 bloss: अनुद्धयुग्नुभ्यय सामध्ये: प्रति-मागतै: 17. 36 favoured

अनुध्या [ ध्ये-अइ ] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment

अनुष्टयान p p Mused, thought of &c —त-न | ध्ये-रुय़र | I Thought; अनुध्यानाननगमन K. 202: meditation. religious contemplation -2 Thinking of, iemembiance; या नः भीतिबि-रूपाध न्वद्नुभ्यानसभय। Ku. 6 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यानेक्यतन्य वत्सयोभंद्रमस्त व 🔰 ७. ।। मा त्वमंब ग्नुषायामरुधतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. I.

अनुध्याय: [ध्ये कर्तरि घन ] Onc who wishes well of.

अनुभ्येय a. To be favoured or wished well of, अनुद्रश्युरनुध्येथं R. 17 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.)—Caus, To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिती चौतिरक्ष च सागराक्षानुनाद्यनः साधु सांडिवान नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनाद्यम्; विद्वगेरनुनादित Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनाद: [ अनुरूपी नाद:] Sound, noises Si 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादित a Lehoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय-नाथिका See under अनुनी

अनुनासिक a. [ अनुगता नासिका ] I Na. sal, pronounced through the nose; मुखसाहतनाधिकया उचार्यमाणी तणीऽनुनामिकसञ्च. स्यात् Sk.: मुलनासिकावचनीऽनुनासिक: P. I. I. 8; अमोऽनुनासिका न व्ही Sikshû, अनुना-सिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants,, the vowels or the consonants यु, व, छ ( under certain cir- ू cumstances); i. c the letters included in the मत्याहार अम् except ह and \(\tau\_{-2}\) The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of 4, र or रू —कं The nasal twang — Comp. —आदि: a conjunct conso-I. 10. the sense follows the nant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence, सूयसामुपदिष्टाना क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम। कमशो योऽनुनिर्देशी यथासस्य तद्वस्यते S D.

अनुनिर्वापः Sub-equent libation frantic, sober, calm, sane. (with clarified butter)

अञ्जनिर्वाच्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevailupon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c), न नावृनीनः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R 5 54, बि-श्रहाच श्रयंन पराहमुखीनां कुनैतृनवकाः स नत्वरे 19. 38 43; Bk 6 137, 5 46. त्वरंभभेन मम तत्ताद्वानुनीन V 3 20 pacified, made favourable or agreable, Ki. 13. 67, M. 5, K 168 178, Dk 3 4 7.-2 To cherish love: विक्रियमुग्य Bh 2 77, cf Shakes peare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'.-3 To bring near to (with dat, of person).-4 To train, discipline -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words) — य. I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification ( of anger ), friendly persuasion, कथ नु शक्यांऽनुनयी महर्वविश्राणना-च्चान्यपयस्थिनीना R 2 54; कथवातेषा-मनुनय: कृतः H. 4: प्रकृतिवकः स कस्यानुनय भिनगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation). showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधरनुन्द्यते दयि-तानुनयमनस्विन्यः V 3 5, द्रावतजन'2 22; वाक्ये. स्निग्येगनुनयो भवद्र्षस्य साधन S D 458 -3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general, भद्र प्रिय न: । किंतु त्वदाभप्रायापारेज्ञानांतरितोऽ यमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2, R 6 2, निवेध-वाक्यालकारिजज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak., न्भामत्रण conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct — adv Fitly, suitably

अनुनवित् a Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः चमनुनय q v; मानुनीतिश्च सीताचेनाकृष्ट्यत Bk. 8.75. adopting a conciliatory tone, Si. 16 55

अनुगायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनाधिक a Conciliating; पियतनेषु वसूरनुनाधिका Si. 6.7.—का A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सबी प्रवाबता दासी प्रेडवा धावेधिका तथा। अन्यक्ष शिक्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनाधिका: ॥

अनुवत a. Not raised or elevated, ot lifted up.—Comp.—आगत a.

4 . 7

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level (neither raised nor lowered) — नात्र a having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्धात,-अनुन्धत a Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनूप q v.

अनुपक्षिण a I Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received —2 Worthless, useless

अनुपक्षित p p. Not injured or destroyed ( अनुपक्षाण).

अनुपर्गत a Not praised — n ind So that no other person accompanies in singing

अनुपदात: Absence of damage or detriment, अभित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपनीवर्गेष a Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपंड I P To say after, repeat अनुपंडित p p Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's institution

अनुपातिति a Who has read through, proficient.

अञ्चल I P I To fly to or towards -2 To fly or run after, follow (figalso), pursue, chase, मुहुग्नुपति स्वद्रं दस्दृष्टि S I ७, कथमनुपतत एवं म प्रयत्ने भ्रेशीय: सब्ता S I, न यत्र प्रयाशामनुपति नो वा रह्याते (चेत.) Mâl. 9 8 does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it, यस्यैव भवत कृद्धन्युत्तिमनुपति : Mv I, Si. II 40—2 To fall upon, attack, प्राग्वीराननुपत्य Mâl. 8 9—Caus I To fly to—2 To throw another down along with oneself

अनुपतन,-पातः I Falling upon, alighting upon in succession—2 following, going after, pursuit, उप-वनपवनानुपात्वसः Si. 7 27.—3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence—4 [ अनुरूपः नेराशिकन पातः ] Proportion.—5 Rule of three—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—त ind (regarded as a namul from पत्र) Following in succession, going after, जनानुपान कुम्रानाय- महणात् Bk 2 II (लतो लताननुत्पत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers)

अरुपातिन् a. Following as a result —m A follower: मद्युपातिनामेष पथा:

अनुपथ a [ पंथानमनुगत: ] Following the road.—थ: A road, favourable road; अंतरपथा अनुपथा: Rv. 5. 52. 10 ( अनुक्लमार्गा: ). —थ adv. Along the road,

असुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry)
I To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife), उतथ्यस्य यवीयस्त्र ममतामन्द्रपद्यत्य Mb -3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth), वस्त्रामन्द्रपद्यता वातपुन्ताविव दुने Mb —5 To enter upon, betake oneself to, जितमित्येव तातक्षानप्रतिवान्त्रपद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Râm, पुना दृश्यो सुनभाना नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb did not do anything else —6 To find, discover, see, notice, त्रीव दृष्यो...... निभिन्न मोडन्वपद्यत Bhag. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्वातान्वपद्यता Mb -8 To hindle —9 To fall to the share of (Ved).

अनुषद् a [ पद-क्षिप ] Ved. Coming to pass —f Food ( got every day) ( अनुदिन ऽध्यमन्न ).

अनुपद a [ पदान्यनुगत: ] I Following the feet closely. -2 Following every word, egg a commentary (of a Bråhmana) explaining the text word for word -: N of a man or tribe. —₹ A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals -ind [ 4-दानी पश्चात ] 1 Along the leet, near the leet, अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपर्शना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step: Si. 9. 78 -3 Word for word -4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space), अनुपदमन्वेष्टः अनुपद्गे Sk , गच्छता पुरो भवती । अहमत्यनुपद्मागत एव S 3 I shall be close behind you; just follow you; प्रमुच्यक्ति एव K. 263, 264, oft with, gen or in comp. in this sense. लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य मैप्रनस्थे K। 12. 54] (तो) आशिषामनुपरं समम्पृत्रत पाणिना Ri li 31, अमाबा: प्रतिगृह्णनावर्धानुपद्माशिष 1. 44, 14 81, S1 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a [ अनुपद्ममदूबस्य गतृत्वेन, रुष्: Following, gone after.

अनुपद्दन् a [ अनुपद्द-इनि P V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer, अनुपदमन्बद्धा गवामनुपद्दी Sk, क्षणदाकरेऽनुपादिभि: प्रयथे Si 9 70.

अनुपरीना [ भाषामार्थे अनु, परस्यायामहुल्या-याम: तेन बद्धा ख ] A shoe (boct, buskin, or slippers) of the length o the foot (अनुपर्द बद्धा अनुपर्दीना उपानत् Pf V. 2 9 Sk)

अनुपद्वी A way, road.

अनुपथ: 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपिष, a. [न व ] Guileless, without fraud; रहरय साबूनामनुपिन विशुद्धे विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः I Not mentioning; non-statement -z Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof

अनुषपारि: f I Failure, failing to लक्षणा शव रसंबयम्तात्पर्यानुपपात्ततः Bhasha, p 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning) -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning. absence of reasonable grounds ( युक्तयभाव ), पानी देवद्शी दिया न मुक्ती इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पानत्व रात्रिभोजन विनानुपपन्नम् . see अर्थापत्ति also -4 Penury; adversity.

अनुपपन a Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable,inconclusive, mrelevant.

अनुपम a [न ब.] Incomparable matchless, peerless best most ex-cellent.—II The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ক্রমুর).

अनुपमेय-मित a Matchless, incom parable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a cha-

अनुपयुक्त a. I Not used ( as food )--2 Unsuited, unft, improper, useless, unserviceable S 7.

अनुपयोग a Useless. —गः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपात a. I Not dead. —2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपर्काच्च f. Non-recognition, non perception ( प्रत्यक्षाद्यभाव ); नास्ति वटीऽ जुपकब्धे: (the knowledge of बटाभाव is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव ( that is, there being no उपलब्ध or knowledge of the घर), one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimamsakas, but not according to the Naiyâyikas. —Сотр — чн: а fallacy, trying to establish a fact ( say, the eternity of sound ) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

बनुपरुंभः Want of apprehension non-perception.

अञ्जयनीतिर m, One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपन्नयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

बनुपर्य a. Following with his looks, keeping in view.

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corrobration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative as सर्व ानत्य प्रमेशत्वात, अत्र मर्वम्येव पश्चत्वातः प्रमयत्व हेतुगनुपसहारा अन्वय द्यतिर्के वा हष्ट्रांतामावात्

अनुपसर्ग: I A word ( particle &c ) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being)

अनुपतंचन a Having no उपसंचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with

अनुपस्कृत a I Unpolished (as silver) -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any eyident object.

अनुपस्कार a Not elliptical (अध्याहा-रदीवगहेत ) Ki. 11 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपाथापन Not placing, offering or producing, not having leady or at hand

अनुपस्थापित a Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced

अनुपस्थायिन् a. Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपास्थित a. Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current.-त A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थिति: f. I Absence ; मम ॰ ति क्षमता भवत: your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence.-2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a I Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated -2 Not used, unbleached, new ( as ::loth ) ; ॰ त दुक्ल-युगल K 110, 229 See अनाहत

अनुपा I P I To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; ( मधु पातवा ) ... . अनुपास्यास बाष्प-दूषितं जलाजार्के R. 8. 68, कल्माबान्मक्षय-न्मधु चानुपिवेत Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6.-2 To follow in drink -3 (2 P)=अनु-पारु. q. v.

अनुपानं I A drink taken with or after medicine ( अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किंबिन्मधुक्षीरादि पीयते तत), a fluid vehicle in medicine -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय a Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine.-- य An afterdrink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पारू IO P. I To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बाळदा-यादिनं 'रिक्थ तावद्राजानुपालयत Ms 8. 27 अनुस्तिहारक m. A. had of keep in custody,—2 To conform हत्वामास or fallacy के अधिक के 2 to obey observe; दशरश्रवनान्याङ-The state of the s

50 प्रांतज्ञौ, धर्म, मार्ग ८८; keep, preserve; अनुपालवतौ प्रभुशक्ति Ki 2. 10 watching

अनुपालनं Presciving, keeping up, obeying

अनुपाकृत a. Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes -Comp.--भास flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिर see under अनुपत्.

अनुपास्य a. Not clearly visible or discernible

अनुपातकं [ पातकं ब्रम्हहत्यादि तत्सहरा ] A hemous crime such as theft, murder, adult ry &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmriti, Manu mentions 30 kinds. See II 54-58

अनुपार्श्व a. Lateral, along or by the side.-(pl.) N.of a people.

अनुपाव्त a. Ved Western अनुप्रव: [अनुगा: अन्य प्रा ] A follower.

अनुपुष्प. [ अनुगत: पृष्प तिद्वार ] A kind ol reed ( शरवृक्ष ).

अनुपूर्व ता. [ अनुगत: पूर्व परिपाटि क्रम वा ] I Regular, having suitable mcasure, regularly shaped, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्व च न चारतर्रार्घ Ku. I. 35; ततानुपूर्वायतवृत्तावादुः K1 17.50 (गापुच्छा कार Malli); जबे अनुपूर्वनृत्ते Dk 131; श्ता-म्रोगुला बाहुलते ibid.; किश who has regular hair, our having regularly shaped limbs; so ९५७, (नामि, प्पाणि, -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following -3 The lowest ( निकृष्टप्रमाण ); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kûty -- Comp. -ज a descended in a regular line. -बन्सर a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः,---पूर्वण adv. In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards; from the beginning er first: वर्णानामनुपूर्वश: Ms. 8. 142, 3, 39; 7, 35.

अनुपूर्व a. Regular, orderly, succes sive -वीं=आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठच a. [ अनुपृष्ठं वध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत् ! (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत a I Not endowed with.—2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अन्तुपनीत).

अनुप्त a. Not sown (as seed) कास्य fallow, meadow ( ground &c.) अनुदित्रम a. Grown without being

अनुपद्गाने Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं I A gift, donation.-2 A subdivision of the स्थान कार्या कर K. 21 ; बल्बानुपाकवेत्सरव H. 4. 23 ; organs giving rise to particular, sort of external effort of the vocal

letters (बाह्यमयत्न), एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अयोगाश्च वित्रण्यते Sk

अनुप्रपान-द *ind* Going in succession, गेह 'त-द, आस्ते गेह गेई अनुप्रपात— दं P III. 4. 56 Sk

अनुपयुन् 7 A To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोग: Additional use, repetition; P I 3 63, III. 4 4-5

अनुप्रवचन Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; क्यादि a class of words given in P. V. I III.

अनुप्रीवश 6 P I To enter into join; पथिकसार्थ विद्शागामिनमनुप्रावष्ट M 5, (fig also), विश्वन्य काकिका. संस्त्यायमनुप्रविश्वति Mv I enter into familiar talk or conversation -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to, यस्य यस्य हियो भावस्तम्य तस्य हि त नर: । अनुप्रविश्वय मेवार्थ विश्वप्रमातमवन नयत Pt I. 68. सस्य वार्यद्व त्यमपि गायिनदनमनुप्रविष्टाञ्चे A. R. I you too share in his opinion, or think with him. -3 To follow in entering, sleep with -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवश: I Entrance into; पुपाप वृद्धि हार्ग्डिश्वर्राधितं नुप्रवशादिव बाळचदमा. R 3 22, IO 5I.-2 Adapting oneself to the will of, बळवताभिभृतस्य विदेशस्य निद्रामिन तर्नुप्रविशो वा नीति. Pt I. भजते विदेशमिनिकेन जितस्तर्नुप्रवेशमथवा कुशल Si 9 48 -3 Imitation.

ধর্মশ্ন: A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said)

अनुमसिक्त: f I very close attachment -2 Very close logical connection ( of words )

अनुप्रसद् Caus To propitiate, conciliate; प्रय V 3.

अनुप्रमादन Propitiation, conciliation, ।प्रय न नाम त्रत V 3

अनुप्रस्य . Latitudinal, following the breacth or latitude

अनुपाण् 2 P To breathe after-Caus. To animate, support, feed, help, mostly used in the statement of Alankâras in a sentence, उरंग्रह्मानु-प्राणिता स्वभावात्ति: &c

अनुप्राणन Breathing after, anima-

भनुप्राप् 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake, गंगानदीम-न्नप्राप्ता: Mb. -3 To imitate; लॉलाखलः मनुप्राप्तिहोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमे R. 4. 22. -4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथान-मा स्मिमनुप्राप्त: K 132; Ve. 6. -5 To get back.

अनुपापः p. p Reached, got, obtained.

\_ 1\_ 1 market

भनुप्राप्ति: f. Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रास: [अनुषतः रसाधनुगुण प्रकृष्टमास वर्णन्याम ममवर्णरचनां समवर्णाचारण वा ] Alliteration, repetition of simila: letters, syllables of sounds, वर्णमान्यमनुप्रासः K P 9, (म्बर्ग्वमानृदेग्यऽपि व्यक्तनमहत्रात्व वर्णमान्य रसाधनुगतः प्रकृष्टी न्यामः अनुप्राम अन्यस्मान्य वर्षम्यपि व्यक्तमहत्रात्व वर्णमान्य वर्षम्यपि व्यक्त यत् S D 633) अनुप्राम is of 5 kinds, (a) छक्त or single alliteration, वकुकर्णधानवाकुर्वन् कार्यगारिपावन प्रवनः सूर्ध्वामुद्धकान्ताविरकारक &c K.P 7. (i) व्रात्ति or harmonious (c) श्रुति or melodious (d, अन्य or final, as मद्दमतः पुरुक वहत (e) कार्यः, ग्मेरगनीव-नयने नयन कि निर्मालिने For definitions and examples see S D 633–38 and K. P 9th UIIâsa.

अनुन्छ I A. To run after, follow, इदमन्यता वानरङ्क्यं आर्यस्य पार्डिणशाहिमव सश्रयादनुष्णवत A R 5.

अनुप्रत A tollower, servant; सानु-प्रत: प्रभुर्गप क्षणदाचगणां R 13. 75, Mv 2.7 19.

अनुबन् 9 P I To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect, सीमत निन-मनुत्रध्नता कराभ्यों Si. 8 69 forming, arranging, डमये। गिप राजेंद्र संबेधनानुब-ध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुल ) Râm , सखीननानु-बहा कथा Dk II.4 connected with.-2 (a) To have in the train (fig also), न शिष्याननुबध्नीत  $\operatorname{Bhâg}(b)$  To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence, नानुबध्नाति कुशल Mb, हे बुगल ते तथा विस्पोऽस्तु यथा हिसामनुबधनाति P VI I. I4I Comp.-3 To press, inp atune, urge, request, पुन: पुनश्चानुबन्यमाना K. 69 133, 207, 233 -4 (a) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow: की मु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानमन-पस्विनी भ्यामनालमस्त्रो नाल S 7; मधुका-कुरेनुबध्यमान K 139 ; दिष्ट्या ताबर्य-मनगे मामीव तमप्यनुबर्धनाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347, Ki. 6 8; Mv 7. 18; Si. 5. 26 (b)To chase; pursue, तञ्चानुबध्यमानं K 120, अनुबधनाता तुरग् मुखीमधुन 132 (c) To adhere or stick to, cling to : धन्या चित्रकेला यामनुबक्ताति द्वीप्रमाद: K 221. (d) To continue, take up ; तदेवानुबध्यता तप: 322, तान्येव चिरपिराचनान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नति U 3 v 1 for अनुस्थित ; वेशपायनागमनाकापमेवान्त्रध्य K 262. (e) To follow, succeed, come close upon , मत्योऽय जनप्रवादो याद्विपद्विपदं संपत्सपदमनुबध्नातीति К. 73, see अनुविधि below.-5 To foster. cherish, entertain, harbour , तेषु कि भवत: स्नेहमनुबध्नात मानस Mark. P.-6 To bear, endure; Ks 49 47.-7 Not to burst or break loose, hold-Or keep together ; भगेऽपि हि मृणाळाना-मनुबध्नति ततवः H 1. 95. pass. To be related to or connected with.

ানুবট p. p. I Bound, attached tied to.-2 Following in the train coming as a consequence; भनुबद्धा धानधीनगान विचाय Dk 4I-3 Connected with, related to, relating, or belonging to -4 Constantly sticking to, being in, continued, continuous, নিয়োলুৰদ্ভক্তনী: Ve I, पुण्याकालहिसिन U. 3, 'बिजुमक K. ó6; 'बिजुमिं' श्लीमें' 135 constantly flowing. -5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहस 'बक्ताया. Dk. 33.

अनुवंध: I'Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig ) , यस्या मनश्चक्षपं । नुबन्धस्तस्यामाद्व Mal 2, ण्तस्यहशेन दर्शनेन कीहशा मे हृदया-गुबंध' इति न जानामि U. 3 state of feeling, K 257 -2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity, series, chain, बाष्प कुरु स्थितया विस्तानुबन s 4. 14, मरण K 236 following up death, desire for dying । अनुबंधादिरमेद्रा K 280 , यटानात्याक्षीदेवानुबन 309 (persistence in ) following me. 317; बैर o मत्सर, Dk 63, 161, मुच्यता दाव शोकासु-बध. K. 63 continuous sorrow, दुरुभजनप्रार्थना Ratn. I, 1 16, सानुबधा: कर्थन स्यु, मपदो में निसपद. K. I. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; पीवृद्धरागम-नुबंधमनया R 9 69 continuous enjoy-ment ; अय मेडियोडनयानुनन्न: V 5 giving rise to a chain of evils -3 Descendants, posterity - मानुवंश हता ह्यांस Râm —1 Consequence result ( good or bad ), आत्मराषानुबधन K- 319 in consequence of , यद्वे वानुवेब च सुख B.इ. 18 39, 25; अनुवध-मजानत: कर्मणासविवक्षणाः Râm -5 Intention, design, motive, cause, अनुबब परिज्ञाय द्राकाली च तत्त्वतः । मारापराधी चालीक्य दड द जेंब पु पानिभेत Ms 8. 126 ; पाप of evil designs - o An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member ( मृत्या-नुयाय, अप्रशान ) , a secondary symptom symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वानि श्तादिदायाणामप्रायान्य), विषमज्ञा. Susr - 7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic, theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons, (विषप्रयोजना-विकारिमवयः अनुवयः) (an indispensable element of the Vedanta)-8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached ; as the ल in गम्ल, ज in टज, रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्य प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवान् वयः Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault, -10 An obstacle, impediment, also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment.-II A child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent of teacher ( मुख्यानुयायी शिशु: ). -I2 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (पीन:पुन्येन अमिनिवेश) -14 Course, pursuit -15 A small bit or part, a trifle,-16 The junction of a fraction ( with an integer), as भानातु-बधपूर्णाक:-17 Base, stem ( प्रकृति ). अवी [अनुबध्यत अतिश्वासन व्याप्रियति अनया ] I Thirst.-2 Hiccup.

अनुविधक a. Connected, related,

अनुवधन Connection, succession,

अनुवंशित a ( oft at the end of comp ) I (a) Connected with, attached or related to , अही मरसरम-णीयानुविधनी स्त्रीजनकथा Mâl I baving for its contents or subject matter &c ; परिचर्यानुबधी Dk. 101 continuing ( b ) Mixed or blended with , नील-कठकलेकानुबधिना मंद्रहुकृतेन मामनुमन्यते Mal. 9.-2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तिद्यमापत्समतताऽनयीनुविधनी Dk. 60 • अयमर्थोऽर्थानुवर्धा 67 ; शास्त्र शास्त्रातरानुबधि 156, दुः खंदु खानुवंधि V 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349, K1 I, 20; Bg 15. 2, र्गुणा गुणानुन बिन्दातस्य समस्ता इव R I. 22 being associated with.-3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted, अपि त्वदाव(जैतवारिसभृतं प्रवलमासामनुबाध वीरुधा Ku. 5, 34, अर्ध्व गत यस्य न चानुवाधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading, K. 246, 303

अनुवेध्य a I Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c ). 2 [वचार्थ बध: अनुबध. कमीण ण्यत ] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial a umals at the ज्योतिष्टीम sacrifice; गीरनुबध्य: K. P. 2.

अनुबल [अनु पश्चारिस्थतं बल ] A rearguard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—Caus I To remind, put in mind of, अय सम्यगनुवीधितोऽस्मि & I well reminded -2 To advise, inform, इति शिध्येण क्लिन्वबोधयत R. 8

अनुबोब: I An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अंतुक्षोचन Recollection, reminding.

Brahmana ( ब्राम्हणसहक्षी ग्रंथ: P. IV 2. 62 Sk).

अनुबाह्मणिर, क a [तद्धीते वद वा इति इनिप्रत्यय:] One who learns or knows an अनुबाह्मण

अन्मव-भाव &c See under अनुध अनुभाषणं I Repetition of an assertion to refute it -2 Repeating what has been said -3 Conversation, dialogue ( अनु सह भाषण )

अनुमाषित् a. Speaking in reply: R 16.86.

अनुभासं: A kind of crow

अनुभुन् 7 A To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer as the due consequences of one's deeds), भेशमुक्तविश्रदा स भंद्रिशं अन्व-मुंका R. 19. 39, सा महनान्महनभावमुक Ku 7.5

अनुभोग: I Enjoyment. -2 A giant of land in perpetuity for service

अनुभू I P I To enjoy; taste. experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c ), to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c ), अन्त्रभव च मधुकार इव नवमालिकामार्द्रसुमनस Dk. 121, असक्त सुखमन्वभूत R 1 21, Ku. 2. 45; R. 7 28; आत्मकृताना हि दोषाणामनुभ-वितव्य फलमात्मनेव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्रमुख्णं S 5.7; Ku. 4 41; सवत्सरमात्र प्रष्यभारमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; पहनतु-भवन वर्ष K 77 being in the sixth year, six years old -2 To learn, hear, understand, वशाबानुभवास Ch Up -3 To try, test, put to the test, न नवं तेनान्वभाषेष्ठा नान्वभावित्वयात्यसौ । अनु-सता मया चासी तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥ Bk 5 35 -4 To comprise, include, grasp, द्वे वामकके अनुभवति Ch. Up -5 l'o come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved in these senses ) -Caus. I To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावियतु मन्ये यत्न. सप्रति मा विधे: Mu. 6. 15, स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk 125; आनादो न हि करतूर्या: शपथेनानु-भाव्यने Bv. I 120 -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of । मनसा तमेव वृत्तात-मन्बभावयत् K. 176, 279 - 3 To infer, know । तम्मात्पराक्षवृत्तीना फर्रे: कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4, 101.

अनुभव. I Direct perception or cogniton, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge : सर्वन्यवहारहेतुक्कीन बुद्धि: । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृति: । तद्भिनं ज्ञानमनुभव: which again is

S. 34 (The Naiyayıkas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शाहर as the four sources of knowledge, the Vedantins and Mimanisakas add two more अर्थापति and अनुपलाईव ; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Saakhyas exclude उपमा; while the Chaivakas admit प्रत्यस only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas :- समय ' cquivalence', धातहा ' tallible testimony, ' and aut ' gesture.') -2 Experience ; अनुभवं वन-सा सबि लुपास N.4.105 -3 Understanding -4 Result, consequence, -tomp.—सिद्ध a. established by experience

अनुभातः I Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority, (परिभेयपर:सरी) अनुभावविशे-षातु सेनापरिवृत्तावि । र. 1-37 - समानीया-नुर्मोवा भरयाकृति: S 7. अनुभा सिमाग्यमान-परिशेषधुसाश्री: U. I. 3 , 0- 20, 41, 4 22. K. 108, 240, V. 1, Ki. I. 6, Dk 29, II3, Mv 0. 53: अहा महानुमान पार्थि-बी दुष्यतः ५ 3 of great might or power, जाने वा रक्षसात्रातायनुभावपराजनी R 10. 38. 2 75 greatness (dignity) &c, valour; Ki 6 28, Hai-नुभावप्रकृतिः कापि तत पनागतनता Mal. I very noble or dignified -2( in Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भान) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called be some ensuant (भावबाधक-न), भान मनोगत साक्षात् स्वगत स्यजयिन य तेऽनुभावा इतिस्याताः; यथा भूभंगः कोपस्य त्यजकः ; उब्दुः कारणं स्वैः स्वैबंहिर्मीव प्रकाशयर्। लाके यः कार्यक्षपः सोऽनु-भाव. काव्यनाट्ययो: ॥ S. D 162 163. &c., विगव रमणीयतां त्वत्नुभानभागासन Mal. 9 35.-3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief, मनुभाननत गुहास्थितत्वात् K1. 13. 15.

अनुभावक a. Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicatives ॰ वा understaduing, knowledge, यत्पेद्न विना यस्याननुभाववता भवेत Bhasha. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c

अनुभावित् a.I Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः काश्चत्कुया-त्साध्य विवादिना Ms. 8. 69.-3 Being or coming after.

अनुसू a [सू-किए] Perceiving, understanding. - 4. f. Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभू: Bri. Up.

अनुभूति: f. I Perception, apprehen-अनुवाह्मणं A work resembling a वर्षार्थ right and अयवार्थ wrong. see T. sion, experience. -2 (In Nyâya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge, see Bhasha P 51-52—3 Dignity, consequence—Comp—সর্বাসা N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mâdhavâchârya.

अनुभू 1.3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुमर्त् m. Praising conformably, imitating

अनुभातृ m A younger brother ( अनुगतो भ्रानः ).

अनुमद् 1 P Ved To rejoice over, gladden

अनुमन p p Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाय pot p To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise

अनुमन् 4 A I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant, to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमनुमुत्तरहें मीववृत्ति कलसाय चेग्हतर R. II 39, M I 12; राजन्यान स्वपुरिनवृत्तरिष्ठेनुमेने R 4 87, 14 20, ग्रुश्रूपमाणा गिरिकोनुमेने Ku. I 59. 3. 60. 5 68, कृता-िमपिननुमन्यमानः सुता S 5 20; इमो स्त्रमाप च यविषसी ने कुमुद्रती नाहीम नानुमनु R 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse, Bh 3 22—2 To follow, have recourse to, धर्मार्थावामसत्याच्य स्त्रम योनुमन्यते Mb—Caus I. To ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of, अनुमान्यती महागज. V. 2 ask for leave to go, take counsel with; भूगोऽपि सत्योजनमनुमानायन्यामि S 3—2. To ask for, request or beg, Y. I 240.—3 To honour—4 To put to account

सनुमत p p. I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c., कृतमनुमनं हुई वा धैरिंद गुरुपातक Ve 3. 22, ज्यमना S 4 9 allowed to depart: अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5 103 हमयेत: साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to, वृष्टि च क्षेत्रजना गुमता करोति B/1 S 5, 72-3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concuring with.—त: A lover; वनमतो नमतोनुतमान प्रिया: Si 6 65.—त Consent, approval, permission, प्रथम कस्यानुमत चीरितमेतत्त्वया हृद्य V. 3. 17

अनुसनि: f. I Permission, consent, approval, assent.-2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the god's and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess of worshipped in the Râ-jasuya sacrifice (क्लाहीनचंद्रचती गुक्रच-धुरंशीयुत पूर्णमातिथि:), अनुमत्ये हविरष्टाकपाल logical inference.

पुरोहारा निवर्पति Sat. Bru Ms 3 86-87 -Comp. -पत्रं a deed expressing assent

अतुमनन I Assent, sufferance -2 Independence

अनुमंतृ a Consenting to permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg 13 22, Ms 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमन 10 A To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas, to dismiss with sacred and auspicious worlds, dismiss with a blessing; विमृष्टश्च वामरे. वानुमीत्रतोऽश्व U 2 ( y I. for काभिर्मात्रता) स्थमारीच्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णानुमान्निन M

अनुमत्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण See under अनुमृ

अनुमर. A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A , 2 P I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c), अिंगी प्रकृति त्वाहुलिंगेरनुपियोमहे Mb : conclude, guess, conjecture, ब्रमाद्ग्यननुमाय T S 4I; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुता वेतामंगोनुमीयन Ku 2. 25; R. 15. 77, 17 II; तेजीविशेषानुमिता द्वान: 27, 68, 5 I2, Ki 5 47.-2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—माप्यति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate, आकृतिरेवानुमापयन्यमानुषता K. 132, 202

अनुमा [मा-अइ] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति

अनुमानृ a. One who infers निहें करिणे हुष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुभिमतनुमातर:

अनुमान I Inferring as the instrument of an अनामिति, couclusion from given premises, an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyâya system ( अनुमितिकरणमनुमान तच धुमी वह निच्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञान It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमान), प्रत्यक्ष चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमः त्रेय सुवि-दिन कार्य वर्मशुद्धिमभीष्सता ॥ Ms. 12 105 -2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know , डागतौरनुमानेश्च मया ज्ञेया भाविष्याने Rám.-3 Analogy, similarity, आ-त्मनो हृद्यानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे S 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्काद्वगेमुत्प्रेक्य K 305.-4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof, S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यवलानां द्राष्ट्रिनिशिताः पति तत्र शराः । तवापरोपिनशरो धावत्यामा पुरः स्मरो मन्य ॥ अनुमान तदुक्त यत्माध्यसाधनयार्वतः K. P. 10.-Comp -डाक्त f. reasoning:

अनुमापक a (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमिति: f Inference from given promises: the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान ; परामर्शानन्य ज्ञान-मनुमिति the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning

अनुमित्मा Desire of inferring

अनुमेय pot p Inferable, to be inferred फलानुमेया. प्रारमा: R I 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way according to a (particular) way on or in the way, अनुमार्गागनया K 100 come by this way.

अनुमाप adv Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमान: [ अनुगता मान: ] The following month -न ind Every month, month after month.

अनुमृद् I A. ( P. in epic poetry ) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with, मृदिनामनुमाद्ने Bhâg -2 To express approval; तदेव गममानृभिग्नुमादिन U. 2, approve, second, applaud, निषेड्नमार्गिद्ना वा R. 14 43, to allow with pleasure, permit, अनुमादितमावार्थ, K. 77, अन्नुमोदिना मात्रा 160 - Caus To gladden, delight favour, permit.

अनुमोद: I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure -2= अनुमादन see below.

अनुमादन I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance -2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमू 6 A. To follow in death; न्दता कृत एवं सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृताप रूभ्यते R. 8 85. followed in death by you; गतिविश्रमादनीस्या न शुचा नानुमृतेव रूभ्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुनरण Following in death; तन्म-रणे चानुमरण किर्वामीति में निश्चयः H 3, post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरण हि भतुर्देशोनरादिमरणे देहाचलाम एव ), देशानरमित पत्यो साध्यो तत्पादुकाद्वय । निवायोरिस मञुद्धा प्रविशेष्णातवेदस ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Bråhmana women पुथक् चिता समारह्य न विमा गतुमहिति Bána severely condemns this practice see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P I To follow, go after (fig also) अनुयाह सायुपत्वी Bh 2 77, अनुयाम्यन्धितत्वा S I. 29; त्वामनुयाम यद्यपि Ku 4, 2I 2 To imitate, equal, न दिल्लानुययुस्तस्य राजानी रक्षित्येश R I 27, 9 6; अनुयातलील: 16 71: Si. 12 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany, डय मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हंकुन मि. 48

अनुया a. Following —या Ved. Food

अन्यातृ m A follower

अनुयात्र-ना Retinue, train, attend ance upon , following , त्यक्तभागस्य म राजन वन वन्यन जीवत । कि कार्यमनुयात्रेण In or after a Râm — A adv procession

अनुयात्रिक [ अनुयात्र । अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठर ] A follower, attendant ; S 1, 2

अनुयानं Following

अनुयाधित a | P 111 2 78 ] I Following, attending, consequent 2 Like, similar -3 Following a principal person as a teacher ( भुक्त्यस्य अनुगंता जिद्यु:) —m. A follower (lit. & fig ), रामानुजानुयायिन followers of the doctrines of R. , a dependent or attendant, न्यपेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्ग R 4 19

अनुयाज: [ यज्-घञ, कृत्वाभाव: P 3. 62 ] A part of a sa ificial ceremony (यज्ञाम), secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite, usually written अनुयान q v

अनुयुज 7 A I No ask, question, कि वस्तु विद्वन्यस्य प्रदेश त्वया कियद्वेति तम न्वयुक्त R 5 18 , अन्वयुक्त गुरुमीक्षर: क्षिते. II 62. S1 13 68.-2 To examine ( as an accused ), put on trial. Ms 8.79, 250 -3 To impart of give as instruction -4 To order, enjoin -5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त p.p. I Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c -2 Censured, reproached

अनुयुक्तित् a [ अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] One who has ordered, examined, cf मृहीतिन

अनुयोक्तृ m. An examinei, inteir )gator, inquirer, a teacher, especially hired or mercenary ( भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोग: m A question, inquiry, exa:mnation : आनियत्रणानुयोगस्तपास्त्रजनं, S.I; निमृह्यानुयोगे P VIII 2 94, वार्ता ॰ मधुगक्षराया च वाचा R. 13. 71 -2 Censure, 1ep100f -3 Solicitation -4 Exertion effort, क्नुयोग विना तेल ति-लाना नोपनायत Pt 2 142.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union. -6 Comment -Comp -- 新 I an interrogator. -2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor ( अनुयोग कृतिति प्रश्नविषयसञ्चय छिनत्ति ).

अनुयोगिन् a. I What combines or unites, connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, question-

अनुयोज्य pet. p Fit to be questioned, asked, asked with a reproof — ज्यः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामाप वासवा-जुमेन्यो दुष्यंत: प्रणमात S. 7; Ms 8:31. अनुवीजनं A question, inquiry

अनुरम 4. U 1 To be 1ed: भुशमना रज्यद्तुनारक Si 9 7 ( became tel or attached ) -2 To be delighted, find pleasure , तव प्रकतिर्मा जगनप्रदायन्यनुरस्य-ने च Bg II 36-3 lo be attached or devoted to, he fond of, love, like ( with acc, or loc ), समाधमनुष्ट्यांत विषमाय त्यजीते च Râm, अशुद्धप्रकृती साश जनता नानुगन्यते Pt I 301, भातुर्मृतस्य भाषा-या योऽनरज्यते कामत Ms 3. 173 — Caus I To make icd, jedden, dye, colour, मरसाकीमलयान्सर्जतीर्वा S1 7 64 8, 17. 12 68, Dk 168, K1 12 23 4 27, -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied : अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्य-न्तरंजयत् Râm , अष्ट जन: कुलबनेरनुरजनाय. I 14, शिष्यग्रणानुगनितमनम Pt I pleased, gratified

अनुरक्त p. p I Reddened, dyed, coloured, कडलमाणेप्रभान्। तागडम्थल K 170 -2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुरक्त, श्रुनिर्देश, Ms 7 61, गुणान्रकामन्र-क्तसाथन Ki I 31 having all means favourable to him ; भन - लाक. be: loved by people, attached or devoted to, fond of ( with loc or acc ) , आप वृष्णमन्रक्ताः प्रकृतय .- अथ किम्-चद्रग्रप्ते दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu I , कथ वसंत-सेना आर्यचारुँदत्तमनुरका Mk. I एपा भवतमनु-रक्ता S 6 18 , अल स्यमनुग्कवान क्रथय थिनु नारी जन Mu 6.

अनुराक्ति f. Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक a Gratifying, pleasing

अनुरजन Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented ; युक्त प्रजानामन्रजने स्या. [] I II

अनुरानित p p pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c

अनुराग a. Become red, reddened. -π:I Redness. -2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, levalty ( opp अपराग: ) , love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp ), आविभृतानुसागाः Mu. 4 21 , कटकितेन प्रथा यति मटयनुगर्ग कपोलेन S 3. 15, k 3 10 , र्डागतं a gesture of external sign expressive of love, प्रसानस्तु शब्द स्याद-नुरागन: Ak.

अनुरागिन, अनुगगवत् a 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love । स वृद्धस्तम्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. I , सा केनापि वर्णिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती वभूव ibid-2 Causing or inspiring love.-wi Personification of a musical note

अनुरणन I Sounding conformably to, a continuous tinkling echo

anklets &c -2 The power of words called ज्यनम q v, the meaning sug gested by what is actually stated; क्रम व्ह्रयत्वादेनानुग्णनरूपा यो त्यामः S D 4

अनुभित f Love, attachment

अनुरध्या [ रध्यामन्यायत गरयता ] A footpath, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road), प्रकाशीकरणार्थ च निशागमन-शक्या । दीपवृक्षांमनथा नकमन्रः गास् Râm

अतुर्गनत a Sounding, echoing, डद्ग्रीनैरनुगितस्य पुष्करस्य M. I. 21 accompanied in sound

अनुरस:,-गीमन Echo, reverberation, 'गुरु magnified by echo, U. 2 21. Mâl 9 6, Mv 5 41.

अनुग्म: [अनुगते। रसं ] I A secondary feeling (in whet.) -2 A secondary flavour, नवण saltish taste, मधुगनुरमं रूक्ष लवणान्यस लव् । नायीरत् मधुर स्तन्य कपायानुरस्र हिमं Susr

अनुरतम a [अनुगत ग्ह'] Secret, solitary, private -# adv In secret. apart, privately, S1 7 50

अनुगान a Following the night — A ado In the night, every night, night after night

अनुसन a. I Causing welfare, also Wilten as अन्राध, इद्र वयमन्राध हवामहे Av —2 Born under the asterism अनुगंधा P IV 3.34.-धा [अनुगंधा राधा विशासना ] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunai mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राना or विज्ञासा). It consists of four stars -Comp -गामा.-पुर the ancient capital of Lankà or Ceylon, also called अनुराधपर, described by Râjasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon" with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace said to have been built in 161 B.C"

अनुरुष् 2 P To weep along with, condole with, sympathise, गुरुशोका मनुगेदितीव मा Ku. 4. 15, अनुरोदितीव कर-णेन पतिणा Si. 4. 47

अनुगेदन Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुव 7 U I To obstruct, block up, जिलाभियें मार्गमनुरुधति Mb ; to. surround, hem in, रहानुचर्मको महान्.. अन्वरुख्यत Bhag -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise, अनुरुध्या द्व ज्यह Ms 5 63 should observe impurity (be in mouining ); अमासम नुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.-4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, produced by the sounds of bells, attach oneself to, समत्यनुरुह्यते ि-

वमस्य त्यनिति च Ran; सद्वृत्तिमनुरुध्यता । 5. 21, काम्मनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कल S I; oreself to act up to, नियनि लाक 2 I2, इंत तिर्यवे। Sपि इवानुरुध्यते K1 परिचयमनुरुध्यने U 3 remember or cherish (act up to it), मद्रचनमनु-क्ष्यिने वा भवान् K. 181, 298, वात्सल्य-मनुरुध्यते भहात्मन. Mv 6 feel the force of compassion, तेनापि रावणे मैत्रीमनुरुध्य ध्यपेक्ष्यते Mv 5 35 following up, यदि गुरुहवनुरुहयसे Mv 3 regard with respect, obey , अनुरुध्यम्व भगवतो विसष्ट-म्यादेश U 4, चद्रकतोर्वचन U 5-6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe, 3741-।दीम प्रयश्तरतुरुध मुखा [] 3 26 आभि-नवमेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुधेत K 207 please by carefully attending to &c., show regard for, 248-7 To urge, piess, entieat, iequest, आगमनाय अनुरुध्यमान K 277, तया चाहमनुरुध्यमान-रतां बकुलमाला दत्तवान Mal I, सा च भीम-बन्धना बलवर्नुरुद्धा Dk 122 courted, wooed -8 To assent or agree to. approve, like, comply with; प्रकृ-. नयों न मे व्यसनमरुख्यते Dk 106', यदि भग-वाननुरुध्यते Mv 4 agree with me

अनुरुष् a. [रुष्-ाक्तप] I one who obeys, conforms to &c -2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अप-क्षित ), written ar अन्रध् Rv 3 55 5

अनुरोध:-धरं I Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c -2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, onsideration ; धर्मा. नुरोबात् K, 160, 180. 192, अत्र नानुरोध नर्कांगे Mu.7 pleasure or gratification, आवारानुराधात् Mu. I. 2 out of regard tor, कविश्रमानुरोबाद्वा Ve I in consideration of, Mv 5.3 28, तदनुरोधात्-वेन accordingly, in accordance with it. वरेदिपश्चिन्महतोनुरोधात् Pt 1. 100 after great consideration, humouring H 2. 103; reference (of a rule ).-3 Pressing, urging, coaxing, entreaty, solicitation, request, क इवात्रातुरोध: K. 209; तदतुराधात 135, विनानुरांघात्स्वाहितेच्छयैवं S1 20 8I —4 Bearing of a rule

अनुरेशिन,-धक a. Campliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring toi , पनित्रनानां समयानुरोजिनी Râm

अनुरूप 🚜 [ रूपस्य सददाः योग्यो वा 🗍 I Like, resembling, corresponding to, शब्दानुक् रेण पराक्रमेश भावतत्व्य Pt. I; worthy of , आत्मानुरूप वर S I , रूपानु-कप K 192, 203-2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to, with gen or in comp. , नैतदग्रह्म भवत. K 146, 158, भव पितुरचुरूपस्टव गुणैलींक तीते:

भवंत Mv. 2 follow or adopt . स्वधर्म- स्वप्रमाणानुहत्पे. सननवटे ibid , Bg 17 मनुरुवते नातिक्रम K1 II. 78, नानुरोत्स्ये 3; R 1 33 1 Me 13 — प I Rese-जगह्लमा Bk 16. 23 love, like -5 To mblance, likeness, conformity 2 conform to, obey, follow, adapt Suitability, fitness; U. 6, 26—4: The antistrophe, having the same metre as the म्त्रोतिय or strophe, the second of the three verses (বুৰ) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास, एकस्तोत्रियहबहम्सु योऽन्यो-उनतर सोऽनुरूप Asval-

> अनुरूपन'-पेग,-पञ adv. Conformably or agreeably to

> अनुलग्न a. Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after, यन आर्या-या सुम्निग्धा दृष्टिग्नुकन्ना Mk 4 intently

अनुलाप: Repetition, tautology-अनुलान,—म्य: [लस्-नर्नने-घन्] A peacock

अनुलिप् 6 P To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c after bathing), smear, daub, cover over वपुरन्वलिप्त न वयू: 🔰 9 51, 9 15 प्रभानुलिप्त श्रीवत्स R. 10 10 covere l with, तच्छाया-नुकिम्भृनका 🖔 131 , इतिभिराचिरामसा तेजसा । चानुलिप्ते. S 7 7 , so म्नातानुलिप्तः, तिमिरा-दुलिप्त enveloped in darkness, मनापितोऽनुलेपितश्च lik 71 pesmeared with perfumes &c

अनुलेप:-रेपन I Unction, anointing smearing -2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c , any emollient or oily application, आहे-मृद्गध्वनि K 28 rubbed with paste; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K 324

अनुलेपक,-लेपिन् a One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c..

a Hidden, clinging to, attached, Si 5 46, जनाइनुलीन: Dk 104 concealed from the people.

अनुकोम a [ अनुगत: लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp সার-लोम ), (hence), favourable, agreeable, • भुःखो वायुरनुसारयनीव मा Râm., त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमार्षि Sat Br , 'कुष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रांतिकोमं कर्षिति Sk ploughed in the regular direction.-2 Mixed as a tribe — I A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries, Y 2. 288.—H adv. In regular or natural order , प्रतिकोमना-लिपेन्नानुकोम Susr —मा: (pl.) Mixed castes -COMP. - अय a. having fortune favourable. —अर्थ-a speaking in favour of , जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान प्रवाच: कृतिना गिर. १ і. 2 25 — ज, — जन्म र व born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father, said of the mixed tribes i Ms 10 25, Y. I 95.

अनुलोमनं I Regular gradation, se-V. | nding or putting in the right direc. | Malli. ).

tion -2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनु होमयति Den P. I To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain । नत्र प्रात-लोममनुलोपयेत् Susi -2 To evacuate. purge, carry off by the regular channels

a' I Not excessive, अनुत्वण neither more not less (अनतिरिक, अन्यूनाधिक), smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).-2 Not clear or manifest

अनुवंश [वंशमनुगतो बृत्तौन ] I  $\Lambda$ genealogical table, यत्रानुवश भगवार जामदग्न्यम्तथा जगौ M / -2 Modein race or species, new family

अनुवइय a [ अनुवंश भव यत् ] Relate ing to a genealogical table

अनुवक a [अनुक्रमेण वक्र ] Very crooked, somewhat crooked or oblique, •ग Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P I To say or speak after or for one, येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानूच्येत यथाविधि Ms II 191.-2 To repeat, recite, reiterate, अतमनूच्य-मायुष्कामस्य Ait Br., learn, study; परोवर यज्ञीऽतुच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽतुच्य-मानत्वादारण्यकं Sây, see अनूचान below -3 To concede the point, assent to, yield —4 To name, call -Caus. To cause to recite, to read to oneself (before reading aloud), oft used in dramas, डम नाम मुद्राक्ष-राण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलाकयतः S. I , निपु•-( गृहीत्वा ) कथ वाच्यतो , देवी-अनुवाचय तावत् बद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V 2; Mu. I; अनु-वाचितले जममात्यमवलोक्य M I

अनुवक्त m. Repeating, reciting ( अ-रुमुखोबारितानू रूपपाठक ) ; replying &c

अनुवचन I Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture, Y.3; 190 2 A chapter, section, lesson, division -3 Repetition of Mantrasor texts in conformity with प्रेष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाक: [अनुच्यते इति, वच्च घञ् कृत्वं P II. 4 29. Vart ] I Repeating, reciting, reading 2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.-3 Chapter or section, referring to a campilation from the Rigveda or. Yajurveda (ऋग्यज्ञ.समूह) COmp — अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka

अनुवाक्या [ वच्-ण्यत-कुत्वं ] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, Si 14. 20 ( प्रशास्तु-पाठ्या तरभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी अन

अनुवाच f [वच-णिच्किप्] Repetition, recitation &c See अनुवचन.-m A lecture

भन्वाचन I Recitation of passages of the Rigveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रेप) of the अध्वयु priest -2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing -3 Reading to oneself, see above

Repeated, अनुक þ. þ after, occurring in the text studied क्त, -कि: f I Subsequent mention, repetition by way of explanation of illustration -2 Study of the

अनूचान a. or न: [ अनुवच्-कानच् निपात: P. III. 2 109 ; वेदस्य अनुवचन कृतवान अनृतान Sk. ] I One devoted to study, learned, especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them, योरन्चान: स नो महान् Ms 2 154, 5 82. Y 3 24, इद्मूचुरन्चाना: Ku 6 15-2 Modest, unassuming, humble, well-behaved

अनुवत्सरः [ अनुक्रुको वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय ] 1 A year -2 lhe 4th year in the 5 years' cycle, of the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Brihas pati cycle

अनुवद् I P. I To imitate in speak ing, mock (with acc.); गिर न. .. अनुबद्ति शुक्स्ते मंजुवाक पंजास्थ: R. 5 74 repeat ; उक्तमनुबद्ति Sk ; (P. &. A) to resound, echo, अनुबद्ति बीणा P. I. 3.49 Sk अनुबद्ते कठ: कनापस्य thid., सभाभितिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववत्त्रिव S1. 2 67 echoed; and approved also; घोषस्या-न्ववदिष्ठेव लका पूतकतो. पुर: Bk 8 29 -2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. I 74, 26 -3 To repeat, tell, say (generally ); निजमनीरथमनुवद्त्या Dk. 21 -4 To abuse, rail at -Caus To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवाद: I Repetition (in general); मुण K. 206 —2 Repetition by way of exalanation, illustration or corroboration । अनुवादे चरणाना P. II. 4. 3 ( सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk ) -3 Explana-tory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation, particularly, any portion of the Brahmanas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a Vidhi or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions, a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि ' authoritative or direct injunction '; विधि-विहितस्य अनुवनमनुवादः : नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेष: शब्दाभ्यासापपते: Nyâya sutra. it is of 3 kinds '-भूतार्थ' (सदेव सौन्ये-दमग्र आसीत् ), म्तुत्यर्थ ( वायुर्वे क्षिपष्टा देवता)

and गुण॰ (अभिहोत्रं जहोति इत्युक्ते दधना नुहोति इति ग्रुगविधानात ) । see अर्थेयाद also. —4 Corroboration, confirmation. -5 blander, abuse, reviling -6Advertisement, notice, report, inmour -7 Commencement of speech (वावार्भणमात्र)

अनुवादक,-बादिश् a. 1 Explanatorycorroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration, आरमश्च माहमानुवादो Dk 395 bespeaks. -2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like, युक्तगीतानुवादिना Râm ; तदन्वादिगुण. कुसुमोद्रम: R 9 30, -र m. N of any one of the three notes of the gamut

अनुवाद्य pot. 🖈 1 To be explained or illustrated -2 (In gram ) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to markits connection with. the विषेय or predicate and should be placed first, अनुवाह्यमनुष्टवेव न विषय-मुदीरयेत, in वृद्धिरादेच् आदेच् should have been placed first, though the con struction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन,—वर्तिन् &c see अनुवृत्. अनुवश a. [वशमनुगत: ] Subject to the will of another, obedient -a: Subjection, obedience ( to the will of another).

अनुवस IP To dwell near to or along with (with acc)

अनुवासिन a One who dwells near; resident

अनुवसित ।. [वस्-ता] I Dressed, clothed, wrapped up -2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to

अनुवह One of the 7 tongues of

अनुवात: [ अनुगतो वात: | The windward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c , प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत ग्रुरुणा सह Ms 2 203

अनुवार ind Time after time, 1epeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास 10 P. I To scent perfume. -2 To use the only enema (see the next word), treat by using such enema; अवद्य स्थापनीयाश्च नानु-वास्या: कथचन Susr.

अनुवास:,-सन I Perfuming o recenting (in general) with incense &c -2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends -3 (on also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar पिनकारी), an oily enema or the operation

सनात् Susi । द्विधा वारिनः परिजयो ।निक्रहः श्चानुवासन । कषायाद्येनिस्तह स्यात् स्नेहाद्येरनुवास-नम्॥ ( अनुवसति अनुवासर वा दीयते अनुवस-न्नापिन दुष्यात भन्नादेवस वा दीयते इति अनुवा-

अनुवासेन a I Fummeated, perlumed. -2 Administered as an enema; treate by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U To find, di covei, see, obtain -2 To deem, consider. -3 To marry

अनुवित्ति f Finding, obtaining. अनुविद्ध See under अनुन्यव्.

अनुविधा 3 U. I To lay down a rule, regulate -2 To obey, act up t, follow, contorm to , see अन्विनायिन् पदमनुविधेय च महना Bh, 2 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in -3 To rescuble, i nitate -pass To be trained to follow rules, obey.

अनुविधान I Obedience 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c)

अनुविधायिग् a I Obedient, submissive, compliant conforming to orders; सा स्त्री यानृविधायिनी II 2 141, भवित्राचान्।विधायीनीद्रियाणि V 3 2 Rese mbling, निजववूश्वासितानुधिनाचिन Si 6 23, 15 69

अन्।विनश् 4 P To disippear, va nish or perish after or along with another

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविज्ञ 6 P. To enter or go after, follow

अनुवेश. -शनं I Following, entering atter -2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is mairied , ( ज्येष्ठाानिक्रमेण कानिष्ठस्य विवाहः ) ; यवी-यमा उन्वेशा हि ज्यष्टस्य विधिकीपक Mb.

अनुवेश्य 🖟 [ अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हात, यत | \Lambda next-door neighbour

अनुविश्व: (pl ) N of a people in the north-east

अनुविष्टभः Being obstructed in consequence of

अनुवृत् I A ( sometimes P. also ) I (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue, (fig.) to follow, conform to, act accor iing to, (bey, adapt oneself to, be guided by humour , अहं तावतस्वामिन-श्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्के S. 2 तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त-K 289 ; किमत्र चित्र यदि विशाखे शशौकुलेन खामनुवर्तेते S. 3. approve of her cho- 🐃 ice ; लोकिकानां हि सायूनामधे वागन्वर्तते U. I Io words conform to the sense, न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow, मधु द्विरेप: क्रसमैकपात्रे पयी प्रिया खामनवर्तमानः Ku. 3 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her; Bh 2. 110; itself; असाध्यता विकाराणा स्यादेशमनुवा- Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 !

क्तज्ञतामभुवर्गमांचन Mu 3 following the path of gratitude, प्रमुचित्तमेव हि जनो-भुवनंते Si 15 41, Mul 3 2 (b) To imitate, resemble, equal, त-इन्द्रवर्तन पितृत्मव यशसान वलन न Mb (c)

To gratify, humour please, Dk. 65 —2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; मश्राह्य इत्यनुव-नंते H 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave (d) (In gram ) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sutra or assertion ( said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows), e g in P IV 3 95 भक्ति: सोऽस्य ( occurring in Sutra 80 before ) इत्यद्भवतेते Sk — Caus I To cause to revolve, turn round , पव प्रवार्तित चक्र नाउवर्तयतीह य: Bg 3. 16—2 To act up to, follow, obey, तथापि लोकशत्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7, पुत्र: पितरो लोकद्वयेप्यनुवर्तनीया Ve. 3, K 367-3 To favour, oblige, comply विधिनापि with one's request, मवतेव वयमनुवार्तता K 73 , यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीय: Mâl. 7 —4 To put in, carry out.-5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sutra, केचित विजायते इति नामुवसंयित P. V 2 13. Sk.-6 To use, employ -7 To lead one to, attach to -8 To speak in favour of, speak for, to approve -9 To imitate, do after one , मता निम्नान्यनुवर्तित नि नेंद्रियाणि K. 298

अनुवीन I Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity, पक्तरपानुवरीने Ak, इर्माश्चन्यया लेकाभ्यायनुवरीने Mv 7 4, राक्षिण्य Dk 16I—2 Grat riving, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in—4 Continuance, result, consequence—5 Supplying from a preceding Sutra

अञ्चलतन् a I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acconforming the advice of, obedient, faithful, compliant, अञ्चलतिन सल्ये Pt I 101-298-3 Like, resembling, suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्मण् a. [अनुगतो वर्त्म] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त p p I. Obeying, following &c —2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; अनुवृत्तस्वया भगीरथपृष्टे प्रसाद. U 7 —3 Rounded off, taperingly round (कमशः वर्तुलाकार), दीर्भानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179 —4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c —2 Conforming to the character (शिलानुगत)—त Obedience, conformity, compliance; मुक्तेऽब्दीनुवृत्तेन (गृहणीयात्) Chân 33.

अनुहात्ता. 🗸 I Assenting to appro-val : तवानुवृत्ति न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku 5 65 -2 Obedience, conformity, tol lowing, continuance in (opp व्यात्र-ति।), taking up ; continuity , ज्येष्टा-नुवृत्तिजांटल R 13 78 by following the example of , अनुवृत्त्या प्रमार्धुमागत: Dk. 100 service, तनान वहनि: पवनानुवृत्स्या Ki of —3 16 52 in consequence Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratiiying, pleasing , कांता॰ चातुर्यमपि शिक्षित वत्सेन U 3 · Mal 9, S1 9 58, Dk 55, K. 265, M. 2 9, राज्य हि नाम राजध र्म॰ परस्य नृपतेमहद्प्रीतिस्थान Mu 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (pievious) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct, U 7 5-4 Remembrance K1 18. 18.-5 Remembrance Kı (Gram ) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule, continued influence of a preceding on a rule –6 Imitating, following resembling &c -7 Repetition auf-नामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रास

अनुवाद्धि a. Ved Increasing iu regular ratio

अनुवेल tud. Ever and anon, constantly, इति स्म पृच्छत्यमुवेलमाहत. R. 35, Si. 379

अनुविक्लित a [बेन्ह-क्त] Bent in conformity with; bent under -त Securing with bandages, bandaging, a sort of bandage ( व्रणलेपनवैध-भेदः ) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta

अनुह्य a [ अनुह्ययांत अनुम्ह्यति ह्ये क ] Following (अनुगत), व्यमिनासु Kâty ( न्यगुभूमि प्राप्ता इन)

अनुव्यजन A secondary token

अनुध्यम् 4 P To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms 9. 43-2 To wound, pierce, कामगानुविद्ध- &c -3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below -4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p p I Pierced, bored, कीटानुविद्धरेतन दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S D.-2 Overspread, intertwined, surnounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed, सरासिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्य S. I. 20 . क्वाचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिद्रनीलैर्नुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बाज-कुंदानुविद्ध Me 65; सौरभ्य° Mk. I; कोपानुविद्धा चिंतां नाटयर Mu 3, Ku. 3 35, पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छवि: Dk 112, 137, Mal 1.-3 Connected with relating to, adhering to; देशवार्तागुविद्धा संकथा Dk 117, 124; उद्गूर्णलोध्लगुडै परितोनुवि-द्ध Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued -4 Set, inlaid; दिश: सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R = 6 63, I4 > S1, 4 49

अनुवेध:,-स्याध F Hurting, piercing, perforating, न हि बीटानुबनाद्या रतनस्य रतन व स्याहनुस्ति S D I -2 Contact, union, मुखामोद मदिस्या वृतानुब्याधमुद्रस्य Si 2 20-3 Blending, mixture, fusion -4 Obstructing

अनुस्थवसाथ: (In Nyâya) Consciousness of the perception , (in Vedânta phil) perception of a sentiment or judgment

a नृष्यास्थान [ अनुरूपं न्य स्थान ] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sutr.s &c (क्रांच्याण), especially, that lottion of a Bial.manav hich explains difficult Sutras, texts &c occurring in another place (क्रांच्यांनामहरूपाधेप्रकाशक ध्याख्यान).

अनुस्याहरणं,-स्याहरः. I Rejetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along mith something else-2 A curse, imprecation

अनुत्याहारिष a Cursing, executing अनुत्रज्ञ I P I To follow, go after; ता ज्ञातीम नुव्रहाण K I32, 210, aftend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c, as a mark of respect Y I. II3) त मात्रा देवमनुत्रज्ञस्य Ku 7 38, याभ्रम्हिन्पुरायातं नैन दूरमनुत्रजेत् Râm -2 To visit in order, seek -3 Togo to or near, betake oneself to, मृग मृग. सगमनुत्रज्ञति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer -4 To obey, to do homage to

सनुव्रजन,-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest. Ms 3.107

अनुहाउय pat p To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery

अनुवत a [अनुकूल वत कभे यस्य ] I Devoted or taithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.), प्रियतना का अनुवता Bh 2.103, वंदयाः श्वनन्त्रता Râm -2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp अपवत).
—त: A class of Jaina ascetics

अनुहातिक a Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred , ज्ञादि. a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3 20 where both members undergo Viiddhi

अनुज्ञाय,-ज्ञायिन् &c See under अनुज्ञी

अनुकार: [अनु-कृणाति, शू-अच् ] A soit of evil-spirit, Râkshasa.

देशवातीजुबिद्धा सक्या अनुश्रक [अनुश्रत शक्ष शकार्य प्रयुक्त ]
प्रिकेश्टलगुडे परितोजुबिinstead of a regular instrument,
such as a finger-nail; a secondary
स्तानुबिद्धाणविमेखलाया weapon or instrument.

अनुशास 2 P I (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address. इति ध्रुविप्रशासन्ति स्ता शता का सना न नियतु-मुद्यमात Ku 5 5, पूर्वानुहिष्टा निजगाद सोप्या R 6. 59 (b, To direct, tell, order, enjoin, to teach, instruct ( how to act ), दशरथप्रमदानुशिष्ट R 13 75, वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुइतसनियासि S्राजपतियोग स्थमनुज्ञाधि पुरजिनं Bk 20 17 को उ खिछ मामियम नुइ। रित V 4 tells, directs मघदा वर मनाय वृत्तकृद्धि भेवतम् हुआ। रित V 5 telle, directs, माणवक धार्मह्झार्गत १ k , Ms 6 86-2 To rule, govern -3 To chastise, punish, correct, इयमेव ताव-न्प्रश्मक्तुइ. समिया Ve 2 , अनिवुक्सनुद्राः सनीय 3, स्वक्रम स्वापयन ब्र्यानमा भवान नुइ । स्त्विति M · • II 100, 9 233-4 To praise, extol -5 To accomplish, reifcim, execute.

अनुज्ञासक, - इ सिन, - ज्ञान्तु, or ज्ञासितृ a One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes, कवि पुर,णमनुज्ञासितार Bg 8.9 ruler, एव कोरानुज्ञासी गजेति भयादुत्प-। नित: V. 4

अनुशासन Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command, instruction laying downrules or precepts, a law, rule, precept, treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp or with gen, the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr or gen.), भवत्यार्धक्षेप इवानुशासन Ki I 28 words of advice, तन्मन्भिनुशासन Ms. 8, 139, 6 50, 2 159, यौवन K 146 . नामर्लिंग laying down jules on the gender of nours, explanation of gender &c., शब्दानुशासन Sk., शब्दा-नामनुज्ञासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P II 3. 66 5k -Comp —पर obedient —पर्वेग् N of the 13 th book of the Mahâbhârata (so called lecause it lays down preceits of advice)

अनुशिष्टि: f. Instruction, teaching order; command.

अनुशिक्षित् a. Practising, learning.

अनुजिञ्चः f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. I To he or sleep with, sleep along with, lie upon, close or along, lay oneself down, to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to, शयान चानुशते हि तिहतममु-तिहात । अनुस्ताति धावत कर्म पूर्वकृतं नर ॥ Subhâshita → 2 To repent, grieve for, दत्तिमिष्टमपि नान्वशत सः Si 14 45 पुराजुशते तव चंचळ मन Ki 8.8

अनुसय: [ शी-अस् ] I Repentan , remorse , regret , soirow , तुन् न , श्वरमानमेतत Mâl. 8 ; इतस्तेऽतुशय: M 3 why should you be or ; ब्राप्ट प्रमुख्य विगतानुसयो भवेषं S 7 25 , इतो भत स्थानुस्था सा मूदिति V 4; Si. 2. 14-2

Intense enmity or anger, दिशुपाल-Sनुशय पर गत' Si I() 2, य स्मिन्नभुतानुशया सिंदब जागर्ति भजनी Mal 6 1 3 Hatred -4 Close connection, as with a consequence, clo-e attachment ( to any object ).—5 ( In Vedanta phil ) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temperary freedom from recurring buths, (स्वर्गाधक्रमणी भुक्तपलस्य अवशेषः काश्चिद्नुत्रायो नाम भौडानुसारिस्ने हटत, दथा हि रनेह-भाड विरिच्यमान स्वीत्मना न विरिन्यते भाडा-नुसार्थेव काश्रित रनेहशोषीऽवातिहते तथानुर योऽपि Tv ) -6 Regret in the case of urchases, technically called rescission , Ms 8 222; see ऋतितानु-शय — यी A disease of the feet, a soit of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुज्ञयान a Regretting &c.— ना A variety of heroine (पत्कीयनारिकाभेद:), ohe who is sad and dejected, being a prehensive of the loss (i her love) (इष्ट्रानिजनितानुतापवती)

ৰনুম্বি a I Devotedly attached to, saithful -2 Repentant, penitent, regietful, sorry —3 Hating intensely -4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds, epithet of the soul

अनुशिल्म Intent or assiduous application, constant; uisuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study, विज्ञासमाराण्यनुशिल्मेन Ki. 16 28

क नुशालित a Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carfully attended to or studied

अनुशुष् I P To bewall, mourn over, regret, कथ तमेव चे र.तकमनुशोचित Mk 3; नष्ट भृतमातिकान नानुशोचित पहिता: Pt. I. 333; शैशव त स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचित K 333 · Ve 5 4 condole with, weep with—Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret, तृणमिव वने शून्य त्यता न वायमुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?)

अनुशोक:,–शोचन Sotrow, repentance, regret ; अनुशु ( शो ) चितं in the same sense.

अनुशोचक,-शाचिए a. I Regretful, penitent -2 Causing regret.

अनुभू 5 P I To hear (= अ), नाजु-मुश्रम नात्वतत Ms. 9 100, तद्यपानुभ्रयते Pt. I heard, related -2 to hear 1ereatedly as from a sacred authority hand ('own as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रव: Vedic or sacred tradition | of.

अनुभाक [ अनुभावयते गायत, भीक्, कर्माण अन् | A kind of Sâma (महाजनगर सामभदः)

अनुषज ( ॰संज ) I P To adhere or cling to, follow closely — pass ( पन्यते ) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig also ), धर्मपूर्त च मनास नभरीव न जात रजोडल्च ग्यत 1)k 43, sometimes occurring as अनुपज्जते (from सम्ज also); यदा हि नेदियाधेषु न समस्वत्यच्चाते Bg 6 4, 18 10 -2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement — Cous I To fasten or attach (something) to -2 To supply (as an elliptical expression), इति पदमञ्ज्ञ्चलनीय

अनुषक्-द्र *idv* In continuous or close orcei, one after another,

अनुषक्त p p I Connected with, closely related or attached to, नित्य॰-वत. म्बृतिकोप: Mv 2 constant, everarising - 2 Clinging or 10 hering to (actively used) भृत्युक्त च व्याविश्व यूक्तं वृष्टे कि कारण। अनुषक्त भरा देहें Mb. इदि नित्यानुषक्त स्ताक्षीकन तत्वते U 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart, ॰मदाकिनीपविषक्तं स्तर Mv 4

अनुपग I Close adherence or attendance, connection, conjunction, association; सानुषगाणि व ल्याणानि U. 7 good thirgs closely follow one and other (come close upon one another ).-2 Coalition, commixture -3 Connection of word with word 4 A word (r words repeated from. the context to supply an ellipsis. -5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result -6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act,-7 Incidental mention or relation (প্রπ).—8 Yearning, eager longing —9 Compassion, pity, fenderness -10 (In Ny âya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pio noun इद् ( उपनयवाक्यस्थस्य अधिनात पदस्य निगमनव क्ये आवर्षण ) —II The nasals connected with contain roots ending in consolants P. VII 59 Sk

अनुपित a. Following as a necessary result, consequent, concomitant, adhering to, connected with

अनुष्मित्र a. I Connected with adhering (r sticking o, अनिकज रजिस मुखानुष्मिणि 51. 17 57—2 Following as a necessary consequence; यस्यानुष्मिण इसे भोगा. यो भवति Bh. ३० 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुक्षणं प्रसक्त), र भकस्यास्य-वर्गस्य सर्वत्रेवानुष्मिण: Ms. 7 52, विभुतानुष्मिभयमिति जन: Ki 6.35 connected with, natural to, greatness—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond

अनुषतनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेक:-सेचन Rewatering, sprinkling over again

अनुष्टृति. f' Praise (in due oidei) अनुष्रम् I P. (अन्त्रम् ) To praise alter, follow in praising

भ नुष्ट्रम् f [ अनुनिरत्तर स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्ट्रप वाक् ] I Following in piate, speech -2 Salasvati -3 N of a class of metres consisting of four Pâdas of 8 syrlables each, tho whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise 1. e. बनुष्टेभाति the gâyatri, which has 3 Padas), अनुष्टाभनादेनुष्ट्रप् In later n etr cal systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256), पचर्म ल्बु स्वेत्र सप्तम द्विचतुर्थयो.। शुरु पष्ट च पादाना के पेटवनि यमी मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated

क्नुष्टा I U (पश्चा) I To do, peiform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c ) bring about, effect, accomplish ( bi siness ) विवा-हरीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7 I, I 17, विम-वृतिष्ठति भगवार् मारीच: S 7, अः ज्ञापयतु आर्थ वो रियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति S I., य मे मतीमद नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवा Bg 3. 31 follow, ग्रोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your para orders, अनुतिष्ठभवातमनो नियोग M look or attend to your own duty, do your business -2 To follow, practise, ol serve (धर्म, त्रत &c ), commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint -4 lo stand by or near (with loc), Ms II II2. sit on, occupy , अनुडास्यित रामस्य स्ताता प्रकृतमासन Râm - 5 To follow, go after (lit.) रवकातास्नुतिष्ठति Râm , नाराजके पति भाया यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhash, follow, obey -6 To imitate, tread in, पद चेहानुतिष्ठंति पूर्वेण पूर्वजे कृत Bhâg -7 (Intrans) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c ) अनुतिष्ठता ब्राह्मणानां M 5

अनुष्ठ a. [स्था-क-पत्व] Standing after or in succession

अनुष्ठातृ, ष्ठायित् a Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठान I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c , obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुद्धत तपाउनुष्टानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities,

नान्छानैविद्यानाः रयु: क्रलजा विश्ववा डव I't. 2 95, H I. 103-3 Commencing, continuity undertaking, engaging in, यदि समुहे-ण सह वैरानुष्ठान कार्य Pt 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, cruise of action, कथ न्याय्यमनुष्ठान माहरा: प्रतिबेधतु U 5 2I -1 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or Ceremony , किंत्वनुष्ठानित्यत्व म्वातत्र्यमपक्ष-ति U. I 8 Mv 4. 33 — नि Performance, doing &c — Comp — श्रीर 'the body of action', (according to the Sânkhya dectrire) intermediate body between the

अनुष्ठापक a Causing to perform अनुष्ठापन Causing to do an act

अनुष्टाचिन् a Doing, perfeming.

अनुष्टित p p Done, performed, accomplished &c , practised, followed, &c , सद्धाः सद्नुहिताः Ku. 6 29 brought about, तथा जुदित that being done, thereupon, begun, undertaken , न शुक्त हि त्यक्त वार्यमनुद्धित Râm, , (used actively) following, practising, Ms 10 127.

अनुष्ठि - ष्टु f [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr), 'ख़ु, अनुहचा अन्हूया in proper ordei, duly, immediately, properly, immediate, direct

अनुष्टेय,-ष्टातव्य pot p To be effected, performed, followed, done con formably to विद्भगतमन् हेय M 5. what

अनुहण a I Not hot, cold, chilly ; अनुष्णेगनदाश्रुबिद्धाम: R. 12 62 — 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस) - Eur : Cold touch or sensation, - Eur N. of a stream -- or A water-lily, blue lotus ( डत्पल ).- Comp - गु. (-गा ray) having cold rays, the moon -बह्रिका N of a plant नीलदूर्वी.

अनुष्वध त [स्वधामनु, स्वथया महित:] Accompanied by food — a adv I I hrough crafter food -2 According to food; after every sacrifice -3 Voluntarily, according to one's

अनुष्यद. A hind wheel.

अनुसवरण Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसचर् I P. I To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue' seek after -3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse -5 To become assimilated

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing adv. At every occasion of coming

अनुसत्तर 8 U I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, न्तीर्रापे दधीपायाश्चित्यो यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. I: overspread -2 To continue, join in. | sandal, aloe &c

' अञ्चलकी f Continued succession:

कन्मधा 3 U I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, in vestigate, explore, examine, ascerfain , प्रमवयोग्य स्थानमनुसधीयता H 3, Ms 12 106-2 To calm, compose, quiet . आत्मानमत्संबेहि शोकचर्चा च पानिहर H 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate, यथावर्तस्यमनुस्धीवतां H. 3. वैतदनुस्थाय मयोक्त Mv. 6 after deliberation, the because I aimed at it, अलमनेनातीता-पालभेन प्रस्तुतमनुमधीयतां H 3 let us स्हम or subtle aid the भूक or gioss | consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र.. इति पुरवृत्तवथानुऽसंघया Malli en Ku I 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange · prepare, set in cider , साग्म तव दुर्गमनुसंघेहि, दुर्गशोधन-मनुस्धारव्य H 3.-5 To follow, go alter, attend, accompany, करेण अनु-संधीयमान. Mu 6 करते निर्वेध पद पद मामनु-मधात Mk I, एती ती मामनुसर्वत्त. Mk 2 are after me-6 To take up, follow, continue, तन्हेपमात्मवच साट्य र मे-द्धान: K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c

> अनुस्थान I Inquiry, investigation, close inspection or scrutiny, examination, Mv 7-2 Aiming at, H-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c , दुर्गानुसधाने की नियुज्यता H. 3 equipping with the necessary materials -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection -6 (In the Vais phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application

अनुसंधानित्, संधायित् a Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित p. p Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformaable to; आईसा सर्ववर्मानुसंहिता Mb., अ-र्थधर्मानुसंहित वाक्य Râm.—त adv. In the Samhitâ text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion अनुसामि 2 P. ( ेइ ) I To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by -3 To join, become assimilated

अनुसमय. Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्घ a. Connected with,

अनुसवन ind. I After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions -3 Every moment

अनुसाम a. [साम अनुगत: ] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसाय ind Every evening. अनुसार्यक A fragrant substance,

अनुसूचक a Indicative of, pointing out to.

अन्सचन Indication, i ointing out अनुस् I PI To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue, to practise, observe, betake oneself to, पूर्वी(इशमनुस, पुरी Me 30 go to, दिशाची दिश 57 -2 To go over or through—Caus .I To lead, forward, वायुगनुभारयतीव भा Râm -2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसर: A follower, companion, attendant

अतसरण I Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after, अंदनानुसरण ऋियता H 3, कनकस्त्र प्रवृत्ते राजपुरवे: Pt. I -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl ), इदोम्तवदनुसरणिक्क-ष्टकाते: Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, ha-

अनुसार: I Going after, following (fig. also), pursuit, व्याधानुसारचाक-ता हरिणीव यासि Mk I 17, शब्दानुसारण अवलोक्य 5. 7 looking in the direction of the sound, वपरानुसारकुशल Mk 9 5 following up or tracing fraud -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity usage, विरणानुमारगलितेन K 137, 194, 204, धर्मशासानुसारेण Y 2 I -3 Custom, usage, established practice , अनुसा-सद्धिका (बृद्धिः) Ms 8 152 -4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law -5 Nature, natural condition anything.-6 Currency, prevalence. -7 Consequence, result.

अनुस्तात:,-अनुसारेण (in comp ) In accordance, with, conformably to अनुसारव,-सारित् a. I Following, pursuing, going after, attendant fi Dk QI; कूपणानुसारिच धन Pt. I 278 going after, falling to the lot of -2 According or conformable to, following ; যথারান্ত Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising Ms 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit, तस्मात्परायमानाना कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणां Mb

अनुस्ति: f. I Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with-—2 [ अनुसरित कुलातर ] An unchaste woman, harlot (কুল্ডরা )

अनुस्प् I P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्प: A serpent-like being, a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट a. Created in succession. अनुस्हि: f. I Creating in order or succession. -2 A ready-witted woman. All Line

अनुसावन a. Practising, observing, habitually addicted to

अनुमेन्य [सेन्यमनुगत ] The rear of an army, rear-guard

अनुस्कृत ind Having entered or gone into in succession, गेर गहमन्-स्केट Sk.

अनुस्तरण Strewing or spreading 10und -णी [करणे ल्युद ] 1 A cover ( आच्छादन such as leather), अनुस्तर-ण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुख प्रच्छाद्येत् 4sval -2 A cow, (सेय गी: स्तृत दीश्चितमनुम्तृतत्वा द्धिंसितत्वाचानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.), especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतारिणी (अनु-तींयते वैतिरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करण ल्युद पृषी-सुद्

अनुस्तातत्र Praising after ; N of a work relating to the Sámaveda

अनुरनेह ind. After adding oil अनुस्पष्ट a Plain, obvious

अनुस्फ्रा a Ved Whizzing (as an arrow)

अनुस्मृ I P To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect ( with acc or gen ), वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य 5 I; यदैव अनुस्मृत देवेन S 7, तस्मात्सर्वषु कालेषु मामनु-स्मर युध्य च Bg 8 7 , व्यपगतमद्रागस्यानु-सम्मार लक्ष्मा K1 4 38 -Caus To nemind (painfully), cause to 1emember with regiet; Ki 5 14

अनुस्मरणं I Recollection, 1emembeing -2 Repeated recollection. अनुस्मृति. f I Cherished recollecthinking of, स्मृतेर्नाद्रि: S B-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्यून a [सिव्-क्त ऊद्] I Woven together, regularly and uninter ruptedly -2 Sewn on, fastened to -3 Closely attached or linked

अनुसमाहार: Continuing; follow-

अनुस्दान. I Sounding conformably to -2 An after sound, echo; see अनुरणन and K P. 4 ( 36 ).

अनुस्वार: मिवृ-अप स्वरा. , स्वरवणी एव स्वारा:, अनुगत: रवारान Iv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line ( ) and which to a preceding always belongs vowel , अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वार: P VIII

अंतुह्व: Inviting, stirring up. अनुहुक् 1 U To roar in imitation Of, reply to; अनुहुकुरते घनध्वनि न हि गो-मायुक्तानि केसरी S1 16 25

अनुहुंकार: Roaring in imitation. अनुह I P I To imitate, iesem-

U 4, Ki 9 67 sometimes with gen of person, मातुरम्हाति Sk , see below - 2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A in this sense) ( गतवा-च्लोल्ये ) , पैतृक्षमाधा अनुहरीत मातृक्ष गारा P. I 3 21 Vart. ( गर्त प्रकार: पित्रमांत्रधमात प्रकार सतत परिशक्तियांत 🧲 🔾

अनुहरण,-हार: Imitation, resemblance, similarity

अनुहार्य pot p To be imitated.—र्थः Monthly obsequies on the Daisa or new moon day ( cf अन्वाहार्थ ).

अनुहोड: A cart (?)

अनूक.-क [ अनु-उच्च समवाये क निपात: कुत्व , or fr अनुwith अनु]। The backbone, spine ( वदायाचार: आयत: पृष्ठास्थि-विशेष.) सद चानुक व गृहपते: Ait Bi. (where Say remarks अनुकं भूत्रवास्ति. रयात् साम्नेत्येके वदति च ] -2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar, अयुग्नागणमध्यमानूके.-.; Former birth or state of existence — T I Family, rcae.-2 Disposition, temperaments peculiarity of race, character, व्याधर्श्वनकुलानूक: पैतिका हि नरा. स्मृता. Susi

अनूकाश: [ अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गे म्य द्रावित्वं ] Reflection (of light) -2 Regard, reference, illustration

अनूति, व्रुचान &c See under अनुवच्

अनूचीन a [अन्यच-ख ]Ved Coming after, successive, अह day after day, on the following day, जार्भ (गा) born in successive oider.

अनुच्य The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोदीं बद्वांगे अनूच्यसज्ञे Sankara), अरात्निमात्राणि ज्ञीर्ष-ण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait Br., (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वय-वर्तिनी फलके Sây.)

अनूह a. I Not borne or carrie'. -2 Unmai ried परिवेत्तानुजीऽनूहे ज्येष्ठे दारप-रिग्रहात् Ak —हा An unmarried woman.-Comp.-मान a. bashtul, modest. –गमन (॰ढा॰) Fornication.—श्रातृ m. ('ci') I the brother of an unmarried woman -2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुति: f. [वे-तित्र, नत.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं). अनुदक Want of water; drought, aridity ; यथ्वा वर्षमनूदके Râm

अनुहेश: 'Relative order,' N or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes, यथासंख्येमनूहेश डाहिशान! क्रभेण यत् S. D 732.

अनुद्य, अनुदित &c. See under

अनुम a. I Not inferior, not less ble ; देहनधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रममुहराति (with abl expressed or understood);

not wanting or lacking in ( with instr ), बृदावने चैत्रस्थादनूने R 6 50, अनू-नसार निषयानगेद्रात 18 13 आक्वातप्रत्यगदिनी मन्नवम्तुकां सभावयामि M I of no inferior stuff ; इमामनूनां सुरभेग्वीहे R 2. 54, गुणै-रन्ना 6, 37, किचित्रनमनूनर्धे R 10 I -2 Full, whole, entire, large, महर्षभन्क-धनमनुनका Ki 14 40, great, Si 4 II (before adjectives) very গুড় वितव S D excessively big or heavy -3 Having full power.

अनूप a [अनु-अप डदनेदिशे P. VI 3. 08. अनुगता, आप याम्मिन् ] situated near water, watery, such or abounding in water, wet, marshy - 7 - 4 I A watery place or country, रादनाक्षे मने युक्येदनूज नीदिपेस्तथा Ms 7 192, Y 3 42 , न नाद्रमल्तावीहात्रिक्षे प्रात्जीतले: । वेने-व्याप्तनमन् प तत्सँ स्येवीहियवादिभि. -2 N of a particular country (-पा pl ), R 6 37 -3 A marsh, bog -4A bond or tank of water -5 Bank or sile ( of a river mountain ), सागगत्पर्ववता-नुपात Râm , नदी गायुनानपा अत्रम्त् ibid 6 A buffalo -- 7 A frog.-8 kind of partridge -8 An elephant -Comp -ज moist ginger -पाय a maishy, boggy

अन्प्य a. [ अनूपे दश भव', यत ] Being in a pond or bog

अनुबक्य u. Ved To be fastened as a sacrificial animal, वजामनुबध्या-मालभेत Sat. Bi ; अनुबध्ययष्ट्वा Asval

अन्याज, अन्राध=अनुयाज, अनुराध

अनुरु a [न ब ] Thighless. — र Ainna, the charioteei of the sun ( who is represented as having no thighs ), the dawn, see अरुण —Comp —सारिय the sun (having अनूर for his charioteer ), गत तिरश्चीन-मनूरुसाग्थे: S1. I 2

अन्जित a I Not strong, weak, powerless -2 Free from pilde.

अन्ध्वं a Not high, low; भास Ved whose splendour does not use, who lights no (sacred) files.

अनूमिं a. I Not waving, uniuffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Invio-

अन्बृज्·m. Ved A part of the body near the ribs

अनुषर a I Saline, the same as ऊवर, ci उत्तम and अनुत्तम —2 Not salıne.

अन्ह a Thoughtless, coreless. अनुक्षर a Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch )

अनृष्—च a. [न ब.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनृक् साम P V1

4 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य भेच संमात. ] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda, one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitle ! to study the Vedas (as a boy), यथा चाजेऽकल दान तथः विद्याउन्नोऽकल. Ms 2 158, अनुवी माणवक Mugdha (In this case the form should properly b : अनृच, अनृचवहृत्वावध्येतयेव Sk , but sometimes अनुस् also in the same sense, of नथां उन्हें र हाविईत्वा न दाता लभने फर Ms 3 142. महत्र हि सङ्गाणानन्ता यत्र भुनते 131), अन्क a'so 11 the same sonse

अनुन् a Not straight, crooked, (fig ) unfan, wickerl, dishonest, —2 Separatel; divided; oft. in न पारित्राची न नेत्रवालाऽमृतु Ws 4. comp., आकार having many shapes 177, P V 2 75 Sk

अनुग a Free from debt, who has i paid off the debt (due to another) with gen of person or thing, vain-नृगा करोमि 🔰 ।, तत्रानृगारिन 🔱 7, प्राणैर्दश-रथप्रीतरन्ण (एब) R 12 54, Mv 5 58, पितृणामनृण VIs 9 106, 6 94 Every one that i, born has three debts to pay off —to sages, gods and the Manes cf जायमानी वे बाह्मणाविभिन्ने णवाञ् जायते बद्धवर्षेणिष्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्य:, he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt), एक बानुण: य' पूत्री यज्वा बद्मचारिवासी, cf also ऋषि-द्वगणस्वत्राभुनां श्रुनयागप्रसवेः स पार्थिव । अ-. इणत्वम्पेयिवान्त्रभौ परि रेम्क्त इवीडणद्यीवितिः R.

अनुणता,-आनुण्य Freedom from debt, •ताकृत्येनापकार कारिध्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury, भर्तृप्रियः ष्रिवेभी तुरानुण्यमसुभिर्गतः M \_ 5 II, येन स्वामि-प्रसादस्य अनृणता गच्छाम Pt I repay or requite the favour of our lord

अनृणिचa=अनृण , एकमाद्यक्ष्मं यातु गुरु. शिष्ये निवेद्येत । पृथिषां नारित तद्द्य यद्दस्या माऽनुणी भवत ॥

अनृत a [न. न] I Not true, talse ( words ), 'त वन Ms 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रिय च नानृत ब्र्यात् 4 138.—त Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception fraud , सत्यानृते अवपञ्चननाना  $R_{f V}$ 7 49 3, ऋतावृते Ms. I 29, साक्षेऽनृत वदन् 8 97, oft. in comp, पशु, मूमि, गो॰, पुरुष giving false evidence in the matter of &c., Ms 9 71, cf also' पच कन्यानृते हाते द्श हति गवानृते । शत मश्चानृते हति सर्हम पुरुषानृते ॥ Pt 3. 108 अनुत personifiel is the son of अधर्म and दिसा husband and brothe। of निक्वाति, father of भा, नग्क, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp सत्य), Ms.4 5.—Comp — देव a

7 104 14, not playing fairly (?) -वडन, भाषण, आस्यान lying, false. hood. वादिर, वाच् u a liir — वन a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनुनक, अनिनि a L,178, a liar.

भन्तु [न त] I Unfit scason improper of plemature time, अनुना चाभद्र्य Ms 4- 104-2 Time before menstruation —Co np. — कन्या girl before menstruation.

अनेक a I Not one, more than one, many, अंकिपितृकार्गातु पिनृती भागक-ल्पना Y 2 120, Ki I I6, several, various, नपात्मेकोऽत्यनेकश्च Y. 3 144 or forms, divers, multiform; व्हाजseveral times. manv d oft, भार्य having and more wives than one -Comp. -अवृत्, अव a having more than one vowel or syllable, polysyllabre pursuits.-2 not concentrate l or fixed on one object -अन a I [न.न] not alone so as to exclude all uncertain, doubtful, variable रवादित्यव्ययमनेकौनवा वक -2 = अनै-कातिक q v (-त') I unsettled condition, absence of permanence.-2 uncertainty, doubtfulness -3 an unessential part, as the several anubandhas ब्वादः scepticism, ब्वादिन m a sceptic, a Jaina or an Aihat of the Jamas — अर्थ a I having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous, as the words गौ, अनृत, अक्ष &c , अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य . K. P. 2-2. having the sense of the word अनेक -3 having many objects or purposes (-ध:) multiplicity of objects, topics &c - se a. having more than one अल ( letter ) P. I. I. 55 —आश्रय,-आश्रित a (m Vais phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one ( such as नयोग, सामान्य ) , एतेऽने-काश्रिता गुणा. Bhâshâ P ; dependence upon more than one - इत् m. 'doing much', N. of Siva. - you a of many kinds manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेक्युणं K1 6, 37.—ग्रुप्तः N. of a king, अचितपाद्यक्जः K 3 गोत्र a belonging to two families ( such as a boy when adopted ) i e that of his own, and that of his adoptive father —चा a gregarious —चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded, भन्न: not following the counsels of one; H. 4 31 — ज a born more than once (ज:) a bird (गर्भोडास्या नातत्वात ).—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth), cf. द्विप, वन्येतरानेक पर्वशिन R 5 47, >1 5 35, 12 75.-मुख (खी f.) a I. having many faces, whose gods are not true (Say); Rv. | many-faced.-2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways , ( बलाने )| जगाहिरेडने-कमुखानि मार्गात् Bk. 2 ६4, —मूर्ति ' having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities — युद्धावे-जायेन,-विजयिन् a victorious in many battles Pt 3 9 II - Fiy a I. of various forms, multiform -2 of va-110us kinds or sorts. -3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature. वश्यागर्नेव नपर्नातिग्नेकरूपा Pt I 425 (-प:) epithet of the Supreme Being —लोचन: N of Siva; also of Indraand of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्ष. महस्रपात् &c .- वचन the plural number, dual also —वर्ण a involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities x y z &c being represented in Sanskiit by colouis नींक, कारू &c ); 'समीकाण simultaneous equation, 'गुणन 'व्यवकळन, 'हार: multiplication, subtraction ordivision of unknown quantities -विव a. various, different. — राफ a cloven-hoofed —शब्द a synonymous —साधारण a common to many, the common property of many persons Dk 83.

अनेकवा ind. In various ways, variously: जगत्कृतस्न प्रविभक्तमनेकन्ना Bg II 13.

अनेकाश: ind [ वीष्सार्थे कारके शस् ] I Several or many times, frequently, अनेक जो निर्जितराजक स्त्व Bk 2 52 -2 In various ways or manners -3 In large numbers or quantities, gar अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H I.

अनेकािका a. Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् a. [न एनत्] Not moving, immovable, of the same form, epithet of Bianma or the Supreme Soul ( सर्वदैकरूप बद्ध )

अनेकीक or रू To make or be manıfold, to divide or be divided into

अने इ: A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool -Comp — मून a I deaf and dumb, भूनताबेश्च बतु दोनेरमनाए K P. 7 -2. blind -3 dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य a Ved. I Not tobe blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान ).-2 Not near ; infinite.

अनेन a. Sinles-, faultless (Sây.), without a variegated set (of horses); Rv 6.66 7.

अनेनस् a. Sinless, blamless; not Irable to error.

अनेन: 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount, lord. अनेमर्a. Ved Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् u [ न इन्यते, हन्-असि, धातो एहादेश: नाजे हन एह च Un. 4 223] (lit) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed, Ved withoutarival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible, anobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; श्रभुव मंत्र देवा अनेहस Rv. I 40 6, 4, 6. 50. 3.—m (हा-इसों&c.) Time ( not being liable to be destroyed)

अनेकान a. Variable, uncertain, unsteady, occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects )

अनैकातिक a (की f) I Unsteady, uncertain, not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्यं इति 'कमेनत Pt 1 -2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेन्बा-भास (fallacies, ) otherwise called सन्यभिवार It is of three kinds:—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general (b) असाचारण where the hetu is in the पक् alone, the argument being not general enough, (८) अनुपसहारी which embiaces every known thing in the पश्, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्य I Existence of many, absence of one, plurality. -2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anaichy.

अनेकात्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्य Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction, अनागतम-नैतिह्य कथ ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो ind No. not : अभावे न हाना नापि

अनोकज्ञायिन् m (यी) Not sleeping ın a house, a beggai

अने।कह a [ अन्-शोकस्-हा | Not leaving the house -ह: िअनस: शकटस्य अक गति हति, हन्-ड ] A tree; अनोकहाक-पितपुष्पगधी R 2 I3,5 69

अनोकृत a. I Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम Ms 2 74 -2 Not accepted

अनोदन a. Without food (as a वत). अने ावाह्य a. To be carried in a carriage ( अनसा वाहा: ).

अनौचित्य Unfitness, impropriety, अनौचित्याहते नान्यद्रसभगस्य कारण K P. 7.

अनौजस्य Want of vigour, energy, or strength, S. D thus defines it; दौर्यत्याद्यानीनस्य दैन्य मिलनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्भत्यं I Free lom from pride,

placidity, calminess, नहीरनोद्धत्यमप -कतामहीं 🔀 1 4 22

अनौरम a Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत् 1 P (अति ) To bind

अन् a. [ अम्-तर् Un 3 86] I Neat. -2 Last.-3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; S1. 4. 40, ( where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli, ren deis अत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णन ) -4 Lowest, worst -5 Youngest —त (n in some senses) I End, limit, boundary (in time or space), final limit, last or extreme point, स सागरांना प्रथिवीं प्रशास्ति II 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea, अपानी नेत्रयोरती Ak., उद्युकी विद्यातमिबगच्छिति H 3 II4 goes to the end of, masters completely, & यायाद्यमत्मभं सम्तथा परेवां याध नेति पार्थिव. (where अत also means end or destruction ), जीवलोकस्थानाम-त ययो K 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures, आलोकित खलु रमणीयानाम-त- K. 124 end, furthest extremity , दिगते श्र्यंते Bv I 2.-2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct, a place or ground in general , यत्र रम्यो वनात U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओदकातात् सिग्धो जनोऽनुगतच्यः S. 4 ; डपवनातलता: R 9-35 as far as the bor ders of skirts, वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोधनात R. 2. 58, 2 19; We. 23 -3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a gainent; वस्त्र, पवनप्रनार्तितातद्श दुक्ले K 9 (by itself in Veda). -4 Vicinity, proximity, neighboui-hood, piesence, नाचीयोत रमज्ञानाते ग्रामाते Ms 4. 116; Y. 2. 162, I. 143; गंगा-प्रपातातविरूढशाष्प (गहुवर) R. 2. 26, पुसी यमात वनत: P. 2 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्म्याङजनाते तज्जनातिक S D ; या तु कुमारस्याते वाचमभाषथास्ता में ब्रुहि  $Sat\ Br\ (These four senses$ are allied) -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरम or आदि ); सेकात K I. 51 ; ादनाते निहित R 4 I ; मासाते, पक्षाते, दशाहाते, &c.; एकस्य द्वासम्य न चा-वदत गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णनस्य Pt. 2 175; व्यसनानि दुरतानि Ms 7 45 ; दशातसूर्व-विवार R. 12 I going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) ठयसन वर्धयत्येव तस्यात नाधिगच्छति 2. 180, oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end ', तदत तस्य जीवितं H. I 9I ends in it; कलहातानि हर्म्याणि कु-वाक्यात व सौद्ध । कुराजातानि राष्ट्राणि कुकार्मात यशो नृणा Pt. 5.76; फलोद्या-ताय तप:समाध्ये Ku. 5 6 ending with modesty, humility -2 Tranquillity, | (lasting till) the attainment of fruit,

यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6 44, R 11 62 14 41, विपदंता हाविनीतसंपद: K1. 2. 52, युगसहस्रातं बाह्यं प्रण्यसहर्विदः Ms 1 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas, group-ਜੋ ਫੇਂਡੇ Ms 8 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life) -6 Death, destruction, end or close of life, धरा गच्छत्यंत Bh 3 71 goes down to destruction, यांगेनाते तज्ञत्य-जां R 1.8, एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वद्ते 2 48, 12 75, ममाप्यंते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कुतातो वा दुःखस्यातं करिष्यंति Udb: ओषध्यः फलपाकाताः Ms 1 46, अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be rurned -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word, अजन ending in a vowel so, हलत, मुबत, निङत &c -8 The last word in a compound -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question), definite or final settlement, pause, final determination, as in सिद्धात, उभयारिप दृष्टांतस्त्व-नंयोस्तत्त्वदाशीभेः Bg 2 16 (सद्मतो इत्यर्थ ) -10 The last portion or the remainder (n also), निशातः, वेदांतः, &c -11 Underneath, inside, innei Part, युष्मदीयं च जलाते गृहं Pt 4 in water, underneath water, सुपयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt = 1 = 202does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom, आजंकितस्यातं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts -12 Total amount whole number or quantity -13 A large number -14 Nature, condition. soit, species, एतदंतास्त गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहता. Ms 1 50 -15 Disposition, essence, गुद्धात [cf. Goth. anders, und; Germ ende and ent, also Gr antı ; L. ante] -Comp. -अवज्ञायिन m. [अते पर्यतदेशे अवशेते ] a chândâla -अव-सायिन [नखकेशानामत अवसातु छेतु शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि 1 a barber -2 a chândâla, low-caste -3. N of a sage, see अत्याव-सायिन् (अते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यिन तत्त्व निश्चि-नोति) -उदान a having the acute accent on the last syllable (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P VI 1 199. - कर, - करण, - कारिन् a causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal. destructive, क्षत्रियातकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11.75 causing the destruction of, राज्यांतकरणावेतौ ह्रौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षिता Ms. 9. 221, अहमंतकरो नून ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk.-कर्मन n. death, destruction, णो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha -कालः, -वेला time of hour of death, स्थित्वास्या-मंतकालेऽपि बह्मनिर्वाणमूच्छैति Mb.-कृत् m. death, वर्जयेद्तंतकुन्मर्त्य वर्जयेद्दिनिली-नलं Ram. • न a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.), शाखांतग-मथाध्वर्ये Ms. 3. 145. -गति,-गामिन् a. perishing.-गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारच्यस्य नं

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षण -2 death, penishing, oving - at a 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers -2 completing or finishing (as a busines s&c) ज a last born -दीपकं a figure of spech (in Rhetoric) पालः 1 a fiontier-uard guarding the frontiers दुर्ग M 1, त्रदीयेनातपालेनावस्कद्य गृहीतः ibid. -2 a door-keeper (1ale) -भव,-भाज् a loing at the end, last -लीन a hidden, concealed -लोपः diopping of the final of a word -वासिन् ( ेते ) a welling near the frontiers, dwelling close by (-m) [अते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं होलं यस्य ] 1 व pupil ( who always d, ells near his master to receive instruction). P IV 3 104, VI 2 36, Ms 4 33 -2. a chândâla ( who dwells at the extremity of a village) -वेला=°कार्र प -व्यापत्तिः f change of the final Syllable, as in मेच from मिह् Nii -श्राटशा 1 a bed on the ground -2. the last bed, hence death itself -3, a place fil burial or burning -4 a brer or func 1 al pile -सत्क्रया last rites, faneral ceremonies, obsequies.-सङ् m. a pupil, तसुपासते गुरुभिवांतसदः Ki 6 34 - स्वरितः the svanta accent on the last syllable of a word

अंतक a [अतयित, अन करोति, ण्डुल ] Causing death, making an end of, destroying, सूर्यभात इव ताडकातकः R 11. 21, क्रोधाधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यातकोहं Ve. 3. 30 -कः 1 Death -2 Death personihed, the destroyer, Yama, the god of death, नातकः सर्वस्ताना नृष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिमभावान्माये नातकोऽपि प्रसुः प्रहर्ते R. 2 62.-3 A border, boundary.—Comp. -दृह Ved. provoking death, Rv 10 132.4.

अंततः ind [अत-तासिल्] 1 From the end -2 At last, finally, at length, lastly -3 In part, partly -4 Inside, within -5 In the lowest way, (opp मुख्या, मध्यत ), (अतत may have all the senses of अत्).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्त्यथें मतुष् ] Having an end, limited, perishable, अंतवत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेंऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bia. Al. Up

अंते und (loc. of अन, oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp.-वास: 1 a neighbour, companion; तव वा इभेंडतेवासास्त्वमेविभिः संपिवस्व Ait. Bi. -2 a pupil, इतानि शृण्वन्वयसां ग्रुणोऽतेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Si. 3 55, Ve. 3. 7.-वासि थार्य. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupilari) -वासिन=अंतवामिन् प. V. above.

अंतम a. Ved Nearest, next, जिन्न अंतमस्य Rv 1. 27. 5, तन्यूपा अंतमो भव 6 46. 10, rntimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेम्त्रच 1 1 (Used as a prepfix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गित ) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside, "हन्, "बा, "गम्, "मू, "इ, ली &c (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहि ), अदह्यतांत: R. 2 32 buint within himself, at heait, अंतरेव विह-रन् दिवानिशं R 19 6 in the palace in the hoiem, so भित्रं भ्रमति हृद्यं Mal 5 20 अंतर्विभेद Dk 13; यदत-स्तन्न जिह्वाया Pt 4 88, अंतर्यश्च मृग्यते V 1 (a) Internally, in the mind (b) By way of seizing or holding, अत-हत्वा गतः (हत परिगृह्य ) -3 (As a separable picposition ) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc), निवसकंतद्रिण लंध्यो बह्निः Pt 1 31, अतरादित्ये Ch. Up, अंतवईसानि Ms 7 223, Y 3 302, अप्स्वतरमृतमप्सु Rv 1 23 19 (b) Petween (with acc ) Ved. अतमही बहुद्दी रोद्दमीमें Bv 7. 87 2, अंतदेवान मत्यार्श्च 8 2 1, हिरणमय्योई कुश्योरंतरव-हित आर Sat Bi. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst ( with gen ) , मतिवलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve 3 5, अनः कंचु किकंचु कस्य Ratn. 2. 3 , बहिरंतश्च भूगाना Bg. 13, 15, त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरित्र साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104, लघुवृत्तितया भिदा गतं वहिरंतश्च दृपस्य मंडलं K1 2 53, अत्ररीपं यदतर्वारिणस्तडं Ak. oft in comp at the end, aguia पतितः Pt. 5, सभांतः साक्षिणः प्रोप्तान Ms 8 79, दतांतरिधिष्टितं Ms. 5. 141between the teeth , उतिप्रस्वांऽतनद्भनुः Si 3.77, also in compound with a following word, अहं सदा गुरीरातर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ks 4. 11 -4 it is fiequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'intelnally, 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the inte-1101, 'having in the interior,' 'filled with, 'having concealed within,' of in the sense of 'inwaid,' 'internal,' 'secret.' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvithi or Tatpuiusha compounds, कुंद्मंतस्तुषारं (Bah comp) S 5. 19 filled with dew, °तोरं (Bah. comp ) Me. 64, अंतर्गिरि (Adv comp.) K1. 1. 34, ज्वलयति तन्त्मंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31, so कोप कोणः °आकृतं &c.-5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the T of अतर is changed to a Visaiga before haid consonants, as अंत.करण, अत.स्थ &c. ). [cf. L. inter; Zend anture; Goth,

undar, Peis andar, Gr entos 7. -Comp -अंस: the breast (=अतरा-अस q. v) -अभि: inwaid fire, the fire which stimulates digestion,द्वितांतरमि-परिश्चद्धकोष्टः Susi —अग व 1 inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.), त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वीन्यः Pat Sutra -2 proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अग or base of a word (opp बहिरग), धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII 3. 74 Sk -3. dear, most heloved (अत्यंतिष्य ), स्विपति सुखिभदा-नीमंतरंगः कुरंगः ८ 4 v. l (-गं) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind, सतुष्टातरंगः Dk. 11, वृत्ति 21, the interior -2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself), मदंतरंगभूतां Dk 81, 93. 101, राजातरंग-भावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159 -3. an essential of indispensable part, as अवण, मनन and निद्धियासन in realizing Biahma.—अवयवः an inner part, P V. 4 62. — आकाद्याः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads ) — आकृत secret or hid/ den intention —आगमः an additional augment between two letters -आगरं the interior of a house Y 2 31 — आत्मन् m. (ता) 1. the 'inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mi'nd, also the internal feelings, the heart, अंगुष्टमात्रपुरवांतरात्मा Svet, कातम्स्यात-सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12 13, 'ज्ञांतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12 13 महातरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12 13 महतनांतरात्मान्यः Bg. 6. 47 with the predict fixed on me, जातो मनायं विवादः प्रकासं ज्ञातो मनायं विवादः प्रकासं ज्ञातो अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, विवादः प्रकासं ज्ञातो चित्राति है प्रकासं ज्ञाती के प्रकास के (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (testal figure in the interior of man), अंतरा नार्या हिंदनां Ku 6.21.— of a town ikee in the heart (inside) of a town ikee in the heart (inside) ing pick rejoicing in oneself, finding picksure in his soul or heart, 5. ्रे वायस्यान्य an internal organ or nse.—उद्ये Ved. a secret abode करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul, the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience, प्रमाणं भवस्यः S. 1 22; सवाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man, दयाईभावमा-ख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedanta अत करण is of four kinds.--मनो बुद्धिरहकारश्चितं कर्णनातरम्। सदायो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अतःकरण त्रिविय Sankhya 33, 1. e. बुद्ध्यहकारमनासि, सातःकरणा बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहकारमन सहिता. - कर्पः a certain number of years ( with Buddhists ).—3f3& a. in-

wardly crooked (fig also), fraudulent (-ল:) a conch shell - কু (कि) 14: a disease of worms in the bofy —कोटरपुण्पी=अडकोटरपुण्पी.—कोपः 1 internal disturbance, II. 3. -2. inward wrath, secret anger - his the interior of a store-room -- गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges ( supposed to communicate undergound with a secret stream in Mysore)—is a. [ अतर्मध्ये गहुरिव ] useles, unpiolitable, unnecessary, unaveiling, किमनेनातर्ग-हुना Sar. S. (ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमासपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्दर् )—गम्-गत &c. See under अतर्गम् -गर्भ á. 1 bearing young, piegn'at -2 having a πή oi inside, so भिन्- निरं रि ind. in mountains - गुडनलय the sphincter muscle- गुडनल य concealed inside, being inwaid, "धनहयथः U 3 1, R 19. 57, Gu: with poison concealed in the heart —गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [ अतस्थ TE &c ] 1 the inner apartment of a Suse, the interior of a house -2. N. of a holy place in Benaies, पवक्रोह्या कृत पापमतर्गेहे विनश्यति — **घणः-णं** [ अतर्हन्यते कोडीभवन्यस्मिन्, निपात' ] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= poich or court), तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् भवाणे साधसम्बनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिकम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽतर्घणः) (नः-जः) N of a country of Bahaka (ot Balheka) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीक-यामिवशेषस्य सज्ञेय Sk. ).—चातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.— चर a. pervading the body, internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.— 3 a. boin or bied in the interior (as a worm &c.) -जडरं the stomach. (-ind.) in the stomach. -- जंभ: the inner part of the jaws (खाद्नस्थान जन, द्तपक्तचोरत-ধাল ).—বার a. inborn, innate.—বার ind. between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. - ज्योतिस a. enlightened inwaidly, with an enlightened soul. (-E n.) the inward light, light of Biahma. - जबलनं inflammation. (-नः ) inwaid heat oi fire, mental anxiety.—arq a. burning inwardly. (-q:) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. —द्धनं [ अर्तद्ध्येत आ-धीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spinituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. - a all a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्त महादशातर्गतो ग्रहाणो स्वाधिपत्यकालभेद ). —हज़ाई an interval of ten days, "हात before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °₹ 5. 79. -दहनं-दाह: 1, inward heai, ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U 3 31, °हेन दहनः संतापयाति राघवं Ram -2 inflammation. -- दुःख a sad or affireted at heart. — ge a. internally bad, wicked or base at heart — Eile: f. examining one's own soul, insight into oreself -देशः an intermediate region of the compass -- grit a private or secret door within the house (प्रकेष्टद्वार) –धि, हित &c Sec s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town), cf. °gv, द्शाननांतर्नगरं दृद्शी Râm — निहित a. being concealed within, अंगैरंतर्निहितवचनैः स्चितः स-म्यगर्थः M 2. 9. — निष्ठ a engaged in internal meditation — पटः- हं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and hidegioom, or pupil and pieceptor) until the actual time of union airives — чч а. Ved. being on the way. -पदं and in the interior of an inflected word - पद्धवी=मुबुम्णामध्यगत पथा, -परिधानं the innermost garment. -- पर्जान्य a being between the 11hs (as flesh). -पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अ-तर्याममध्ये पश्चो यत्र ] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sumise), अंतःपको पशुकामस्य सायं पातः Kuty (साय पशुष ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामाद्नि स्तेषु com.) —पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in giam.). -2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in litual works), अंतःपूर्वेण यूपं परीत्यांतःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy. -पातित,-पातिन् a. 1. inseited -2. included or comprised in , falling within, दंडकारण्य °ित आश्रमपदं K. 20. — ura Ved, interior of a vessel. —पाटः one who watches over the inner apaitments of a palace. -yt [अत अभ्यतर पुर गृह, 01 पुरस्यात स्थित] 1. innet apartment of a palace (set apart for women), female or women's apartments, seraglio, haiem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); ब्यायम्याप्छत्यं मध्याह्ने भोक्तमंतः-पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; क-न्यांतः पुरे काश्चित्मविज्ञाति Pt. 1. -2. 1nmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladres taken collectively , "विरहपर्धुत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3 , K. 58 , ततो राजा सातःपुरः स्व-गृहमानीयाभ्याचितः Pt. 1; कस्याचिद्रा-ज्ञांदतः पुरं जलक्तीडां कुरुते abid., "मचारः gossip of the haiem Ms. 7. 153; सभागत: S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिद-स्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् 🖔. 2.; न द्दाति वाचमुचितामंतः पुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4.अन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; "= -3-ध्यक्ष:-रक्षक:,-वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberland



वृद्धः कुलोद्भतः शक्त पितृपेतामहः शुचिः । रा-ज्ञामतः पुराध्यक्षी विनीतश्च तथेष्यते ॥ (of these five sorts are mentioned - वामनव, जदन्य, कुञ्ज, मडलक and सामिन see Bre S) भहायः one belonging to the harem. - पुरिकः [अत पुरे नियुक्त , टक् ] a chambeilain = °चर. (-कः,-का) a woman in the harem, अस्मत्यार्थनामंतः-पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K पुष्पं [ कर्म ] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month , वर्षद्वादशका-वृर्ध्व यदि पुष्प बाहिनीहि । अत पुष्प भवत्येव पनसोड्डबरादिवत Kasyapa, "एएं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation penod — पूच a ulcerous —पेयं Ved drinking up — प्रकृतिः f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king -3 heart of soul प्रकोपः internal dissensions of disaffection, अणुर्द्यपहानि विग्रहः प्रभुमंतः प्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki 2 51 — प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts. H 3 93 —ਸਜ਼ a knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul — भति-ष्ठानं residence in the interior - वा-ष्प a 1 with suppressed teals, अंत-र्वाष्पश्चिरमञ्ज्ञरो राजराजस्य दृध्यो Me. 3 -2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears , कोपात् एपे स्म-रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4 5 (-हप:) suppressed tears, inward tears, निग्-ह्य ° प्पं Bh. 3 6, Mal 5. — भावः-भावना see under अतर्भे separately — भिन्न a split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt 4. (also torn by dissensions). —भामिः f. interior of the earth - भेदः discord, internal dissensions, °जर्जर राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions, अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिरगद्विनशिष्यति 'a house divided against itself cannot long stand '—भौम a subterranean, underground.—महावस्थ a having the rutting state concealed within, R 2 7 - मनस a. 1 sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted -2 one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation — मुख α (-खी f.) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward; Mv 5.26 -2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्त चित्ताः दि) -3 an epithet of the soul called प्राज, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनद्भुक् चेतोमुख प्राज इति श्रेते ). (-ख) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sutrasthana.—मानुका [ अत स्था षदचकस्था मातृका अकारादिवणीः] a name given

in the Trantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पदा) of the body °न्यासः a term used in Tantia literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body — सद a sealed inside. N of a form of devotion —मृत a still-born —यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. -यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice.-2 °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel ( ग्रहरूप सामापराख्य यज्ञियपात्र ), according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice, सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait Br.—यामिन m 1 regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul, Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma, (according to the Bre Ar Up. अत-र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul, 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth, the same is thy soul (and mine), the ınteınal check अत्यामिन् &c &c), अत-राविश्य भूतानि यो विभर्त्यात्मकेत्मिः । अतर्यान मीश्वर साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. -2 wind, "ब्राह्मणं N of a Brahmana included in the Bri Ai Up.—योगः deep meditation, abstraction — हिंच a. acute-angular ( -च ) an acute-angled triangle (opp बहिर्लिब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or gq falling within (अतर the triangle) -लीन a. 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside; °नस्य दुः-खाग्नेः U. 3 9, °सुजगम Pt. 1 -2 inherent -लोम a. (P V. 4 117) covered with hair on the inside (-मं) [अतर्गतमाच्छाय लोम अच् ] the hair to be covered —वंदाः = धुर q. v —वं-शिकः: - वासिकः [अतर्वशे वासे नियुक्त टक् ] a superintendent of the women's apartments, Pt. 3, K. 93. -- au (बन) a. situated in a forest, °णा देशः P VI 2 179 Sk. (-जा) ind. within a forest P VIII 4 5 —वत् a. being in the interior; having something in the interior — बती (वत्नी) Ved. [अतरस्त्यस्या गर्भ ] a pregnant woman , अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती B 15. 13. - वामिः [ अत स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम् इन् ] indigestion, flatulence; belching -वर्तिन, -वासिन् a. being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. - au: N of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम) - वस्त्रं - वासम् a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. - 4 a. [अत अंतरगभावं अत करणं वा वाति गच्छाति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv. ] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c. °वत् a (अस्यर्थे मतुष् मस्य व ) having plogeny, cattle &c , अंतर्वावत्क्षय दधे Rv 1 40 7; abounding with precrous things ruside (-adv) inwardly. —वाणि α अंत स्थिता शास्त्रवात्रयातिका वाणी यन्य ] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), -वि-गाह:-हनं entering within, penetiation — विद्रस् a Ved (विदुषी f) knowing coilectly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv 1 72 7 — वेगः inward uneasiness of anxiety, inward fever. -वेदि a pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground (-adv ) within this ground (दि:-दी f.) [अतर्गता वेदियेत्र देशे ] the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brahma $n ext{as}$  ,  $ext{cf}$  एते भगवत्यो भूमिदेवानां मूल-मायतनमतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिद्रन्यामदाकिन्यो सगच्छेते A R 7, it is supposed to have extended from Prayaga to Handvara and is also known by the names of हाहास्थली and ब्रमावर्त (-m. pl) inhabitants of this land. —वेइमन् n. the inner apartments interior of a house -वेश्निकः a chamberlain -इारः internal arrow or disease. - जारीर internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -शल्य a. having in the interior an airow, pin or any such extraneous matter, rankling ınsıde — शिला N of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. - 239: -श्चिषण Ved internal support (scaffolding&c) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतः श्लेषणा-नि यदेता न्याहृतयः Ait Br.—संज्ञ a. inwardly conscious (said of trees &c);  $^\circ$ ज्ञा भवंत्येते सुखडुःखसमान्विताः  $^{
m Ms.}\,1\,$   $^{
m 49}.$ -सन्त a. having inward strength &c (-रवा)1 a pregnant woman -2 the marking nut -संताप: internal pain. soirow, iegiet -सरल a upiight at heart, or having Sarala trees inside, K 51 -सलिल a. with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांत:-सिललां सरस्वतीं  $\hat{R}$ . 3 9. —सार  $\alpha$ . having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside; powerful, stiong heavy or ponderous, रर्मनिम-र्धायते राज्यं सुस्तंभौरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126; °साराणि इंधनानि Dk 132; °रं धन तुल-यितुं नानिल: शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-र:) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युचेरंत:सारं H. 2 105 internal matter of essence (and pus). - सुख a. whose delight is in self. inwardly happy Bg 5. 24. - ind. into the midst of armies. - Tar a. (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-र्थ:-रथा:) a term applied the semivowels

र्, र्, त्, द्, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषस्प्रष्ट अतस्थाना), ा they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म ) letters and उपनत् ( हा, प, स, ह ). -स्था 1 a deity of the vital organs. -2. N of one of the Rigveda hymns offer: the malleus of the ear. - स्वेद: अत स्वेदो मद्जा लस्यदन यस्य ] an clephant (in iut) -हणनं stilking in the middle.-हनन N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand, --हस्तीन a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand. - ETH: laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh, सांतहींसं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृद्यं the interior of the heart,

अंतर a [अंत राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य), योतरी यमयति Sat. Br.; ेर आत्मा Tait. Up., कंश्वनांतरी धर्मः S. D. -2 Near, proximate (आसत्र), कृष्वा युजश्चिदंतरं Îkv 1. 10. 9. -3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर ); तदेतत्येयः पुत्रात् .....प्रेयोऽन्यस्मा-त्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br., अय-मत्यंतरो मम Bhaiata. -4 Sımılar (also अतर्तम) (of sounds and words), स्थानेंऽतरतम P.I.1 50; हकारस्य चकारोत-रतमः Sabdak., सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्द्-तोऽर्धतश्चांतरतमे हे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. -5 (a) Different from, other than ( with abl. ), wiscen तिष्ठकाद्रभ्यों इतर Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्बभावोतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्व-भाव. P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other, उद्योतरं पारं Râm -6 Exterior. outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अतर बहियोंगोपसच्यानयो P. I. 1.36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अतरे-रा वा गृहा बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चडालादिगृहाः); अतरे-रा वा शाटका परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अतरायां पुरि, अंतराय नगर्ये, नमोतरस्मे अभेधसां Bop. — र 1 (a) The interior, inside; agiat wia-रवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भानी Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33, Mk 8. 5, Ku. 762, आप वनांतरं अयित V. 4. 26; लीयंते सुकुलां-तरेष Ratn. 1. - 26, Ki. 3, 58, अंतरात from inside, from out of, प्रकारपरिखांतराचिर्ययः Râm., in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents, purport, tenor, अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening ; तस्य चाणांतरेभ्यस्त

बह सम्राव शोणितं. -2 Soul, heart; mind, सततमस्तर वर्णयत्यतरं K1 5 18 the inmost of secret nature ( lit middle space or region), लच्धमतिष्ठांतरे भत्ये Mu 3 13 having entered the heart , सहश प्रवांतरविद्यो महेंद्रस्य V 3 -3 The Supreme Soul -4 a Interval. intermediate time or space, distance, रम्यांतर S. 4 10, किंचिदतर-मगमं Dk 6, अल्पकचांतरा V 1 26, क्रोज्ञांतरेण पथि स्थिनाः II 4 at the distance of; sexaint R 3 54, अतरे oft translated by between, betwixt, Maiatu Ku 3 38 in the intervals of singing, मरणजीवितयोरतरे वर्ते betwixt life and death. अख्रयो-गांतरेष Ram ; तन्सहर्तक बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु मेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्र U 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामांऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U 4 at intervals, स्मर्तन्योस्मि कथांतरेष भवता Mk 7 7 in the course of conversation, कालांतरावर्तिशुभा-शुभानि H 1. v l see कालांतर, सरस्व-तीदृषद्वत्योर्यद्वतरं Ms 2. 17, 22, द्यावा-प्रथिव्योरिद्धमतरं हि क्यास त्वयेकेन Bg 11 20, न मृणालसूत्र रचित स्तनांतरे S 6 17 between the breasts, Bg 5 27, अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिन कृष्णसारस्यातरे तप-स्विन उपस्थिताः S 1, तदतरे सा विरराज धेन R. 2. 20, 12 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through', मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंद्रविवं R 13 38 through the clouds, वस्त्रं अतर व्यवधायक यस्य स वस्त्रांतर P. VI. 2 166 Sk , महानद्यतर यत्र तहेशांतरमुच्यते : जा-लांतरप्रेषितदृष्टि R 7 9 peeping through  $a \ window$ ; 'विट्यांतरेण अवलोकयामि S1; क्षणमपि विलवमतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियचिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमा-चंद्रस्य दुर्शन U. 3. -5 Room, place, space in general, मृणालसूत्रातरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40, न हाविद्ध तयार्गाचे चभूवां-गुलमंतर Râm., मुणिके कृतेतरे Y. 1 147, गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves : न यस्य कस्याचि-दतरं दातव्य К 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 100m, पोरुष श्रय शोकस्य नांतर दातुमहासि Râm. do not give way to soilow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतर Mk. 2 make way, make way -6 Access, entrance, admission, footing, लेभेंतर चेतास नोपदेश, R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on ) the mind, 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7. -7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देय Ak; सप्तेते मनवः स्वे स्वेंतरे सर्वमिद्मुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1 63, see मन्वतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमी B. 8. 56 the term or period of separation, क्षणांतरे-रात within the period of a moment .- 8 Opportunity, occasion, time, देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयंती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-श्रंतरे भतीपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणस्याग्रे

सम्पविष्ट Pt 1 on that occasion, at that time, अस्मिनंतरे Dk 164, केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mal 6, क्रुतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यान Mu 2 22 getting an opportunity, 9, यावस्वामिद्रगुरवे निवेदायते अतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 find a fit or opportune time, शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विद्या कालां-तरप्रक्षिणा वस्तव्य Pt 3 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतर दृष्ट्रा शुको रावणमञ्जवीत् Ram. -9 Difference (between two things), ( with gen or in comp ), श्रारीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमतर II 1.49. उभयोः पञ्यतांतर Îl 1 66, 240, तव मम च ससद्भारवलयोरिवांतरं M. 1, Bg 13. 34, यदंतर सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतर वायसवैनतेय-यों m Ram , इमसानुमतां किमंतरं m R 8. 90 , 18 15, rarely with instr , त्वया समुद्रेण च महदतर H 2, स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt 1 101, difference, सेव विशिनष्टि पुन प्रधानपुरुषांतर सुक्ष्म San K-10 (Math ) Difference, remainder -11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, attered (manner, kind, way &c ), ( Note that in this sense अतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i e neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यातर (अन्या कन्या), राजातर (अन्यो राजा), गृहातर (अन्यद्गृह), ın most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another ', इद्मवस्था-तरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition. K 154, Mn 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्ववाद्भवांतरे Pt 1. 121, जननांतरसी-हृदानि S 5 2 friendships of another (former) existence, नेवं वारांतरं विधास्यते II 3 I shall not do so again , आमोदान् हरिदतराणि नेतु  $\mathrm{Bv}$  1. 15 ; so दिगतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case, देश, राज, किया (b)Various, different, manifold ( used  ${
m in}\,\,{
m pl}\,\,),$  लोको नियम्यत इवात्मद्शांतरेषु S.4. 2; मिन्नामत्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states, 160; symotimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. -12 Distance (in space) ; ज्यामी बाह्नी: सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगतर Ak; प्रयातस्य कथिचहरमतर Ks 5, 80,-13 Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां Râm , तस्यातर च विदित्वा abid.-14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms 10.13, द्वाचेकांतरासु जातानां 7, एकांतरमामित्रतं P. VIII 1.55; तत्म्रष्ट्रेरकांतरं S 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.-15 Peculianty, peculiar or characteristic possession or property, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind, बीह्यतरेप्यणु-Trik.; मीनो राइयतरे, वेणुर्वृपांतरे ibid.; पासंगो युगांतरं &c.-16 Weakness, weak



or vulnerable point, a failing, defect, or defective point, पहरदंतरे रिपं Sabdak सजय: खल ताइगतरे Ki 2 52, असहद्भिर्मामित्रेनित्यमतरद्विभि Râm . परस्यानरद्धिना ibid कीटकेनेवांतर मार्ग-यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदतर Mk 9 अधास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala 7 2, हन्मतो वेत्ति न राक्षसातर न मारुतिस्तस्य च रक्षसांतर Râm -17 Surety, guaiantee, security, तेन तव विरूपकरणे सकतमंतरे धतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you . आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान K 247, अंतरे च तयोर्य स्यात Y 2. 239, भ्रवः संज्ञांत-रयो P III 2 179, धनिकाधमणियोरतरे यस्तिष्टति विश्वासार्थे स प्रतिभू: Sk-18 Regard, 1eference, account, न चत-दिष्टं माता में यदवोचन्मदंतरं Râm with leference to nie, त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गणांतरं वजति जिल्पमाधात: M 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) -20 A garment (परियान) -21 Purpose, object, (तादथ्यें ) (Malli on R 16 82 ) -22 Concealment, hiding, पर्वतांतरितो रवि: (this sense properly belongs to. अतर्-इ q v ). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण (अतरमवकाशावविपरिवानातर्विभेदतादर्थे। छिद्राक्षीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्येतरात्मिन च Ak ) [ cf. L. alter ] -Comp —अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चर्क a technical term in augury Bri S chap. 86.a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing, नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियेशसां न भ्रयते K1. 11 14 not knowing the difference -a spreading havor - a. cutting the interior or heart.—दिशा, अंतरा दिक्र intermediate region or quarter of the compass - दुझ् α realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसथायिन्) — पु(पू) रुष: the internal man, soul (the derty that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds ), तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यंति स्वस्यैयांतर-पूरुष: Ms 8 85 — पूजा=अंतर्-पूजा --प्रभवः [ अतराभ्या भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्या प्रभवति ] one of a mixed origion or caste; अतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मान्रो वक्तमर्हास Ms 1 2 -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned - शायिन-स्थ, स्थायिन-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; ैस्थेर्रुणै: शुक्रैर्लक्ष्यते नेव केन-चित Pt 1 221-2 interposed, intervening, separate. -3 seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

इंतरत? ind 1 In the interior ; internally, between or betwixt -2 Within ( prep with gen. )

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related, like, analogous. — म: A letter of the same class, for ex. see under अनर a.

अंतरीयं [ अतरे मय छ ] An under gament, अतिथित्रष्टचीनां शुक्तांतरीयं Dk. 69, संजज्ञे युतकिमवांतरीयम्वां: K1 7 14. 9 48 नामा धृत च यद्द्रश्वमाद्यादयि जानुनी। अतरीय प्रश्नन तद्छित्रसुभयातयो ॥

अतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c , see अतर (1)

अंतर्ग a Interior, internal, being within, in the middle

अंतरयति Den.P 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off, सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K 338, भवतु ताबदंतरयामि U 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation -2 To oppose, prevent, नेनमधकारराशितंतरयति K 243 -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; सुवो बलेरतरयावस्विरे Si 12 29, सर्वानंत्रायानतरयन् K 161, जलांतराणीव महाणवाधः शब्दांतराण्येतरयाचकार Si 3 24 drowned

अतरा ind (fi अतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwaidly, भवद्भिरंतरा मोत्माह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu 3 inwaidly, secretly (b) In the middle, between. त्रिशंक्ररिवांतरा तिष्ठ S 2 stay hetween the two or in the mid-an. मैनमतरा भतिबध्नीत 8 6 do not interrupt him in the middle, अक्षेत्रे बीजसुत्स-ष्टमंतरेव विनञ्चति Ms. 10. 71 theicin, पश्चमङ्कमार्जारश्वसर्पनकलाखभिः । अंतरा गमने 4 126, अंतरा शकलीकृतः R 15 20, लादी त रीतिर्वेदभीपाचाल्योरतरा स्थिता S D 629, रा रथा to oppose, to stand to oppose, तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्यु-र्यदि सेदा दिवौकसः। स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुल्स्थो विहनिष्यति ॥ Râm. (c) On the way, en route, midway, विलंबधां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28 अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्व-दीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहर्ष्यमुपागताः  $\stackrel{
m V}{=} 1$  , अंतरा दृष्टा दृवी S 6 , अंतरीप $\sigma$ भ्य Dk 52, K. 267, 304-5, कुमारो ममा-प्यंतिकस्पागच्छ**क्तंतरा** त्वद्वीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीत: M. 1, Y 2 107 (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand, approaching, resembling, न द्रश्यामः पुनर्जात धार्मिकं राममंतरा Râm approaching of resembling Râma. (e) Nearly, almost (f)In the mean time, नाद्याचीव तथांतरा Ms 2 56, Y. 3 20 (y) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for sometime, now-now ( when repeated) अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमं-तरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वेन्नालापं K 118, अंत-रांतरा निपतित: here and there, at intervals, 121, 127, प्रजानुरागहेतोश्वांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददों 58, Dk 49 -2 (Used as a preposition with acc P II 3.4) (a) Between , पंचालास्त इमे ..कलिं-दतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा f B f R f 1086; यदतरा पितर मातर च Bri Ar. Up, ते (नामक्षे) यदंतरा तद् बह्य Ch Up, अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडल: Mbh., rarely with loc. , सुमंत्रस्य वभूवातमा चक्रयोरिव

चांतरा Râm., पाद्योः शकटं चकुरंतरोराचुलूखलं Râm (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा ibid. (c) During, अंतरा
कथां S. D. (d) Without, except.
न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वभेषि चेष्टते
Mu 3 —Comp. —अंसः the space
between the shoulders, breast; अथ
'से अभिमृश्य जपति Sat Bi. —भवदृंहः
-भवस्त्वं the soul or embodied soul
existing between the twe stages of
death and bith (यो मरणजनन्योरतराले
स्थित प्राणी सांतराभवसन्व ) —दिश्च see
अतर्दिश्च —भरः Ved. bringing into the
midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32, 12,
—वेदिः-दी f 1 a veranda resting on
columns, porch, portico —2 a kind
of wall R 12 93. —शृंगं ind between the horns.

अंतरेण ind 1 (Used as a preposi-tion with acc. P II 3 4 अंतरातरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving ; Fit-मतरेण न सखं Sk . क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पद्धवितामतिस्कलता सहते S 3, क्रियातरांतरायमंतरेण आर्य द्रष्टुमिच्छामिMu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मृत्युश्चरति U=2 , मार्मिकः को मरंदाना-मंतरेण मधुवतं Bv=1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of, अथ भवंतमंतरण की हशोऽस्या हिस्साः S 2 तदस्या देवी वसुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालंभनं गतोऽस्मि  $\mathcal{S}$ ; 5. किं ु खु मामंतरेण चिंतयाति वैशंपायनः K, 178, चिलत नाम नाट्यमंतरेण की हशी मालविका M 2 how M is faiing or progressing in the dance &c, ततस्तया भवतो-ऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये) (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मा चांतरेण कमंडलुः  $^{
m Mbh}$  , अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हणत्यं च Sat. Br., अंतरेण स्तनी वा भ्रुवी वा विमृज्यात् ibid ; S1 3. 3. (e) Duting, amidst -2 (Used as an adverb) (a)Between, amidst, यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्र तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat B1 (b) At heart, अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk 1.

अंतर लं, अंतरालकं [ अतर व्यवधान-मीमा आराति गृह्णानि, आरा-क, रस्य लत्वं ] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval , दृष्टातराललग्न K <sup>30</sup>, आस्यांतरालनि:सृतेन Dk 143: दिङ्गनामान्यंतराले P. II 2 26, दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk , Si 9. 2 , पयोधरांतरालं K. 83 , रागलज्जातरालवर्तिभिरीक्षणविशेषै: Dk 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness, प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदतांतरालयोः Tik; oft used for '100m' or 'space' in general; 344-जनदत्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk 150, मु-वनांतरालविभकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन 23, 162, अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst, in the interva;

बाष्पांभः परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U 1. 31, Mâl 9 14, अहमागच्छकंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt 1, कंचित्पुरुषमत्तराल एवावलंड्य Dk. 15, न मयान्येन वांतराले हष्टा Dk 123 -2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part, छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148, विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223 -3 Mixed tribe or caste '(सर्गणिवर्ण); वर्णाना सातरालानां स सवाचार इष्यते. -Comp —िव्यू f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, northeast &c

अंतरि 2 P (अतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate, राजेरेनं तद्वारियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अतर्ति below (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose, द्दुरक उपस्त्य अंतर्यति Mk 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two')

अंतरय:-राय: 1 An inpediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way , स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधि:  $R=3=45,\ 14.\ 65$  ; बह्नंतराययु-क्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3 101, अस्य ते बाण्पथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S 1. Tv standing in the way -2 (in Vedanta ) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद -3 An intervention, a covering, screen, दाहपे-म्णा सरसविसिनीपत्रमात्रांतराय: Mal. 3. 12-4 (With the Jainas) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of karman.

stafta p p 1 Gone between, intervening .- 2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि S 1 hid behind a creeper, सा-रसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened, विट्यांतरितस्तिष्ठ S 3; निलनीपत्रांतरितं पियसहचरमपश्यंती हैं. 3, शार्दूलचमीत-रितोरपृष्ठं Ku 7 37 covered , Dk 21. 146 ; K. 28, 152, 200 ; पर्वतांतरितो रवि: set Ak.; त्वगंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Mal 9, तल्पमंतरितसूमिभिः कुधैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्रंतरि-तान सगशानकान् reflected in the crystal wall .- 3 (a) Concealed, made doimant, impeded, hindered, prevented, त्वद्वभिपायापरिज्ञानांबरित एवायमञ्जनयः Mu. 2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वां छांतारितानि साध्यानि Mu 4, 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; द्विषत्प्रतापांतरितोक्तेजाः Ki, 3. 45 obscured, नोपालभ्यः प्रमास्तत्र दैवांतरित-पोरुष: Pt 2, 133 (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition, सहूर्तातरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mal. 8 , भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विवातरितानि M 3, धनमित्राख्ययांतरित: Dk 36, च-दापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338, मतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसक्छेन अंतरिते त-स्मिन् Mal 2, क्रियतां कथमंत्यमडनं पर-लोकांतारितस्य ते मया Ku 4.22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased , मेधेरंतरित: प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed, परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखिनांतारितं Dk 82 drowned, eclipsed, obscured, नी-रलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः Ve 4 diowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K 322; कार्यातारितोत्कंड V. 3 4 forgotten, 1emoved, इंदुमकाशांतरितोड्डतुल्याः R 16. 65 obscured by moon-light -4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिञ्जाबर-मेनापतौ K. 33 ; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संताप: U. 6 has disappeared, has been removed -5 Passed over, omitted , अये मध्यमांबावृत्तांतोंऽतरित एवार्येण U 1, कथांतरेणांतरितमिद M. 5 put off, delayed .- 6 Slighted, despised -7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder -8 A technical term in architecture

अंतरि-री-क्षं [ अत स्वर्गपृथिच्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईश्ल् कर्माणे चन् , अत ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृषो पक्षे न्हस्य ऋकारस्य रित्व वा Tv , according to Nir. अतरा द्यावापृथिव्यो क्षांत अव-स्थित भवाति, 01 अतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयाति निचसति ; or शरीरेष्वत अक्षय न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते ] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth, the air, atmosphere, sky (अतरा द्यावाप्रथिन्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाण व्योम Say. ) दिवं च प्रथिवीं चांतरि-क्षमधो स्व: Sandhya Mantra, यों इतरेणा-काश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्ष हैतन्नाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्माद्तिरिक्षं Sat Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life -3 Talc. -Comp. - 3दर a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-t) the interior of the atmosphere.—शित्,-सद् a. dwelling in the atmosphere -गः, -चर a bind (moving through the atmosphere ).—ਕਲਂ water of the atmosphere, dew —मा a. [ अतिरक्ष प्राति प्रायित, प्रा-विच्र ] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere -- मृत् a. [ अ-तरिक्ष प्रवते गच्छाति, पुकिय्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it. -लोक: the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो छोका एत एव वागेवाय लोकः (earth) मर्नोतारिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसी लोक (heaven) Sat Br — शंसित a sharpened in the atmosphere. — सद्यं [ अतिरक्षे मद्य सद्न, सद्द भावे यत् ] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य a. [ भवार्थ गत् ] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीप: [अंत मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु, अच्समास अप ईत् P VI. 3 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे, रेण See under अतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene ( so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in. -3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only)

अंतर्गत p. p -गामिन् a 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c )-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; ° ज्ञाने ग्रामे Ms 4 108, लघहीपा जंबूदीपांतर्गता एव H 3, पार्थिवानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm -3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed, अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि पर तम: Ku 6 60 inward, सौमित्रिरंतर्गतवाष्पकंठ: R.14. 53 with suppressed tears; K 60; out हृदयञ्जद्भि 135 inward ; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्व भवान्भावम् R.2 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart, horiver: 10 59, °तो हृद्याभिलाष: K 143; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198, नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतें-Sतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt 1.44; बाह्यैविभावयेल्लिगे-भीवमंतर्गतं नणां  ${
m Ms.~8.~25}\,,\,\,^{\circ}$ गतपार्थनं  ${
m \it S.}$ 7 2 inwardly longing (for the same). -4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanished, disappeared -6 Destroyed.-Comp -- उपना a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted ) मनस्=अतर्मनम् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U 1 To place or keep within, deposit , उद्देवरशाखामंतर्धाय अ-भिषिचति Ait. Br -2 To receive within of into oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामतर्धातुमईसि R. 15. 81 ; contain, comprise, include , ( ज्ञा-स्रमेतत् ) अतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्वः कथितं मया Mb -3 To indicate, exhibit, display -4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. ( with abl. and used in Atm ), उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I 4 28 Com अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याचात् Bk. 5 32, अंतर्दधाना रक्षोम्यः 8 71, मत्तो मांतर्धिथा: सीते 6. 15-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.), अनुतेनातमानमंतर्धाय Ch. Up, भौमं (रज ) अंतर्दधे लेकमावृत्य स-विद्य: ममां Râm. enveloped, covered;

ि पितुरंतर्द्धे कीर्ति शीलहत्तिसमाधिभः Mb. obscured of eclipsed —pass 1 To be ieceived within, be absorbed; to be covered up of concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible, to vanish, disappear, cease to exist, इषुभिन्धितसपिद्धराद्दित्योंऽतरधीयत Mb, ते चांतर्धिरे नागाः ibul, रात्रि-राद्दित्योंद्दर्भेत्र विद्योद्देश्वर्भेत्र Nil disappears, आत्मन्यंतर्द्भे, तत्रभातरधीयत &c —Caus (-वापयति) To fender invisible, conceal

अंतर्धा [ या भावे अङ् ] Covering, concealment &c, अंतर्धामुपययुरुत्पलाव-लीख Si. 8 12

अंतर्थानं [ बान्ख्यू ] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K P. 10 वम् of इ to become invisible, disappear —Comp —गत a. disappeared, invisible —चर a moving invisibly

अंतर्धायक a. Concealing, rendering

अतर्धि f. [बा-कि] Disappearance, concealment, hiding oneself from (another), अंतर्धी येनादर्शनभिच्छति P I 4 28, Si 8 42

अंतर्हित p. p 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed, अंत-हिता शकुंतला चनराज्या S 4, covered ( with something else ); अंतर्हिताशा-पथो जलद्काल इव K 293, शेष्वानंत-हितायां त्वं भूमी Râm. uncovered or bare ground, पात्रेषु दर्भातहितेषु अप आसिच्य Asval.; अंतर्हिते आवा V. 2, अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेति Mk 3 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.-2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible, इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4 2, तस्यायमंतहितसोधभाजः R 13 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)-comp-आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in, के चिदंतर्भवं-त्येषु K. P. 8., गुणाश्चिरंतनेरुका ओजस्यं-तर्भवंति ते S D, अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैवेशि-िकायते हि सः Ks. 34. 204, वेदिके कर्मयोगे ते सर्वाप्यतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवंति कमशस्त्रास्तिस्तसान्त्रियाविद्यो ॥ Ms 12 87.—Caus. To contain, include, imply, involve, अंतर्भावितय्ययोऽत्र निमः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव a. Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भाव: 1 The being included of comprised in, inclusion, तेषां गुणा-गामोजस्पंतर्भाव: K. P. 8.-2 Inherent or natural condition of disposition.
-3 Disappearance, becoming invisible, सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion -2 Inward meditation of anxiety -3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products

अंतर्भूत p p 1 Included or con tained in , कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतिकिन्यातरेः। सर्वेरकर्मकैयंगि कर्मत्वसुपजायते ।। IIaii -2 Inwaid, internal, internally situated, एष वे भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः

अंति ind. [अत्-इ] Ved 1 Neai, before, in the presence of, न ही दुवो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1 79. 11 -2 (Piep.) To, in the vicinity of ( with gen ), सुग्धपभीत-बद्धपेयतरंति मात्रोः Bhag - तिः f. An elder sister (in diamas) -Comp —ऊति a ready with help ( -ति: f.) protection of what is near (आसन्तरक्षण) Rv 1 138.1 — मूहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house - a being near the god, an adversary (at dice), Rv 1 180. 7 — मित्र,-वाम,-पुम्ण a near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness, अंतिवासा दूरे Rv. 7.77.4 (निकट-

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place —3 N. of a plant (सा-ज्ञा-तलाख्योषिय )

अंतिक a [अत सामीप्य अस्यास्तीति मत्त्रथींय उन्, according to Nii from आ-नी, अतिक कस्मात् आनीत भवति सन्निकृष्ट-त्वात् ] 1 Near, proximate ( with gen. of abl. P II. 3 34) -2 Reaching to the end of, leaching to, नासांतिक Ms 2.46-3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to, Ms. 3 1, Y. 136 -- Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence, न त्यजाति ममातिकं H. 1. 46, oft in comp, ° न्यस्त R. 2 24, कर्ण- $^\circ$ चरः S 24 , सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोप-सर्पन् M. 1 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. — adv( with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp. ) Near (to), in the vicinity : अंतिकं ग्रामात-ग्रामस्य वा Sk ; into the piesence or proximity of, दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2 197, प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Râm , so जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन मामस्य P. II. 3 35, अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc ); °कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकणैः स्पृशद्भिगीत्रमातिकात् Râm., क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थे मातापित्रोर्थमंतिकात् Ms. 9, 174 from; so नेव प्रवृत्ति शृष्णमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Râm ;अतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg 13 15, दुमगंत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतः Nala. 1.22; के श्वियाः Ms 2 22 — Comp.—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper)

अंतित: ind Ved. Near

अंतिम a '[अते भव, अन डिमच्] 1 Immediately following -2 Last, final, ultimate, अजातमृतमूर्याणां वरमायों न चांतिमः H. 1—Comp—अंकः the last digit, the number nine—अंग्रिकः the little finger (क्लिक्टिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य a ि अते भवति वसाति &c., अनाय हित , अन-यत् ] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.), last (in time. order or place ) P. 1 1 47, as g of letters, Revatz of asterisms, Mana of the zodiacal signs &c., अंत्ये वयसि in old age R 9 79, अंत्यं ऋणं R 1. 71 last debt, °ਜ਼ਵਜਂ 8 71, Ku. 4. 22 -2 Immediately following (in comp.), अष्टम° ninth.--3 Lowest (in lank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wietched, °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight, अंत्यास दशास Pt. 1 336 at pendous (critical) times, belonging to the lowest caste, चंडाल°দ্বিय: Ms 11.176; °দ্ব্বी-निषेषिण: 12 59: अंत्याद्वपि वरं रत्नं स्त्री-रत्नं दुष्कुलाद्पि; ज्ञूडाश्च संतः ज्ञूडाणा-मंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्य कुर्धुः) है. 68, 3 9, 4.79, Y.1 148, 2 294.—स्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste, see above.-2 N. of a plant (Heat) (f. also ) ( the roots of which are piescribed for colic) -3 The last syllable of a word,-4 The last lunar month e. Fâlguna.-5 A Mlechchha, foreignei, baibaiian.-6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष, अत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृद्धिर्विशेष परिकीर्तित । Bhasha P.—-- A technical name त्रिज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe. - रचं 1 A measure of numbers, 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000,000). 12th sign of the zodiac -3 The last member or term of a progression ( senses ), the last figure, स्थाप्योतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिष्ठः Lala. -Comp.-अनुपासः sce under अनुप्रासः—अवसायिन्  $m_i$ f. (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chandâla on a Nishâda woman; निषादस्त्री तु चाडालात्पुत्रमंत्यावसायिनम् । स्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामि गर्हित ॥ Ms. 10. 39, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class, चांडालः श्रपन क्षता सूती वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवी चैव समैतेंड॰ त्वावसायिन ॥. —आश्रमिन् n. one who belongs to the last or mendicant ordei --आहृति:-इष्टि. / -क्रर्मन्,-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or 11tes, and Ms 11 198, 5 168, अंत्याहतिं हावियां सविपाः Bk --ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, 1 e begetting childien, see अनुण. — गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste —  $\pi$  a latest boin, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; क्वेन्सि: Ms. 4 61, 'स्त्री 8 385 (-ज:) 1. a Sûdia (अत्य सन् जायते, वर्णमन्ये शेषभवत्वात् ) -2. one of the 7 inferior tribes, chândâla &c., रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। केवर्नमेद्भिहाश्च सप्तेते चात्यजा स्मृता ॥ Yama. also Ms 8 279, Y 1 273. (-जा) a woman of the lowest caste, Ms 11 59, 171, Y. 3 231 — जन्मन्, जाति,-जातीय a. 1 one belonging to the lowest caste, प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते सूदाद्प्यं-त्यजन्मन: Ms 10.11-2 a Stidia, ति-ता Ms 12 9. - 3 a chândâla — धनं the last term of a progression or series. -पद-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square) - i 1 the last lunar mansion रेवती -2 the last sign of the zodiac, Pisces — युगं the last or Kali age. - योनि a of the lowest outgin, Ms 8 68 (-नि:) the lowest source or origin —लोप: dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः,-वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sûdra male or female - विप्रला N. of a metre

अंत्यक: A man of the lowest tube अंत्रं [अत्यते बन्यते देहों इनेन, करणे इन्, according to Un. 4 163 अम्-क्त्र] An entrail, intestine, अंत्रभेद्नं क्रियते प्रश्नयश्च Mv 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिद् वाच उन्यते इत्यर्थ.) - जी N of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach, of अजांत्री, छगलात्री ) —Comp. —आद: ॥ सूजनं, -विकूजनं the numbling noise in the howels, पक्राशयस्थांत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susi.—पाचक [अत्रस्थ दोष पाचयति ] N. of a medicinal plant Æschynomene Grandiflora. - HIE a kind of roasted flesh. - 16: f inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. - fact N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. - सज् f. a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधिम: f. Indigestion, inflammation of bowels, flatulence.

eig 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंद: Binding.

अंदु:-चू: f . [ अंग्रते वध्यते अनेन, अंद-कू, कूप्रत्ययातः निपात Un. 1. 93 ] also अंदुकः, अंदुकः I A chain or fetter.-2 A chain for the clephant's feet, गजमंद्रिन निश्चलं चकार Si 20 51, 'निनाद: 11 7 -3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles, of नुपुर

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place 2 An elder sister (cf -अतिका)

अंदोलयति Den P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, wav ing, दाक् चामरांदोलनात् Udb

अंधू 10 U 1 To make blind, blind, situa भूगमाला: Si 11 19, तिमिरे जनस्य हशमंध्यति 9 21 -2 To be or become

sig a 1 Bland (lit. and fig), devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times), दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रावधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded, सजमिप शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्य-हिशंकया S 7. 24, मदांध: blinded by intoxication, so दर्शध, कोबाब, काम<sup>°</sup> लोभ<sup>°</sup>, अज्ञान<sup>°</sup>, **सहजाधद्द**श. स्वदुर्नथे Si 16 29 blind to his own wicked acts -2 Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms 8 94, सीद्रकंधे तमसि U 3 38, Mai 9 8, 20, See 'कूप, 'तामस मान्य — मं 1 Darkness -2 Spiritual ignorance, अज्ञान 01 आनिया (q v.-3 Water, also, turbed water -u: 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक ) who has completely controlled his organs, fasai व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्ष्मं दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा भुव मुक्त्वा परित्राडध उच्चेन ॥ -2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particula1 pe110ds, (नष्टद्रव्यलाभालाभोपयोग-युक्ती राशिभेद ), मेषी वृषी मृगद्रश्च रात्रावधाः प्रभीर्तिता । नृयुक्कर्मटकन्याश्च दिवाधा परि-कीर्तिता ॥—धा ,? (pl.) N. of a people, see अप्र —Comp —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate) --अहि:,-अहिक: a blind scipent, i e. one that is not poisonous. (-हि:, -हिक:) N of a fish (कुचिका) -कारः [अथ करोनि] darkness (lit. and  $^{\mathrm{fig.}}$  ), लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं  $^{\mathrm{Ku}}$   $^{\mathrm{1}}$ 12, काम $^\circ$ , मद्न $^\circ$ ; अंधकारतासुपयाति चश्चः K. 36 grows dim, बाष्पजलधारांधका-रितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूप: [अधय-तीत्यंघ, अथ कूपः ] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden, a well overgrown with plants &c -2. [अयस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इब ] mental daikness, infatuation .- 3. N of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned —तमसं ( P. V. 4. 79 ), -तामसं,-धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness ; लो-कमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ  $\mathrm{R.}\ 11.\ 24$  , अंधतम-समिव शविज्ञामि U.7 the gloom of hell. मध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रवि: S1. 2.33,

(-मा ) mght.—तासिस:-श्र: (सं also ); 1 complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul) . तामिस्रोष्टद्शधा तथा भवत्यधतामिस्र. San. K 48 (भयवि-शोषाविषयकां डाभेनिनेश ), तर्गामंधतामिस्रमः भ्यस्यायत् Mv 1 -2 spintual ignorance ( देहे नष्ट अहमेव नष्ट इतिस्लामज्ञान ), enveloped in utter darkness (-स्र, स्र) N. of a division of Tartains or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned According to Bhavabhati persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell, of अधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्य प्रतिविधीयंते य आत्मवातिन इत्ये-वमृषयो मन्यते U, 4; Ms 4 88, 197, Y 3 224, doctrine of annihilation after death —भी a mentally blind -प्रतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children, यो द्वेष्टि स्तन-मतिसारकासिककाछदीभिज्वरसहिताभिरर्धमान । दुर्व-सततमय शयोऽम्लगविस्त ब्रयुर्वराभिषजोब-यूतनार्तम् Susi —मूजा क small covered cincible with a hole in the side **-मूर्षिका** [ अब दृष्ट्यभाव मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्बुऌ् ] N of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेव-नेन चक्षुप्मत्ता भगतीति वद्यस्त्रासिद्धिः ). **-रात्री** dark night (Ved )—वत्मन् m. [अथ सूर्यप्र-काहाराहित्याहर्त्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind

अंधंकरण a. Making blind (P. III

अंधंभविष्णु, -भावुक a. Becoming blind (P III. 2. 57)

अंधक् a. [अध्-कन्] Blind, अंधक: क्रब्जकश्चेव Pt. 5 91. -क: 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [ He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called Andhaka, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well, स व्रजस्यथवद्यस्मादनधोपि हि भारत । तम-धकीय नाम्नेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिन ।। IIe was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parrata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called Andhakarıpu,-arı,-dvish, &c. According to the Matsya Pununa Andhaka was admitted to the class of Gazas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to he killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvati ] -2 N. ef a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshtu, son of Yudhajit who, together with his biother Viishņi is the ancestoi of the celebrated family of Andhakavrishnis, P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2, 34.-3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp.-अरि:,-रिपु:,-शर्द्ध:,-वाती,-असहर्



&c slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva -वर्तः N. of a Mountain.-वृद्धिण m pl descendants of अवस् and बृह्ण.

# पि descendants of अवक सात हाला.
अधिका [अध्-ण्डल] 1 Night. - 2 A
kind of game or sport, probably
blindman's-buff, gambling (तया हि
जन अब इव विषकशून्य क्रियने Tv.) -3 A
woman of a particular character, one
of the classes of women -4 A disease
of the eye -5 = मर्पपी, =िसद्धा प्
(अस्या अत्यतमेयनात् दृष्टिक्यो जायने इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धि )

अंधीकृ 8 U To make blind, blind, कतात्मा blinded in mind

अंधीभू J P To become blind

: अंधस् n. [ अद-अगुन नुम् वश्च , अहेनुन्या च Un 4 205] Food, हिजातिनीषेण यदेतदंथसा Kt. 1 39, मकेष एवाधिस असायतुच्यत् Dk 133, 157 ( supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators [cf. G1. andhos]

अंधुः [fi अम् Un 1 27] i A well , आपीनाँऽधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation , वाङ्पाणिपा-

द्पाय्वधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीविण

अंधुल: [अब्-उलच् ] A kind of tree,

Açacia Sımssa ( शिरीप ).

sin: (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them I The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagaia is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crosted with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादर्वाक् श्री-भ्रमस्त्यकात् । तावद्धाभिदो देशः ]. -2 N.of a dynasty of kings -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kâiâvaia mother, who lives by killing game; Ms 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जाति: the Andhra tube.-भृत्या: N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [ अद्-कः ; अनित्यनेत, अन्-नन् , according to Yaska from अद् , अद्यते अचि च सूतानि ; on from आ-नम् , आ आभि सुद्धिन होतचनं प्रहासूत मनति मोजनाय सूताना ] 1 Food (in general), अद्यतेऽत्ति च सूतानि तस्माद्धां तदुच्यते Tatt. Up; मेद्राऽ- स्क्रमांसमञ्जास्थ वद्त्यनं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 18%; अहमनं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54. I अक्षाप्रधार prey &c., चरणा मनाम्बराध

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as 'representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलहारीर called अन्नमयकोहा) -3 Boiled 110e, अक्षेन व्यजनं P II. 1 34. -4 Corn (bread corn ) . ता (आप: ) अन्न-मसुजंत तस्माद्यत्र का च वर्षति तद्व भूयि-ष्टमकं भवति Ch Up., आदित्याज्जायंत वृष्टिवृष्टेरकं ततः प्रजाः । Ms 3. 76 , कृत 9. 219, 10. 86, 12 65 -5 Water -6 Earth ( पृथिया अन्नहेतुत्वादनशस्त्वास्यता )-7 N. of Vishnu. - न्य The sun (म हि अन-हतवृष्टिहेत ) -Comp -अकाल:=अनामाल ( v.-अत्,-आदिन्-आहारिन् eating food. - siz a. 1. eating food -2. having a good appetite (द्शिशाग्ने ) (दः ) N of Vishnu - sizi proper food, food in general, Ms. 3. 82. 4 112, 11. 144 -अच्छादनं,-वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life – आयु: (अन्नायु) consisting of or living by food, desilous of food ( अन्नव्यन , अन्नजीवनः )- -कालः hour of dinner, meal-time -किह:= मल q. v. -कूद: a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्टक: 1. a cupboard, granary. -2 Vishnu -3. the sun -गाति: f. the passage of food, gullet (cf वह स्रातस्). -गांधि: dysentery, dianhæa -ज, जात a produced from food as the piimitive substance - sifood and water. bare subsistance. -तेजस a. having the vigous caused by food. -द,-दानु, -दायिन्,-प्रद ब. 1 giving food, वारि-दस्तृतिमामोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः अंह. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva.-ET N. of Dunga or Annapûna. -दासः अनेन पालितो दास जाक. त ] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. - देवता the derty supposed to preside over articles of food.-दोष: 1. sin wisking from eating prohibited focd As 5.4.-2 a defect in the for a racen, decangement of food or the ... ious of the body, आलस्याद-न्नदोषाच मृत्युविभाञ्ज् जिवांसाति Ms. 5. 4 -au: dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पति: lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -uran: cooking of food , digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach) -y a. purifying food, epithet of the Sun. -yorf a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-off) a form of Dunga (the goddess of plenty); ेई अरी N. of Durga or a form of Bhairavs. - पेप= बाज्पिय q. v. -पल्य a. being dissolved into food after deaths - Arms - Arms

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat tor the fise time, one of the 10 Sa nisha ras personnia between the 5th and 5th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2.34) with pieliminary oblations to fire ( Mar egiqu ), Ms. 2 34, Y. 1. 12. -बह्मन्,-आत्मन् m. Blahma as represented by food.- भक्त a. [ প্রকার্থ भक्त. ] =अर्त्वेदाम q. v.-भुज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -ਸਥ a see below.-ਸਲਂ 1 excrement, feces, p VI 1. 148 Sk.-2 spirituous liquoi, सुरा वे मलमकानां Ms. 11. 94. - TENT precautions as to eating food. -रस: essence of food, chyle , food and drink, nutriment, नानाविधानक-रसान वन्यम्लफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो दृदौ Râm —नम्त्रं = आच्छादनं q v —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation -2 disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion -3 seminal discharge (of man), semen itself; cf. अन्नादेत सभवतिः — व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, e, e. the custom of eating together or not with other, persons. - श्रेष: leavings of food, offal. - संस्कार: consecration of food. — हाम: a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

সন্ধান a. (খা f.) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled fice, "নামা-বা the gioss material body, the ধ্যুক্রাণ্ড, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul, see সন্ত (2) above and also কান্তা, hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence.— ব Plenty of food.

अनावृध् u. [अन वर्धते अनेन वृध्-करणे किए प्रंपदर्भि ] Increasing food, फ्र. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [ अन् अन्यादि° वः अन्यः, न्यस्मे॰ ेसात् , n. अन्यत् &c. ] I Another, different, other ( भिन्न ) , another, other (generally), स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवती -ति विचित्रभेतत् Bh. 2. 40 , अन्यदेव भाग-धयमते निर्वपंति S. 2.; सर्वभन्यत् everything else; कि मुतान्यहिमा: R. 2. 62, changed, altered , संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bla. 3. 66 quite different persons, oft in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than ( with abl. or as last member of comp.), नास्ति जीवितादन्य-दिश्मिततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K.35, कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4 37, उत्थितं दृद्ध-शेऽन्यच कवंधेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49 ; किमन्यद्स्याः परिषद्ः श्रुतिमसाद्नतः S. 1; oft used in addition to Rad or fami. मते सहवाद्वाया की निभति वहवानले श्रांक

5. 35 ; किं च खलु वे प्रियादर्शनाहृते शरण-सन्यत S. 3. -3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्येर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66.-4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary, 37-न्य एवं स प्रकार· K 168, अन्या जगद्धित-म्यी मनमः प्रवृत्तिः Bv 1.69, धन्या मृद-न्येव सा S D -5 Ordinary, any one, निरातकः कन्यामन्योपि याचतं Mv 1 31, cf. sat. -6 Additional, 'new, more, अन्यान् दश सुवर्णान्ययन्छ Mk 2 another ter ( coins ), अन्यद्वन्यस्रालनद्लश्यनं K 157 new and new (changing every now and then ), अन्यस्मिन दिवसे another day; one of a number (with gen ) , अन्यच moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together ); एक-अन्य the one—the other, Me. 78, see under my also. अन्य-अन्य one-another, अन्यः करोति अन्यो संके one does, another suffers, अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 5 , अन्यद्रप्तं जातमन्यत् Ms 9.40,99,8 204, कर्ण लगति सान्यस्य प्राणरन्यो विधुज्यते Pt. 1 r 05 ; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रानियंत्रितं S1. 2. 62 , अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c , one, another, third, fourth &c., जल्पंति सार्धमन्येन पश्यंत्यन्यं सिवधमाः । हृदुतं चित-गंत्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt 1. 135 , मनस्यन्यह्मचस्यन्यतः कर्मण्यस्य : दुरा сमनाम् ; (in pl ) का चत-अन्ये someothers , एक- अन्य-तथान्य M .. 10. 70 4. 9 , 12. 123 (cf. l. aleus , Gr allos for aljos, Zend anyo ] - - Comp -- 31 a having a different meaning, sense, or purpose - SIMITITO a not common to others, peculiar - आश्चरा a going or passing over to another — उदर्य a. born from another. ( -र्ग: ) a step-mother's sen, a half-brother. ( -या ) a half-sister — जहा a. mained to another, another's wife. - arear a worm bied in exciement ( शङ्कत्कीट ). foreign territory.-3 another's wife. -ग, गामिन् a. 1. going to another -2. adulterous, unchaste, बणिजां तु कल-स्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56, 19. 27.— na u. of a different family or lineage.—चित्र a. having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else; see "मनस् - ज जात a. of a different origin. — जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. — दुवेह a. difficult to be borne by others. - देवत, न्य, देवत्य a addressed or referring to another derty ( as a Vedic Mantia ).— वर्नन् ahaving another or different property. (-#; ) different property or charac. teristic. whose mind is turned away from God .- arra a. belonging to another family. - quest: 1. another substance.-2. the sense of another word, 'मधानो नहबीहि: the Balanyi-

अन्य

hi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word  $-q \cdot a \cdot 1$ devoted to another or something else. -2. expressing or referring to something else -ger,-yar 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow ( (alled अन्यभूत ) , अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिक्रलश-च्दा Kn=1=45 , कलमन्यभृतासु भाषित R=50 — पूर्वा [ अन्य पति पूर्वो यस्याः ] 1 a woman already promised of betrothed to another -2 a remained widow ( पुनर्भू ) see अनन्यपूर्वः - बीज, -बीजसमुद्भव,-समुत्पन an adopted son (boin from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. — भृत् m. a ciow ( rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), of S. 5 22 -- मनस्, - मनस्क, - मानस a 1 having the mind fixed on something else, mattentive -2 fickle, versatile, unsteady, अन्यमनसः श्चियः H. 1 111 absentminded, possessed by a demon-m तुज: a half-brother ( born of another mother ) Y 2 139 —राजन, राष्ट्रीय a subject to another king or kingdom (Ved ) - Eq a. having another form, changed, altered, पिन्नर्नी वान्यरूपां Me 83. ( ) another or changed torm, 'त्रेव in another form.- छिंग,-ग-कα following the gender of another word ( 1 e. the substantive ), an adjective : अणवानुषरा हावप्यन्यलिंगी Ak. - बादिन a 1. giving false evidence. -Z a defendant in general — aru: the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds —िविवधित a. = पृष्ट a cuckoo - an a following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel -शाख:-खक: a Biahmana who has gone over to another school (of religion &c.), an apostate - Hand a fixed on or transferred to another ( woman ), 'हृद्य: आर्यप्रज्ञः M. 3, 4.—संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. - साधारण a common to many others. -a another's wife, a woman not one's own [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and साधा-रजी म्ह्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wrfe. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and miterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110 ]. on an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अस्य will be found under अनन्य. ]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य). अन्यत् a. (अन्य ".) Another &c. —ind. Again, moreover, besides &c. -Comp — эг 1. having a different meaning.-2. referring to or expressing another sense (-ર્થ:) a different meaning .- आज्ञा desire of something else.—आशिस् f another's blessing .- sire devotion or attachment to another — उत्स्रक ". longing

अन्यतम a. [ अन्य-डतम ] ( declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76, 6. 32, 4. 13, Y 1. 22, 3 253, (अन्यतरान्य तमशन्द। अन्युत्पन्ना प्रातिपदिके इति नेयट )

for another .- TIT: attachment to

another.

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pionoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.), तयो-र्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151, संतः परी-क्षान्यतरद्भजते M 1 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु 🖇 3; Ms. 2 111 , 9 171 , other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one-the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of 'रा ) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Panini in his Sûtras in the sense of ना or विभाषा , हक्रोरन्यतर-स्या, आत्मनेपदण्वन्यतरस्या & ७ & ७.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides , 'द्रन having teeth on one side. अन्यतरेख: adv [ अन्यतरस्मित्रहनि-एशुस् ] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R 2.4; तीथाँदकं च विश्व नान्यतः श्रुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13.-2 On one side, अन्यत: अन्यत:, एकत:-अन्यत: on the one side, on the other side, तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनेशत-मोबृतमन्यतः K1. 5 2; एकतस्त सकलानि निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti. -3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; गंतन्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नय-ने प्रेरयंत्या ८. 2. 2, आर्थे बजामोन्यतः R 6 82.-4 From another ground or motive -5 On the other side; on the contrary .- 6 Otherwise, in another place, elsewhere. —Comp. — अर्ज्य Ved. a land which is woody here ard there.-एत, -एतस्,-एनी Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. —बातिन a striking in one direction. -बात a. snitering occasional wind (rheumatism.) (-a:) a sort of eyedisease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवन त्यप्] Au onemy, adversary.

अन्यन adv. [अन्य-त्रह्य] (oft=अन्य\* स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force ) 1

Elsewhere, in another place ( with abl), अपत्थाधिकारादन्यत्र लाकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P IV 2 39 Com , sometimes with विना, विना मलयमन्यत्र चदन न प्ररोहra Pt. 1 41, (with verbs of motion) to another place -2 On another occasion, at another time than, oft (in comp), मधुपके च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्माण । अञ्चेव पशवा हिंस्या नान्यजेत्यज्ञवीनमनुः Ms. 5 41 -3 Except, without, other than ; यथा फलानां जातामां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भय। एव नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र सरणाद्भय॥ Ram. Mv 6 8, R 14 32, Bg. 3 9. Y 1 215, अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms 4 164 oft with the force of the nom case , देवा अन्यत्रवाश्विभ्यां सन्दं निषेदुः Kans Bi (अन्यत्र—अन्य) -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense सराज्ञि देशे राजन्त्रान् स्थात्ततोन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak, राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यवः; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P VIII 2 12, 14 Sk -Comp — मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अम्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or mannei, in a different manner यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तद्भयश H 1, with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from, अतोन्यथा पत्र-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms 5 31; Bg 13 11, अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms 4. 255, सत्त्वभगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयत्यन्यथा पुरः।अन्य-थाविवृतार्थेषु स्वेरालापेषु मत्रिण: Mu 4.8 अन्यथा कु (a) to do otnerwise change or alter ; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्त्वमभियुक्तेमापि K. 62 न स्वभावीत्र मत्यांनां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258, S. 6 13, (b) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया क-दाचिदिप मम वचन नान्यथा कृत Pt 4, (c) to destroy, undo, flustrate, baffle defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुम-कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तु समर्थ ईश्वरः ; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22 51 , लाभ कुर्यान च योन्यथा Y 2 195, (d) to make faise, falsify, ख्यातो लोकपवादोयं भर-तेनान्यथा कृत: Râm , अमात्य: पाड्विचा-को का यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9 234 to do wrongly; धहु,-मन्,-संभावय,-समर्थय, विकल्पय &c to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृ-हीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तिमिदं  $M. \ 1 \ 2Q$ ; эммнентетичи संभाव्य S. $egin{array}{lll} 1 \; , \; & {f fa} \; & {f niher}$  मामन्यथा संभावयासि  ${f K} \; \; 147 \; ; \; & S \; & 3 \; & 19 \; , \; & {f sinah} \end{array}$ S 5 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste) , भू or ेया to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भविद्यमहीति S.4 ;

शोकातरेय प्रवृत्तां मे श्लांको भवतु नान्यथा Rânı तयोमहात्मनोवाक्य नान्यथा याति मांत्रत Râm -2 Otherwise, or clse, ir the contrary case व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य॰ था वासत्याप तां न पश्येत 🗓 β स्तेनोऽन्य-था भवेन Ms 8 144 . Y 1 86,2 288 : on the other hand, on the contrary -3 Falselv, untruly . किमन्यथा भ-हिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V 2, किमन्य-था भाहिन्य विज्ञापित M 4, न खल्वन्यथा बाह्मणस्य वचन V 3: यो न्यायमन्यथा जत स याति नरक नर: Pt 3 107, H. 3 20 Ms 8 90 -4 wrongly, e1toneously, badly. as in अन्यथामिद्ध q v below, see under 1 also -5 From another motive, causee, or ground, g-वासमः शापादिय त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यशा S. 7 [cf L alinta ] -Comp — अनुपप-ति: f. sec अर्थापनि —कार: changing, altering (-रं) adv in a different manner, differently P III 4 27 — ख्यातिः 1 enoneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work -2 wrong conception in general (in phil ) - भाव: alteration. change, being otherwise, difference; बहुनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P V. 4 53, change of view or mind . मिय भावो न कर्तव्यः Cli Up -वादिन् a speaking differently or falsely, speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. -वृत्ति a. 1 changed, altered -2 affected, perturbed, disturbed by strong emotions, मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्य-न्यथावृत्ति चेत: Me 3 —सिद्ध a proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyâya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c in the case of a चट or par ) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा<sup>c</sup> is said to be of 3 kinds in Taika K, but 5 are mentioned in Bhasha P 19-22 一境,-सिद्धि: f. wrong demonstration, one in which arguments, not being time causes, are advanced, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant erreumstance Bhasha P 16 —स्तोचं satne, nony, Y 2 204

अन्यथयति Den P To change, alter.

अन्यद् ind 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case, अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si 2. 44, R. 11. 73 -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time.
-3 Sometimes, now and then

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to another.—2 Being or existing in another

अन्यहिं ind. At another time (=अवदा).

अन्याद्दश्-रा-इा a [अन्य इव प-यति, अन्यादश्, कर्मरति कस, क्षित्, कल् वा P III. 2. 60 ] 1 Of another kind, like another -2 Changed, unusual, strange, याज्ञपतिनिवृत्तसम्याद्दशं भवतमवधारयाणि Mâl 1, अन्यादशंमव भगवत्या वस्त्रनं 2; being different or otherwise: न खळु अन्यादशेषु युष्मादृश्य भणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309 अन्यादशी रचना क्ष्यापि चली च्यास्य Mv. 6 strange

अन्येशः ind. [ अत्य-ज्युम P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other of following day; अन्यसुरात्मानुस्यस्य भावं जिज्ञासमानः R. 2. 26. - 2 One day, once.

अन्येशुक्त a. [अन्येभद्यमेयः, कन् ] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येशुक्तमहोराजादेककालं प्रवर्तने Susi. —क्तः A quotidian fever.

अन्योज्य वः अन्य-वर्भव्यतिहारे द्वित्वः पूर्वपदे मुख्य ] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English . अन्योन्यं ताहयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति ). Thus अन्य may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc cases . अन्योन्येराहताः संतः सस्वध-र्भीमानिःस्वनाः Râm अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुनीति P I 3 16 Sk But there are several instances, especially when अन्योत्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्यान्यभी चारः Ms. 9. 101, oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °शोभाजननात् Ku. 1 42, 80 °कलह, °दर्श-न, &c - न्यं rnd. Mutually - न्यं (In Rhet ) A figure of speech, the Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other, अन्योन्यमुभयोरेक-क्रियाया करण मिथः । त्वगा मा शोभते तन्वी त्या त्वभि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चद्रश्चंद्रणापि निजीथिनी S D 724. -Comp. -अध्यास: recipiocal attribution of identity (34-न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोप ) , जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वस्तिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थ सोन्यो-न्याव्याम उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation, one of the two main kinds of अभाव: it is recipiocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादाल्यसवंशाविङनप्रतियागिकी इन्यी-न्याभाव , as घट पटी न भवति , it exists between two notions which have no property in common. — आश्रय a. natually dependent. (-यः) mutual or recipiocal dependence, support, or -connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyaya). -उक्ति f. conversation - पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. -- भेद: mutual dissension or enmity ; so किलह. - मिथनं mutual union. -विभाग mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).-वृत्तिः f. mutual effect of one thing upon another. - उपतिकरः -संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग a. Ved. Spotless.

अन्या a. Not drying up.

अन्याय a. [न. न.] Unjust, improper; ेद्र unjust punishment, यः परदारपुर्धान्यवहार S. 5 -यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action : sec यायः नरेदन्यायवितिषु Ms 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses. अन्याचेन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्यविद् न्यात्र चान्यायेन पुरुष्टतः Ms. 2. 110. -2 Injustice, impropriety. -3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन a. Unjust, improper.

अन्याध्य a. 1 Unjust, unlawful.
-2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. -3 Not authoritative.

अन्यत् a. Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous.—Comp.—अंग a. not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् a. Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वस् a. [ अनुगत अक्ष इद्विय गतिसमा. ]

1 Visible, perceptible. -2 Following, close on the heets of, immediately following. -क्षं ind. 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं ...सीतां चारोपयान्वसं Råm. -2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly, Y. 3. 21.

भन्वक्षरसंधि: A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अत्वंच् a. [अन-अच् क्रिप्; nom. अन्वङ m., अन्वक् n. अनुवी f.] l Going after, following; तस्मादिने अन्वची मा सा पंति Sat. Br ; लामन्वची वर्ष स्मासि Ait. Br.—2 Lying lengthwise, horizon tal; अन्ति un the rear or behind, from behind, आगन्छतोन्चि गजस्य घंटयोः Si 12.34 (पृष्ठदेश)

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अन्वक ind. 1 Afterwards -2 From behind; पिद्धानमन्त्रग्रपाम्य हजा Si 9 76 -3 Friendly disposed, favourably, अन्वरभूत्वा, भाव, आर्म becoming friendly disposed P III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्थतः पृष्ठतो बानुक्लो भूत्वा आस्मे; अन्वरभ्रता तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो ब्रत्य। ) -4 (with nee ) After: ता अन्वरया मध्यमलोकपाल: R. 2 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वग्रिदमस्याश्व देवा: Ku 7. 71.

अन्वन a [अन-वृतिष्] Following, अन्वय See under अन्वि,

अन्वतित m Ved An inviter.

अन्वर्ध व [अनुगतः अर्थ] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word, hence, true to the sense, significant, तथैय मोभूदन्वर्था राजा प्रकृतिरजनात 🏗 4 12; अन्वर्था तैवेसुधरा Ki 11 64, Si 12 23, अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U 3 अन्वर्धतोपि नद्ध राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu 5 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called .- Comp - ugur literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp to es or conventional) -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e.g भाविष्यती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसज्ञा compared with लट्.-2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्वविकरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्वसर्ग: [स्ज्-चज्र] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).—2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचाराज्जा); one of the senses of अपि P. I 4 96; see अपि.—3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित a Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A lace, family, lineage, अन्ववायमवदातमाञ्चतिः Ki. 13. 37

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्युन, पितृं-चैनाष्टकार्चचेकित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4. 150.

अन्यष्टक्यं A Ståddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्यष्टका days.

ा अन्वष्टमदिशं and. Towards the north-west direction.

他跳起,所有价

Shot or huled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्यई ind. Day after day, every day.

अन्त्राच्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate

आन्याल्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.
-2 Section, chapter

अन्याच्यः [प्रथानस्य प्रधाद्न्यः आचियते वाध्यते यत, चि-अच् ] 1 Statement of a secondary (गोण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च , चान्याच्ये समाहारे Ak, अन्यतरस्यानुष्यिक्षेड्याच्ये; as मी भिक्षामद्य गां चान्य where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object.—2 Such an object itself

अन्वाचित a Secondary, inferior.

अन्याजे ind. [ अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only with क् ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलायाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; "कृत्य or "कृत्या supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमायाय P. I. 4. 73.Sk.

अन्वादिश 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट p. p. 1 Mentioned after or according to , employed again ; अन्वादिष्ट: पुरुष: अद्युरुष: P. VI. 2. 190 Sk.-2 ( Hence ) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेश: Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned, re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation: आदेश कथन अन्वादेश: अनुकथन Kán on P. II 4 32. (इन् and एत्स् are said to assume the forms एने, एनो, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश, किंचित्कार्य विधातु-सपाचस्य कार्यातर विधातु प्रनरपादान अन्वादेश: ; e.'g अनेन व्याकरणमथीन एन छन्। ऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्र कुळ एनयोः प्रमुत स्व Sk)

अन्नाधानं [ अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चात्राधानं ] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred files

अन्वाधिः [ अनु पश्चादायीयते, था-कि ] (In civil law) 1 A hail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अध्यामिणकार्येषु अन्यासिन्यकः)

नान्मम। दयास्विभिति यो दत्त स इहान्वाधिस्स्यते॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः सततः
आविः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret ( after the committal of bad act ).

अन्वाध्येयं-यकं A sort of न्नीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives, विवाहात्वरती यच लब्ध मर्तृङ्गलात्त्रिया। अन्वर्धियं तु तद् द्रव्य लब्ध पिन्- ( v 1.-वश्-) कुलाच्या॥ Kåty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195, Y. 2. 44

अन्वाहित=अन्याधि q. v

अन्वाध्य. A class of divinities,

अन्वांत्र्य a Ved. Being in the entrails

अन्वायतन a. Latitudinal- नं ind In the house

भन्वायत्त a Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c ), following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभ् 1 A To begin, commence.—2 To touch, असेऽध्वर्धमन्वारभते Asval यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृद्नवारभेत वा। धनं वा योवराज्यं वा जीवयमिति में मतिः Råin

अन्वारन्ध p p. 1 Touched on the back of on any part of the body; विष्णो: कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारन्ध-मिति Kåty.—2 That which has touched of has been placed on the body (as the hand).—3 followed.

अन्वारभ्य pot. p. To be touched a-long with.

अन्वारंभः, भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारंभणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुहू 1. P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile, to ascend, climb, mount, अन्वारोह्य सुभीव: (गिर्) Rām.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A 1 To be seated near or round, स्रावायमन्वास्ते Mb., to want upon, serve, attend upon, सावीस्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुंधस्या स्वाहयेव हविश्वं R 1.56, to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2.24.-2 To perform, as a religious ceremony, संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Râm.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship -2 Taking a seat after another.-3 Regiet, sorrow -4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c -5 An only or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन pres p. Sitting down after, seated alongside of

अन्वाहायः (also-य-येकं) [अनु मासि मानि आहियते, रमीण ण्यत् ] 1 A sactificial gift or offering presented to the prests (Say अन्वाहरित यजसविद्रीष-जात परिहरस्येनन इत्यन्याहायों नाम ऋत्याख्यो हैय ओदन ) - 2 The monthly Sråddha performed in honour of the Manes on the day of new moon, पितृणां मासिक आद्भमन्याहायं विद्युधाः Ms 3 123, -Comp —प्यनः the southern प्रतानिता fire used in the अव्याहायं अवदानिति

अन्वाहिक  $\alpha$  (की f) Daily, dunial. अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेष q v.

. अन्वि 2 P [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms 4.154, एनां अपवा मातरन्वेतु R. 1 90, श्रुनीमन्वेति श्रा Bh. 3.18, attend, accompany, accue to, कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति —2.( a ) To follow (in grammar or construction), he connected or construed with; धातु-रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्वय below ( b ) To obey, conform to, be guided by; पश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb -3 To seek, to fall to one's lot ( Ved ).

अन्चयः [इकर्तरि भावे वा अच् ] 1 Going after, following, also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीर निरन्वयजने वने Bk.5 66.-2 Association, connection, relation ; गंधःकद्व-कान्वयः=कद्कान्वितः-3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation ; पदानां परस्पराकाक्षा थी-ग्यता च, 01 शब्दाना परस्परमधानुगमन , ताल्पर्या-ख्यां वृत्तिमाह पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D ; logical connection of words, अन (in the ex. तिष्ठत सर्पि ) सर्पिः शब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वय P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk , परस्परानिरपेश्वस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नच्य समुच्चय P. II. 2 29 Sk. -4 Drift, tenor, purpoit.-5 Race, family, lineage, रचुणामन्त्रयं तक्ष्ये R. 1 9, 12, 3. 27; 12. 33; अन्त्रयगुण: Mv 4 22 vutue of my race -6 Descendants posterity , तान्य ऋते अन्वय: Y. 2 117 , स° along with the family or descendants; Ms 2. 168; Pt 1. 27.-7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतो-ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhag -8 Being seen ( प्रत्यक्ष ), स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं Ms. 8 332. -9 (In Nyaya) Statement of the constant and invaliable concomitance of

the हेतु ( middle term ) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेत्साध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar instance पर्वतो वहिमान् धूमवन्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्नि (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय 01 अन्वयव्याति अन्वय, In fact, coiicaponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरकव्याति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of माध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद-भावयो हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्ति ) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A , or in Sanekut यत्र यत्र विह्निर्गस्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति , and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यानि-रेक्ट्यानि when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a Hetu alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation This process of arriving at the Vyaptı or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's  $\operatorname{Logic}$  , साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं  $\operatorname{Mu}$ 5. 13.-Comp.--आगत a hereditary ; Pt 1, 3, °तं वेरं Pt. 3.—ज्ञ: a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बंदिभिरन्वयज्ञै: R. 6 8. -व्यतिरेक (°को or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. -2 rule and exception - ज्यासि: f. affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection or consequence, following.-2 Belonging to a race or family, born of a noble family, noble, high-boin; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने . K. 7.

अन्विपन् a. Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित p. p. 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by ; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R 3 28.-2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with ınstr. oı in compound ; कुल्रान्वितं कुकु-लजा निदंती Pt 1. 415, धेर्य°; गुण° वित्त°; विस्मय° struck with wonder; भय°; क्रोध°, लोभ°, &c. &c.-3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence ) -4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहानिन्वतैकार्थ-बोधकाः S. D 9 -5 Understood, reached by the mind.-Comp. -3rd a. having meaning which is easily un--derstood from the context.° वाद:-अभि-धानवादः a doctrine of the Mamamsakas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently a generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिध्यान्ययादिन under अभिध्य and K. P. 2.

अन्विति a Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—ति: / 1 Following.—2 Food.

अन्तिषु 6 P.To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्तियेष सः R. 17.47. (-4 P) To seek, search, look out for &c, न रत्नमन्त्रियति मृग्यते हि तत् Kn 5 45, अन्तेष्टच्यो यद्सि मुग्यते स्ताथः अर्थः U. 2.13. to inqune, investigate, किं त्या तर्मण अन्त्रियते & ... र - Caus. To seek, search &c., यामन्त्रेष्यतं प्रयाति सततं सर्वे समाप्ति गुणाः Bh. 3 10.

अन्विष्ट p p. Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमुगे: किराते: Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेष:, ज्यां जा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching, त्रयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुक्तर हताः S. 1. 24, न्याय पातत्परी Pt 3. 91; रंभ्रान्वेषणदृक्षाणा द्विषा R. 12 11. अस्येवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन, अन्वेष्ट् a Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c., पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिण: S=1, अञ्चपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2=90, अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S=7, R. 12=54, H 4.102.

अन्नीक्ष्म 1 A 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. -2 To search, seek for, inquire into . ic-flect or meditate upon, think of

अन्नीक्षणं, न्का 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. –2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्त्रीत =अन्वित ( V

अन्तीप a. [ अनुगता आपो यत्र ] 1 Near the water, situated near water -2 Attainable or friendly

अन्तन्ते ind. Verse after verse.

अपूर्ण र्ज [आप्-क्रिय्-हस्बश्च Un 2 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आप, अप, आदि, अद्भय अपा and equiphut in singular and pl in Veda ) 1 Water (regarded in Ved as sacred divinities,आपो देवी ); खानि चैव स्पृशेद-E: Ms. 2.60 Water is generally considered to he the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in 349, 44 संसर्जादी तास बीजमवास्त्रत् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1 1; but in Ms 1.78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस or तजम् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिम् or अग्निः ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसष्टणाः स्पृताः । अद्भवी गंधरुणा सुमितित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥--2 Air, the intermediate region. -3

The star S virgins. For the changes of an at the end of comp see P. V. 4.74, VI. 3 97-98. [cf L. aqua, Gr. appos; Lith. uppe, Goth. ahva, Pers ab; Zend. ap. Old Germ. aha]—Comp—Esta deep meditation by means of water—At; an aquatic animal—qfa: 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuna.—2. the ocean. For other comps, see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds, e. g अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water, अपांवत्सः 'calf of waters', N. of a star, अपांचपात, विदान Ved. N of Agni or fire as spring from water, ef. Ms.9 321, अपांपतिः, निधः नाधः,अपातिः ford of waters, the ocean, N. of Varina, अपांपित, अपितं fire,

अप ind. [न पाति रक्षाति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग, अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration (विकृति); अपकरोति does wrongly or badly, (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विषशीत), अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति: (d) direction of mention or illustration (निदर्शन), अपदिशाति ; (४) exclusion (वर्जन), अपवह, अपस् caus.; (f) joy, meiliment of laughter (आनद्), अपहसाति , (q) concealment on demal (चार्य), अपलपति, अपवदते -2 As first member of Tat or Bahu-Vichi comp it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ; अप-शब्द: a bad or corrupt word, " भी fearless, कल्मव stainless, अप्रामः discontent (opp. to अनुराग); भेघोदयं वर्ष Ku 6. 54 &c In most cases are may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'conupt,' 'wrong ' 'unworthy '&c. It also means 'going downwards' as ın अपान: -3 As a separable proposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away fiom; यत्संप्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसति-भेगत Râm (b) without, on the outside of, अप हरे: संसार: Sk ;( c ) with the exception of, excepting; अप त्रिग-तिन्यो बृष्टो देव: Sk on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses প্ৰদু may form adverbal compounds also (P II 1.12), 'বিষ্ণু ম্মা-: Sk. without Vishun; 'বিগরি রূপ্রী देव: excepting T &e It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; काम, ैइंक. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृती चोर्ये विपरीतवियोगयो । आपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चाप प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. ab; G1. apo; Goth. af. Eng. of or off, Zend apa ].

अपकलंकः A deep ,indelible stain.

अपदाम: Ved, Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness, absense . f

what is dear. —# ind. Unwilling-13, against one's will.

अपन 8 U 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; योऽपचके वनात्सीतां Bk. 8 20 bore foreibly away -2 To hut, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or inputy to (usually with gen. of person ) , आपिद येनापकृत Pt 4 16 , St. 14 78; न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तु शक्यं Pt 1, किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her ' कि च राक्षसराज-स्य रामेणापकृत प्रा Ram, sometimes with acc or loc also; अथवा सैनि-काः केचिद्पकुर्युर्युधिष्ठिर Mb., किमिव वत् नात्मन्थपकृतं Bh 3. 115; न परेषु महोजसश्छलाद्देपकुंवीत मलिम्छचा इव 🙌 . 16:52 -Caus. To harm, myne &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly -2 Doing wrong, injuring, ill-treating, offending

अपकर्त् a 1 Injunous,, doing harm or injury, offensive. -2 Hostile, in-imical.-m An enemy.

अपकर्मन व [बहु स ] Of bad of degraded actions, corrupted, depraved —n ('भं) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt), इत्तरपानप्यक्तमं च Ms. 8. 4.—2 An improper or unworthy act, evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकार: 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed ( opp उपकार ); स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1 66; उपकर्जारिणा संधिनं मिन्नेणापकारिणा ! उपकारापकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयो: St. 2 37; अपकारोप्यपकारायेव संवत्तः &c —2 Txinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिव्यत्ता) -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. —4 A mean or degraded action —Comp — अर्थिन् a. meaning to haim, malevolent malicious —गिर् f ( -गिः ), —इच्चाः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech, भन्दीनं त्वपकारगी: Ak.

अपकारक, कारित a. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious, Pt 1 95, St 2. 37. —क:, —रा An evil-doer ( opp. उपकार्ग ), enemy; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः मद्भिष्टयते । . अन् harmless, not harmful

अपकृत p.p. 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or malicrously committed &c -2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as functal rites.—त An injury, harm, offence.

अपञ्चति: गं, अपञ्चत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. -2 Opposition, enunty. -3 A degrading of impute act.

अपिकिया 1 Hurt, injuly, disservice, fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed, चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु श्राची सात्वसपिकिया Si 2. 54, Ki 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts)

अपकृष् 1 P, 6 U 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनागिभिस्तामपक्षष्टनक्रां 🏗 16 diawn out, दंतायभिन्नमपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs 1 14 pulling off or back (b) To take or carry away, remove धर्म शोकोऽपकर्षति Ram , कित्वनुष्टाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U 1 8, Mv 4 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action, क्षात्र तेजोपकर्षति Mv 1.32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit , अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Sus1 -3 To hend (as a how), धनुः श्रेष्टमपकृष्य Mb -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from lessen the value of, disparage, पीडयन् भृत्य-वर्ग हि आत्मानमपक्तर्पति Mb -5 To hing or draw backwards, anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमस्त्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापक्व-व्यते P. IV 1 17 Com — Caus. To temove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from काव्यस्यातमभूतं रसमपकर्ष-यंतः कान्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यंते

अपकर्ष: 1 (a) Drawing off or down, diminution, decrease, reduction Hairsपकर्षात् Dk 160, loss, decay de cline, destruction, तेजापकर्ष: Ve. 1, deterioration, inferiority , उत्कर्षापक-र्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk (b) Dishonoui, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses)., तपोवीजपभावेस्तु ते गच्छंति युगे युगे। उत्कर्ष चापकर्ष च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः॥ Ms. 10 42 , मूल्योत्कर्ष use and fall in piece, increase and decrease -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram, poetry or Memansa, &c )-Comp -समः a sort of fallacy, e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jat, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, draminishing, detracting from , दोषास्तुस्य ( वायस्य ) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or diawing tway, temoving, diminishing (opp भ्रम), न चारित सहज्ञं तेन किचित्र्योन्स्याकर्षण Susi --णं i Removing, taking away; diawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting.—2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction.—3 Superseding.—4 Denying, abolishing.

\* эчете р р. 1 Drawn or taken away, temoved, अपक्रष्टश्चाणक्याचंद-ग्रम: Mu 4 severed, alrenated, estranged, cut off, so न्योपकृष्ट: सचि-बात 4 14, extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c -2 Drawn or attracted by , सर्व देवापऋष्ट मन्यंत युधिटिरः Ve 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate -3 Low, vile, hise, inferior, mean (opp उत्कृष्ट). न कश्चिह्यणीनामपथमपक्रष्टोपि भजते 💍 5 10, पति हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निष-धते Ms 5 163.8 281, 9 24; महाप-कुष्टिर्महतां न संगते K1 14 22 -ए: \Lambda cow -Comp - चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded -जाति a of a low tube or origin.

अपकृ 6 P 1 To scatter, spont out (water), अपिकरित कुसुमं, गजोऽपाकिरित छि. प्रेम प्राप्ति Sk-2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c) through poy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense आपास्तुलाच्छुक्तिष्वालेखने मुद्र P VI. 1 142) आपास्किरते हृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk, गृंगेरगस्काणमहत्त्विभुवां S1 12 71 scratched, छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c U. 2 9

अपांकरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकोशली News, information

अपिक्तः f 1 Uniipeness, immatunity -2 Indigestion

अपक्र a. Umipe, immature, undigested (as food), uncooked, iaw

अपक्रम् 1 P 1 To go away, nun away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, netreal, netric (from), नगराद्यकांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपकामसुपेक्षित. 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away. (as time) -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.—2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विश्वपत्येष विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sûrya S.—3 Gliding or passing away (of time.)—a. [अपगतः क्रमी यस्मात्] 1 Without order—2 Irregular, in wrong order

अपन्नमणं, न्ह्रामः Retreat, retiring. flight, escape &c

अपन्नमिन् a. Going forth or away, not going fast, true.

अपक्रोज्ञ: Abuse, reviling.

अपश्च a. 1 Without wings of the power of flight.—2 Not belonging to, the same side of party.—3 Having no adherents of friends.—4 Opposed to adverse.—Comp.—पातः impartiality.—पातिन a. impartial.

अपिश्च 1. 5. 9 P To bring to an end. destroy, annihilate —pass. To decline, decay, waste away, wane (as the moon).

अपक्षय Decline, decay, wane अपक्षीण p p Declined, wasted,

अपश्चिम 6.P To throw away or down, take away, remove

अपनेष:,-नेषण 1 Casting away on throwing down -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of क्षेत् in the Vaiseshika phil, see क्षेत्.

अपगंद्यः One who has attained his majority see अभूगड

अपग्न् 1 P 1 To go away, depart. pass away, elapse (as time), K. 73, तन्मुखान्छायापगता H 3, मंप्रे नापगन्छिति Pt 3 8-2 To fall off or down, go away, vanish, disappear.

अपन a Going, tuining away —गा A river (wrongly for आपना).

अपगत p.p 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote, oft as first member of comp in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of', 'अन्यव्यापारा: K. 43 having no other duties; 'मत्मप 45, 47, 157, 164, 207, 211, 'निमेषेण चहुषा 151 devoid of twinkling of winking, 'मले मनाभि 102-2 Dead, deceased

अपगति कि. A bad fate (going to hell &c), येन चापगतिभवेत् Pt 2.108 अपगर: [अप-निहार्य म भाव अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निहा), अभिगरापगर। Kâty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless (as a cloud.)

अपनोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगत्भ a. Ved 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपग्रम: A dement, fault, Si.

अपग्रह 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject.-2 To threaten, menace; revile censure, reproach, tail at.-3 To der prive of.

अपनारं,—गोर end Having raised or lifted up, अस्यपनोरं-नारं सुध्यंत P VI. 1. 53 Sk lifting their swords

अपग्रह् 1 U To hide, conceal

अपनोएः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment

अ**पघनः** [ अपहत्यते सहत्य नर्भ कृता विद्युत्यते, हन्-अप्-वगदेश P III 3 77] A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपवनाद्दाम् III 3 81, अन शरीरावयव स च न मर्व कि तु पाणि पादश्रेत्याह् Sk. and Kâsikâ), but it is also used in the sense of 'the body', लोहोह्यवचम्स्कंधां लिलापचना स्त्रिये Bk. 7 62 (where the commentators take अपवन to mean the body itself). —a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless

अप्यात: 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing -2 Killing -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अप्रातिन a. Killing, murdering.

अपच: [ पत्तमशक्त Sk. ] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोश), अपची जाल्मः P. VI 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress, offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषाम-पचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वे द्विज: Mb., तद्ंगनास्व-पाचरकरेंद्व: Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p p. Gone away, departed; deceased. —तं A fault, wrong or wroked deed, mrsdeed; आहोस्वित्यस्मेवो ममापचरितेविष्टंभितो वरिष्धा 5.5.9.

अपचारः 1 Departure ; death , सिंह-भोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्मिद्य Dk. 72 -2 Want, absence -3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime, शिष्यो खराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाः चारमंतरेण U. 2 (v. I. for अपराध), राजन्यजास ते कश्चिद्गचारः प्रवर्ति R. 15. 47 .-- 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, mjury, Ve. 4. 10.-5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापच्तरमगमन् कचित्कियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) ( छोप ); महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरना-विष्कृतविकियः । असाध्यः कुरते कोपं पासे काले गदो यथा " Si. 2, 84 ( where अ° also means hurt or injury ).

अपचारिन्त.Offending,doing wrong, wicked, bad; भारतीपचारिणी Ms. 8. अ१७ a faithless wife.

1 1

अवचार 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a Feared, honomed

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अपन्ति 1 P 1 To honom, respect -2 To invite respectfully -3 (5 U) To gather, collect —pass 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away, अपन्तिमपि गात्रं ज्यायतन्त्वाद्रलक्ष्यं S 2 reduced in bulk, emacrated, lean, to wane, decline, diminish, grow less, राजहंस तव सैव- अञ्चला चीयते म च न चापचीयते K P.10 -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl); अकृति: स्थित तद्भवांन्त्याकापचीयते Mb.

अपचर: 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig also), कफापचर: Dk 160, तेनास्यापचरं गांति ज्याचर्म्लान्यशेषतः Sust., II 3 130, defeat Mv 2. 13. -2 Loss, puvation, failure, defect, II 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions

अपन्ति p. p 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c., emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring

अपिचितिः f. ( P. VII. 2. 30 Vânt )

1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.

2 Expense -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin -4

Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N of a daughter of Marichi -7 Honouring, woishipping, showing reverence, worship, विस्तिपचितिमहीधना Si.

16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17, 15. 34, K. 324, Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9

अपचित् f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [ अपदृष्ट पच्यतं असो, पच् कर्भकर्तीर अच् गौरा डीच् ] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbiella.

अपच्छाय a. [अपगता छावा यस्मात्]

1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad on unlucky shadow.-3 Devoid of brightness, dim. —य: One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21, अिय भजता कियदस्य देवाश्र्याया नलस्यास्ति नथापि नैषाम् । इतीरयतीय तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) नैषये न त्रिद्रोष्ठ तेषु ॥ —या An unlucky shadow, apparition. phantom

अपचछेदः -दनं 1 Cutting off, or away.-2 Loss -3 Interruption

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यव: Going or coming out ( विभेम ); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अवस्तुत p. p. Fallen off, departed, perished, melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill, one inferior to his parents in qualities, मानृतुल्यगुणी जातस्वनुजात पितृः समः । अतिजातोषिकस्तरमान्द्पजातोऽबमावमः॥

अपजर्शण ... ( अपयू-यस्तुक चानक्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनक्रील) Rv. 5. 29. 4

अप्रति 1 P. To defeat, conquer; tuin off or away, avert, ward or keep off, येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat Br

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown. repudiate, dissemble, conceal, ज्ञात-मपजानीते P 1 3 44 Sk. (अपलप-ति), आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयहिनं Bk. 8 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पच) gross elements, the five subtle elements, पचप्राणमनाबुद्धिद्श्यममन्वित। अपचीकृतसूतीत्थ स्क्ष्माप्र भागसाधनमें ॥ Vedanta P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). -2 Adjoining, contiguous ( =अपदांतर ).

अपटी [अल्प. पट पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent -2 A curtain. Comp.— अप (अपट्यूप) tossing aside the curtain; 'अपण (=अक्सात्) 'with a (hunted) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agritation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction तत अविश्वति &c.

अपद्ध a. 1 Not elever or skilful slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).-3 Sick.

अप्र a Unable to read; not reading, a bad reader; cf. अपन.

अपंडित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant, विश्वण मोनमपंडितानाम Bh. 2 7. ~2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अवष्य a. Mot saleable (the Smritis name several things, which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकाथे चाएणे P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगत तत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र क्पू Tv.] A kind of बातरीम, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach. अपतानक: [अपक्रम्य अनरानरा तनुते तन् क्तंरि ण्वृद्ध् ] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits, भोप-तानकसजी य पातयस्यनरातरा Susi

अपतानिकन् a Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति,-तिक a Without a master, without a husband, unmailed -ति: Ved. Not a master or husband

अपत्नी Unmained, without a husband

अपत्नीक a 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead) -2 To be performed without the company of a wife, अपत्नीक: पितृयज्ञ: Kâty.

अपतीर्थ A had Tutha or place of pilgimage

अपतप् 10 P To cause to fast or starve

अपनर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction

अपत्यं [ न पतित पितरोडनेन, पत् बाहु° करणे यत्, न त , some delive it from अप, the termination a being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, spiung from a stock, Yaska gives two etymologies, अपत्य कस्मात् अपतत भवति पितु सकाशादित्य पृथगिव तत भवति, अनेन जातेन सता विता नरके न पततीति वा ] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men), offspring in general (male or female ), sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotia, अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P IV 1 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R 1 50. (Bhavabhuti calls an apatya 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसश्केषण पित्रों , अन करणतत्त्वस्य दपत्यो स्तेहसश्रयात । आनदग्रथिरेकोयमपत्यामिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A pationymic athx, श्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}$  , °अधिकारपकरणं Sk. -Comp. - ant a. desitous of progeny. —जीव: N. of a plant —द a giving offspiing (as a Mantia &c ) (-दा) N. of a plant ( गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष ) -पश: the vulva. -प्रत्यय: a pationymic affix. —विक्रयिन् m a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. - TE: [ अपत्य शत्रुर्गभेभेदनेन नाशक यस्या सा ] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young) -2 a serpent —साच् a. Ved. accom; panied with offspring

अपञ्च a Leafless, without wings &c — न: 1 The shoot of bamboo, a sprout in general (तदनस्थाया तयो. पत्र- स्पतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्व). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To. be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through.

shame, (with insti of person or thing), येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb, य आत्मनापत्रपते भूशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य ग्रुक्भवत्युत abid, तस्माद्वलेरपत्रेपे Bk 14 84 turned away from with shame

अपञ्चप a Shameless, impudent —पा-पां 1 Shame, bashfulness -2 Embailassment.

**अपत्रिपण्णः व** [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच् ] Bashful , Si 8 46

अपनस्त p p Afraid of, deteired from , तरंगापत्रस्तः ( slightly ) afraid of waves , P II 1 38 Sk

अपश a [ नास्ति पथा यत्र ] Pathless. 10adless, °थो देश, °था नगरी &c —धं, -ध: (also अपंथा P V 4 72, II 4 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or 10ad, pathless state, a bad or wrong road (lit.), (fig ) irregularity, deviation, a moral inregularity or deviation, a wiong road, bad or evil course, अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवतापि रज़ोनिमीलिताः R=9=74 , 17. 54 , न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपक्वष्टोपि भजते 8 5, 10 follows evil ways, कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया K1 13 45, 64 -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions) -3 The vulva -भा N of several plants -भं md. By or in the wrong way, astray, squi वर्तते Sk -Comp -गामिन् a. pursuing evil courses, heietical -qua a taking to evil ways (as man), spent or used out of place, misapplied, misspent (as money &c.), H 3 123

अपश्य a [न त ] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious . अकाथ कार्यसंकाशमपश्यं पश्यसंभित Râm -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.), संतापगंति कमपश्यकुजं न रोगाः H. 3 117, भवति पुरुषस्य ज्याधिमरणं सेविते अपश्ये, राज्यवश्ये पुन सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति प्राप्त के -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp -कारित a an offender, एवमपश्यकारिषु तीश्णदंहो राजा, राज री क्ष्मणकः, अनुभव राजापश्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाइ a. (पद्ते f.) [ न पवते ज्ञाय-ते. पद्-क्रिप्-न त. ] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद a 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post -द: A teptile. -दं 1 No place of abode. -2 A wrong or bad place of abode, wrong timer चिरमपदे शिकतोऽस्मि M 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded', भेम प्रथित भयान्यपदेपि K1. 9. 70 unreasonably -3 A word which is not a pada or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर a. adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

<del>- इहा, -राहिणी</del> N of a parasitical

अपदाक्षणं ind To the left side. अपदम a 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavening fortune

अपद्व a Free from forest hre.

अपदश a Far from ten

अपदानं -दानकं [ अपदायति परिशुष्यति येन कर्मणा, दे करणे लग्न ] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life, (परिश्रद्धान्यण). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदान q v) -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence, अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः समुद्धमति K P 2

अपदिश् 6 P 1 To point out, indicate, show, तदागितत्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60, assign, allot -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate. announce, say, tell, inform against, accuse, अपविश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8 54 -3 To feign, pietend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse, भिनकुत्यमपदिश्य R 19 31, 32, 54. निरःश्लुलस्पर्ममपदिश्च Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse -4 To refer to, have reference to, रहिस भन्नी मद्गीनापदिश Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of

अपदेश: 1 Statement, adducing ( उपदेश ) , pointing out, mentioning the name of , नैष न्यायो यहातुरप्देश Dk 60, हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुन्वचन निगमनं Nyâya S , दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kâty -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse, contrivance, केनापदे-शेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S 2, रक्षापदेशा-न्सुनिहोमधेनोः R. 2. 8; वतावदेशोज्झित-गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form ; विकटदुष्टश्वापदापदेशकाल॰ गोन्धरं गता Mal. 7. मंत्रिपदापदेशं योवः राज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (武) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation -8 Decert. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशित a. Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp). अपदेश्य pot. p. 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं ind. Half a point between two regions of the compass ( दिश्योनभंभे ), in an intermediate region.

अपनेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वार A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door, अपद्वारैचीक्षते निविधासः Susi

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding

अपधाव 1 P. To prevamente अपधावन Prevamention.

अपध्य a. Free from smoke,  $^{\circ}$ त्व R 10.74

अपध्ये 1 P To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, cuise mentally, अपध्याता च विभेण न्यपतद्धरणीतले Mb

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally, तद्पध्यानात् पिशाचतास्रपगतं K. 29

अपध्यंस् 1 A (1a1ely P) 1 To pack off, clear out, अपध्यंसिति बहुशो वद्न क्रोधसमन्वितः Hanv -2 To abuse, tevile, scold, न चाट्यस्यमपध्यंसेत्क-द्रायिकोपसञ्चतः Mb. — Caus. To free from dust, blow away (as dust &c).

अपरंस: 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impute caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms 10 41, 46

अपध्वंसिन् a Destroying, removing, सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्ववमर्षण Ak.

अपध्यस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचुर्णित) -3 Abandoned -स्त: A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue, मूर्ख अपध्यस्त्रीस Mk 8.

अपध्यात a. Sounding wrongly.
—तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a Without a nose, असि क्षीक्षेयसुद्यम्य चकारापमसं सुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name
-n. (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, cany or lead off , cause to retine, तमप्यपनयेत Ms 3.242 -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), dostroy, take away ; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमा-सधन्वा S. 6. 26, शत्रूनपनेण्यामि Bk. 16. 30, so तृष्णां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, सं-ज्ञायं, &c (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off, रक्षसा भीर यतोऽपनीता R. 13 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c ). अपनीताज्ञेषज्ञालयं Dk. 31, दिख्या ज्ञल्य मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.), अपनीता-शेषराजिविद्धा K. 206, एषां बंधनान्य-पनय H. 1, चरणानिगडमपनय Mk. 6: अवनर्यंतु भवत्यो सूगयाचेवं 8. 2; है. 4. 64. -5 To deny ; नेतस्मया निर्दिष्टमि-

h

स्यपनयति Kill on Ms. 8 53 -6 To except, exclude from a rule

अपनय: 1 Taking away, iemoving, iefuting (as an assertion) स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रह: P VIII 2 94 Com -2 A bad policy of conduct -3 Injury, offence (अपहार), ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणाञ्जशयस्प्रस्त 81 2 14

अपनयन 1 Taking away, temoving, extracting &c, गडस्वेद् Me 26, नातिश्रमापनयनाय S 5, 6 -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c), रागाञ्चापनयने P V-4 49 -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation -4 Subtraction, deduction

अपनीत p p 1 Taken away; 1e-moved, pulled off &c -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory, तस्वधर्मापनीतस्य ह्र्यते कर्मणः फलं Råm -3 Fadly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनी-तेन योऽर्थं मत्यानिनीषते Mb -4 Pand off, discharged —त Bad conduct

अपनुर् 6 P To 1 cmove, take of dive away, destroy, नारीणामपद्य- छुने देहखेदान् Bk 10 13, न हि प्रपश्यानि ममापनुद्यात् यन्छांकं Bg 2 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपद्यतिः fं -नोदः -नोदः Removing, taking away, iemoval, destroying, dirving away, expiation, atonement (as of a sin), पापानानपद्धत्तये Ms 11 210, 140, 93. Y. 3 306, गुरुतल्प  $^{\circ}$  Ms 11 107, बह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76, कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदन. 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry, Ki. 5 12

अपपाठ: A wiong or bad reading (in a text), mistake in reading, झादशापपाठा अस्यं जाताः P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

अप्राज्ञ a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels, using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat), अप्राज्ञाश्च कर्नच्याः Ms 10.51 -2 Of low caste

अपपात्रित: [ पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्ट्रत ] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel

अप्पाद a. Having bad feet, भन्न having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink. अपपित्वं Ved. Separation. अपपूत् a Having badly formed bips. -ता Badly formed bips, P VI 2 187

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage

अपप्रदानं A bube

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोष)

अपचाहिस् a Not having the use of Barhes (बार्ट्हीमरहित)

अपबाहुक: A bad arm, stiffness in the arm

अपभय a Free from fear, fearless, undaunted . ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुर-द्रं पुनर्वभाषे तुरगस्य राक्षिता R 3 51

अपभरणी The last asterism

अपभद्धे a. Ved Taking away, destroying

अपभाष् 1 A To abuse, 1evile, defame, libel, न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्माद्धि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5 83.

अपभाषण Reviling, defamation, -

अपभू 1 P To be away, be absent. अपभूति: f Defeat, damage

अपभंद्य 1 A. To fall away or off. - Caus To dismiss, discharge, अपभं शितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभंश: 1 Falling down or away, a fall , अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यवभ्रंशानिष्ठा S 4 v l. ending in a (piccipitate) fall. -2 A conjupted word, conjuption , बर is an अपभ्रज्ञ or consuption of गृह, (hence) an inconect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit, see अपशब्द. -3 A conupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prakrita dialect used by cow-herds &c (in Kâvyas); (in Sastias) any language other than Sanskrit, आभीरादिगिर काब्येष्वपभ्रश इति स्पृताः । शास्त्रेषु सस्कृताद्न्यद्पभ्रशतयोदितम्॥ Káv. 1.

мужер p. Fallen away, consupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अकुपष्ट मीयते, मा बाहु क ] Ved The most distant or remote. the last, lowest in easte, most degraded (जीत्यातिनिकृष्ट) —मः (In astr.) Declination, the ecliptic, परिमरता गगनसदा चलन किन्द्रिवेद्यम, Sid Sir. Comp. — ज्या the line of the ecliptic, see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं, वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt, हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो म-हान् Râm. अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् Caus To disrespect, dishonoui, despise

अपमान: Distespect, dishonout, disgrace. despising, slighting contempt, लभते बुद्धचवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कल Pt 1 63, ससुद्रंण मस भृत्यस्योडा-न्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृत Pt 1.

अवमानिन् a Dishonouring, dissespecting, slighting.

अपमार्ग: 1 A by-path, side way, a bad way -2 Shampooing, lubbing &c of the body (अगपरिमार्जन) Si 9 36.

अविभित्य Ved To be thrown away. —त्यं, -त्यक Deht

अपमुख a. 1 Having the face averted. --2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking --- क und Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् a Headless, <sup>c</sup>कलेवरं Ak अपमृज् 2 P, 10 P To wipe off, efface, blot of wipe out, temove

अपमार्जन 1 Wiping away, cleansing, pulifying -2 Shaving, paling -3 Chips

अपमृत्युः [ अपदृष्टो दुष्टत्तुजन्यत्वेन मृत्यु ] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death, भर्तृसक्ती-ऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt 4 -2 Any great danger, illness &c from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित a 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a बाक्य or speech -2 Unbeatable, not borne or liked ( असोह, अतितिक्षित), विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमन्द्यतार्चनं । यस्य &c Si 15 46 ( for the formation of the word see Malli)

अपयशस् n (शः) Infamy, dusgrace, ill-repute, अवयशो यद्यस्ति कि मृत्युना Bh 2.55

अवया 2 P To depait, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off oi away, disappeai, अव्यातमेव हि विमानमंडले: U. 6 4, शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्स वर्धतामंग- पाति कि H. 4 8%

अपयानं Going away, departure, 18 treat, flight, escape.

अपर a (treated as a pronoung in some senses) I Having nothing higher or superior, univalled matchless, without a rival or second (नाम्ति परो यसान्) स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिप्परा प्रतिभाति सा से 8 2.9, 'f अनुनम, अनुन्त' -2 [न पृणाति नतीषयित पु-अन्तु](a) Another, other (used as adj or subst ) (b) More, additional, Ms 11 5 (c) Second another Pt. 4 37, स्व केशनोऽपर इना-

कामितुं पत्रतः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava (d) Different, other . अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रताया द्वापरेऽपरे Ms 1 85, Ks 26 235, Pt 4 6 (with gen ) (e) Ordinary, of the middle soit (मध्यम ) . परितसाट्यपर समद्भित: Si 16 23 -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp ##), यदि स्वाश्वापराश्चेव विंदरन योषितो द्विजाः Ms 9 85 of another caste -4 Hinder. posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) ( opp पूर्व ), the last , पूर्वासध्यां जवस्तिष्टेत्स्वकाले चावरा चिर Ms 4 93 रावेरार: काल: Nir, oft used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half,' current the latter half of a month, 'हमत: latter half of winter, काय: hind part of the bcdy &c , वर्षा. जारद latter part of the rains, autumn &c -5 Following the next -6 Western, वयसि मिवत्सर-पराजानिधे Si 9 1, Ku 1 1, Mn 4 21 -7 Inferior, lower (निक्ष्ट): अपरेयमित-स्त्वन्यां प्रकृति विद्धि मे परां Bg 7 5 -8 (In Nyâya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kınds of सामान्य, see Bhâshâ P 8. (पर = अविकवृत्ते highei) अपर = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तित्व पर, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्व अनुप् Mukta ) -9 Distant, opposite When sur is used in the singular as a correlative to væ the one, former, it means the other, the latter, want ययो चेत्ररथपदेशान् सोराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान R. 5 60, when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its corielatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्य , केचिड़क्तपटीकृताश्च जिल्लाः कापालिकाश्वापरे Pt 4.34, एके समृह-र्चलरेणुसंहति शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः  $\widetilde{S}$ i 12 45 some- others, ज्ञाखिनः केचि-दध्यष्ट्रन्यमां क्षरपरंबधौ । अन्ये त्वलंबिषुः शालान् ग्रहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-षत स्तव्धा भयात्केचिद्वपूर्णिषुः । उद्ता-रिषुरंभोधि वानराः मेतुनापरे Bk 15.31 33 - T: 1 The hind foot of an elephant, बद्धापराणि ारितो निगडान्यलावीत् S. 5 48 ( Malli. चरमपादाग्राणि ). -2 An enemy (न पुणाति सनोषयति) -रा 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 Angas -4 The womb, the outer skin of the embryo -5 Suppressed menstruction in piegnancy. - A Ved The future, future times , उतापरीम्यो मधवा विजिन्में Rv 1 32 13 -र 1 The future. any thing to be done in future (कार्य) तदेतर ब्रह्मापूर्वमप्रमनत Bri Ar Up (नास्त अपर कार्य यस्य ) -2 The bind quarter of an elephant - tadv Again, moreover, in future, for the future, अपर च moreover, अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf Goth afar, Geim, aber, as in aberglauben] -Comp -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गहिंपत्य) -2 the last fire I e used at the faneral ceremoy (ंग्रि). -अगं one of the 8 divisions of एणीसतन्यग्य (the second kind of काच्य) mentioned in K P 5 In this the च्या or suggested sense is subordinate to something else , अगुद्धनपरस्याग, अपरस्य ग्मादेर्वाच्यस्य वा (वाक्याथीं भृतस्य ) अग रसादिः अनुरणनरूप वा, e g अय म रमनोत्मर्थी पीन-स्तनविमर्दन । नाभ्यूरज्ञवनस्पर्शी नीविविस्नमनः कर, where ज्ञागार is subordinate to करुण. -अंत a living at the western borders (-a:) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term, the western shore -2 (P1) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain, अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः ) R 4.53 western people -3 the kings of this country -4 death, sarianticipation of one's end -5 the hind foot of an elephant, मृदुचलद्परांतोदीरितांद्वनिनादं S1. 11 7, 18 32 -अतकः 1. = अतः Pl. -2 N of a song, Y 3 113, °आंतिका N of a metre consisting of 64 mâtiâs. -अपरा:-रे,-राणि another and another, several, various - 314 the latter or second half -अह [fi. अहन् changed to ME P II 4.29, V. 4 88 | the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day, Ms 3. 278; ैह्नेतन belonging Si 9 4, °तन to this time, °कृतं P II 1. 45 -इतरा the east -कान्यकुटन a situated in or belonging to the western part of Kanyakubja -काल: later period. -गो-दानं (also गोडानि or गोडानि ) N of a country to the west of Mahameiu ( according to Buddhistic ideas ) .-- -a boin later or at the end of the world (-sa:) the destroying fire. -जन: an inhabitant of the west. the western people -दक्षिणं ind. in the south-west ( belonging to the तिष्ठह class ). - us: 1 the second or dark half of the month .- 2, the other or opposite side, a defendant (in law) -derest: the western Panchalas - पर a, one and the other, several, various, अवस्वरा: सार्था: गच्हाते P VI 1 144 Sk several caravans go, (अपरे च परे-च सक्देव गच्डाते ) -पाणिनीयाः the pubils of Panini living in the west -प्रणेय a easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. - भारत: 1 being another or different, difference -2 succession, continuation -राभः [ अपर रात्रे ] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P V. 4. 87), ° इतं P. II. 1. 45 - लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise -वक्ता, कत्रे N of a metre - वेरा रचं a kind of Vanagya mentioned by Patanjali ( दशहुआविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वर्शान्तरास्तं वैराय). -सक्यं the hind thigh. -स्वरितकं the western point in the horizon -हमन a belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII 3.11)

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas), difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपर्त्र adv. In another place, elsewhere, एकच or कचित्-अपरच in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा ind. In another manner, Si. 6.41.

अपरवत् a. Like what follows

अपरस्पर a [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued ( us applied to an action),अपरस्परा कियासातव्ये P. VI 1.144, हुट निपास्पते, पा सार्था गच्छति सततमिबच्छेदेन गच्छतिस्पर्ध Sk.

अपरेश: adv. On the following day, Ms 3.187

अपरंजू ( Used in pass. only ) To be disaffected or discontented ( with abl.) . नयहीनाद्यरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49, K. 287

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale, श्वासापरकाधर: S. 6 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected, चंद्रशसाद्परका: Mu. 1.

अपराग: Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °हेत्व ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेरित: Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरितः f. 1 Cessation (= अवरित q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरव: 1 Contest, dispute ( about the enjoyment of property ), °उन्झित uncontested, undisputed ( as possession of any thing.). -2 Ill-repute

अपरस्पर a. [अ-परस्पर ] Not recreprocal, not mutual; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते अप्रदूष्ण अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यस्का-महोत्कं Bg. 16.8 (Mr. Telang renders र by 'produced by union of male and female,' caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर प्. v.).

अपरांच् [ एड्, °पची, °एड ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front.
—ind. In front of —Comp.—मुख a.
(जी f.) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face.—2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invin-

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there, त (देपामुरा) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यय-तत ते तनी न पराजयत सेषा दिगपराजिता Ait Bi, Ms 6 31 -त: 1 A soit of poisonous insect. -2 N of Vishnu, of Siva -3 One of the 11 Rudias -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्त् divinities of the Jainas -5 N of a sage -at 1 N of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayadasami or Dasard day, दशस्या च नरे सम्यङ् पूज-नीया अपाजिता । ददाति विजय देवी पुजिता जयवर्गिनी Skanda P. -2 N of several plants, दूर्वा, रोफालिका, जयती, असन, राखिनी, हप्रवा, असनपर्णी -3 A kind of plant (or ओष्पि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a chaim or amulet, see S 7 (In Vikamoivasa Act 2 Kalıdasa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या , ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजिता नाम शिखाबधनाविद्यासुपदिशता त्रिदश-परिपक्षस्यालघनीये कृते स्व ). -4 The northeast quarter: see under of above -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each -6 A sort of Yogin.

अपराजिष्ण-पराजेय a. Invincible

अपराध् 4,5 P 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against, (with gen or loc of person or thing), योवनमञ्जापराध्यति Mk 9 is to blame, यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजाहेंऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः सण्यस्य S 7, महता योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्यसेत् Pt 1 307, V 2, किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1, sometimes with dat. also; न दूपे सात्वतीस्त्र्यन्महामपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, distuib -3 To prohibit.

अपराह्म p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense), कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणाम-पराद्धेऽपि यदा चिर माये R.8 48, मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend -2 Missed, not lutting the mark (as an arrow), मृगादेहा:-पराद्धेनिमेषुमोक्षणैः Dk. 163, °इषु: 01 पुष्तक. an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful aichei, निमित्ताद्पराद्धेषोधन्तिष्कस्येव व-ल्यितं S1. 2. 27. -3 Violated, tiansgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्याय-स्य V. 3. - द्वं [भावे कः ] An offence, ctime, injury ; न तु श्रीष्मस्येवं सुभगमप-राद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, inistake, eiroi , (32 kinds are usually stated in Sastias), कमप्राधलवं मिप पश्चिस V 4. 29, यथापराधनं इंडानां R 1 6, यथेंद्रशञ्चः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or erroi in accent

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person, अदः सुरेंद्रस्य कृतापराधान देंत्यान् V 1.18, कृतापराधानिव त्वय्यात्मानमवग्ट्यति K 203 -Comp -भंजन the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva, 'स्तोनं a short poem by Sankarâchâ iya in piaise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षत्यो मेडपराय शिव शिव शिव भी शीमहादेव श्मा.

अपराधिन a. Offending, guilty, offender, criminal, अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद्रंभोष V. 2. 21.

अपरापर्ण a Destitute of descendants or offspring

अपरिक्रम a 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

े अपरिमह a Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c., quite destitute, as in निराज्ञीरपरिमड —ह: 1 Non acceptance, rejection, ienunciation, one of the several kinds of yamas (inental iestiaints) stated in Yoga Såstia by l'atanjali —2 Destitution, poverty

अपरिचयिन्, --पश्चिम a. II aving no acquaintance, unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद a. Poor, destitute

अपरिच्छित्र a 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished -2 Continuous, connected, withou interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेद: 1 Want of dis inction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement -3 Want of judgment -4 (ontinuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः f Not losing , not growing old or decaying , इष्टाप्तस्य N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried gul.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness , °द्शिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपिर्पर a Ved Not going by a tortuous course

अपरिनिष्ठित a. Not properly placed or established; "तस्योवदेशस्या न्याय्यं मकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिभेय a. Immeasurable immense, unbounded

अपरिम्लान a Not fading, withering, or decaying — न: N of a plant (महामहाद्वक्ष ) Goinphiena Glebosa

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only), see अपयाणि

अपरिविष्ट a Ved Not covered or enclosed (अन्याप्त, वेष्टनग्रस्य ).





अपरिष्टत a Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field)

अपरिश्चाष a Not leaving a temainder, all-surrounding, all-pervading, ंषं ज्ञानं Sânkhya K — पः Absence of remainder or limit

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical) coarseness, rundeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत a Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse

अपरिष्टिः f [ गिष्ठोर्हिमाया अभाव ] Worship ( पूजाया हिसाहेतुकद्वेषक्त्यन्वात )

अपरिसर a 1 Not near, distant -2 Not extensive, not current -रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumei-ableness.

भपरिस्कंद a Motionless

अपिरहरणीय, अपरिहार्य a 1 Inevitable -2 Not to be abandoned -3 Not to be degraded

अपरिहृत a Ved Not endangered or afflicted straightforward

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined, एत-चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit, untited, untested, unproved -2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person on thing), 'कारकं नाम पचमं तर्त्र Pt 5 'the inconsiderate door' -3 Not clearly proved or established

अपरीत a Ved Not surrounded or encircled, not approached ( अन-भिगत ) —त: N of a people

अपरुष् a Fier from anger, अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9 8

अवरूप a (पा,-पोर्) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped — पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity —2 Delight, wonder (Ved)

अपरोक्ष a 1 Not invisible, per ceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote —क्षं adv In the presence of (with gen.), अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly -comp. —अउभृति: f direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den P To make ren-

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition

अपरोप: Extermination, de-

अपूर्ण a Leafless — जा N. of Dunga of Parvate Kalidasa thus accounts for the name, स्वयित्रशिण-धूनपणंत्रीता पर। हि लाष्ट्रा तपसस्तया पुनः। दस्यपानीणीनीति प्रियुवदी वदस्यपणीति च ता

पुराविद Ku 5 28: .cf ·Siva P चतुर्थे त्यक्तपणी च अपर्णाग्व्यामवाप मा

अपर्तु a 1 Untimely -2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्ता)

अपर्यंत a Unlimited, unbounded अपर्याप्त a 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient -2 Unlimited -3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent, अपर्याप्त तद्रमानं चल भीष्माभिरक्षित Bg 1 30

अपर्याप्तिः f Insufficiency, अमात्य-भूरिवमोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्यहुमानस्य Mal 1

अपर्याय a Without order —य: Want of order or method

अपर्युपित a Not standing overnight, fiesh, new (as a flower), not standing over till the next day, भितिज्ञे मास्तो Ve 6

अपर्वन् a Without a joint —n 1 No joint of point of conjunction -2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i e not the proper time of season (the Paiva days being अमावास्या, पार्णिमा, अप्रमी, चतुर्विति &c ) अपर्वणि महक्तलुषंदुमङ्का विभावती कथय कथं भविष्यति M 4 15 -Comp -दृष्ट: a soit of sugai-cane

अप्ल a Without flesh (पल्झ्न्य) —ल A pin oi bolt

अपलप् 1 P 1 To deny, disown, राजदेशमपलपित Kull on Ms 8 400, 1efuse, ज्ञातमपलपाति P. I 3 44 Sk -2 To conceal, hide -3 To detract from, s'ander — Caus To outwit, cvcileach, deceive, अपलापश्मानस्य शत्रुस्तस्याभवन्मातिः Bk 8 44

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding, कृततिग्मसुतिमंहलायलापः Si 20. 28. -2 Concealment of denial of knowledge, evasion, न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धन्त्यापलापः कर्त्व शक्यते S B -3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c, उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनेः पिंहार्थमा-प्रस्थाः Mu 3 14 -4 Affection, regard -5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs -Comp —द्व (in law) a fine lard on one who demies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् a One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c., concealing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीत्यः Mal 10 साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2 236.

अपलाषिका [ लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा. तद्वि-पर्गता इच्छा ] Excessive thiist of desite (अतिशयलालसा), (अपलासिका 18 sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलाषिन,-लाषुक a. 1 Thristy ( P III 2 144.).-2 Free from thrist or desire, प्रलापिनो भानिप्यांति कदाऽन्वेतेऽप-लाषुका: Mb. . अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or washing, यदिः स्नानबन्ध विहितमपल्यूलनं कृत भवाते Sat Bi (क्षारक्र्यसयोगादिनाऽयात); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman)

अपवस्त्र m Ved Speaking away, waining off, averting, preventing

अपवचनं Speaking ill , Pt 4

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or waining off, iemoving

अपवद् 1 U 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach, परानमी यद्पवदंत आत्मनः Si 17 19, नार्नोप्यपवदेविभान् Ms 4 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा P I. 3 77 Sk (क्रियाफलस्य कर्नृगामित्वे योतितं वा स्यात्), दृश्योऽपवद्मानस्य Bk 8 45 reviling or abusing men -2 To disown, deny (A), न्यायमपवद्ते P I. 3 73 Sk -3 To argue out, refute, contradict, अपवदेशुस्तानितिहासः प्रातनः Y. 3.7.—Caus 1 To blame, censure -2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपनाद: 1 Censuing, ieviling, censure, reproach, blame, abuse, आस्ता तापवादाभिन्नमर्थाद् U 5. लोकापवादो ब-लवान्मतो में R 14. 40, लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh 2. 62, scandal, evil report, चिर-कालान्सया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt 1, Ki. 11 25, 14 12, Mk 9 3, U. 1, Pt. 4 ; Y. 2 207 , देन्यामि । हि नैदेह्यां सापनादो यतो जनः U 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about, न केवल-मत्याहितं सापवादमपि U 2, सापवादं censuringly Mal 9 -2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp उत्सर्ग), मा हिंस्यात्मवभूतानि इति उत्सर्ग ; वायव्य श्वतमालभेत इत्यपवाद , अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतन्यावृत्तयः परे: Ku 2 27 R 15.7, भत्ययः exceptional suffix ; °स्थलं a case for a special rule -3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्वचाल निर्होद्वती महाचम्: Ki 14 27 -4 Refutation; (in Vedanta phil ) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief, रज्जुवि-वर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्यवत्, वस्तुस्तत्रत्रमणो विवर्त-स्य प्रपचादे वस्तुभूतरूपतापदेश अपवाह Tv.; अध्यारीपापवादाभ्या वस्तुतत्त्वाविनिश्चय Vedânta; hence also, a means of refutation. -5 Confidence, trust -6 Love, familiarity. -7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer; मधुकरे-रपवादकरेरिव St. 6.9; (°करै: = व्यथि, अपवाद मृगवचनाय घटादिकुत्सितवाय कुर्वति ते Malli. )

अपनाद्कः;-अपनाद्विन् a. 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming, मृगयापनाद्विना माठन्येन S.2 -2 Opposing, contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding

अपवन a Without wind or air, sheltered from wind —नं [ अपकृष्ट कृति मत्वात्स्वत्पत्वाच वनं ] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक,-वारक अपवर्ग &ए अपवर्ग &ए अपवर्ग &ए अपवृज्-अपवृत

अपवह 1 P 1 To carry off or away, hear off or away, अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुत: Mb -2 Todrive away. disperse, dispel. remove, take away, अमी जनस्थानमपोहविद्यं मत्वा R. 13 22 freed from obstacles, अधानपोद्धार्गल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टा) 16 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained, तदुच्छिष्टमपोह्य Dk 133 -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off, शमिततापमपोदमही-रजः  $S_{1}$ , 6, 33, संभ्रभोऽभवद्गोहकर्मणां (ऋाविजा) R 11 25, तद्भक्त्यपोहिपतृ-राज्यमहाभिषेके (सूर्वनि) 13.70 thrown away, Dk 67, दिन्येन सून्यं वलयेन बाहु-मपोर्ह्धनेपथ्यविधिर्द्दर्श R 16 73 before he had commenced his toilet -4 To deduct, subtract -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away, मलयकेत्रपवा-हित: Mu = 1, 3, कलत्र 2, इमां मया सार्धम-पवाहा M. 5; Bk. 8. 86 -2 To chase oi diive away, expel, हत्सर्वस्वतया अ-पवाहितः Dk. 47, 59 -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize -4 To cause to earry the yoke, गामिव नासिकां विध्दा-पवाहयति Mk 8.

अपवाह:, हनं 1 Taking of carrying away, removal; Dk. 41, स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेदाजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v l. bearing away men from other countries, See अभिष्यद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions) -3 N of a metre.

अपनोह् a. One who carries away or removes; S1. 18. 64.

अपोड p p. Carried away, 1emoved &c. See above

अपनासः [ अपसृत्य वासः ] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N of a plant.

अपविश्वत a. Uninguied, unhuit, unviolated.

अपविन्न a. Unobs ructed, uninterrupted, हातं कत्नामपविन्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपन्यक्ष अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Maya or illusion (अविद्या), तरवस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16 32.

A sort of grass with aromatic roots, Kyllingia Monocephala

syqfim a Having no Iute, or having a had lute. —our A bad lute.

अपञ्च 5 U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. — Caus. or 10 P. To

cover, wiap, énvelop. sciecn, conceal, बाहुबंधनापवास्तिप योधरोद्गमां Mâl 7 covered, or concealed . विट्येनापवा-रितझरारा भूत्वा Ratn 1

अपचरक का [ब्-सज्ञाया बृन्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber -2 An air-hole, aperture, ततश्चेकरमाद्यवरकात् Mu 1

अपवरण 1 Covering, screening -2 A garment, cloth

अपनारक: 1 Covening &c -2 An enclosed on screened place (जयनिका), के प्रविद्य एकांते तिष्ठ Mk 8

अपनारण Covering, concearment, disappearance.

अपवारित p p Covered, concealed, तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk 6 covered, vanished disappeared — तं, अपवारितक Concealed or secret manner — तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्थ and. Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp प्रकार)), it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it, तञ्जवेदपवारित रहस्य तु यदस्यस्य पराष्ट्रस्य प्रकार्यते । त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यान्तरा कथा S D 6.

अपनृति f Opening.

अपन्त 7 A 1 To avert, destroy, dissipate, तमः, शत्रं &c -2 To tear off, pull out, take out. -3 To conclude, finish, absolve -Caus 1 To leave, quit, abanden, avoid , दूरापवजितच्छने: शिरोभि R 17 79 keeping the umbiellas at a (great) distance, त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्यता मतंगजेन स्रगिः नापनिजेता K1 1 29 abandoned, left, lost -2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour, सुमनसो दिन्याः खेचर्रपवर्जिताः Bhag, करयुग्मपद्मसुक्कलापवर्जिते: Si 13. 37 -3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c), absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise).-4 To sever, separate, cut off, भ्रष्टापवर्जितेस्तेषां शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R 4 63, K1. 17 58 severed or cut off by arrows, इमान्यम्नीत्यपवर्जिते शर्नः K1 8 20 plucked -5 To overturn, empty, Y. 3. 300 -6 To honour, respect, esteem -7 To give, bestow, giant, 11esent, अपुवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36 दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb , अपवर्जितौ वरी

अपनर्ग: 1 Completion, end, fulfilment of accomplishment of an action, अपनर्ग तृतीया P 1I 3.6, III 4 60; (अपनर्ग: = क्रियाप्रापि of समाप्ति Sk.), क्रियापवर्गप्रतासिकाः Ki. 1.14, अपनर्ग तृतीयति भणतः पाणिनरिषि N 17 68, Ki 16.49, पंच coming to an end in 5 days -2 An exception, special rule; अभिन्याप्यापकर्षणमपनर्गः

Susr -3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोद्यार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोगीती R 8 16, ज्ञानेन चापवर्ग: Sankhya K. 44 -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandonment -6 Throwing, discharge (as of allows), Ki 16 20

अपवर्जन 1 Leaving, abandonment, making good, fulfilling (a promise), discharging (debt &c) -2 A gift or donation, spending -3 Final beatitude, salvation

अपवर्जित p p Left, abandoned, fulfilled, see above, oft in comp in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with instruction, पद्भरपवर्जिताशीति: Br. S 53.7 80 minus 6, Ki 2 26

अपनुक्त p p Finished, ended. अपनुक्ति: f Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपनृत् 1 A To turn lack, turn away, depart, तस्माद्पावर्तत दूरकृष्टा R. 6 58, तस्माद्पावर्तत कुडिनेशः 7. 33.—Caus 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend, व्यपोद्धपार्श्वरपवर्तितित्रकाः Ki. 4 15, आसक्तिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहती) Mâl. 1 40 -2 (Math) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder, समेन केनाट्यपवर्त्य हारसाज्यों भजेद्वा सति संभवे हु Lila. -3 To reduce to a common measure

अपर्वत: 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 (Math ) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation -3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपर्वतेन: A common measure अपर्वतेन 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another, म्थान -2 Taking away, depriving one of, न त्यागोस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तने Ms 9. 79 -3 Abridging, abbreviation. -4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms, divisor without remainder, or the divisor itself

अपवृत्त p. p. 1. Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed, °जटरशफरी Ki. 12 49 -2 With downward face, व्यान्त्रीणस्कुरद्पवृत्तरंडखंड: Mâl. 3 17. -3 Ended, finished — चं The ecliptic.

अपनृत्ति: f. End.

्अपन्यभ् 4 P. 1 To p'erce (badly), अपिनद्धः शरेभुंशं Mb -2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away, पंख्यम् परिजनापिन्द्धा (दोल्या) R 19 44 left, let go, शजस्तभापिन्द्ध Mv 2 33 thrown or wielded; अपिन्द्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30, Si 8 37, हृद्यमहारण मे पश्मलाश्याः कटाक्षेरपहृतमपनिद्ध पीत्रमुन्तितं च Mâl 1 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c), पुरा इसझाने स्रधि-वापविध्यते Mb, Ms 11 41. Dk 98, 111

अपिन्छ p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off-thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, icjected, neglected, removed. oft used in the sense of 'freed from, 'devoid of'. रसोविमकृतावास्तामपनिद्धशुचावित R 10 74 -2 Abject, mean -द्ध., 'धूच- A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger. one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus. Ms 9 171 Y 2 132 -Comp - लोक a dead, departed from this world

अपनेध: Pretering through ( a pearl, tuby &c ) wrongly, of in the wrong direction ( and thus spoiling it )

अपन्ययः [ अपदृष्ट मर्यातामुह्न्य कृत व्यय ] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness

अपन्यसिन्-व्यसान a 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal -2 Denying a debt

স্থাসন a Ved 1 Swerving from religious observances, inteligious, impious, Rv 1.51.9 -2 Disobedient, unfaithful -3 Perverse

अपशक्तं A had omen

अपशंक a Free from fear or hesitation, fearless —कं adv Fearlessly

अपरादः = अपमद प्रा

अपहान्द: 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिवेकल्यप्रमदाल्ल सतादिमि । अन्यथीचारिता शब्दा अपराव्दा हतितिता: ॥ दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्ता Bh 134 (where बदं has also sense 4), अपहाब्द्शनं माचे Subhash -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure, प्रापादणोर्गलद्प- शब्दमंजनाम: Si. 8. 43.

अपश्ामः Cessation

अपहान्य a. Not tending to the growth of cattle

अपिशर्म -शोर्ष,-र्षन् a. Headless.

अपद्य a Without catte. — हा: Not cattle, a bad animal, any animal other than a cow and hoise, अपदानों वा अन्ये गीयेन्य Sat. Br.

अपशुच् a Without sorrow. —m. (Without sorrow) The soul, क उत्तमक्ष्णेकग्रणाद्धवादात् पुमान विरज्येत विनापशुम्बतात् Bhag.

अपशोक a Without sollow of grief - क. The Ascha tree

अपश्चिम a 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the teat, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम, cf. उत्तम and अनुनम, उत्तर and अनुनम). अयमत्र तं जनमन्यपश्चिम. पश्चिमात्रस्थाप्तार्थिता मकरद्वाहुपरिष्यमः Mål 9 अयमपश्चिमस्त रामन्य जिरसि पाद्यंकजस्पर्जः U 1 v 1 for पश्चिम): मसीद्तु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve 6, प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पाद्योः Mu 7. तात अब मेऽपश्चिमप्रणाम. Någ 5. अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve 141 –2 Not last, first, foremost, श्चतवतामपश्चिमः R 19 1 –3 Extreme अपश्चिमामिमा कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यह

अपद्य a Ved Not seeing अपभ्रय: A bolster, pillow

अवश्वी a. Deprived of beauty, Si 11.64

अवस्वासः = अपान q. V

अपन्नं [अन-स्था, क सस्य वन्तं P VIII 3 97] The point of the goad of an elephant

अप्रदु a [अप-स्था कु Un. 1 25, P VIII 3 98] 1 Contrary, opposite -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse -3 Left. — दु adv 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, unturly, wrongly, तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथिमिद्रमपद्ध पञ्चते Sr 15 17, अपर्दु पञ्चते पञ्चमधिगोष्टि शहरूय ते N -3 Faultlessly -4 Well, properly, handsomely. — दृष्ट: Time

अपदूर-ल a Contrary, opposite.

अपस् ॥ [आर् अस्त् न्हस्त्रश्च, आप कर्मान्स्या न्हस्त्रो नृद्य वा स्थान् Un 4 207. अत्र , अप 1 1 Work, action , अपसा संद्व नेमे Rv. 1 54 8 -2 Sacred act or lite, sacrificial work. -3 Water — a (अप ) 1 Active, engaged in any act (वर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपम्प f. pl stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial lites , (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun, and (3) the active or lunning waters. [cf. L. npus]

अपस्तम a Most active or tapid.

अपस्य a. [ अपासे कर्माण साधु यत् ] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुक्रमेकारिन्), Yv 10.7, flowing, watery.—स्या 1 Activity.—2 Water—3 A soit of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altai.

अपस्यति Den P To be active

अपस्य a [ अपस्-क्यच्-उ ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working

अपसदः [ अपकृष्टा नीच इव मीत्ति, मह्-अच् ] I An outcast, a low man, usually at the end of comp in the sense of vile, 'wietched, 'accursed', कापालिक Mâl. 5, र सचियापसदाः Ve 3, कर, ब्राह्मण &c -2 N for the children of six degrading connections, i e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own, विशस्य विषु वर्णेषु नुपतिवर्णियोद्वियों । विश्वस्य वर्णे चेक्सिमन् षडेनेतिडमदा स्था ॥ Ms 10.10

अ**एसमं** ind Last year, at the end of the year ( वर्षात्वये ).

अपसर्-सर्प &c. See under अपस्,

अवसर्जनं [ सज्भाव ल्युस् ] 1 Leaving, abandonment -2 A gift of donation. -3 Final beatitude

अपसल = अपसब्य below.

अपसल वि and [ अप-सल बा आपे ] 1
To the left ( opp प्रमल वि ), "वि स्थ्या
रज्जा Kâty ( अप्रावृक्षिण्येन ) -2 ( The
space ) Between the thumb and the
foreinger, supposed to be sacred
to the Manes, as water &c in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them
being poured down through that
space, प्रेडिन्यग्रयोग्तम अपमल अपसन्य वा
तन पितम्यो निद्धाति Sabdak.

अपसन्य, -सन्यक् a. 1 Not on the left, night, अपसन्येन इस्तेन Ms. 3 214.

-2 Contrary, opposite — न्यं and. To the night, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the night shoulder (opp. सन्य when it hangs over the left), a position of the thread in Srâddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सन्य, निर्मात & अपसन्य) Ms 3 279, ्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the night side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसन्यवत् a. Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wiong or erione ous conclusion , सिद्धातमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसगीऽपसिद्धात Gaut S.

अपस् 1 P. 1 To walk off, go of get away, depart, अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone, अपसर्वातः Pt 1. -2 To withdraw, lettle, retreat, turn back; यद्यसर्ति मेषः सारणं तत्वहर्ते Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear, यस्याद्धशनन मे संततिविनाञ्च दुःखमपसर्ति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, clude the sight. —Caus. To make (a

thing or person ) go away or retne, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside, अपसार्य वनसारं K. P 9, अपसार्यता वेत्रलता Pt 1 put aside, take away, Ms 7 149

अपसर: 1 Departme, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason ( for possession of a thing, such as buying &c ) Ms, 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, tetreating, escape, तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt 3 -2 Egress

अपसार: 1 Going out, letleating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश), Pt. 3. 120, अनपसारमार्ग: Dk 163, H. 3. 53, Si 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeting, Mk. 7 3

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling, किमर्थमप्सारणा कियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mai बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत p.p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c., dropped or fallen down, अपस्तपांडुपना सुंचंत्यभूणीन लताः S 4. 15.—2 Extended, held out, stretched, S 6.—3 Discharged, अपस्तिमिन शक्षं Mv. 2.

अपस्प् 1 P 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away, त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4, उत्धेक्षित-विकार: अपसर्पत Mv 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy), शुद्धांतचारी दुर्शु-खः स मया पारजानपद्गानपसर्पितं गुशुक्तः U. 1. — Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्प:,-र्पक्तः A secret agent or emissary, spy, सोपसेंपेर्जजागार यथा-कालं स्वपक्षि रि. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy

अपस्रिः f. Going away or forth.

अपर्कंभ: Fastening, making film.

अपस्करः [ अप-कृ अप-सद् स्थागे निपातः P. VI. 1 149] 1 Any part of a cartiage, except the wheel ( रं also ), अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमबान विध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कार: The root or underpart of the knee.

अप्रत्यः Leaping or jumping off. अप्रतंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्तात a. [अपकुई स्ततः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremones.

अपस्ताने 1 Bathing as after mouning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing, -2 Impure bathing;

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्ट जल ) Ms 4 132

अपस्पद्म a Devoid of spies, इन्द्र-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पद्मा 51 2 112 (where "ज्ञा also means without परपद्म)

अपस्पृश्ं a Ved Not letting oneself he touched

अपस्पर्भ a Insensible.

अवस्पित a Having badly formed hips, (P. VI 2 187).

अपस्पर् (-स्फ् ),-र,-रत् a. Injured (Sây), swelling, increasing (१).

अपस्मारः, न्स्मृतिः f [अपस्मारयित स्मरण विलोपयति, स्म-णिच्, कर्ति अच्, 01 अपगत स्मार समरण यत ] I Forgetfulness, loss of memory, स्मर° Bh 1 89 ~2 Epilepsy, falling sickness, Susi. thus derives it, स्मृतिभूतार्थ विज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति श्रोक्तस्ताय व्यापिरतङ्गत्॥

अपस्मादिन् a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit, Ms 3 7, St 3 72

अपस्मृति a. Forgetiul

अपस्य,-स्यु &c See under अपम्

अप्रवर: An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove, अपन्नती दुरित हन्यांधेः S. 4. 7, न तु खद्ध तयाज्ञीन शक्ति करोत्यपहाल वा U. 2. 4 takes away, Ms. 6. 96, अपहतपादमान सचितारस्यातिष्ठस्व U. 3—2 To attack, affect, serze (as disease &c.)—3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice)—4 To shoot out.

अपह a [ अप-हन्-ड ] (At the end of comp ) Warding or keeping off, taking away, iemoving, destroying, iepelling &c., न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97, स्राग्यं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46, पर-कर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहति: f. Removing, destroying. अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c. अपहल a. Having a bad plough

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride, सहसापहस्तिनकुमारेण Dk 9 scoffed at, i.e. excelled.

अपहसितं, हास: Silly or causeless laughter, often laughter with tear ful eyes ( नीचानामपहसित ).

अपहस्तः [ अपसारणार्थी हस्त ] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त), one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen P To seize by the neck and drive out, hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also)

अपहास्तित p p Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up, °सकलसम्बीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति में हृद्य K 233, 202, 'बाधने त्वया Mal. 9 19, अयं मम लल्जो व्यवसाय. V. 2, Ki 9 36

अपहा 2 P To leave, abandon, साक्षात्रियासपगतामपहाय पूर्व 8 6. 15. —pass To waste away, wane

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning

अपहानि: f. 1 Leaving, abandonment, stopping -2 Ceasing, vanishing -3 Exception, exclusion

अपहाय ind Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

erg 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off, पश्चात्युचे-रपहतभर: V. 3 1 relieved of the buiden, तंत्राद्धिरापहृतः पटः brought P. V 2 70 Sk. (b) To avert, tmn away, वदनमपहरती (गारी) Ku. 7 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To 10b, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off, R 15 52.-3 To overpower, overcome, subdue, attract, ravish, captivate, affect influence (in a good or bad sense), अपन्हिये खळु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया 🛈 1 overpowered, उत्सवापहतचेताभिः Katn 1, यथा नाप-हियसे सुखेन K 109 seduced, ted away, 277, न...भियतमा यतमानमपाहरत R: 9. 7 did not subdue 1. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of, alia" R. 11. 74, भिया मे द्त्ता वाक् पुनर्भेऽपह्नता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume, देयं प्रतिश्चतं चैव द्त्त्वा नापहरेत्युनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. — Caus To cause (others) to take away, K1. 1 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु त.1 One that takes or carries away, steals, iemoves, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating, सर्वद्रोपायहर्नेणा बताना Ms. 11. 162.

अपहार: 1 Taking of carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण मिन्नी में विकिपिता सिक्रेस by the cutting of cars and nose, निद्मापहार, विकि. -4 Concealing, dissembling, कथमात्मापहार करोमि S 1 how shall I dissemble myself. conceal my real name and character, see अपहारक below. -3 Spending of using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.



अपहारक, न्हारित् a. One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालायहारिणः H. 1; परवच्ये plunderer, thief, परविचः नागपहारकः Ms. 11.51., Y. 3.210; Ms 4.255; 2.88.—कः A 10bber, thief.

अपहत p. p. Taken away, carried off &c., destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise Ms 8 53, कामदेवस्पपदेशेम सम्बीपुरतोऽपह्नतः Ratn 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. -2 To deny, disown; ग्रुणांश्वापह्नुषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44: अपह्नुवानस्य जनाथ यन्त्रिजां (अधीरतां) N. 1 49. -3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नदः 1 Concealment, hiding . concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. -2 Denial or discowning of the truth, dissimulation . °वे ज्ञः P. I 3. 44, ज्ञानं मया ते हृद्यं सखे माज्या हा क्याः Ks 10 92. -3 Appeasing, satisfying. -4 Love, affection.

अपहुति: f. 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. -2 (In Rhet ) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it, अकृत यत्रिषिध्यान्यसाध्यते सा त्वपहाति K. P. 10; (उपमेयममत्य कृत्वा उपमान सत्य-तया यत्स्थान्यते सापहाति ) .e. g. नेद नभोमडलमबुराशिंताश्च तारा नवफेनभगाः । नाये शशी कृडलितः फणीदो नासो कलकः शयितो सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84

अपन्हासः Reduction, diminution. अपाक् ind. See अपानः

अपाक a. 1 Ved fr. अच with अप ] (a) Situated aside or behind (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great ( अन्त्य Say. ); वश्चस of unequalled brightness; and aside, distant : are standing behind -2 Raw, unripe -3 Not matured, undigested. -4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाक पक्तव्यप्रज्ञ मुर्ज- तद्विलक्षण ) Rv 1 110 2.6.12 2. —क: 1 Indigestion (of food &c.) -2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. -Comp -- a. 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. -2. natural, original : Bhasha P. 42, 95. <del>- शाकं</del> ginger.

अपारु 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तकेशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः 8.6.29; रफुटता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2.27; पापमपाकरोति Bh 2.23, ग्रहोपि

चेषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रचात्सल्यमपाक रिक्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Mâl. 6. 4, R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. -2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हसैचियासुभिरपासृतसुम्मनस्के: Mk. 5. 1; शिवा सुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50 -3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाक्कतिः f 1 Driving away, removal. -2 Rejection, refutation; तद्पाकरणायाह Prasna Up -3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणव्यापकर-णाकास्त्यपवर्गः Nyâya S.

अवाक्सम्ब तः ( ° में ) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकारिक कु a. 1 Driving away, removing. -2 Excelling, eclipsing वर्ण: स्वर्णापाकारिक Bh 1 5.

अपाक्तत p. p 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c -2 Devoid or destitute of, free from, कृतमिद्मपाकृते गुणे: Si. 15 33. यत्स्वयमभियोग-दुःखरपाकृत तद्वेव राज्य मुख्यति Mu 1

अपाद्धतः f. 1 Rejection, removal &c. -2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki 1.27.

अपाक्ष a [ अपनत अक्षमिद्विय ] 1 Present, perceptible -2 [ अपगते अपऋषं वा अक्षिणी यस्य ] Eycless, having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्तय, पांक्तय a. 'Not in the same row or line', especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast, े उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक a. [अपगत अग यस्य ] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body -2 Maimed, crippled. - 7:, -गकः [अपांगति तियक् चलति ने यत्र, अप-अग्र चन्न । The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टि S 1 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M 2 4. -2 A sectarral mark on the forehead -3 Cupid, the god of love. -4 N of a plant (अपामार्ग ). -Comp. -टर्झनं. -दाष्ट: f., -विलोकितं, -वीक्षण &c a sideglance side-long look, wink. —देश: the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. - नेत्र a. ( said of a lady ) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यदियं पुनर-प्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्ताधेमुखी मयाद्य हष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners ' अपांगयो । प्रारते नेत्र य्या i. e. casting side-long looks ).

अपाच्य, अपांच्य ( $m \cdot s$ , f ची,  $n \cdot e$ ) [अपाचान, अच् किप ] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. -2 Not open or clear ( প্ৰস্কায়). -3 Western. -4 Southern ( opp. বুৰুৰু ); probably for প্ৰবায়. -ফু ind. 1 Behind, backwards. -2 Westward or southward

अपादी The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन a. [अपाच्या भव ख ] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. -2 Not visible, imperceptible: Rv. 7. 6 4. -3 Southern. -4 Western. -5 Opposite.

अपाच्य a. [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern

अवास्त्र a Unskilful. — रं 1 Unskilfulness -2 Sickness, illness

अपाणिनीय a 1 Not taught by Pânini in his works (as a rule &c.).
-2 (पाणिनीय अष्टाध्यार्शास्त्र प्रथ यो नाधीते)
One who does not (properly) study
Panini's grammar; i.e. a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपार्ज 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. -2 (fig ) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. -3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले पहान-मपाने स्यश्च दीयते Bg 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. -Comp. - कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy: four disqualifica tions for a Brahmana are mentioned in Ms 11.70 - निंदिनेम्यो धनादान वाणिज्य शूद्रसेवन । अपात्रीकरण ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दायिन a. giving to unworthy persons. — a supporting the unworthy or worthless: भायेणापात्रभृद्धवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद अपद् q v.

अपाद्। 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पादमानमपाद्ते ; मृत्यिंड-मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ahlation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रवमपायेऽ-पादान P. I. 4. 24, अपादाने पचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यहुदामिन चल वा यदि वाऽचले। ध्रवमेव तद्वेद्यानदर्पादानमुख्यते॥ Hari.; अपादान 1s of three kinds —निर्दिश्वषय निच्छुपाच-विषयं तथा। अपेक्षितक्रिय चात त्रिधापादानमिष्यते॥ e. g. बृक्षात् पत्र पतित, मेवाद्वियोतते विद्युत, & कुती भवान्.

अपाध्यम् n. A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [ अप-अन् ] 1 To breathe out, respire, यह प्राणिति स पाणी यहपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. -2 To expire. अपान: Breathing out, respiration ( opp. शण); प्राणापाना सभी कुरवा ना-साभ्यंतरचारिणो Bg. 5 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus ( अपनयनान्मूलपुरीषिरंपानोऽधोन्नुसिर्वाचुर्नाभिस्था- :); मूलकुलवर्ग वागुरपान इति कर्यंते. —नः, —नं The anus (आधारे चल्).—Comp.—दा giving Apâna.—द्वारं the anus.—पचनः, —वागु: 1. the life-wind called अपान—2. ventris crepitus, —स्त् f. a sort of brick ( cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपान्त a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous, अपापाना कुछ जाते मिय पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभान्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9 37.—Comp काशिन् a. 1. not ill-looking. -2 not revealing evil.—वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपांपित्त-°नपात् &c. &c. See un der अप.

अपासार्गः [ अपमृज्यते व्याच्याद्रितेन इत्या-मार्गः; मृज् करणे चत्र कुत्व द्विश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आचाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्ग त्वया वय सर्व त दपम्डमहे; अपामार्ग औप्यानां सर्वासामेक इद्वशी। Av.—Comp.—आरतेलं, नीलं N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing ( diseases, evils &c. ).

अपाय-चिन् See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्यान्मेयस्य परं पारस्यान्भित Ram. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. -4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); पानणश्च महाञाहरपारः भातभाति मे । Ram. -र 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence -2 The opposite bank of a river. -रा

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ज a. [अप-अई क निपातः ] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [ अप-अर्थ ], अपार्थक a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless ; सर्वमेतद्पार्थ ते क्षिपं तौ संप्रसाद्य Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless ; अपार्थ बहु भाषते Susr. - श्रे Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric), योग्यतासन्याकांक्षाग्रन्थं वाक्य Gautama; पोर्वापर्यायोगाद्प्रतिक्थार्थमपार्थंक; cf. also Kav. 3. 128; समुदायार्थं ग्रूप्य यत्तद्पार्थमितीध्यने। - Comp - करण advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपाद 5 P. 1 To open, lay base or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; ( श्वन ) तस्य विभ्रमस्तान्यपाद्यणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover

अपाद्वत p: p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वगंद्वारमपाद्वतं Bg. 2. 32. -2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed

अपावृति: f, अपावरण 1 Opening, laying bare or open -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding -3 Concealing, hiding, screening

अवान्त 1 A. 1 To turn away, 1eturn, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing -Caus To send back, turn back, to reject, repulse

अपाचर्तनं,-बृत्तिः f 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपान्त p. p 1 (With abl.) Turn ed away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपान्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. -तं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपाद्या Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाञ्चि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; प्रस्पर केचिद्पाश्चयंते Rām. -2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्चित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb. -3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.)

अपाअय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. —य: 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णे इतापाअयः Ve. 5. 1.

-2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head; स्वद्कापाअयां तां Dk. 34. 69.

अपाधित p. p. 1 (Passively used (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on on into, being in or under.

अपाष्टि: f. Ved. The heel.

अपाष्टः [स्था-कः;-सस्य पत्नं ] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. — कं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out, and barbed.

अपास [ अप्-अम् ] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, east away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो बाह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt 1; किमित्यपास्याभर-णानि योवने धृत त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku 5, 44, निरस्तगांभीयमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1 55, इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from , यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भय Ve. 3 4 -2 To scare, disperse, drive away, अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित p p (fi caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [ सन् घत्र-कुल्व ] A quiver. अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal, see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead

अपाहा 3 P = अपहा q. v.

erfor ind. (sometimes with the ar dropped according to the opinion or Bhagui; वष्टि भाग्रारिरहोपमवाच्योरुपसर्गयाः; पिया, पियान &c. ) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of ) Placing near or over, taking towards. uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [ Cf. Gr epi, Zend api, Germ. and Eng. be ]. (Note आप, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by आभ in classical literature) -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction ) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुचय ); अस्ति मे सांदर-स्नेहोटयेतेषु S 1; on one's part, in ore's tuin, विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पा-ठिताः Pt 1; राजापि सुनिवाक्यमगीकृत्या-तिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-आपि or अपि च 88 well as, and also, अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I 4. 96 Sk., न-नापि-न चेंव, न वापि, नामि, वा, न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काच्य नवमित्यवद्य M. 1.2 nor, वापि or , अल्पोप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even, 'very', विधुरिप विधियोगाट् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{H}}$ . 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रांता: S 1 even you, you also; अन्यद्पि also another , अद्यापि even

yet, still, even now , इदानीमपि even now; सहतमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least : नाद्यापि not yet ; यद्यपि though, although, even ार्ट, तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used, as in Ki. 1. 28 -4 Though (oft translatable by 'even', 'even if'). सरसिजमद्वविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं 8 1.20 though over spread &c., इयमधिकमनो-ज्ञा बल्कलेनापि तन्वी ibid though in her bank dress, बलवद्यि शिक्षितानाम् 1 2 though ever so learned In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध), कृष्णमपि असुद्र्यन, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. - 5 But, however - 6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question अपि सन्नि-हितोऽत्र कुलपतिः  $S^{-1}$  , अपि क्रियार्थ सु-लुभं समित्कुशं ...अपि स्वशक्तया तपिम पव-र्तस Ku 5. 33, 34, 35, अप्यग्रणीर्मञ-कृतामूषीणा कुशायबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood), कृतं राम-मदुशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिह्य U. 2. I hope the Brahmana boy comes to life Note—In this sense आप is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b)' perhaps', 'in all probability 'or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that , आपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रप्तंभवा स्यात् S 1 , 🖇 7, तद्पि नाम मनागवतीर्णोसि रति-रमणवाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 perhaps, in all Probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात्  $\imath b\imath d$  , अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2, '18 it likely', 'I wish', यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-नुरूपेण पाद्येन संगता अपि नाम एवमहम-प्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयाति S. 1 would that, अपि नामाहं पुरुरना भनेयं V. 2 I wish I were P.-8 Affixed to interiogative words and makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some', कोपि some one , किमपि something , कुत्रापि somewhere, कदापि at any time, कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिह्शव: U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable,' 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषज्ञति पदार्था-नांतरः कोपि हेतुः U, 6.12, तत्तस्य किमपि इन्यं योहि यस्य त्रियो जन: 2.19, Mu. 3 22; K. 143, कोपि महिमा स्याद U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12, Mâl. 1. 26, R. 1. 46. - 9 After words expressing number and has the sense of 'totality', 'all', चतु-णीमपि वर्णीनां of all the 4 castes; सर्वेरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty,' 'fear' (ज्ञका), अपि चोरो भनेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood), It has the sense of सभावना 'possibility', 'supposition', P I 4 96, III 3 154; अपि स्रुयाद्विष्णुं अपि म्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिंद्यात् Sk सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk 127 -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof, P. I 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवद्त्तमाप स्तु-याद् वृषलं , विग्जालमं देवदत्तमापि सिंचेत् पलाई , अपि जायां त्यजिस जात गणिका-माधत्से गहितमेतत् Sk shame to, &c. or fie upon, Levadatta &c -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्यवमर्ग or रामचागन्जा, the imperative being softened), अपि स्ताहि 🗛 you may praise (if you like), आपे स्तहापि सेधारमांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराज्ञन Bk 8 92 -14 आपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation -15 Raiely in the sense of 'therefore, ' 'hence' (अत एव ). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood ( पदार्थ ), and is treated as a मर्भप्रवचनीय P. I. 4 96, the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरिष 'a diop, 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee, ' 1 presume there may be at least a drop &c अपि सभावनाप्रश्नशकागर्हासमुख्ये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारिकयासु च ॥ V15va; अपि पदार्थमभावनान्ववसर्गगहोसमुज्ञयेषु P I 4.96 G M. adds the senses of आई। म् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), सृति 'death' (मरणमाप ) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नह्मित हारं ).

अपिकशः Ved The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals ——्यं ind In the armpit.

अपिकश्य  $\alpha$ . belonging to this region (Sây. on Rv. 1. 117 22 says  $^{\circ}_{24}$  छिन्तस्य यज्ञशिरसः स्क्षप्रदेशेन सधानभूत प्रवर्गविद्याख्य रहस्यं ).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6 48. 16.

अपिनीर्ण व. 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described

आपिच्छिल a. 1 Not muddy, clean, free from sediment -2 Deep.

अपिज a. Boin after oi again, epithet of several deities. —जः [ आपि अच्छ जायते, अलुक् वेदे अप्राव्दस्यीकवचनत्वमपि ] N. of the month of Jyeshtha ( जलकीडारतिसाधनत्वाचथात्व ).

आपित् a. [आप इतो गता यस्य वेदे न अश्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबंध प् अपितृक a. 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपनुक also in this sense).

अपिड्य a Not ancestral.

अपित्यं Ved [अपित्यरते अस्मै त्वा् ना<sup>०</sup>ह] A part, portion, share.

अपित्वन् a. Having a share

अपिया 3 U To shut, close, cover,

अपिधानं,-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover. lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधानं मासे स्वाहा , नैकजलद्वन्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24, a cloth for covering

अविधि: f Concealment, covering -चि: What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृतिपर्यतद्म

अपिहित-पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig also), बाष्पा-पिहित covered with tears -2 Not concealed, plain, clear, अर्थो गिरामिश्वितः पिहितश्च किचित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदृवधु-स्ताभः Subhash.

अपित्राण a (जी f.) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अविभाग a Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share

आपिन्नत a. Sharing in the same religious acts of other works; connected by blood, अपिन्नताश्चान्चारभंते यज्ञमानं Kâty. (सष्ट साधारणकर्म येषा ते अपिन्नताः अविभक्ता दायादा, ते हि एकैनापि कृष्यादिक्मं कृत सर्वे उपजीनति Com.)

अपिहार्चर a Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night.—र Early or untimely moining, evening (or morning) time (अद्रोपसुख)

अपिशल: N of a man, a grammarian, (pl) his descendants.

अपिदास a. Ripping up.

भपी [आंप-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedic) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामुन्यं पुनरेवापियंति Mund -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into, स्वम्पीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्विपतीस्पाचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपोति: f.1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (श्रह्म ); अपीतो तहत् पसंगादसमंजसं Bi. Satra II 1.8. -4 Encountering, joining in hattle.

अत्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture.—2 Pouring out (of livers).—3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance, absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अष्ययमं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation

अपीच्य a 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिमुद्द ) -2 Secret, con cealed, hidden

अपीज् o. Ved Impelling, sturing

अपीनस: [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कत्प-ते कर्मक्तिरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), theum, cataith, see पीनस

अपीच्य a. Ved. Very handsome.

**अपुंस्** m. ( °पुनान् ) Not a man, a eunuch , Ms. 3 49

अपुरत्वं The state of a cunuch, impotent state

अपुंस्का f A woman without a husband, नापुंस्कासीति मे मितिः Bk 5.70.

अपुच्छ a. Without a tail. -च्छा N. of a tree ( Mai शीस )

अपुरुष a Not viituous or holy, wicked, bad, °कृत one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्र: Not a son. -a., -पुत्रकः ( विका f. ) Having no son or heii

अधानिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child, one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son, cf. अकुता -क: The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् ind. Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय a. not returning, dead. -आवानं not taking back or again. -आवानं f. 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmignation, final beatitude -आवा a. irrecoverable. -अवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2 final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4 a person released from metempsychosis.

अपूर्ण a Not manlike, unmanly. ~Comp. -अर्थ. 1. a ute or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. ~2. not the principal object of the soul

अपुरक्त a. 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

হাছে a. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound) -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevan (মুখ্যানুষ্কানিন্), regarded as one of the arthadoshas (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 বিভাষা বিবাৰ আমি বিশ্ব শ্ৰাৰ কৰ্ম সিই, the adjective বিবাৰ 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, there fore, irrelevant

সমুব্দ a Flowerless, not flowering - ল্প The glomerous fig-tree —Comp —লভ, —দভৰ a. bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. ( —ভ:, —द:) 1 the jack tree (Mar. দৃজ্যু) Artocarpus Integrifolia. —2. the glomerous fig-tree ( ভুৰুন্ ).

अपुन्त n. Ved Shape, body = नपुन्त, अपुन्नक a. Irreligious, irreverent अपुन्त Disrespect, inteverence.

अपूप: [ न प्यते विशिधिते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.]
1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c ( Mar ्वडा, चारणा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices, भीमेनातिवलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपा न संबद्धिताः Pt. 3
172 –2 Wheat. –3 Honey-comb

अपूरीय, अपूरय ७ (अपूराय हित, यत् छ च) Belonging to, intended foi, अपूर -एयं Flour, meal

अपूरणी The silk cotton tiee ( शाल्मली ) Bombax Heptaphyllum ( Mai. सावरी ).

अपूर्व a 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless -3 Unpeopled, untenanted

अपूर्ण a. Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect, अपूर्णभेक्त शतकत्नां B. 3. 38, अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. — जी Incomplete number or fraction. — Comp — काल apremature, untimely. ( – ल:) premature or incomplete time; ° ज abortive.

अपूर्व a. 1 Not pieceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite  $\mathrm{new}$  ,  $^{\mathtt{c}}$  के नाटकं S  $\cdot$  1 ,  $^{\mathtt{c}}$  वे राजकुलं M 5 , K. 191, S1. 4 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful , अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4, अपूर्वो इञ्यते विह्नः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवागं हिद् लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17, लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ singulai, unexampled, unpiecedented , अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6 , अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वो-ऽनुम्रहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचाडालमाय सुग्धे विसंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unaparalleled attocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger, K1. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by ea or ear. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.'-Colebrooke. - 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Vutue and vice (पायुक्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery —वः The supreme soul (परन्न ). -Comp.—कर्मन् n. icligious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. —पति f. one who has had no husband before, a virgin; 'ति: दुमारी Sk. —वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. —विधः an authoritative direction of injunction which is quite new, it is of four kinds:—मिनिये, प्रणविषे, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, —त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature, अपूर्व-त्वात्मवंधर्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् and. Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण adv. Never before.

अपूर्वीय a. Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

sq a Ved. 1 Unpreceded, first.
-2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुन्त a. Not united, uncombined.
—कः 1 (In gram.) An affix (of a word) consisting of a single letter, अमुक्त एकाल्यय P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपद्मपुन्त Sk. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ

अपूर्णत् n. Not filling , stingy.

अप्रक्र ind. Not separately, to gether with, collectively. -Comp
— धर्मशाल of the same religion. — शि a. maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retrie, run away, escape, अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone, to disappear, vanish, pass away, die or petish also, धर्मश्चापित Ms. 1 82, इत्यास्यादेशस्यक्षीकमपेत ते S. 7. 24, रम्या न वद्यतिरपेति न शाहरूभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. —2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. —3 To start (Ved.).

अपाय: [इ-अच् ] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; भ्रुचमपायेऽ-पादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेष Sk.), येन जातं वियापाये कहद् हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6: 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absencet; सूर्योपाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; अपदापायश्चांकद्दीन: R. 8. 74 closo of night; जलापायविपांदुराणि Si. 4. 5, 4. 54, 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करणापायिभिक्षवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83, मालत्यपायमधिगस्य Mâl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, 11, misforture, risk, calamity

dangei (oft opp. उपाय). तद्दपि मरण्णायचिकतः Bh. 3. 9, तद्देनेनपायुद्धिनापार्थेवितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan), उपायं चितयेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1 406, अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिसुपायमंद्र्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बह्मपाये वने Pt-1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; सायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities. मत्येऽप्यायसंप्रते H. 4 102, Ks 14. 19 -6 Loss, detriment. injury -7 The end (of a word)

अपायिन् a Departing, transient perishable; see अनुपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, disappeared अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसाम्यः 🖓 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl ) अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्य P. IV 4 92 Sk (वर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते) स्मृत्यपेतादि-कारिण: Y 2 4 -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl or in comp ), सुखाद्वेतः Sk ; उद्बहद्नवद्यां तामवद्याद्येतः R 7 70 faultless , ेभीः Ms 7 197, भर्तर्यपततमसि प्रभुता तबैव S. 7 32 freed from (mental) darkness -Comp -राझसी N of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अम्या राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तवामत्व ).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईस ] 1 A 1 To look tound or about for something, to look or hope for, expect -2 To wait for, awart, सज्जो रथो भर्तुविजय-प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S 2 awaits, क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7, K. 84, न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk 7, न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते II P1. 35, पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणा संपर्कमा-निजितन्तूपुरण Ku. 3 26 -3 To require, want, stand in need of, wish or desire for, शब्दार्थी सत्किविरिव इयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2 56, न शालः स्तंबकरिता वप्तर्भुणमपेक्षते Mu 1. 3, प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V 4 12, Ku. 3. 18, Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to , किमपेक्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः K1 2 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थातरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for, उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315, सूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-स्मदवस्थो व्यापारः Mâl. १, अनलेब्विष्टवान् कस्मान त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 , S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with a not to like, not to care for , अनपेक्षित-राजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तदानपेक्ष्य स्व-श्रीरमाईवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity, निरंपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of, सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वारक्ष-मासः । अन्येक्षः श्चाचिदंशः Bg. 12. 16, or

u comp., स्फुलिगावस्थयी वहिरेधांपक्ष इव स्थित: S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc case, more usually in comp , मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1 17. regardless of, the instrand sometimes loc of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to, ' 'out of regard for, 'with a view to, ' for the sake of', कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमकमाद्।य सापि तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt 1, नियमापेक्षया R 1 94, बृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 पोरजना-पंक्षया 2 out of regard for किमकोश-लादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object. प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17, दुई शक्त्यपेक्षं Y 2 26 in proportion to. in accordance with, अन्न ब्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तद्पेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वान् K P 1 as compared with it -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; ज्ञरीरसाध-नापेशं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed देशापेक्षास्तथा यूर्यं यातादायाग्रशेयकं Bk 7.49.-6 Respect, deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकाक्षा q. v. -Comp. -ब्राह्म: (In Vaiseshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,, 'this is one &c 'and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Saiva chap 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः =विनाशकविनाशप्रातियोगिनी बुद्धि., cf. Bhasha P. द्वित्वाद्य परार्थाता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मता । अनेकाश्रयपर्याता एते तु परिकीर्तिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच नाशस्तेषा निरूपितः 107-8

अपेक्ष्य,-क्षितच्य,-क्षणीय pot. p. To he desned, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c , desnable

अपेक्षित p p. Looked for, expected, wanted desired, required; considered, referred to &c. —तं Desire, wish, regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, cating, usually as last member of comp., गुरुविधिवलापेक्षि R. 15 85, प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3 1 according to

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk . अपेयेपु तहागेषु बहुतरसद्कं भवति Mk 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (helonging to the class सब्र्ज्यंसकादि P. II. 172), करा, दिनीया, करा, वाणिजा, स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to', e.g. वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded, so दिनीया &c -Comp. -वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोद See under अप-वह.

अपोदक a Ved 1 Waterless, water-tight ( न llv 1.116.3).-2 Not watery, not fluid. - न [ अपकृष्टम्हरूक यसात् ] Porson &c that removes water ( जलापकर्षहेत्रविषादि )

अपोदिका f A sort of pother h ( अपनद्वमुदक यन्या , तत्कलेषूद्कवत्वात्तथात्व )

अपोह् 1 U [अप-उह् 01 ऊह ] 1 To 1emove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy, म हि विद्यानपोहति N. 3. 1, कुसुमानि अभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 41, 54, पूर्वमुत्सवमपोहदुत्सवः (उत्तर ) 19. 5 pushed away, dis-placed, sup planted; V. 3. 10, अकि-चिद्पि कुर्वाणः सौख्येर्दुःखान्यपोहित Ü. 2 19 1emoves, Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119 , Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कत्पनाया अपोदः कल्पनापोदः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. nemoved from or beyond imagination -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms 10. 86 . पंचवट्यां ततो रामः अनपोढ-स्थितिस्तस्थो R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny, स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To leason, argue by way of opposing a statement

अवोह: 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing, reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning (opp. उह) (अपरतर्कनिरामाय कृता निपरीतस्तकः), one of the dhigunas q. v., स्वयमूहापोहासमधः Mbh.; अहापोह-मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधनेतरां Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोही वा सन्दार्थ (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्यावृत्ति i.e. ताञ्जिकस्तान.).

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty, मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहने च Bg. 15 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal)

अपोद्या, अपोद्याचि pot. p. To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

. अपीरुष -पीरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine oligin, अपौरूषेया वेदाः; अपौरूषेयमतिष्ठः सुवर्णविदुरित्याख्यायते Mâl. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man—पं, —पेयं 1 Cowardice, pussilanimity.—2 Superhuman power.

अस a. Ved Obtained, watery (?)

अस् a. Ved. Busy, active, industrious, -तः (or n. Un. 1.74) 1 The body -2 Sonia (स्थ्रमस्परीम) -3 A sacrificial animal.

असर् m. [ अञ्चय जलदानाय तृनोति, नलानि प्रेयति, तुर् किप् Tv. ] 1 Active, husy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of India (Sây. अपां प्रेरक इद्.). -2 File.

असु-प्तू-चे [ अन्तुरो भाव बाहु वेदे यत् ] Sending down water ( वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं ), giv-

ing of water, zeal (?)

अक्षोबीम:, नच् m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sâma Veda closing that rite, the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अपन्य a. [अनुनि देहे भव यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). -2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अभः, अभस् n. [अप्-असन् सुद् रहस्त्र, Un. 4. 207] 1 Pessession, property, 2 Work, sacificial act or lite, any act. -3 Offspring. -4 Form shape. -5 To be obtained (used act. ively); [cf. L. ops]. -Comp. -स्य a. superintending work (क्तंप्यिकृत); (or m.) proprietor of an estate. -राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works, directing works to be done (क्रंप्रेक).

अभवान a. 1 Having progeny. -2 Poor. —न: [अपने आदायकर्गण वान यस्य पृषो सलोप: Tv.] 1 The arm -2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhrigu.

अमस्वत् a. Having (sacrificial) acts or works ; productive.

अप्पति, अप्पित्तं see under अप्.

अर्घ क. [ अपा इदं तत्र साधु सस्कृत वा यत् ; अद्भि. संस्कृत P. IV. 4. 134 ] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery, consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हवि:). -2 Obtainable. -3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अध्यद्धितः N. of a celebiated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkara and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अपवादक्षित ).

अप्यंच् [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reach-ing, hidden.

अन्यय &c. Seeunder अपी.

अद्यर्ध ind. Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

आप्रदेष a 1 Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. -2 Unanswerable ( as argument )

अप्रकर् a Not acting well.

अप्रकरणे Not the main or principal topic, incidental or urelevant matter.

अपकल्पक a. Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड a. Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अपकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also), मकाश्रश्रामकाश्रश्र लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1 68 -2 Self-illuminated -3 Hidden, secret, concealed, Ms. 8. 251, 9 256 — इं., — हे। and. In secret, secretly, अहममकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4, सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षितः V. 5 secretly. — हा: Indistinctness, secrecy, a secret.

अप्रकाशक a. Making dark, not disclosing &c.

अपकार्य a. Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मक्ष मेश्चन मत्रो पृहच्छिद् च वचन । आयुर्पना-पमान स्त्री न प्रकार्यानि सर्वथा ॥

समस्रत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. -2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see बहुत, बसुत, अमस्रत असस्य 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान २. e. the standard of comparison (opp. बहुत or उपमेष ).

সম্ভানি: f. 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (নিছনি). -2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sankhyas. -3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

সমসূত a. Not excelled, low, vile. — E: A crow.

अप्रक्षित a. Undecayed.

अप्रगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगत्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्ट: पान्चे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगत्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रमुख a. Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रशाह a. Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचंद्रज्ञ a. Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेत्तस् a. Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupi

अप्रच्छेद्य a. Inscrutable.

সম্ভন্তন a. Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing ( with abl. ), Ms. 12. 116.

সাজ a. 1 Without piegeny, childless; হাহিণ দীগুনমগুল Chân. 57. -2 Unboin -3 Unpeopled. -লা Having no child, not giving bith to childien, not pielific

अप्रजस्, अपजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायाम-प्रजसि बांधवास्तद्वाच्छ्य: Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a bailen woman.

अप्रजित्ति a. Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. -2 Childless.

अप्रणीत a. Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —त Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतक्षे a. Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता a Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8, 32. 16.

अप्रताप: 1 Want of lustre, dulness, dimness. -2 Meanness, want of dignity.

সম্বি a. Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, mesistable; Rv. 5. 32. 3; পাৰ্য of inesistable prowess.

2 Unsurrpassed, unequalled. –adv. Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर a. Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अपतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. -2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती) कार a. Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; "रेयमाण्ड्यस्थिता K. 154.—रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य a. One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अमतियाहक a. Not accepting.

अत्रतिग्राह्य a. Unacceptable.

সমানিয় a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. -2 Not to be warded or kept off; বল: Ms. 12. 28. -3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. -2 Unsurpassed, unfivalled.

अप्रतिश्वर a. Without the fellowhorse.

अप्रतिषक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. -2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्ति: f. 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. -2 Neglect, omission, disregard. -3 Want of understanding. -4 Absence of determination (what

å

to do), perplexity; विह्वल &c. K. 159. ( अप्रतिपत्तिर्जेडता स्यादिष्टानिष्टद्श्तिश्वतिभिः), तिसाध्वसज्ज्ञ्चा K. 240, Ki. 14. 43. -5 ( Hence ) absence of mind or ready wit (स्प्रत्यभाव), उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा निवार. 8

अप्रतिपद् a Not going (विकल)

স্থানিৰ্ভা a. 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed, (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिचल a Of irresistible might, of unequalled power

अप्रतिभ a 1 Modest, bashful -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट a Unrivalled — द: An unrivalled wailior, आत्मानं दं मन्य-मान: Dk 3

अप्रतिम a. Without an equal of parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled, so अप्रतिमान ; नमोज: Mv 1. 62, क्लप्तं, वीर्य, दुद्धि &c

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state

अप्रतियोगिन् a. 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart

अप्रतिरथ a.or -थ: 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior, दौष्यंतिसमतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4.19, S. 7, 7.33 -2 Matchless; My 1.46 —थ: N. of a Rishi. —थ:, —थं N. of a hymn composed by अं; यदात्रामगल साम तद्यतिरथ विद् .

अप्रतिर्व a. Uncontested, undisputed, वर्षशताधिकभोग सततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्व गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिक्ष a 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. -क्या incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीचे irresistible power

अप्रतिनीर्य a. Of incomparable prowess

अप्रतिशासन a. Having no nival ruler, subject to one rule, R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. — ह: Nof a hell. — हा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. — हे Brahma (स्वामप्रतिष्ठित ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान a. Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —ने Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानाद्व्यन्यथानुमेयं S B

अमतिष्ठित a Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy.—तः An epithet of Vishau

अप्रतिसंक्रम a. Having no intermixture

अप्रतिसंख्य a. Unobserved, unnoticed, ेख्य (ख्या) निरोध: unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object, one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरुप, the other two being प्रतिमध्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकार the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत a. 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; 'हतान पुत्रान् K. 62 अस्मर्ग्ह भातिः Pt. 1 free to move, U 3 36, जूभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमायस्य कोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmaired, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect, सा बुद्धिरपतिहता Bh. 2 40, Pt 5.26. so 'चिन्न,'मनस् -3 Not disoppointed-Comp. —नेत्र a of unimpaired eyes. (-नः) N. of a Buddhist deity

अप्रतीक a. Without paits or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत a. 1 Not pleased or delighted -2 Unapproached, unassailable -3 Unopposed -4 (In Rhet) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word ( शब्द्रोप); अप्रतीत यत्केयले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्ध K P. 7, 2 e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general of popular use); e. g. सम्पन्तानमहाज्योति-देखिताशयताजुष: (where आक्ष्य = घासना occurs in Yoga Sastra only).

अप्रतीतिः f Unintelligibleness, mistrust

अप्रतुल. 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अपत्त ( पृत्त ) Not given away.
—ता A girl, one not given away in marriage

अप्रत्यक्ष a 1 Invisible, imperceptible.—2 Unknown —3 Absent -Comp
—शिष्ट a. not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय a. 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यभत्ययं चेतः S 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram) Having no affix —य: 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमभत्ययानां Pt 1. 191. -2 Not being understood -3 Not an affix, अर्थवन्धातुरप्रत्ययं प्रातिपादिक

P. I 2 45. -Comp. -Far a (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix

अप्रत्युत a Not attacked

अप्रदक्षिणं and. From the left to the right.

अप्रदुग्ध a. Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान ए Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदम्यानों H. 2 — नं (ंवा, ंवं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अत्रवान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp)

अप्रधृष्य a Unconquerable, invincible, यदाश्रीषं भीष्ममत्यंतद्भूरं हतं पार्थेनाह्वेष्वप्रधृष्यं Mb, यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभ-वस्त्वसुञ्चे: M 5 17

अप्रपद्नं Ved A bad place of refuge

সম্ম a 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

সময় a 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः f. Little effort

अप्रमत्त a. Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms 7.142.

अप्रमद a Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अभ्रमाद् a. Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं ind. Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय a Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय)

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge ( opp. त्रमा q. v. ).

अप्रमाण a 1 Unlimited,inmeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized.
-3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, आजन्मनः शाउपमाशिक्षती पस्तर्यापमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. —जं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions, i e a rule, direction &c which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy -Comp.—आभः, -जुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists) -विद् a. not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence

अप्रमायुक a. [प्र-पि-उप आन्वे युक् स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long. अप्रमित a. 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर, अप्रमूखित a. Not foolish, prudent, wise

अप्रमृत्य a. Indestructible, unassailable (अवाध्य ) Rv. 6 20. 7.

अप्रमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; ंमहिमा Mv. 4. 30.—2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c, inscrutable, unfathomable ( of person or thing); अचित्यस्याममेयस्य कार्यतस्या-धेवित्यस्: Ms. 1. 3, 12 94.—3 Not to be proved or demonstrated ( as Brahma).-य Brahma.—Comp.-अञ्चमाय a of unlimited might —आरमस् ' of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva

अप्रमोदः-इं 1 Ínability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयान a. Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to ( with loc ), °तनः मुखा-शेषु Ms. 6. 26. –तनः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अपयाणिः f. [अ-नया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ज by P VIII. 4. 29 ] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations), अपयाणिस्ते शड भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनिः

अभयापणि:-निः f. Not allowing to go on or progress ( P. III. 3. 112; VIII 4.30).

अप्रयाचं adv. Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्चत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वत् a. Ved-Unceasing, continual, not separated ( अपृथासूत ), careful, attentive.

अप्रमुक्त a. 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual ( as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रमुक्त तथान्वातमपि कविभागोहृत; तथा मन्ये देवतोस्य पिशाची पक्षसी- अथवा। where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned ( by Amara ), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अभयकः

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रहेब a. Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तन, अप्रवर्तिन् a. 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अभवतेनं Not engaging in, not exiting to any action,

अभृतिः: f. 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus -3 (In medic ) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c

अप्रचीत a Ved. Not approached, Rv. 4 7 9. -ता 1 Not loved (अकामिता), -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद a. Difficult to be found.

সম্মানে a. 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed ( প্রাণ ).

अपसक्त a. 1 Not attached on addicted, moderate, temperate -2 Unconnected.

अभ्रमकि f. Non-attachment, mo deration

अत्रसग: 1 Want of attachment -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion, अत्रसगाभियाने च श्रोत् श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्रसन्त a 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसाद: Disfavour, displeasure अप्रसाद a Not being prolific. —व: Not being born.

अप्रसत् a. Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह a. Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अवसिद्ध a. 1 Unknown, unim portant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; ैपदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः f. Obscurity, insigni-

अप्रस्ताविक a. (की f.) Not belonging to the subject-matter, relevant (= अप्रस्ताविक q. v.).

अप्रस्तत a. 1 Unsuitable to the time of subject, not to the point, irielevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपिस Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. — प्रशंसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अवस्तन (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the अस्तुत or subjectmatter , अत्रस्तुतप्रशासा सा या सेव प्रस्तुता-अया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: - कार्य निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्थेति च पचधा ॥ 1. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause, (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect, (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K P 10, and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत a. 1 Unhut, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धोत नव श्वेत सददा यत्रधारितम् । निर्णेनकाक्षालित चाप हत वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहत् a. Not destroying, favour ing, aiding ( अनुपाहक ).

अप्रहित a 1 Not sent out. -2 Un attacked by foes.

अप्राक्तरणिक a. (की f.) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राक्तरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राक्तरणिकस्याभेपी-ऽप्रस्त्रत्रज्ञांसा K P. 10.

अवास्त्रत a 1 Not vulgar -2 Not original -3 Not oridinary, extraordinary; "आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1 3. -4 Special.

সমাত্রত a. Secondary, subordi nate, infecior.

अप्राचीन a. 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण a. Lifeless; inanimate. —ज: The Almighty Being.

सप्राप्त a 1 Not obtained or got; अपासयोस्त या पाप्तिः सेव सयोग ईरितः। Bhasha P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached, R 12.96.-5 Not of a marriageable age -Comp. - ਜਾਲ a. 1 inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचन बृहस्पतिरापि हवन् । लभते ब्रद्धचव-ज्ञानमप्रमान च प्रकलं Pt 1. 63. -2. under age. (-&) an irregular discussion (of any subject). -- प्रापक a. 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामा यजेत--2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). -योवन a. not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार,-वयस् a. ( in law ) under age not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year ); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोसो यावत षोडशवार्षिकः Daksba.

अभाति: f. 1 Non-acquisition; तद्भापिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधरस्यंतमभाषी नियम: पाक्षिके सति Mim -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपित q. v.

अप्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इद् वचनमञ्ज्ञाणिक. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्राप्ति a. Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अञ्चायत्वं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु a. Ved. Not going forth (अगत्) Rv. 1, 89. 1; unceasing.

अत्रायुस् a. Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय ह. 1 Disliked, disagree-able, unpleasant, offensive, अप्रियस्य च पश्यम्य चक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.. Ms. 4. 138; S. 5. 17, hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly. —यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृगीमस्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act, पाणिमाहम्य साह्यो श्री नाचरेटिक चिद्याय Ms. 5. 156. -00mp. —कर, —कारिन, —कारक a. unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन a. speaking unkind or harsh words; व्याधेटन्यप्रियंत्रदा Y. 1. 73; माता यर्थ पृहं नारित भार्यो चापियनाद नी Châp 44.

अभिति: f. 1 Dislike, aversion -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp — जर (री f.) 1. unkind; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable disliked

अप्रेतराक्षती = अप्रतरक्षती q. v. अप्रेमन् a. Disliking, unfriendly. -n. Dislike.

अभाद a. 1 Not arrogent. -2 Timid, gentle, i not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

Not swimming. 1 Without a ship. −2

अमृत a. Not protracted (as a vowel).

अद्य a. [आप् नाहु ब, एषो स्वः]. Attainable.—cat Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अटस:-ट्सा m. (-प्सा:) Ved. [ अप: सनोति, सन्-ड ] 1 Giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water ( अपा सारधूनो रसः ). -2 Not destroying. —टमं Form, see अप्सस्.

अटसरः [[अप् स-अच् ] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् र. ( -रा: -रा ). [ अन्ह्यः स. रंति उद्गर्छति, सू-अमुन् Up. 4. 236; cf. Râm. अष्षु निर्मथनादेव रसाचरमाह्र्र्राञ्च्यः। उत्पेनुमेनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्माद्ग्यस्ताऽभवन् ] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रमाव). They are called स्वविद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf या तपाविशेषपारेशकिनस्य सक-मार प्रहरण पटेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. R. 7. 53. Bana mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (न्त्रिया बहुद्यप्सर्मः ) but the singular, as also the form अञ्चर, sometimh occurs ; नियमवित्रकारिणी मनका नाम अप्मरा प्रेषिना S. 1 , एक्नाप्नर: &c. R. 7. 53 and see Malli. thereon : अनन्तरेत प्रातिभाभि  $\nabla$ 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक्च). -Comp - नार्थ N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; prohably it is the name of a place, see S. 6. -पानि: lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्सच a. [ अप्स जरुस बाति हिनारिन, बा क ] Devoid of the essence ( freshness ) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving weter (?).

अप्सटप a. [अप्नु भनः यत् ] Being in, or fit for, water.

or one possessed of beauty, cheek (?).

अरमु a. [नास्त ज्यु स्त्य ग्रस्य Nir.] 1
Formless, shapeless.-2 Not beautiful.
Note —अन्मु forms the first member
of several compounds —िसत् a god.
—यर a. aquatic; moving in waters.
—अ, —आ a born in the waters or
in the atmosphere. (—आ:)। -योनिः
1. a horse. —2. a cane or reed.
—िआत् vanquishing the aerial Asures.
—यत् a. possessed of what is in water; (as lightning); getting sufficient
water.

अफल a. [न.व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig); लाओ ज्ययः, लेंकाथे & c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षडोऽकलः खीपु यथा गौगीच चाफला। यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दान सथा विभोऽनुचोऽफलः Us. 2. 158.-3 Deprived of virility, castrated: emasculated; अफलोई नृतस्तेन कायारमा च विराकृता Râm. —लः 1 N. of a plant (ज्ञाञ्च ). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (ज्ञाञ्च मारी); another plant (भ्रूया-मलकी). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन —प्रस्त a. one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकांक्षिभियंज्ञः किथते ब्रह्मचिक्तः Mb.

अफ्रेन a. Frothless, without soum or faam. — ने Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन; अ has here a depreciative force). अब् अंब् q. v.

अवद्व-द्वक a. 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonseneical, absurd, contradictory; e g. यावज्जीवमह मीनी बहाचारी च म पिता। माता तु मम वध्यासीद्युबश्च पितामहः॥ (contra; dictory), जरहवः कंबलपादुकास्या ह्यारिस्थता गायति मगलानि।तं ब्राह्मणी पुच्छति युवकामा राजच गर्या लवणस्य कोर्थ Râyamukuta on Ak. -00mp.—सुख a. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अञ्चन्ध्यं See अवत्य्य &c. -अव्यक्त a. 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अवंपन a. Free, without bonds.

अबंध a. Ved. Without ligatures; falling asunder.

স্বায়, -গাঘৰ a. 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -00mp. -দুব্ a causing want of companions. —দুৱ a. not brought about by relitives, growing spontaneously; S. 4.16.

अबल a. 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —ल: N. of a plant (वहणवृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); नून हि ते कविवार विपरीतवाधा ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम्। याभिविलालतरतारकदृष्ट्यातेः शकाद्योपि विजितास्ववलाः कथ ताः॥ Bh. 1. 11; convare also:- हृद्ये वहास गिरीही विभुवनज्यिनी कटाक्षण॥ अवला त्व यदि मन्ये के वलवित जानीमः॥ Udb.; व्यानः a woman; S. 4 3; R. 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buldhists.—ल Weakness, want of strength; see वलावले also. —comp. — अवलः N. of Siva.

अञ्चलास a. Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अन्य a. 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. - भा The segment of the base of a triangle. - प: 1 Non-construction. -2 Non-refutation.

স্বান্ত a. 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबिधन: [ आप: एव इंधन यस्य ] Thsubmarine fire ( that feeds on the waters of the ocean ); अबिंधनं बह्लिम-सी विभति R. 13. 4-

आवेभीवस् a. Ved. Fearless.

अबुद्ध a. Foolish, unwise; अपवा-दमात्रमञ्जूषानां San. S.

সন্তু: f. 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; ° শন্

foolish, ignorant.—a. Ignorant, dullwitted, stupid.—Comp.— পুর্ব, —পুর্বল a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional.—2 beginning with non-intelli gence. (—ব্ল, —ব্লা) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

সন্তুম্-নুন a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool —f. ( সন্তু ) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अद्वार्ध a. Ved Not to be perceived orawakened.

अवोध a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzz'ed. --ध: 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; ेधोपहताआन्ये Bh 3.2; निस्तर्भहवीधमयोधनिक्रवाः क्र भूपतीनां चरितं क्र जंतवः Ki. 1.6.-2 Not knowing or being aware of, St. 6. 41. -Comp.—गस्य a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य,-बोधनीय a. 1 Unintelligible.

अनुधन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. — हतं Ved. The sin or intermediate region.

अडन a [अप्त जायते, जन्-ड ] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100 - = : 1 The conch ( n. also ). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree ( ਰਿਕੁਲ ). -5 Dianvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. - == 1 A lotus. -2 One thousand millions. -comp. -ক্তিকা the seed vessel of a lotus. -जः, -भवः, -भूः, योनिः epithe's of Brahma, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). 一葉訳, -नयन, -नेत्र,-लोचन &c. a. lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः a friend of lotuses, the sun. —भोग: 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie ( वराटक ) as large as a conch, -बाहन: 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (-ना) ' having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. — स्थित: N. of Brahma. —इस्त: the sun ( represented as holding a lotus in one hand ).

সহলা m. (হলা:) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अस्त्रिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -Comp. --पति: the sun.

अञ्जल् n. Ved. Shape, beauty. अञ्जित् a. Conquering waters.

अबद् a. [अपो ददाति, दा क ; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अब् ; अवतीत्यन्द.] Giving water.—इद: 1 A cloud.—2 A year (in this sense n. also).—3 N. of a grass ( स्तुता).—4 N. of a mountain.

-Comp. -शर्ध balf a year. -वाइतः N. of Siva. -हात a century. -सारः a kind of camphor.

अस्त्या adv. Ved. With a desire to give vater.

आब्द: Ved A cloud; भूत possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud

अस्टुर्गः A fortress in water, one surr unded by a most or lake.

अब्देग्साक,-देवन a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms 11 133.

अडिधः [ आपः धीयते अत्र, घा-कि ] 1 The occan, receptacle of water; ( fig. also), दु ख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c ; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4 -Comp. -आਜੈ: the submarine fire -- कफ , -फेन: 1. froth, foam. -? the cut'le-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a horn in the orean (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 The conch (-जां) (dual) N of the Asvins. (-जा)1. spirituous liquor ( produced from the ocean) -2 the goldesa Lakshmi. —झषः a sea-fish — होवा 1. the earth. -2 a portion of land surrounded by the ocean - ant? N. of Dvaraka, the capital of Krishna. the moon ( the butter of the ocean ). -मंडु ति the pearl oyater. - ज्ञायनः N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the coesn at the destruction and renovation of the world ). -सार: a gem.

अद्भक्ष a. Living upon water. —क्ष A serpent.

अस्मञ्ज Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अच्म्र &c. =अम्र q. ए.

अब्रह्म वर्षे a. Unchaste. —र्थ-र्यक्तं 1 Unchastity. –2 Sexual union.

अञ्चलप्य a. 1 Not fit for a Brahmana, अवझण्यमवर्ण स्यान् ब्रह्मण्य ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halây. -2 Inimical to Brahmanas. –ਾਵਾਂ An act not befitting a Brāhmana; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Bråhmana in the sense of 'to the rescue ', 'help ', 'help ', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has 1; S. 6; U. 1; अञ्चांतरे जाह्मणेन सृत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्य-सद्यापितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress , अर्थत्य योगनंदस्य व्याडिना कंदित पुरः। अन्नस्मण्यमनुस्कानजीवो योगस्थितो द्विज: Bri. Kath.

अनुसन् a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Brahmanas; नामझ अत्र-भूरनोति Ms. 9. 322. -Comp — विद् a. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

প্ৰসায়েতা a. Devoid of or without Brâhmanas. —তা: Not a Brâhmana; Ms 2 241-2; (= হুন্ত), six kinds are usually mentioned.

अवास्त्राणं 1 Violetion of the duties of a Brahmana; breach of vows or sanctity. -2 = अवहाय q. v.

সমূহন Making a growling (or Abrû) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अधिलगं [ अपा लिंग ज्ञापनसामर्थ्य यत्र ] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached -2 Not connected with, detached.-3 Not worshipping.-4 Unaccepted -5 Not eaten. —क Not food; ° इंद्स, ° एच् want of appetite.

স্মাক্তি: f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulty.

अभक्ष .. भक्षणं Not eating any thing , fasting.

अभर्ष a. 1 Not to be eaten. -2 Prohibited from eating. — इपं A prohibited article of food.

अभा a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

স্মান a. Not broken &c. -ন: 1 absence of fracture or defeat. -2 (in Rhet.) A variety or ফুল্ where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to অর্থফুল), S. D. 644.

अभंग्र a. Undisturbed, firm.

সমন্ত a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. - হু 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. -2 Sorrow.

अभय a. [न. न.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe ; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. -य: [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithat of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being .- 2 N. of Siva. -3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. -4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. -5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time ) favourable to a march or expedition. -या 1 N. of a plant (हरीतकी Mar. হিংভা). -2 A form of the goddess Durgâ.-एं 1 Absence or removal of fear. -2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1 ; अभयस्य 303; S. 2. 16. -3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. -4 The root of a fragrant grass ( दीरणसूलं, उशीर ). -Comp. -कृत् a. 1. not terrific, mild. -2. giving

safety. -शिर्वासित m. one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kâtyâyana's pupils. -र्हिडिम: 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. - 2 a military or war-drum. -द, दाचिन्,-पद a. giving a guarantee or promise of safety,भयेद्यभयद: Ran., ेनद: Ms. 4, 232 (-द: ) an Alhat of the Jainas; N. of Vishnu. - affirm, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection ( from danger ) , सर्वेषडा-नेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms 4. 247.- usi a written document or paper granting assurance of safety, of. the modern 'safe-conduct '.- HET a variety of mudra in Tantra literature. -याचना asking for protection ; °अंजिलि: R. 11. 78, -बचनं, -बाच् f. an assurance or promise of safety. सनि a. Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् a. (अ-भय-कृ with the insertion of खचू P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmairied woman.

अभवः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे। Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्रात्तमभवमिवांच्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction, भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षता Ram. अभव्य a. 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, insuspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless, उपनतमवधोरय-स्यभव्याः Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् a. Not existing. -Comp. अभवत् a. Not existing. -Comp. अभवत् मतयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवत् असमवन्ति मतः इष्टः योगः सवंयः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; e.g. ईक्षसे यत्रदाक्षण नद्य चनी मनीभवः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तद्य though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे बेत् &c., tor other examples see S. D. 575 ad. loc.

अমস্ক্রকা, अমস্ক্রিকা, also অসস্ক্রাকা [ अ-সন্ধ্রা P. VII. 3. 47 ] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows - 2A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग a. 1 Without a share ( of inheritance ). -2 Undivided.

अभाव a. [न. न. ] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -3: 1 Not being or existing, non-existence, गतो मानेडभीने Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्नेषामदयभाने तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्यभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभाने हरेन्द्रप: 119 in the absence of all, failing all, तीय°, अज, आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभा-

ਕ ਤਪ੍ਰਤਵਪੇ: S. B. , Si. 20. 61; Ki. 18 10. -4 (in phil ) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh catego y or पदार्थ in the system of Kanada. (Stactly speaking अभाज is not a separate piedicament, like द्रव्य, ग्रुग, but is culy a negative arrangement of those predica nents, all na neable things being divided into positive ( भाव ) and ne gative ( अभाव ), the first division in cluding द्व्य, ग्रंग, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अनाव, cf. अत्र मतमस्थाभावकथनामेर्व पण्णा भावत्व प्रा-तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथग्रपन्यासो न कृत. Mukta.) अमान 18 defined as नागमेन्त्रो भावः (प्रति-योगिज्ञानाथीनविषयत्व ) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its शतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गामाय and अन्नान्याभाव , the first comprising turee varieties प्रागमान, प्रध्वसाभान, and अत्यंताभान -Comp. -संजित: f. false attribution ( =अन्यास q. v.)

े अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय a. Inconceivable.

अभाविष्तृ a. Not perceiving, comprehending or unferring.

अभावित, अभाव्य a. Whitis not destined to be or to take place; यद्भावि न तद्वावि H. 1.

अभावन Not speaking, silence. अभावित a. Not told.—Comp.—पुरसः a word which cannot become mas. orneuter, s. e. always feminine.

STOR and. 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns ) It means (a) 'to,' 'towards' in the direction of', आभिगम् go towards, अभिया, "गमनं, "यान &c , ( b ) 'for', 'against', "लप, "पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon,', 'fit to spinkle on ac; (d) 'over,' 'across'; भू to overpower, वन , ( e) 'greatly' 'excessively' any -2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority, "uf: 'supreme duty '; oaim 'very red,' oaa 'very new', (b) 'towards,' in the direction of,' forming Adv. compounds ; °वेदं, °स्तं, °दूति &c.-3(As a separable adverb) It means towards. in the direction or vicinity of ( opp. eq), in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 ( As a preposition with acc. ) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense ); अम्यमि or अग्निमि शलभाः पताति ; वृक्षमि द्यातते विद्युत् Sk., St. 9. 56, 7. 40, अभ्यक्तिवे श्चित: S. 7. 11. ( b ) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to , सायमंडनमभि एवर्यंत्यः Ki. 9.6, साधुर्दे । द तो मातरमिम  $^{
m Sk.}$  (d)Severally, on after another (in a distributive sense), बुक्ष बुक्षमभि सिंचिति Sk ; भृतभूतमभि प्रशु: Bop. By P. I 4 91 214 has all the senses of STA given in I. 4. 90 except that of माग ८ व. (लक्षण ) हारिमाभि वर्तते ; (इत्थ-भूता ह्याने ) भन्हें हिरिमि ; ( वीप्साया ) देव द्वमाभि मिचति . but यद्त्र ममाभिष्यात् तहीयता, प्राज्ञो गोविंद्रमाभितिष्ठति Bop ( e ) In, into, to, Si. 8 60. (f) For, for the sake of, en account of (Ved ). According to G. M. आभि has these senses .-अभि-व जाए शार्थ च्छासोम्बाभिमुख्यसौरूष्यव चनाहारस्वा -च्यायेषु , ७ पु. प्जाया, अभिवद्ते , भृशे, अभि-निवेश , इन्छ या, अभिल ष , सौम्ये or मायुर्य, आभजात , अभिमुख्ये, अभि-मुख, अम्याग्नि , सी रूप्ये, अभिरूप , वचने, अन मियत्ते, आहरि, अभ्यवहराति , खाध्याये, अभ्य-स्यानि. [ cf. L ob , ar. amphi ; Zend aibi or anoi Goth. bi, also umbi, um].

आभि(भी) क व. [ अभि-कन् निपानीय , P V. 2 74 ] Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous, सोधिकारमभिकः कुलीचिन काश्वन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममा. ik. 19. 4, अपि भिंचेः कुशानी त्वं दंपे मध्यपि योऽ।भिकः Bk 8. 94. —कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभि हम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः व्यियमाभे कामयमानां नाभिनद्ति Dk. 88, Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकास a [ क्स अच् or अभिवृद्ध का मो यस्य ] Affe tron ite, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, ( with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे स्वामभिकामाई Mb — सः 1 Affection, love —2 Wish, desire. — मं and. Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक a. Voluntary.

স্থিকার 1 A. To shake or tremble viol ntly. — Caus. 1 To stir, shake -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकानं Suaking; alluring.

आभिकांक्ष्य 1 U. 1 To ask, request, long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांका Wish, desire, longing.

अभिन्तांशिन् a. Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do, ভূড্মাই নিবয়নামিভানু: Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

आभिकृति: f. N. of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् a. (m. °त्वा ; f. °त्वरी ) Magical ; a magician or spirit.

े आभिक्रत् a. [ आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्धेद्धकर्म यस्य ] Haughty, very powerful ( बळी-यस् ) ( as an enemy ), Rv. 3. 34. 10. अभिकंद 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

आभिकंदः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे ड्रच यय दार्थामह वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; गमनायाभिचकाम Râm. — Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोदिर प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2.40.-2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिकानण, -कांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. =अभिकृत above, पुंड्रेक्श Dk. 92.

সাসিলানৈৰ a. [ হুছাবিগাব] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with ( with loc. ).

अभिक्रम् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिद्युक्रमः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying.-2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिश्च a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद a [ क्षर्-अच् ] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिन्तिष् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel, Bk. 8 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

आभिस्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्वाप्यति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim, कलहकेटक इत्यभिस्थापितास्य: Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिष्या व [कर्तरि कियू] Going to-wards; well-known, celebrated. - एया [स्था-असू] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; कार्यभिष्या तयोगसी इ अजते: शुद्धवेषयोः R 1 46; स्थापाये न खेळ जन्मळ पुष्यति स्वामभिष्यां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (भाइतिय). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभित्यात p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; "दोष: Y. 3. 301.

आभित्यातृ a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

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अभिल्यान Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.), एनमभिजग्मुर्भह-र्षय: R. 15. 59; Li. 10. 21, महमेकाश मातीनमाभिगम्य सहर्षयः Me. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अनुरागा-ह्रने रामं दिएचा त्वमाभगच्छासे Ram. -3 To find, meet with ( casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); 31-भिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205, अभ्यगच्छः पाने यत्त्वं भजमानं Mb.-5 To take to, under take, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in ; be subject to; निदाम भिवत: Râm. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain,

अभिगंतु a. One who approaches or has intercourse ( with a woman ) , one who understands &c.

अभिगसः, नगमनं 1 ( a ) Aproaching, going or coming to, visit, arm val; तवाहति नाभिगमन तुसं R. 5. 11, 17. 72, ज्येष्टाधिगमनात्पृषं तेनात्पनभिनंत्वा 12 35, K. 158, Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगमनपा Me. 49. (स्वन Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse ( with a man or woman) परवासाभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्पाभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्पाभिगमनं Y. 2. 291, Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीच Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

आभगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accestible, that can be approached without fear, inviting, तथाएयनाभगमीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकाते द्वेपस्याः ...अध्वयशाभिगम्यश्व R. 1. 16.

अभिगासिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with, Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिनासुक a, Inviting, leading one to approach ( as qualities ).

आभिगर्ज 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries. अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

आभेगा = अभी q. v.

अभिग्रम् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend, लंकायामभिग्रमायां सागरेण समततः Râm. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिग्रंति: f. Guarding, protecting. अभिग्रंत m. Protector, guardian.

अभिग्रम् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of ( Ved. ).

आभिग्ते p. p. Approved of , destined for an offering ; uttered ( with praise ).

স্মিষ্ট্রি: j'. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1 162. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

आभा 9 U. Ved 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगर: [गृ-अर्] Song of plaise;

अभिमे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs, मृगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Ram. -3 To sing, celebrate in song, नवाद्येष श्लोकोडभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [ गै-इष्णुच् ] Singing

अभिग्रह (Ved. भ्रम्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, some forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिगृद्ध Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or survise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught, अर्थवर्थस्य कस्याचिद् गृहे चोर्थिय्वा स्त्र्पाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

স্থান্যত্ত: 2 Seizing,, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset.
-3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5
Authority, power, weight.

आभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिवर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभियात, -यातक, -यातिकन् &c. See under अभिहन्-

अभिष्य (Used only in caus.) I To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; सां (वपां) अध्वर्ध: कुवेणाभिधारयजाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिधार: [ घृ-णिच् मावे-थञ् ] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices : प्रणीतपुषदाज्यभिवारघोरस्तन्नपात् Mv. 3.

आभवारणं Act of spinkling ( with ghee ), besprinkling.

आभिना 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

সামিলাল Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see, अभि यो विश्वा सुवनानि चड्डे (स्प्रे: ) Rv. 7.61. 1. -2 To call to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिनक्षणं Ved Means of defence, (magical) remedy. —णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespase, तन विराधवृद्धकांधमभूतयः केष्यभिचरंती ति भुतं Mv. 2. -2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पति या नामिचरित मनीवाग्देहसंगता Ms 5 165, 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exocise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magnet purposes &c; वृष्ट्यायुःपुष्टिकामावाययेवाभिचरकाषि Y. 1. 295, 3. 289 -4 To possess, eccupy.

अभिचर: A fellower, servant, attendant.

आभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for male-volent purposes ( such as इयेनयाग ), Mu. 4. 12

आभिचरजीय a. Fit for exorcising. अभिचरितः f. Ved. Enchanting.

आभिचार: 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapâtakas or minor sins), अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्नव्यो ि सर्वो दमः Ms 9 290, 11.64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1.62—2 Killing.—Romp.—कराः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda.—ज्यर: a fever caused by magical spells.—संज: a magical farmula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7.58. -प्या:,-होस: a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारित ( रिकी, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —क:, -रा A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. -यं adv In shade or darkness.

अभिज्ञन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमाभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise,' spring from; जामा-स्कोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्वेच सलिछं नरः शैलोभिजायते Râm. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज a. Eora or produces el round.

अभिजन 1 (a) A family, 1209. hn eage, कलदंसजान्भिकां ज्ञात्या Mal. 🤊 , नाभिजनमीक्षेत K 104, Mn. 6 6, Ms 4. 18, Dk. 135, 170; U. 4 (b) 31.1, extraction, descent, तुरुपाधिक यु श-मिभरेषु ( धरेषु ?) राज्ञा द्वतिः M. , M. 1. 100, Y. 1. 123 -2 High or noble descent, noble list's or far aly, स्तुत तन्याहातम्यं प्रहाभिजनतो एञ्च प्रणतः Mal. 2. 13 , जो जे निलन्हार-त त्वभिजनः संद्धारा चित्रना Bn 2. 83 M 5 -3 Forefatuer, J.cont.rs अभिजनाः पूर्वे वांद्रवाः 🖺 क्षेत्रः 🗷 P. IV. 3 90, also descendaco - 4 N da. s country, motherland, ancestr I abode (opp. निमस्), ct. Sk. on P. IV. 3 00 — दव स्वर्ग वमनि म निरामः ( यत्र संत्रति उष्यते M.h.); यत्र ६०६।पेन सोडभिजन इति विवेष -5 Pame, celebri ty. -6 Pushead or consumme of a family, यदिहानि वाहुशेष्याभिजने ध-म्पात्पथी विच्यत: Mv. 1 35. -7 Attendants, retinue ( = परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a Decoming ope's high birth, Mv. 5 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descert, nobly born, "तीं मालविकां M. 5, "वतो भर्तुः श्लाह्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18, Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनित: f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.), "तो: to produce.

अभिजात p p 1 (a) Bun to or for, भवंति सपदं दैवीमाभिजानस्य भारत bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all arcend. (c) Boin in consequence of. -2 Insted, inborn -3 Born, produced, अज्ञातप-कामाभेजातकं ठीं Râm, -4 Noble, no'il a or well buin, of noble descent; जात्य-स्तेनाभि जातेन द्वार: शाँधवता छुन: B 17. 4; Mal. 4, co ateous, police, safetare तं खलबस्य वचनं V 1.K 104, 1/ 3, Mal 7, अनभिजाने 110 2 -5 118 pro per, worthy. -6 S vent, agreeable, पजाल्पतायामभिजातवाचि Kn. 1 45. -7 Handsome, beautitul -8 Learnec. wise; distinguished, संवीर्भ वाभिजातेषु नापश्चेद्रेषु संस्कृतं (वदेन्) —तं Nobil ty, noble birth. -adv. Noble, politely, courteously, ंतं खळ एव वारिनः S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

आभिन्ने 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest — Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजय: Conquest,complete victory.

সাধানির কেন্দ্রি নি কিন্তু 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation সামিনির P. IV. 3. 36, see সামিনিন -m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, par of the great sacrifice called গ্রাম্থ

comprising 24 t which delights, 24 minutes of tores &c. —द: 1 Resultings in N. 49, joy, delight. -2 Munuta and cauding, approving, यसे ब्राइराचे विक्धारीयात. -3 Wish, यसोवा वा ज कर्णावांता, inciting to अभिजित: fry little happiness quest. • h epithet of प्राप्तन् of Parist. • h epithet of प्राप्तन् of Parist. • Par

with, hite, b re.

अभिज्ञ P. नदा pot p. To be re-अभिज्ञा 9 raised, or applauded; ce.a., (ता नीयं S 5, R 5 31. -2 To know z. (At the end of comp.) ed with, be, approving, praising &c. हि नाभिजा-नश्यं adv. Ved. Towards Bz. 18. 55 or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

इ.सब्तु Da 1 P. To bow, to bend, to consider cds a person. To admit.

मिकाना। Bent, deeply bowed or nomber, भिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रा R.13.32. Future कि. [आविक्येन नवः, भूशार्थे अभि-pmfect ) Quite new or fresh (in dependen), पदपक्तिहृश्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. कि.सी. क

6. 138, ; चा चयुः K. 2 newly marriअभिन् ) Quite young or fresh,
awate g, youthful (as body, age
is acqu. 1. 19; U 5. 12, the younger;
hovinger; 'भोजः &c. (c) Fresh,
or loc. -2 Very young, not having
खद्मन-nee. -वः [आमन्त अप] Praise, to
आभाष्टिक dattery.—Comp — ग्रिन्द वः
2. 41, Me. 1 or bud. — चन्नाधिविधः a
बान्त्राक्षांस्य भेवाmed at the t me of
ve cant with, —तामरंगे 1. a freshver, याद् रवार 2. a kind of metre.
s ० अवभिन्न बेन a. youthful, very
-2 Komemareur: one who has newन्नावचने स्त्र is study of grammar.

natural f 4 P. To bind up (as the five kin bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6.75. to an igi A bandage (over the duta, a blind.

trovभानिधन a. [अभिगतो निवनं मरण] arent to perish, approaching one's om. - न N. of certain verses of the amaveda repeated at this time.

আমিনিখান 1 Putting on, setting up.-2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial a after u cr ओ; cf. অব্যৱ.

अभिक्रेड् 1 P. To shtification expressat; neigh at. memory leading अभिक्रेड् A shout, rogast action expressions at ; neigh at. memory leading अभिक्रेड् A shout, rogast action expressions at ; neigh at. perpare; ascertainment go near to, approach; t, ascertainment go near to, approach; t, ascertainment go near to, approach; t, ascertainment go near to, approach; token of recognical source, wander, pass or g), बरस योगिन्य over, wander, sassil, falteriff Mal. 9, repeare; गमनायाभिन्य च्छा Râm. -4
— Caus. To bring near. in the disc substant 1 Beginning, p. — आभरण a an undertaking; नेहाभि , letter of redetermined attack or onse of N. of a onslaught. -3 Ascending, alidâsa in sessions discussions & c. = अभिक्रम abother Sakun-Dk 92.

Dk. 92.

अभिक्षांतिन् a. [ इष्टाद्गिण] 1 her owing has approached or under, but ultibegun. -2 Skilled or versed ight of the versant with ( with loc. ). hat he had

अभिकुक् 1 P. 1 To cry oun रखता शक्ततout to. -2 To call out (to on gi नाटकं scolding manner; अन्योन्यमाँ is gram-

Mb. -3 To weep over, lamer tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोहाः 1 Calling out, cry Reviling, censure. <sup>गते</sup> जातुनी अभिक्रोहाकः 1 One who calls <sup>up</sup> to the

reviler, calumniator. -2 A hera

সমিধনু a. Ved. A murc knock-killer, destroyer. also);

সামিল্ল ( ল্লাড্ডা Ved. A Râm. stroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving wreater out being asked (?).

সমিহিব 6 P. 1 To throw or fl. at (as the lash of a whip swith horse); to insult. -2 To exce্লেম্বি Bk. 8 51.

wound, अभिद्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To pain, disceive, view. -2 To be gra

graciously. - Caus. (ख्वापयति, inflamed, declare, make known, lsed, griev-कलहकेटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः (actively 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या a [क्तीर कियू] Goiwhether wards; well-known, celebrated, afflic-[स्वा-अस्] 1 (a) Splendour, beki. 9. lustre, काट्यभिख्या तयोशासी इ अजाय: शुद्धवेषयो: B 1 46; स्योपाये न सह , मल प्रवात स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; Ku. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appear ance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring.-3 Calling, addressing.-4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense), greatness (भाइत्थ्य).-7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभित्यात p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; "दोष: Y. 3. 301. काभितस्तर्य abid ( b ) Before, in the presence of ; तन्वेतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमञ्ज जालं Ki. 2 59. - 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of , त्रिपथगामाभितः Ki. 6 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides, चुडाचु।वितकंकपत्रमभितस्त्रणीद्वयं ป 4. 20 , Mv 1. 18 , ซาสุนิ: gsu-पत्राणि सर्जाद्धरभितो नहीं Ram., S. 6 16, Bk. 9 137. - 5 Before and after. - 6 On all sides, round, round about ( with acc. or gen. ); कीत्याभित: सुर भित: Dk. 1, परिजनी यथाव्यापारं राजा-नमभितः स्थितः M. 1, S. 7, यस्याभितः U. 6. 36, everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout -8 Quickly. -Comp —आस्थि a. surrounded by bones. —भाविच a: being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. —रात्र Ved. near the night; just at the beginning

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितृष् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभित्रपेणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right ( = प्रदक्षिणं q. v. )

अभिदापनं The being troddden under the foot by elephants (?)

HREN 1 P. To look at, behold —Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2
To show oneself to, appear before.
—pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्ध a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant —य: A half month.

अभिद्ध 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to run near; पयस्यभिद्धवति श्रव युगावधी Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरवेन पतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्धवत्त Mål. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा हवान्योन्यमभिद्धवत: (वारिवरा:) Mk. 5. 21, Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेद्नामिरभिद्धतं (रेहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —Caus To rout, put to flight; पुरस्कानभिद्धाव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्भुत p. p. Attacked, overrun. अभिद्भुत:, -नुष्टुं\_An attack.

अभिन्तु P. (A. in epic poetry)
To hat, seek to injure or malicirish assail, plot against (with acc.)
वासमस्बद्धारमभिन्नोग्धं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

जूरनाभनुद्धाति St. ( sometimes with dat. also), मया पुनरेश्य एवाभिदुगागज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिदुद्धाति भूतेश्यः Bhâg., Mu 5.

अभिदुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, injureal.

अभिवाद: I Injuring, pletting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse, consure.

अधिमः The supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhistic dogmas. —Comp. — पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अभियमं

अभिभूषेणं 1 Possession by evil spirit, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell ( with acc., rarely with dat. ), सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63, Ms. 1. 42, Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68 (b) To denote, express or convey directly or possibly (as sense &c ), state, mention, set forth; Frag-त्संकेतित योर्थनाभिधत्त स वाचकः K. P. 2; तकाम वेनाभिद्धाति सत्तव (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. ( -धीयते ); इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support ( mostly Ved. in these senses ).

आभेषा a. Ved. Naming ; praised, invoked. - yr I A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्याभिध: S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्यार्थीऽभिषया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिथा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) ( which primarily made it a word at all ); स मुख्योऽर्थ-स्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापाराऽस्यामिघोच्यने K. P. 2. -Comp. - इव्हिन् a. losing one's rame. -ਸ਼ੁਲ a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एताव कामधोनामिद्दमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वार्विकार्थाभिधान S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहनश्चोषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाइ व्यथने नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; सगाभिधानाइ चंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -चितामिंगः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. —माला a dictionary. -रनमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halâyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (चिका f.), अभिधायिच a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेपामभिधायकानि क्लीने स्पु: Sk.; कर्षः कुत्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of -2 Saying, speaking, telling, लक्ष्मीसित्यभिधायिनि, प्रियत्तमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुषपः पृष्ठमांसाद उच्यत Trik.

अभिध्य pot. p 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेच मे नाभिध्यविषयमवतर्गत त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicarrent (in logic), अभिवेया पदार्था, अभिवेयत पदार्थनामान्यल्खण. -य 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import, P. I 1. 34 St.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter, इहाभिधेयं सप्योजनं K. P. 1, हिन प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधा: Mugdhs. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिषा); अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीविलेक्षणोच्यते K P 2.

अभिहित p p. 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभि-हितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted, अन-भिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. - A name, expression, word; ेत्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration, authority, test. -Comp. -31-न्वयवातः, -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्विताभियानवाद ;-वादिन. [The anvita-bhidhanvadins (the Mamamaakas, the followers of Prabhakara ) hold that words only express a meaning (अभियान ) as ports of a sentenco and grammatically connected with one another ( अन्विन ) ; that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action ; e g. घटं in घट आल्य means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The abhihitanvayavadins (the Naiyayikas, or the followers of )

Kumårila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea, that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a tâtparyârtha; see K P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary ad loc.

সমিলিরি: f. Naming, speaking &c. সমিঘানী Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिषात् 1 P 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिवासक a. Assailing, rushing upon -क: An assailant, Y. 2. 234. अभिधासनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिभृष्टा a. Ved. Overpowering, subdaing.

সমিট্থ 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; খৰ্মিছ্যাম্বই হাপ্ৰভচ্ন ঘ ঘহি ৰাহ্যুন Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [यो-अड्] 1 Conveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sût.-3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for coveting; a wish or desire; प्रमुद्धि- इत्रभिध्यान Ms. 12.5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनंद 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडचनामभि-नंदति K. 108, Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्स-वेन मज्जनमाभिनदितवान् K. 137; नामि-नंदति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57.-2 To congratulate hall with joy, welcome, greet, एनां परिष्वज्य तानकाइयपेनैवं अभिनंदित S. 4: तापसीभिरभिनंद्यमाना शकुतला ति-ष्टति १७१व , 5, 6, 7; अभिनंदिनागमनेषु ममीरेषु K 49, 63, अभिनद्य बवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30, 16. 64, 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command, यो रत्नराशीनपि विहास अ-भिनद्यो डि. 2; अत्रहे बची नाभिनदामि abid. do not approve: तदा क्रमस्या अभि-लाषोऽभिनंदितं ८.३; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृमिश्वाभिनंदिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनंदाने द्विषोपि स पुमान्युमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4, with a reject; R. 12. 35.-4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense : नाभिनंदाते काल-

कला: Mal. 3; नाहारमिभनंदति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्थेव मनोरधसंपत्तिमिभनंदामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनदेत जीविनं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. —Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनंद a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. —द: 1 Rejoicing. delighting, joy, delight. -2
Praising, applauding, approving,
greeting, congratulating. -3 Wieh,
desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to
action. -5 Very little happiness
( असल्य ). -6 An epithet of प्रमायन्
the Supreme Being. —दा Delight;
wish, desire.

अभिनंदनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनंदनीय-नद्य pot. p. To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतद्भिनंदनीय S 5; R 5 31.

अभिनदिन a. (At the end of comp.) Bejoicing at, approving, praising &c. সামন ম:,-লম্ব adv. Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनस् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तवकाभिनम्रां R 13.32.

अभिनव a. आधिक्येन नवः, भृज्ञार्थे अभि-বে ] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses), पदपक्तिदृश्यतेऽभिनवा ध- 3. 8;5.1; °कंडशोणित 6 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधू: K. 2 newly married. (b) Quita young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S.1.19, U 5.12, the younger; °शाकटायन:; °भोज: &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -व: [आमेनु अ व ] Praise, to win over, flattery .- Comp -- afag-a: a new shoot, or bud. — चडार्धविधि: a ceremony performed at the t me of the new moon —तामरसं 1. a freshblown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -पोवन, -्वयस्क a. youthful, very young.—वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6.75. अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन a. [अभिगतो नियन मरण] About to perish, approaching one's doom. - ने N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

आभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up.-2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए टा ओ; टी. अनगह.

अभिनियुक्त a. Occupied in, busy. अभिनियोग: Close application, attration or intentiless, absorption, ए. वर्ष Mu. 1.

স্পিনিপ্তিক a. 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 Our saleep at sunset and thus not deluthe duties to be then performed.

अभिनियांगं 1 A meich.—? Invesion, marching against an enemy.

ি স্থিনিলুনি ∱. Accomplishmen'. completion.

अभिनित्त: Turning towards, turn ing again and again.

अभिनिविद्य 6 A. ( P. I. 4. 47 ) 1 (") To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in ( b ) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to ( with acc.); अभिनिवेदाने सन्मार्थ S. takes to, follows, a good path, जैव अन्या गणिकाल्यास्थातिका चामेर्च भवनमनोऽधि विद्याने Dk 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk 8 80 - Caus. To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn fas mine, heart &c.) towards something, प्रति-ध्यारविष विषयेषु अभिनिवेद्य M. 3, 81 1. 15.

अभिनिविष्ट p. p. 1 Incont on, engrossed in, engaged in or openpied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं पति अभिनिविष्टा भवाभि Mal. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अव्यक्तिनिविष्टित्ववर्षस्य Dk. 29; Mal. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, क्रिया स्मिनिविष्ट (वर्ष) क्षेत्रपालाज्ञाने R. 2.75.-4 Determined, resulate, porsevering. -5 (In a had sense) Obstinate, perveise; Si. 16 43; Ki. 17. 11.-6 Well-versed or proficient in. — # Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose, निदाक्षेपायमाना-देशमर्थाऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding consure, abuse, dishonour &c.

 firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकारमजायां निर्मातकार्याभितियेशमीशं B 14.43; अञ्चल् सोषिणा Ku. 5.7, St 3.1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 125, Y. 3 155.-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death, instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death, आविणाऽसम्बद्धार्यक्षिमिनेशाः पंच क्रिशाः Yoga S.; cf also Sankhya K. 150 and Malli. on St. 455

সমিনিবাছীৰ a. 1 Dovoted to, in test on, adhoring or clinging to, জন্যাणামিনিবাছীল: K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191.—2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to, যুণাছেমিনিবাছীনা মনুষ্টি দিয়া M. 3, সহা ভালত হুনিস 'হা মহুল: V. 1; Dk. 57.—3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् a. Ved 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking

अभिनिक्तमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the boune to become an anchorite

अभिनिष्टान [स्तन्-वज्, सस्य च पत्व P. VIII. 3. 86 ] 1 A sound which dies away, विसर्जनियोडाभिनिष्टान -2 A latter of the alphabet (भी वर्ण.).-3 The V-867gs.

স্থিনিৎবন্ 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिष्यतनं Sallying, issuing.

জামানিবের 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. —Caus. To bring to, halp to.

अभिनिष्पाचिः f. Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्ननः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; दहाभिनीतेनांभसा Ki. 8 32: अमान्यस्य पहलां स्वग्रह्मा संग्रह्मा प्रमित्र Mu. 1, 5; 6.15, हुष्ट्रा शरं ज्यामिनीत्यस्य Mb. being fitted to the bow. —2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions, श्रुनिम्मिनीय S. 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3.31, M 2. 6 —3 To quote, adduce, introduce. —4 To allow to elapse

अभिनय: 1 Acting, gesticulation, any threatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); च्रत्याभिनयार्भयाञ्चल Ku. 5. 79; आभिनयान् परिचेतुभिवाद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तन्तिभिन्यात्तिल्थिनी: 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललिताभिनयं तमर भर्ता मरुतां इष्टमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2.18. S D. thus defines and classifies 37-मिनष'- भवेदभिनयोडवस्थानुकार स चतुर्वि । आ।गको बाचिकञ्चेवमाहार्य सान्वकरनथा।। 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kin is :- (1) gestural, conveyed by bodily actions, (2) vocal, conveyad by words; (3) crtraneous, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) in ternal, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आहार्य: a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. - विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थादाभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीत p. p. 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly onnamented or dec rated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (याय); अभिनीततर वानयमिन्द्रवा व द्विष्टिर: Mb. -6 Patient, fo giving, evenimeded. -7 An gry (युक्तडितसङ्क्तिमध्यिम्सीत Ak. where the wird may be अमिन्नि as well) -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीति: f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, ficontship, patience, सांत्यपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेष, ने तथ्य pot. p To be acted or dramatically represented &c., इस्पं तत्राभिनेषं तत्रूपारोपा रूपकं S. D 273, M 1; तस्य (प्रवंधस्य) एक देशः अभिनेषार्थः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ m. An actor. — श्री An actress.

অমিল্ল a. 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken act split, অমিল্ড ইন্তান্য ন R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected, জুনাইন্য নিল S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °লব্য: S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical with abl.), লগালিখানিল্লানিল

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach.; इन्नाभि-पनित पांडुमुनं K1. 12. 36; आध्योड्य-स्तिशिसम्बप्तन् S1. 9 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; K1. 10.42.—2 To fall upon, attack, assail. चंता गजस्याम्यपतद्वस्य R. 7. 37, Dk. 62, 70, 96; K1. 7. 19.—3 To fall down, fall (as tears). —4 To fall into, enter or come into.—5 To overtake in flying.—6 To pass over, traverse.—7 To get back, withdwar,

retire; Si 7.51; Ki.10.54.-8(4 A.)
To be lord or master of (Ved.).
—Caus. To throw upon, throw
down into; उनलनाभिपातपाभि Ve. 6.
अभिपतने 1 Approaching -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going
forth, departure.

अभिपद 4 A. I To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.), रावणावर-जातत्र राघवं महनात्ररा। अभिवेदे निदाघार्ता क्या शिव मलयद्म ॥ R 12 32, 19. 11; Dk 166, K 265, to enter (into) Si. 3 25, sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard, to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जर्नेन मुषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमृतिशिति S: 9. 27. -3 To help, assist, मयाभिपक्ष तं चापि न सर्पो धर्षियण्यति Mb -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वनश्चामिपश्चेषा धार्तरा-ष्ट्री महाचमुः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुदधीना-ामेव स्वन: Mb.; see अभिपन्न also -5 (a) To take, assume, Ms. 1. 30. (b) To accept, receive, निरास्वाद्यतम शून्यं (राज्ं) भरती नाभिषत्स्यते Râm -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe, स चितामभ्यपद्यत Râm. -7 To honour.

अभिपत्ति: f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न p p 1 Gone or come near, approached, run to wards, gone to (a state &c); त्वमन्पमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3 46 -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, scized &c.; कालाभिप-नाः साद्ति सिकतासेतवो यथा Râm; यदि-दंसर्व मृत्युनाभिपनं Sat Br.,व्रोष काला &c. -4 Unfo tunnte, falleninto difficulties &c. -5 Accepted -6 Guilty.
-7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्रत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; ज्ञोकेन मन्युना &c.

সমিথিকে a. or s. Ved. [ ণা মাল কিলেন্ ] I Come, approaching ( স্থামিসার ) —2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c. ); the time of coming.

—3 Approaching time —4 Close or departure of day, evening. —5 Dawn sacrifice.

आभिपुष्प a [ अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य ] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). - चपं An excellent flower.

आभिष्यःत्र 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour, approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वासिष्ठस्याभिष्युज्य तत् Râm.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिषुज्ञनं Honouring ; approving

अभिपूर्व and. One after another, successively.

आभिषु 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass To become full. -Caus. 1 To fill. make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master cempletely, जोको आसम्बद्धत्यत् Râm

अभिप्रणं Filing, overpowering.
अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.
अभिप्रज्ञा I P. To lead to, bring
towards; consecrate; जज्याल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे चह्निरभिष्णीतः Bk.
1. 4.

अभिन्णयः Affection, favour, propituation.

अभित्रगयनं Consecrating by sacred

अभिन्नत a. 1 Intensely heated.
-2 Dried up.-3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभित्रशनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं and. Towards the ight.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपट् पु∙ ४०

अभिष्रसुर् f. The tongue of fire ( जुहू ) completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into, यन भागीरथीं गंगा यसनात्भिन्वतं विका.-3 To become conversant with -Caus. To roll onward or towards.

अभिन्नर्वत 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing. coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिगञ्ज p. p. 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in ( with loc ); Bg 4. 20.

आसप्रश्चित् a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिप्राप्, -तिः ॐः = प्राप् प् ए.

अभिन्नीतिः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिन्ने [ अभिन-इ ] 2 P.1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिनेति स संपद्दानं P. 1. 4. 32.-2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; of. आभेनन

अभिवाय त. [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभियाये कियाके P. I. 3. 72. -यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire, अभियाय न सिध्यंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगन् Pt 1 158; साभियायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words, भावः कवरभियायः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभियायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference.-5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिनेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed a', intended, designed; अनायमधोऽभिन्तः ; किमिभिनेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; ानवेदयाभिनेत Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिनेत Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिनेत ह्वीयता II 1.-3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वरयमभिनेता मती मागी ह्वाडयते Râm. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favounte with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिनेतः Dk 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon. आभेष्ठ 4 A. 1 To go up tc, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिद्धते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा भिद्धतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses, Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash

or ripple against.
अभिष्ठत: 1 Affliction, disturbance.
-2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice ग्रामयन. -4 N. of the Pråjäpatya Aditya.

अभिवर्ल A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिवलमभिसंविश्वलेन यः S D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice 'See Rain. 3.

अभिद्वाद्धिः f. An organ of apprehension, बुद्धीदिय or ज्ञानेदिय ( opp. क्मेदिय ); these are the eye, tongue, esr, nose and skin.

आभिभंगः 1 Breaking down.-2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थिन: सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिमा Ved [आमिमा-अह् ] 1 Appartion, phenomenoa, an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिभार a. Very heavy.

अभिभाष A. (P. in epic poetry)
1 To speak to, address; talk or converce with (with acc.); भोभवन्यूर्वकं स्वेनमाभेभाषत धर्मचित् Ms. 2. 128, semetimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57 -2
To sprak, say (as वाणी, वच &c.) इति
अभिभाषेन so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषण Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषित a. Addressing, speaking to , speaking, talking , स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

आभिश्च 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish ( of persons or things ); prevail over, predominate, defeat, (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कव्यवायौ Ki. 10. 23.; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R 8.36, 4.56; 6. 29, 16, 10; K. 52; 53; Mu. 3. 20, Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्म नष्टे कुलं कुरुनमधर्मे (डोमभ-बस्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers, so ज्ञोकाभिभूत, विपर्°, काम &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, asea ! ; विपदे(डिभिभवत्य विक्रतं Ki. 2. 14 : अम्बभावि भरतायजस्तवा R. 11. 16, 84; Bri S. 33. 30; ममारि सर्वेरिभ-भ रते गृहा: S. 6. infested; परित्रायध्व मा-मैनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S 1 a ticked, troubled; अध्यमन्त्रिल्यं भातः Bk. 6.117. -3 To humilia. . " ortify, insult, disrespect ; अंडभंगाभिम्ता Pt 1. -4 Togo up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, defeat &c.

आमिमव: 1 Defeat, subjugation, Bubjection, overpowering ; इतरेनरान-भिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिनांतसदः Ki. 6 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्जानुकला इन सूर्वकां तास्तद्वयतेजोभिभवादमात S 2 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; आभिभवः कुर एव स-पत्नज: R. 9. 4, 4 21 -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभव वेच्छा यं K 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied ( by fever &c ), न रोगझांतिन चाभि· भवः Susr -3 Contempt. disrespect, निरमिभवनाराः परकथाः Bh 2 61 -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku 5. 43; K.195.-5 Predominance prevalence, rise, spread ; अधर्माभिभवान्कुण्ग पद्-व्यति कुलास्त्रयः Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62

अभिभावनं Making victorious, everpowering.

आभिभाविस, -भाव ( दु )क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; ज्ञोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेज्ञाभभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिमु:-मू: Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिमृति a. That which defeats, conquers &c.—ति: 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power.—2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिमृतिभयाद्यनः सुन्धुः तं न याम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20.—3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation.—Comp—आजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (—n.) superior power.

अभिभूषे Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिसद् 4' P. Ved. To gladden, exhilatate, inebriarate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमांच्यक्त a. Half drunk, partially istoxicated, stammering ( like a deuakard ).

आभामन् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To w sh or desire, long for, covet like; नरवंच ज्यायमीं ब्राचिमभिम येत कहिंचित् Ms 10.95; see आभामत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, a mit; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्याममावस्थाऽभ्यान्त्रत Dk. 164; Bk. 5:71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.).-5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिनत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (pergon or thing ); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीविताद्वयद्भिमततर्गिह जगति सर्वजंतुना K. 35. 58, अभिमत्फलकांसी चार प्रकोर वाह: Bk. 1 27, यद्येवमभि-मते Pt. 1 if you like to do so , तयोर-भिनतं बद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4 -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted, न किल भवनां स्थानं देव्या गृहेशभिवतं ततः U 3. 32, प्रमिद्धमाहात्म्याभिनतानामपि कपिल-कणसूक्त्रमृतीनां S. B. hanoured, respected -a Wish, desire. -a: A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10.9.

अभिमानि: f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxicus, longing for, भवतीभिमनाः स-सीहते समयः कर्तुसुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिननायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अन्यमनायष्टि चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119, कांतिं (विलोक्य) नाभिननायेत को वा स्थाणुसमापि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेताः or शीतमनाः).

সন্দিনন্ত: f. Ved. Injuring.harming, destroying , °না: to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिनेतृ a. Longing for; self-concerted, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1.14.

अभिमान: 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानेकधना हि मानिन: Si. 1. 67, Bh. 3. 5, अभिमानधनस्य गर्न्दरे: Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनशिमानधूनं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself; शिथिल नाः स्राचा M. 2, Bh 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4;

°वत् proud, conceited. —3 Referring all objects to self, the act of এইকাই, personality, misconcection ( मिश्यानाने ), see अहकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Kt. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness ( बुद्धि, जान ), साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injary, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -comp. -হ্যান্তিন্ a. proud. -হ্ৰব a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

आभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union

अभिमानिन a. 1 Possessed of self-respect, Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, concerted. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self, आभिमानित्यवदेशस्तु विशेषाद्यमित्यवं Br. Sût. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be; नरेंद्र Dk. 51; K. 194. —m. A form of Agni.

अभिमानुक a. Ved [मन् बाहु° उकच् ] Striving to burt or injure.

अभिमंत्र 10 A. (P. a'so) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns, परग्रसो योडभिमञ्च कतोहत: Ak., वामदेवाभिमात्रितोडम्बः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102, 3 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तद्भिमंत्रितं चरणेन Dk. 138; पागीयेरभिमंत्रितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

आभिसंत्रण I Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुखारयनेव मंत्रार्थलेन संस्मरेत्। शार्षणं तन्मना सूखा स्यादेतद्भिमत्रणम् ॥ Mimâmså —2 Charming, enchanting. —3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमंथ = अधिमध q. v.

अभिमन्यः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadra, sister of Krishna and Balarama, also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [ He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्यस्य ). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyuha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyuha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Dunyodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Vinata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिनर: [इ-अन्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.-2 War, combat.
-3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party.
-4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.-5 One's own party or army.
-6 One who desperately goes to fight with tiggrs, elephants &c.

अभिमाति a [मे कर्तरि किन् न इस्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—ति: f. 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against.—2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् व. [मे-क, इष्टादिभ्यः इन् ] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय ७. [अभिगती मायामविद्यां] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यनामुद्ध), ignorant, foclish.

अभिमि(मे) म a Ved To be wetted (by making water upon ).

अभिमुख a. (खी f) [ अभिगतं मुख 474 P. VI 2. 185 ] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned to wards, facing ; अभिमुखे मिय संहतमी-क्षितं S. 2 11, °खा शाला Sk ; गच्छन-भिमुखो बह्वी नाईं याति पतगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc; राजानमेवाभिसुखा निषेदुः ; पंपामाभिसुखो ययौ Rån., Bg. 11.28; K. 261; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रनाया-भिमुखा वमुबु: Mb., यस्ते तिष्ठेद्रभिमुखे रणे Râm.; मरयभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S., Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand ; अभिसुखीविवन वांछितसिद्धिषु वज-ति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2 9; यौवनाभि-सुखी सजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp , चंदावीडाभिस् खह्द्या K. 198. 238 : अस्ताभिसुखे सूर्वे Mu. 4. 19 , प्रसा-दाभिसुस्तो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवीकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7 4, Mal. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिसुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89 , अनभिसुखः सुखानां K. 45 , प्रातः प्रयाणाभिसुखाय त-स्मै R. 5. 29 ; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिसुखी बभूब 5. 64 ; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense ; फਲਸਮਿ-हुआपाकं राजजंबुद्रमस्य V. 4. 13. -4

Favourable, friendly or favourally dispused ,आनीय झदिति घरयाते विधिर-निमतमभिद्युलीभून: Rato 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhiste. — ख, - खे and. Towar 's, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc, gen. or in comp., or by :tself ; थे गताभि-सुखं विष्णुं Rân.; आमीनाभिसुखं सुरी: Ms. 2. 193, तिष्ठन्तुनेरभिमुखं स विकीणी-धाम्त: K1. 2 59 , S1. 13 2: K1. 6. 46, नेपथ्याभिमुखमवले क्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं पतस्ये Pt 3, Me. 68, कर्ण द्दा-त्यभिद्धः मिथ भाषमाणे S.1 31, also at the beginning of comp ,अभिद्वितिह-तर्य Bb. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिद्यलग 1 Presence, proximity -2 Favourableness, ता नी to win over; K1.1040

अभिसुखीक्च,-सुखयाति To propitiate, win over, Ki 12.19; K. P. 2.

अभिसुक्षीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards, speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संनोपनमाभि-सुक्षीकरणं.

अभिम्हिङ्कत a. Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, trend under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate ( as a country). -2 ( In astı ) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

आभन्द: 1 Rubbing, friction -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy).-3 War, battle.-4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्कन a. Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृत् 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वच-साँ, पादनलं, गदां

अभिनही:-होनं; -मर्षः, -षेणं 1 Touch, contact; उषणांद्य कराभिन्नषीत् Si. 4.16.
-2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; इतिभिन्नषीन् अन्यनानः 8 5.
20 carnally touched or embraced, acduced, outraged; प्राभिनहों न तवास्ति Ku. 5.43 (Malli =प्रवर्षेग); Ms 8.
352, Y. 2.281.

अभिमर्शक -षेत्र, -मिश्चित् -िर्णत् a 1 Touching, coming in contact with -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वत्मलत्राभिमर्थी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिवृष्ट p. p. 1 Fouched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेथिक a. Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing ( सब्जानिसायनी वामेन दः') -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

अभिन्तात-न a. Ved Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञ. A sacrificial act. -Comp.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभियशे स हिमाचलमुच्छिते K. 5.1; R. 9.27.-2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time).-3 To march against, a tack, assail, encounter; चुवेराव्भियासमानात् R. 5 30; Dk. 30.-4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneslf to.-5 To partake or share in, get, obtain—Caus. To send away.

आभिया m. f. Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियात्, -पातिन् तः Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; सामियायिनां तेषां B. 12. 43.

अभियाति:, -यायिन् न् क्य. ( -यी, -ता ) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. —ति: f. Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 Marching against, attack, assault ; रणा-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit ( = याच् q. v. ).

अभियाचनं,-याञ्चा∆sking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुद्ध 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself read for, prepare, set about, strive or e ." deavour ( used in passive also in to sense), तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयः वा-युज्यरव । एते स्वक्तर्भण्यभियुज्यामहे ॥ ) To 3; Dk. 55, K. 300; इयसनमियुंद्वभूः). EW Mu. 4. trying to find out a vay.). point. -2 To attack, assail, war. 1 To योक्तुसुद्धं के Dk. 3; व्यलमियानु " 110 Mu. 1, क इदानीमिम वोक्ष्यते U. To accuse, charge, complain form against,: prosecute, crds, apdemand (as in a law-suit) विद्यते कि विद्यत्परेशीयुज्यते M approach. विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यद्भियुः 17 claimed, asked, or derw, ir crea 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wishक्वणवत्मेव desire, ask for, request 2 To thrid speak, tell; नाभियोक्तुम, दातारो नोई? Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 TAs. 3. 259; 7. entrust with ( with lo I To increase, ( with instr. ). -8 Tosi, धर्म, पीतिं &c. operative, -9 To pund, lengthen. -3 harness repeatedly

—Caus. To join orrease, growth, adoneself to ; ব্যৱস্থা prosperity; বাস্থ্য, Dk. 163.

अभिनुष 1 P. To rain apon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedow, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon: ब्रह्मदेशाभि खारी (भुदे) R. 1. 84: 10. 4°, 15. 5°, 90, Ki 2 31, बाजीमीमाभ्यपति V.4 - Cous. To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

आभिन्य p. p. Spr.n'.led; rained upon, snowered, स्थली चवाभ पुरवाभि-वृक्षा R. 7. 69, 15. 99, V. 4 6, also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

आभिवार्षित् a. Raining apon, bo-dewing &c.

अभिनगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिट्यंज 7 P. ( अंह) or Caus. To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिन्यक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. — and. Clearly, distinctly, plainly. आभिन्यक्ति: f. 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, deciriation, revelation, display, exhibition, affinalizative with M. 1; ह्तीसमेप्नेर्ना भागभिन्यक्ति। स्वयं S. D. 6 -2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (= नाह-क्री)

अभिन्यंजक a. Displayiag, showing, indicating; गुणाभिन्यंजका शब्दार्थो S. D. 1.

अभिज्यंजनं Manifesting, revealing. अभिज्यादानं i Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिन्याधित a. Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिड्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽय यून-स्ति: इत्याभिड्याप्य Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिन्यापक, न्यापिन a. 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 ( In gram. ) One of the three kinds of आवार q. v., ेक. आवप: P. II. 5. 36. Sk.

अभिन्यासिः f Inclusion, compre consion, universal pervasion, co-ex-Pinsion.

ध्वभिन्याच्य pot. p. To be included. — एशे Validity of a rule.

अभिन्याह 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिन्याहरणं, -च्याहार: 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिन्याहादिन a. Pronouncing, telling, epeaking.

श्चित्रंतः Ved. Coing towards or against, assault.

अभिर्शस्य 1 P 1 To blame accesse, charge, coloranae, defame, traduce, महायाची वर्षाभाग्यां योडॉन संसेन्द्रया पर Y 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol

अभिशंसक, –शेंसिच a. Acousius, charging, ealumniating, insulting, aluarye, Y 3.285.

সামিদান Accuration, charge, (whether true or false), নিহল প 2.289, abuse, msult, affront, बंचाज् बाह्मणी दंडचः প্রবিষ্ধানিষ্ঠান ন M. 8.268.

अभिशरत p. p. 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted, Ms. 8. 116, 373, Y. 1. 161.

-2 Hurt, injured, atta ked (supposed to be from अभिश्च), देनि केनाभिश्चामिक केन वासि विमानिता Râm.;
Ms 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिश्न) -4 Wicked, sinful, infa nous.— स्तं = अभिश्नास्त q. v.

अभिशहतक a. 1 Falsely accused, defaured, wicked; Y. 1. 223, à person of bad repute, 2 70 -2 Caused by imprecation or cuise

এফিয়াইন: f. 1 A curse -2 Effect of an imprecation, minfortune, evil, calamity -3 Censure, calminy, abuse, defamation, charge, insult -4 Acking, begging -5 What curses or injures, the cause or source of injury.

अभिशंक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, he suspecious of ( with acc. of person or thing), माभिशंकीविचा मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8, Ms. 8. 96, also with abl.; be afraid of, Bk. 6. 2.

अभिज्ञंका Dould, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alaım, anxiety.

अभिशंकित p. p. Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिनाष् 1 U. To carce, execrate; आभिनातः फल्लेबस्नायु Ku. 4 41. — Caus. To conjure, invoke ( ns by charms ), charm, enchant; मन्येन मा-भिर्मात्वं वर्षे प 2. 108.

জমিয়ান - হাবে: 1 A carse, imprecation. -2 A sprious charge, accusation; Y. 2 99, আমহাবে: বাৰকা-মিবান: Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; জননা বাৰ্দ্ধ জন্মানা; মি-হাবে: -4 An injury, hurt. -00mp — তথ্য; fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिज्ञापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिज्ञादित Declared, announced, said, named.

সাধিলাধু 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=সামিলাধু q. v.). -f. Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c. आभिश्च p. p. Hurt, attacked. अभिश्चल m An enemy, injurer. अभिश्चित्र a. With the top and

bottom inverted.

अभिज्ञीत. — इनात [ स्ये क ] α. Cold, chilly, as wind

अभिज्ञीन, -इयान त Congoaled, coagulated.

अभिशोकः । Intense grief. -2

अभिज्ञोच a. 1 Shiring, glowing with heat -2 Clusing great grief.

अभिशोचनं 1 Inton e griefor pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spuit or demon.

अभिज्ञोचयिष्णु a. Tormenting.

স্মিস্বঢ়া Repeating Vedic texts, while Biahmanas are sitting down to a Sraddha.

आभिश्राव: Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिन्नी a Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; ar ranging -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिशिष् -िश्तिष् रि. (-इ.) Ved. A lighture

अभिश्लेषणं A bandage.

आभिश्वस् m. Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वतः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वास: Breathing or blowing upon , blowing into a flame.

आभिषंत्र 1 P. [ °संज, स being changed to q by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach opeself to.

अभिषंगः ( alsc अभिषंगः ) 1 Complete contact or union, attachment, conne tion, association; क्र-यका द्र-न्वंति हृद्यं महुष्यागामी हुशाह्र भिसंगात् Mal 7 ill attachment or union; Mal. 8, सुहुरिति वनविद्यमाभिषंगात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगी हुपति: R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानि अविपाविद्धा R. 14, 54, 71, Ku 3 73; °जडं विजाज्ञिवान R. 8.75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; आभियाताभिषगाम्यामाभि-चाराभिज्ञापतः Mâih N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -Comp. -- 347: fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं = अभिष्य प्. V.

आभिष्य See under अभिष्

अधिषहा ind. By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् a [आभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् व्हिप् ] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Hocouring, devoted .. - 3 Defeating.

अभिषाह a 1 Bearing, patient -2 Overpowering.

अभिविच 6 U. [ ° निच्, म् changed to q by P. VIII. 3 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water we', shower upon (fig. also) ; स्नातीहाभ्यांष चज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23, संशे पुनर्व-हुतराममृताभिषिका Ch. P. 29 v. I. अथ वपुरभिषेकु ताम्तदाभीभिरीषु Si. 7. 75 -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head ); to crown, install, inaugurate ( with loc. of the post of authority); अधिवर्णमभिषिच्य राधवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोड्टबीराज्येडाभिषिक्तः 🖰. 2; V 5. 23. -Caus. 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेत: 1 Sprinkling, watering, wet'ing -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings), loyal unction; अथाभिषेकं रष्ट्रवहाकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The ( holy ) water required at inaugmation, compation water; at मात्यपरिषदं बृहि संभियतामायुषो राज्याभि-षेक इति V. 5; योवराज्य° 1bid.; R. 17 14 - 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषे होनाणीय काइयपाय 8. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपी-धनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5 16; 7.11, S. 7. 12; H. 4 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered ). -Comp. -- अह: day of coronation. — ज्ञाहर coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्त a. One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

आभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronstion, inauguration; R 8.3.

अभिषचनीय, -षेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -4: N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°मु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice ; अभिषुण्यत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उद्केन संधा). -3 To moisten, sp.inkle : Bg. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-मु-अप्] I Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction ( of liquors

&c. ). -3 Religious bathing, ablation preparatory to religious rates. -4 Bathing or ablation (in general); Ki. 3. 28. - 5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast, any substance producing fermentation -8 A finger used in extracting Some juice (Nir.) -- Sour gruel.

आभिज्वर्ण 1 Bathing , Ki. 5. 23. -2 Means of entracting or pressing out Soma julce.

अभिष्त्रणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma place.

अभिपारकः, -पेतु m. Tie priest vho extracts the Some juice.

अभिपुत p. p. Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice - a Sour gu-l

अभिदेश a Ved. Approaching (23 an enemy ) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

आभेरणयाने Den P [आभेनन। निच् P III 1 25, VIII 3.65] To march against ( with an a my ), to altick, to face or eaco ntor (slother) with an aimv ; कः विधुराजनभिरेणिति समर्थः Ve. 2 25 · Si 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभिस्तन् अर्षवे] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout ( मितनाड ).

अभि(भी )हि a ( Ved. ) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sây अभियहन्य), au assistant, a protector, one who is praised or work of pped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one was assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholais ). - R: f. Assistance, help, was hipping, plaising; a racrince, a hymn, approaching to assist orapitoiching in general; access.

आमिश्चिमन a. Ved. Desirable

अभिष्ट 2 P. (स्तु ) 1 To praise, laud. extol, अध इतरामभिष्ट्वति U. 5 Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke, Y 3.307.

आभिष्टनः Praise, eulogy.

अभिन्यंद् 1 A. ( म changed to प् by P VIII 3 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle, अभिस्यं व्यं-दते दुग्धं ठेंद्र., सत-तमभिष्यद्भानमेवमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. Liaining or pooring down water. -2 (fig. ) To be melted ( with bity, love &c. ), to overth w with , यि देश-मीद्रशं रामभन्, पश्येत् तद्रस्य हृद्यं स्नेहे-नाभिष्यंदेत 🗓. ५

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दः 1 O.z : 2 flowing, trickling .- 2 Weskness of . . I tunning at, the oyes. -3 Breating ease ereulargement, surplus, excess, superfinous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं दृत्वेवो- पानिवेशितं (ओषविषस्थं ) Ku. 6 37 by diswing off the surplus population 2 e. by ch.igration (अभिष्यदः अतिरेक अतिरिक्तः जन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं नि मारण कृत्वा स्थितिमव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

शिंभिष्यं( रयं )दिन a. 1 Ozzing, flowing. trickling. - 2 Laxative, opening the bowels. - 3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. - Comp. - रमणं a suburb, a smalle, city appended toand regarded as part of alarger one, cf. शाखानगर.

अभिष्वंगः [ स्वज् वज् ] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्टीनव्वंगः Dk. 155 , अही अभिव्वंगः Mal. 1, काम ibid Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंबोग: Close contact or union,

intimate connects n.

अभिसञ्जत a. Cluthed, clad.

अभिसंज्ञीन a [इये-क] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together orin groups or flocks. - t adv. Having approached together.

अभिमंस्क S U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To cold: crate.

अधिसंस्कार: I Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless per-

अभिसंस्तवः High praise अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः=मक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिनेह्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिमंख्य a. Inferable, clearly ascostainable.

अभिसंचारित् a 1 Moving or wandering about. - 2 Fickle, change-

अभिसत्वन् a. Ved. Surrounded by heroes, ( cf. अभिनीर ).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment = संतप

अभिनंतापः Wai, battle, contest; जन्यं रयाद्यभिसंतायः Halây.

अभिसंहर a Compressed, tight-

अभिसंदेह: 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation ( written also आभिसं-

अभिसंघा J U. & To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -2 To fit or fix a massile, a row &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at, ( जूलं) चिसेप परमकुद्धी लक्ष्मणा-सिभंदित Râm. -5 To aim st, have in view, think of ( with sec. ); qar-विद्धं यांती रखितमिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my fault; ऋष्यमूज्ञमभिसंघाय Mv. 5. to-wards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; आभिसंद्रघते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb -6 To deceive, cheat, जर्ग विद्वान्वेकः सकलमभिम्पाय Mal 1.14 -7 To come to an understanding or agreement, फल स्वनभिम्पाय Ms. 9 52 ( प्रय पत्र विद्यान क्त.). -8 To win over, make friendsbip with, ally oneself with; ताच सवानभिमंद्रध्यास्मामिदिभिष्ठ पत्रमेः Ms 7. 159 ( वर्शाक्रयोत्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

आंभभंधः, -धकः I A deceiver, ch-at.
-2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms 4.195.
अभिसंधा I Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise, तेन सत्या-भिसंधेन विवर्गमद्धतिष्ठता Râm true to bis word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंघानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सन्याभिसंघाना Råm. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंघानपरं यद्यप्यय विचाधितं R. 17. 76 -3 Aim, intention, pur pose; अन्याभिसंघानेनान्यवादिस्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object. अभिसंघाय: = अभिसंधि: q v.

अभिसंधि: 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, ob ject, purpose, aim, तस्या अभिसंधिमा विधेवीकृतीिय Mål. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्गः Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिस्थिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथावहयमेव माध्वसेनः युरुयेन मोच्यितस्यः अर्थानाभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीनलास्केचिडुदी-पेवेगा: पुनर्मुमाशानिभस्तवतंति Råm. -2 To fly along, हास्त्रेश दिव्येरभिसंपताद्धि: Mb.

अभिसंपात: 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of, इष्ट कामधिर-भिसंपद्यते Sat Br, ओन होसे सर्वे नेदाज-भिसंपद्याः 2bid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition; being charged into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete; complete number. अभिसंपन p.p. Complete, completely effected, वदत्ययमभिसपन्न मार्थेण संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध 9 P To bind together -pass To be connected with, to relate or r fer to

अभिसर्वधः Connection; relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contracted or confined.

अभिसंम्रख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, —सर्ग, —सर्जन &c. see under अभिष्ट, अभिष्टज् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near ( with hostile intention ).

अभिनां( जां) ह्व 10 P. To conciliate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अमिसां( ज्ञा )त्वः, -त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; अतिवयाद्रेरभिसायस्य कै: Si. 1 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिम् 1 P. 1 To go up to, go towards, approach, to go to some place or other, go or proceed; पुरोभिससे धुरसंदर्शका: Ki. S. 4. -2 To attack, a sail.
-3 To go or advance to meet ( as at an appointed place ); सुद्रशर्भिससार K. 58, Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. - Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet, बहुभानभिस्सार्थिष्णां Si. 10. 20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसर: 1 A follower, an attendant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मन्मधाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also mith hostile intentions).
-2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers, स्वद्भिसरण-रभसेन वलंती पत्तति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gtt 6.

अभिसर्वे a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसार: 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation, रितस्र खसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Git. 5.-2 The place where lovers meet by app thent, rendezvous, रत्रस्तिस्पेति न कथमभिसारं Git. 6.-3 An attack, assault; श्वोडिभसार: पुरस्य नः Râm.-4 War, hattle.-5 A follower, companion -6 Might, power.-7 An instrument.-8 A purificatory rite.-9 (°सः Pl.) N. of a people. —स N. of a tomn. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिक i below.

अभिमारणं Going to meet a lover &c; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him, Ku. 6. 43, R. 16 12, अभिसारयेत कार्त या मन्मय-वशवदा। स्वय वाभिसरत्येषा वीरै० क्ताऽभिसारिका S D. 115, कातार्थिनी तु या गाति संकत सामि-सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kınds f आमेसारिका are given in S D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field: (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.), (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river, क्षेत्र वाटी भग्नदेवालयो द्रीगृह वन । मालय च इमशानं च न-चादीना तरी तथा॥

अभिसारिन a. Going to meet, visiting, attacking, rushing out, going forth, , युद्धाभिसारिण: U. 5.-जी 1 = अभिसारिका see above.-2 N of a species of the त्रिपुर्। metre in which the Pådas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to approach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगती.

अभिमृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth, Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre-pare, तस्य चितयमभिमृष्टा Mv. 5. -३ To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अभिमृज्य वरद्वयं Råm. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Kıllıng.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, indulgence in.

अभिस्केदः Ved. 1 An attack, assault. -2 An assailant, enemy. —दे adv. By attacking.

अभिरनेह: Attachment, affection; love, desire, यः सर्वज्ञानभिरनेह: Bg 2.57. अभिरुफ्ररित a. Expanded to the

full, full grown ( as a blossom ).

अभिस्त्र 1 P. 1 To assent or agree
to, approve of -2 To praise, invoke.
अभिस्त्र f. ( or n according to
some ) [ अभिनः स्वः स्वरणहान्दी यस्य ] Ved.
1 Invocation, calling into one's presence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.
अभिस्तरः Urging towards, driving
onwards. — Very close or near.

अभिस्वर्तृ m. Praising ; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig also); thump at; अभिहंति हंत कथमेष माधवं (रमर ) Mal. 1. 39. लोधेरभिद्रंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभि हतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill; destroy. -3 Todrive or beat off,

ward off, आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेफं (अरविंद) R. 6 13.-4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c. ) Bg. 1 13. -5 To befall, attack, affect, overpower; Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

अभिइत p. p. 1 Struck (fig also). beaten, smitten, attacked, injuied, ar-राभिरातप इवाभिहतं सरोजं M.5.3, Amaru. 2; struck against (as sound), Sik. 9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुत्तषा° -3 Ob structed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied, अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशी Lelâ.

अभिइति: f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multi

plication.

अभियात: 1 Striking, ( fig. also ), beating, smiting, attacking, injury, hurt, तदाभियाताद्वि लग्नपंके Ku. 7. 49 , शीतातवाभियातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold, so दु:ख°, श्रोक° & -2 (In Vaiseshika phil ) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग. - 3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; 3.4 त्रयाभिषाताज्ञिज्ञासा तद्भिषातके हेतौ San. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts ), sudden shock. - a 11he combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class, of the second with the first, and of the third with the second letter of any class; आभियातं स्यार हुव वेदद्वित्रयादिवणीश्चेत्। नववर्गाणा नवता बरणी-चद्रद्भिगाद्याः Sabdak. -2 A haish pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandh: rules.

अभियातक a. Striking ; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. —ক: An enemy.

अभिचातिन Striking, burting. -m. An enemy, assailant.

अभिहवः [ह्रे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिद्वातेः f. Calling, invocation ; worshipping.

अभिहस्य a. Ved Ridiculous.

अभिहास: Jest, Joke, mirth.

अभिहित,-ति See under अभिधा

अभिद्ध 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिह्य: An oblation, a sacrifice. अभिहोम: Offering an oblation of clanfied buffer.

अभिह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off. enath away, remove, take away. \_2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. - Caus. 1 To cause to take away .- 2 To bring on the table; 17

serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a cost). -4 To attack.

अभिहर: Carrying off, removing. अभिहरण 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing

अभिहत् m. 1 One who takes away, bears off, or take, by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber

अभिहार: 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing.-2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. - 6 A drunkard, dunker of smoking drinks.

आभिहत् a. Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting in juriously. -f. Fall , defeat, loss.

आभिष्ट्रति a. Offensive, injuitous . acting crookedly. - a:f. I Causing to fall -2 Defeat, loss. -3 Offence, ınjüry.

अभिदर,-हार a. Falling off, crooked - ₹: Crookedness, sin.

अभी [ऑभ -इ] 2 P. 1 To ap. proacn, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.), अस्तानत्ति मिनोडभ्येति Bk. 7. 84., Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter, Bk. 5. 67, Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at . Me. 34. v. 1. (c) Fo fall to one's share. come to , Bk 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things), कार्य संसिद्धि-सभ्येति Pt. 1.

अमोति: f. Ved. Approach, attack. अमीत्वत् a. (शि f ) अमीत्वर् a. Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्यय: 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun ).

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63,

अभीक a. [For ety. 8:0 अनिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, volup. tuous; मेद्रिवनः सरभसोपगतान भीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to ( э্রামিন ). -5 Dreadful. - ন: 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. - Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision, combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभेक frequently occurs in the Velas in the sense of (a) near, (b) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl. ), (d) from, out of ;(e) on account of, with regard to , (f)

अभीकृण a. [ अभिगतः क्षणं पृषीः; अभीकृण अभीक्षणं भवति, ताद्धि क्षणमा भिम्रख्येन स्थित भवति

Nu. ] 1 Repeated, frequent.-2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -25 and. I Frequently; repeatedly; अते महाशा निपतंत्य भी क्षण Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly. - 3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्षणजाः and. Repeatedly.

अभी घात = अभिवात q. v.

अभी ज्य a. [ iा. वज् ] To be sacilficed to, one to whom a sacrifice is offered. - 54: A god.

अभीत.-ाति a. Not air id, fear? less. - a: f. 1 Pearlessness. - 2 Appicach, attack. - 3 No.ruess.

अभी द्ध [ इंब्-क ] Inflamed, shining. अभीपत m. [ अभि पत्-क्रिप्दीर्थः ] One Who goes or resorts to ( अभिगमनवान Sây. J, a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीदिसत a. Desired, wish. a. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीदिसन्, अमीदसु a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम a. Not causing fear, not terrific. - A: N. of Vishnu.

अभी मान = अभिमान पु. V.

अभीमोदः Joy, delight.—ध्र Ved. great joy, or (a.) excessively delighted.

अर्भारः [ अभिमुर्जाङ्ख ईरयति गाः, ईर्, अन् ] I A cownerd. -2 N. of a pastoral people, more usually written आगीर q. v -शि The language of the зыя реоріе. — « N. of a meire ; ьее आभीर. -Comp. -पही a namet or cow-

अभीरणी A kind of serpent. अभीराजी N. of a poisonous in-

असीरु a. (र:, -हि.) 1 Fearless. -2 Unterrific; harmless. - 7: N. of Siva or Bhairava. -र: f. = अमीरप श्री N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) Aspuragus Race no sus. - 5 n. A place of battle. Suffer a. Fearless, innocent. -- of and. Before or in front.

expire 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreauful scene.

अभी छ- खुक = अभी रु प्र. V.

अर्थालापः [लप् पञ्, द्वि.] Discoules.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [ वृत्-हरभे पञ् ] 1 N of a Saman, Brahma Sammen. - 2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing every where', 'a'tacking successfully', 'successful at'ack or victory.'

अभीवृत् a. Existing everywhere. अभीवत a. Covered. surrounded. **अभिज्ञापः** A curse : see आमिजापः

अर्भागः -षः [अनि अय-उन, पृषो० अत इल ] l A roin, bi l · , ोल हि धन्यता-मर्भाजा :: 8.1. -2 A cay if hig ..., प फ्रान्ट गापिच्छानिमें (मी.पान: St. 1, 21, °4त resilondent, sploudin. -3 Au aim ( अभ्यश्चत कमीर्ज M.c ). -4 A fin er.

अभीप 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get:

ਅਸੀਵ p. p. 1 Wishad, desired. -2 Don, favourite, dariing, अनभीसद्य-स्यो: Pt. 1. 175, of with gen. of person : H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. - 2: A darling. - Er I A mistress, beloved woman. 2 Bet-I. - g 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (आभिमत); अन्यरमें हुन्यं देहि नानभिष्टे चरा=हे Bk 20. 21. -Comp. -देवार favourite desty. - जाम:, - सिद्धि: j. gaining a desired seject.

अभीषंग = अभिष्म प् V.

अभीज्या adv. Featlessly.

अभी शह a Overpowering; guar" anteeing safety from enemies ( 93-भ्योदभगवाताः अ मेष्ट्माण सपलान्, अभिमनति ज्ञात Nir ). -f. (ह) Great power.

अभक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used ) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c.; cf. afa. -Comp. -सुरं the interval between the cloring part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mûla.

STATES a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed; one who does not keep a promise.

अभेजन a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy .- 3 Not protecting.

अभूग a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. - 2 Well, free from disease.

अभूज a Aimless, maimed.

अभुजिल्या N ta slave or servant an independent woman; Wi. 4.

STER: U born, 'N of Vishna.

अभूत a. Non existent, what is not or has not been , not t ue or real, false; Mu. 3. 16, K: 14. 19.-Comp. -आहरजं 'atterance of an unreality'. a covert exp ession, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -d-414: the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; कुम्बस्तियोगे सपद्ये कर्तिर चित्र P. V. 4 50; अमतत्वावे इति वक्तव्य ; अङ्गाः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk , ci. पर्योधरीभूतचत्:-सध्दां R. 2 3. -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत वी राजा चितामणि-जाम Vas. 1, Ve. 3 2, Si. 3. 3. — आदुwis: becoming menifest of what has

not been bofore. — तज्ञ: a. havana no

ल-ति: / ! Non estitutiones, pour entity. - 2 Want of panal. - 3 Po

अभूभि: f 1 Non earth, anything bur earth. - 2 Au unit place or object, no proper object tor, be, and the reach or scope of, अभू निर्दे साल-विभायाः 11 3, अभूगिरियम् निवर्ग ड. 7 , स चळ मनीरथानामदाभूभिविजनाव-सरसरकार: ibid far xcooded or transcended my (highest) expectations, Si. 1. 42, Santi. 4 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. - л: 1. roduced in a bad or improper place. -2. not pioduced in earth.

अम्रि a. Few, somo, several, <sup>80</sup> अभूनन्, अभूग्विष्ठ.

अधृत,-अ। जिस a. 1 Not bired or paid, Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभूदा a. Not much, little, few. अंतर a 1 Undivided -2 Identical, same, aliko, तयारभंडनतिपतिरहित ने Bh. 3. v. l. —दः l Absonce of difference or distinction, identity, same ness, तद्र्यकानभे हो च उपमानीपमेययो: K. P. 10, St. 13 25.-2 Close union; इच्छतां सहवधूनिरेने र्हे 🗓 9.13 , 📙 3. 79 , आज्ञारमहे विषयुर्योरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेग, अभेदित a 1 Not to be divided, blok in or proceed through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible - & A

अभोक्त, -भोगिन a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभे।गः Non-enjoy aent.

अमोद्ध a. Ved Not sacrificing; not giving food to the go is.

अभोजन Not eating, fasting, abstinence, Ms. 11. 167, 204, 213.

अमें। जेन a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be enten, prohibited as find, impure, anh ly; ouv a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others; Ms.

अभौतिक a ( की f.) Not material. not el mantal, not produced by the gros elements, mental.

अभौम = अभू मेज q. v.

अभ्या a. अभिमुख अग यन्य 1 Near. proximate -2 Fresh, new ;इदं शोधि-तमम्प्रे संग्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Mb —मं Proximity, vicinity

अभ्यंक a Recently mark d

अभ्यंज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अन्यनत p. p. Smeared, anointed I Go Dang , 1 So remarked our mark) ₹₫%. 5, 5, 11 , 1, 1, 03 , %. . 1, 11. Strit. I Hand ing inc body with this home or one / with a sett, surat-માટુ with oil, અમાંનને દ્રયમાં વ કાર કાર 7.7, इतन्यद्वासम्बद्धाः विषयादिः स. युवाधः १५.

5. Ma. 2. 178 - 2 Sme ring or Jonoral, inunction. - 3 Anda quent, salve, lini raoni.

अभ्यंत्रन I Snewing the body with oily substances, saunction, W: 10. 91 -2 Smearing or ancienting in general. - 3 Aprlying collection to the eyelasnes, Ms. 2. 211. - An oily substance; oil, uaguent. -5 An ornament, decoration ( Vad. ). .

' अभ्यतीत P P. Doad, presod away; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than exceeding, boyond, सद्यःप्रस्ताविया-पीताद्भपथिकं U. 4.1 remaining after &c.; Pt 2 -2 Surparsing, more than in quility or quantity, higher, greater, एव चाम्यनिकेटस्मात ग्रजाः Ram., च त्वत्सनोरत्य+प्राप्तः कृत्रत्यः Bg. 11. 43 , M 3 3, M 1. 7. 177; Y. 2. 295, nomonimes with abl. or instr., धान्यं द्शायः अंभेश्यो हस्तीsभ्याबिकं पधाः Ks. 8. 320, 322, T. 2. 27 , वसुः क्षमानान् नीरश्च ता ॥ न्यास्य -चितो हो: Nais. 21. 13 -3 Mare then ordinary, "xirae dinary, preeminent, भार पंचानाधितः S 6.2 - जं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

AFTET adv. Lowards the way, or the way. - En Near the way.

अभ्यत्ज्ञा 9 U. I To permit, assent or agres to, approve, Staispa-द्यमानात भवती K. 200, M. 3; Ms. 2. 1. - I To permit one to go, giant leave to, dismiss. - Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

3.743311.-1174 I Uousent, approval, регальной, жинчей шели исли ист Ки 5. 7, R. 2. 69 -2 Order, сопmand. -3 Granting leave of absonce. dismissing -4 Admission of an argu-

अभ्यन्त a. Baid agreeably to what was said b fore.

अध्यंतर a. [अभिगामी त्र] ! Interior, interactioner (op off g); R. 17. 45 , K. 66 , Y. 3. 293. - Being included in, one of a group or hody; देवीपरिजनाम्य नरः M. 5; गणाम्यंतर एव TMs. 3. 154 , R. 8 95. - 3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीत-केडम्यंतरे स्व: M. 5 ; अही प्रयोगाम्यंतर: प्रा-हिन म: M.2, अनम्यतरे आवां महनगतस्य बुत्तातस्य S. 3; संभेष्यस्यतराः के स्यः Ram., see अन्यंतरीक balow. -4 Nearest, inti-

mate, closely or intimately related ; स्य का खारेया मा येन Pt. 1. 259 .- र 1 The inside or intuier, inner of interior part ( of any thing ), space within; प्राचित्रयाक्ष्यंतरं रिप्तः ( नाहायेन ) Pt. 2. 38 ; K. 15, 17. 18 ° 57: आहमा M. 5 inmost soul, आणि भिवाद्यंतरलीनवादकां R. 3.9; Bg. 5 27, V. 2, Mt 1, S 7. 8. -2 Included space, Laterval (cf time or place), वणपासाम्यंतरे Pt. 4. -3 The mind. --₹, -₹=: adv. In the interior, inside, in sard.-Comp. -- or-पान: 1. cu-veture of the spine by Epurin. -?. en presthonos. - आराम a. inornally d- 'ighted; see अनराराम —कtor a. having the organs (concealed ) inside, internally possessed of the powers of percep ion &c : out मचा प्रत्याशिक-बृत्तांनी महाशाजः V. 4. (-vi) the internal organ 2. e. An'-कर्ण. -- कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or Airtation.

अध्येत्र -: An irti aute friend.

সম্পূর্ণ কৃষ্ট U. 1 To initiate, familianz) কঠো, সালক্ষ্যান্ত্ৰন্ধিভ্ছাল দৰিল ভ্ৰুনলিং কুলা: Râm.—2 To admit or introduce to, ক্ৰিছিপ্ৰান্ত অধ্যানিক্ষক বিদ্যানিক্ষিত্ৰ সমান্ত্ৰিভাগিল আ K. 101; Dr. 159, 162, ব্রিমেটলুলি বাংগানীক্ষাৰ Dk. 156 throwing down into (the belly).—3 To make a near friend of (a person); বাল্লা-স্থান্থ্ৰন্ধিভ্ৰাম: Pt. 1 259.

अभ्यतिकार्णं Initiating, introducing &c , सजीवनिजीवातु च यूतकलास्य-

म्यंतरी करणे Dk. 39.

्रास्त्र 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure, pain, attack. -2 To overcome. -3 To be angly with.

अभ्यतनं 1 Attact, assault, injury -2 Disease; 'बन् diseased.

अध्यक्ति, अध्यक्ति p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. -2 Injured.

अभ्यासित् त. [ अस्-णिनि P. III. 2. 157] 1 Attac ing, inclined to attack. -2 Diseased, sick.

अभ्यासिनं An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy, to face the enemy; Ki. 16. 5; Mv. 6; Ve. 5 37.

अभ्यसिन्नीयाः, -यः, -सिन्नः [ अभ्यसिन्न -ख, छ, or यत् ; अमिन्नानिभिष्ठं मुद्दु गन्छतीत्य-र्थः P. V. 2. 17. ] A warrier who valiantly encounters his enemy, उद्योप सभ्यसिन्नीयो यथेष्टं त्वं न सत्त् Bk. 5. 47, मारीन्नीऽन्तु वद्धासाद्भयभिन्नयो भवासि ते 46; Dk. 171.

अभ्यय Se und r अभी.

अध्यक्ति 1, 10 P. 1 To honour worship, R. 1 35.-2 Top.a'se, celebrate in song.

अन्यर्चनं, ची Worship, adoration, ryesrence.

भ्रायणं क. [ अभि अर्थ-नः , P. VII. 2. 25. Sk.]: Near, proximate, adjoining, being close or near ( of spice ): approaching, drawing near (of t me); अन्यणभागस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स. 2 32: अन्यणभागस्त्र-निर्माणभागस्त्र-निर्माणभागस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्थानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्यानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्थानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्थानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्थानस्य स्थानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्थानस्य स्थानस्त्र-नम्पुक्तिः स्यानस्य स्थानस्य 
अभ्यर्णतः Proximity ; Si. 12. 66.

अध्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To request, beg, school, ask, extreat (with two rec), इनं सारंगं भियानप्रस्तिनिक्षेत्र अध्यर्थ V. 4; मां अनध्यर्थनंपरश्रवीति M. 7, अवकाशं किलोतन्वास् रामायाध्ययिती द्वी R. 4. 58 -2 To long fer. Geste, woo, court, यदि सा तायमकन्यका अनस्यर्थनी-या S. 2.

अभ्यर्धनं-ना A request, en currentypetition, suit, °नाभगभयेन Ku 1. 52. अभ्यर्धनीय,-ध्यं pot p To be exted, requested or de rest, R. 10. 40.

अभ्यर्थिन् a One who begs, 2-ks, &c. अध्यद्देनं Tertaring, distressing.

अध्यक्षे a. Vel 1 Edica on this side.—2 Near—3 Increasing.—ई Nearness. —Ээмэ — चम्नस् m. graning gifts, increasing the abolificer's prospectly.

अध्यह 1, 10 P. To solute, honor, worship, p y one's respects or compliments, परजुराना भारयवनसभ्यर्थिति Mv. 2

अभ्यहेला 1 Worship. -? Tespect, nonour, reverence.

अभ्यदेशीय pot p. Respectable, venerable; वा Ms. 9. 23 a position of honour.

अभ्यहित तः 1 Honoused, reveron, greatly respectable or vanciable, अभ्यहिनं च (हंदे पूर्व स्थात् १९६, K. 209.–2 Fit, becoming, suitable, अभ्यहिना बंधुपु तुल्यक्पा दृत्तिर्विश्लेण तपाधनाना Ki 3 11.

अभ्यवक्षणं Extretion, drawing out.

अध्यवकाद्याः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अध्यवहित Laid, allayed, put down ( e. g. dust ).

अध्यवस्केंड् 1 P. To jump up or upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्त्रदः दर्ग 1 Vigorously encounts.ing an enemy, imperuous attack marchin against an elemy.
-2 Stating so as to deable an enemy.-3 A blowingener.1.-4 Overtaking, reaching up to. -5 A fall.

आभ्यवर् 1 P. 1 To throw, fling, cast. -2 To collect, draw in, precure,

chtsin. - 3 To use as food or drink, eat; एकन् िए धानाः स्वाद-सम्यवस्थाते P. III 4. 5 डोर. — Caus. 1 To cause to throw down (in water) - 2 To cause to take or eat (as food), feed (one we be constituted) महतः हि दिस्तान जार-दिस्तान नेपनान अपना प्राप्तान Dk. 131, 72 112; 'o take or eat (oneself) - 3 To lay or put on (appres &c ). - 4 To attack, get one to onpose another अर्थवहर्षों 1 Throwing away or

down butter taking food. throwing down he throat (soziati-

अभ्यव, १४. E Eating, toking food. eating, û înking &c. -2 food; जंभ, जन्में। ४४ दिल्ला है हैं हैं अपनादार पेकी भ. 1; ४. 2; Bain. 2.

अभयः ग्री १८०० p. तार to est, estable. -चै Food: ग्रीक्शिक्षण्यस्य अभ्यवदार्यमेच विषयः १८८

अध्यव । इ. .. . 1 To go down descend; अवभूष्मध्यम्बन्ति Ait. Br.-2 To perceive, understand.

अध्ययायनं Going down, descending. अध्यक्ष 5 A / P also in Ved.) To pervade, reach to, get, gain; to make oneself mester of

अभ्यक्तनं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अन्यात् a Near, proximata. — जाः 1 Resolving to, pairading -2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अन्यात् प्र ) . ना रताकाको समुगाविष्टः Pt 2 . सहराष्ट्रणावां भवीमा याज्ञायां वर्षोति Mb , Dt 62 -3 Reault, consequence. -4 Prospect hone of gaining, hence oft used in the serse of 'quickly.'

अध्यस् 4 U. 1 To practice, exercise, धन्या वन्यम निज्ञः परिचयपान्स्यमभ्यस्थात् MAI 9 32 अभ्यस्य निज्ञ सन्मानियारं R. 13 67, Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeatedly: मृग्-कुलं रोस्थमभास्यन् S 2. 6; अभ्यस्यानि तहापानं Ku. 2. 50; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read, वनमेच सद्भाभ्यम्येत् Ms. 2. 165; 4. 147; 4 1149; Y. 3. 204; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one upon another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.) -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यमनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or excicien, जन्मध्यानाभगमन्ति चिना Bh 3.41 स्वाध्यानाभगमन् Bq 17. 15. -2 Constant striv close application (to any thing); तनं) प्रवासम्मानिय प्रवासि प्रवासि B 1 88, अन्मध्यमन्त्री रस्य श्रिय चन्न प्रवास Bâm.

अभ्यस्त p. 1 Repeated frequently practised, exercised, स्यनयारभ्यस्तमामी-. लनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्त्रथस्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot; "तुणा

स् नार्ती रे.ए. 3.11.42 Learch, statis में । अंदर्भे, बराना निद्यानम् २ 1 3 - Bb. 5.89. 43 (In worn ) m.d. Lehell, अनुने स्का-प्रकार क्या निद्यानस्वानम् श्रीमः -4 f In-1.011 ) Baltur 1 40. —एनं Raduo प्रोत्यान १७ ५० ०६ १ ७००%

w. w. w. ? Repetition in general °द २,६ न्य ६ हरूपाना इति प्रदाभ्यागीऽप्यान - ,तिन्द्र-दिन्नोत्यनि S 3:, लास्य सकाय-- 1 151 12. 12 74. Y. 3 527 - Transated proviosor GErroiss, entin ni necho v त्रवः आवेहतञ्च-प्रा. या वर पर १०. Pt 1 133 : अभ्यासेन न्त्री केन देशारकेश का मृत्याने Ber 6 35. 44. , content plactice (foremain pure • ऋते एक्षाक्रशिक्ते ) ; 12. 12 , जोग° ४. Bol at attende correspondio : he as sometimes used for 'concentration of wind 'pon one oublect' ' , 'निग्रही-नेस सनमा है. 10. 53; ९० जर<sup>°</sup>, अब<sup>°</sup> &c -? Hibit, eastom, practice; निज्यात्पदान् कुझोत्भ्यामे P. I 3. 71; तद यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयनां U.1 therefore address me asis your wort, अमाना-क्राक्टर्ने Ku 5.65; Y. 3.68.-4 Discipine in arma, exercise, military a -ciplin -5 Reciting, study, repeated reading or learning by beart ar-प्यक्तिकायाभ्याम: K.P. 1.K 146, 200; धंड. रॅ. = वेद ाइ of 5 मार्गड -नेदम्मीय-रण पर्न विद्यारोड-प्रमन जर । तटान देव शिष्येभ्यो-देत - वाच मात्रका । Dakeha. - 6 Vicinity, n'caimity, arighbourhood (for अभ्यास), यरपाटेन्याभ्याने ( को ) मधौ परभूगोनमुखी Kn 6 2, (अन्यामें जो जबो must mean here for ealing to) 'Madha who was near her,' soil. by having ma lifested himself before her, which fally preserves t'e simile of Parvati, herself ailent, apeaking to her lover who was near bir tirough her friend ) . Aig. नेय नदास्याम मोना पुण्यता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge , Si. 3. 40 ; अभ्यामा जा-जायन: P. II 1. 38 Sk. ( regarded as an Aluk Compound ). -7 In gram. ) Reduplication. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reductive svilable; प्रोद्भामः P. VI. 1 4; अब ये दे खिहिने नयी प्रेशीऽ+या-समजः स्वात Sh. -9 (Ia math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. -Сотр. -ча а. approached, gone near.-urtनित्तिन a wandering about or near - नाम: abstraction of mind resuiting from continuous deep meditation : अस्पासयोगेन तता मामिच्यात धर्न-जप Bg. 12 9. - लोप: dropning of interval caused by the reduplicative aylluble; 'दोचे though separate ! by this syllable.

अध्यामिन् a. Practising, exercising

स्थन्यति Dan. P. I To be angry with, pear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां योऽव्यन्यति Bद. 18 67, प्रमाति स्म तां के चित्र व्यन्यति चापरे Mb -2 Noticlike, detroct from, calumnate; ये त्वेतदभ्यन्यानी नाज्तिष्ठति से सने Bg 3 32.

अभ्यस्य a. Angry, jealous
अभ्यस्यस a (चिना f ) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calaminator,
नामान्मयाद्देहेषु प्राहेशनोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg
16 18.

अभ्यस्या Envy, jealonsy, disfivour, anger, जुकाभ्यस्याविन्द्विये यः R. 6. 74, त्रवेषु वेञेषु च माभ्यस्याः 7 2, 9. 61 Mo. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अध्यक्तं and. [अस्तमाम ] Towards sunset, 'जम्-इ,-पा to go down or set (as the sun) during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act. अभ्यस्तमित a. One on whom the sun hac set while asleep.

अध्याक्षर्ः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of deflance ( as by wrestlers &c. ).

अभ्याकांभितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint -2 A desire. अभ्याकारं adv. By drawing to oneself.

अभ्यात्रामं end. By or in stepping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly. अभ्याख्यात a. Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याह्यानं A false charge, calumny, detraction

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach, visit; see अभ्यान्त्र below, to come, arrive (as time).

-2 To come to, fall into, go to any state, चितासभ्यागदः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत p p.1 Come near, approached, arrived . भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथि: Pt 4, कमाद्यभाग्ये इच्ये Y 2.119 , तार्मकभ्याग्ये काले Râm -2 Come as a guest ; सर्वेद्यभ्याग्ये एउ: H 1. 103 ; श्लोबिया अभ्यागताय U.4; Si. 4 68. —तः A guest, visitor; °िक्रयया नियोजितः Pt 2; K. 280, Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागन: I Coming or going near, ar ival; a visit : नयोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा सहः Si 1.23; कि वा सद्भ्यागमसार्थ ते R.16 8; Mv. 2.22; वसंतमास K. 303.-2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.-3 Arriving at or enjoying a result.-4 Rising, getting up -5 Striking, kllling.-6 Encountering, attacking.-7 War, battle.-8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमन Approach, arrival, visit, हतुं नदभ्यागन्ने परोटसुः Ki. 3 4.

अभ्यागारिक: [अभ्यागारे तत्मनाविक्रमीण व्यापनः टन् ] One who is diligent in supporting a family. সংবাঘার: 1 An attack, assault, striking -2 Persuading to stoul: Ms 9.272.

अन्याचातिन् a Attacking.

अध्याचर 1 P 1 To approach. -? To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचार: Ved Approaching ( as an enemy ) , disturbing, attacking.

अध्याज्ञायः Ved. [त वज् ] 1 Recognition -2 Order, command

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take arm at, shoot or hurl ( missiles ) against.

अभ्यातानः Spraading ove , stretching, oxpansion

अध्यास्य a. D rected towards one self.—सं adv. Towards oneself.

\* अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (garland &c.) -3 Fo take up (the conversation), to commence spe king (after another).

সম্বাল p p 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded, epithet of the Sagre ne Being

अभ्यासनं Beginning, cominercoment, first beginning, आगम्यादाने P. VIII. 2.87 ( °ने = आगमे Sk )

अध्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &c), to apply, throw under, Ms. 8. 372 यथासिरभ्यादित दृहति Sat. Br.

अभ्यादान Laying on, adding (as fuel)

अभ्याहित p p Luid dowr, put on °ag: a sort of gift or present, P VI. 3. 10 St.

अभ्यांत See un lei अभ्यम्

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune evil.

अभ्यामदः,-सर्वन War, battle, conflict, attack.

अध्यायम् 1 P. I To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at -4 To restrain -5 To ap proach, visit (=अन्याम् ).

अभ्यायंसेन्य व. [ यस्-कर्मण बाहु °सेन्य ] To be restrains !,to be made subject, ( अमितो नियनय ).

अभ्यारं adv. Near, at hand, by going near

ि अध्यारह 1 P To a cend, go up to, reach, get to ( mostly Ved. ).

अन्यास्त p. p 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

अन्यागेह, -रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to -2 Ascending in prayer of devotion, muttering holy prayers. -3 Transition from one place or state transition -4 Progress.

अत्यारोहणीय; N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्याद्वत 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat ( as मादिशी)

अभ्यानर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिनो ) -ते ado. By repeating, repeatedly

अभ्यानातिन् a. Recorring, S. 18 18 अभ्यान्त p p Come near to, reper'ed —त: The residua of sac.ii-

uid offorings (तीमजापद्रवं)

अन्याद्वात: f. Repet tion, recuirence (so many times), see े. V 4 17, and Sk. thereon, see अनन्याद्वनि also. अभ्याद्यास See under अभ्याद्यास

अभ्यासन् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वभित्र पुरुषकार जैलसभ्याससाइ K, 5 52 -2 To sit one elfin (acc). — Csus To attack, assa.!

अभ्यासाइने Attacking or facing an enciny.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, sante, wound, injuie, kill, destroy, बुक्स्य यो मुळेऽभ्याहन्यात् Ch Up.

अभ्याहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten, अभ्याहतं कीर्ति-विवर्षयेण (हर्य) R. 14. 35, हत्युचा वतः &c. -3 Impede I, obstructed, रञ्जी-भिरम्गहत कर्मञ्चातिः Bk 1.17.

अभ्याहनने 1 Striking, hirting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह 1 P 1 To bring to vaids, bring near, to give or hand over, यहीत्वा फलपूर्व च रामस्याभ्याहरन बहु क्षित-2 To rob, plunder.

अ-बाहार: 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहाये pot p. To be eaten. अभ्याह्म a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्यक्ष 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting, परस्पराभ्युक्षणतत्त्पराणां (ताक्षा) R. 16. 57. —2 Consecration by sprinkling, (प्राक्षण, अम्युक्षण, and अम्रोक्षण are thus distinguished; उत्तनिनेव हस्तन मोक्षण परिकीर्तितमः। न्यन्ताम्युक्षण प्रोक्त तिरश्चा-विक्षणं स्थतम् ॥)

अभ्युचित a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युखय [वि अत्] ! Increase, angmantation, growth -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित् a. Uplifted, upraised, elevated by, distinguished for.

अध्युत्कृष्ट p. p. Praised with loud acciainations.

अन्द्रकोज्ञनं Loud acclamation,

अभ्युत्या 1 P. To rise for another, lise in honour of, rise to gree , ना

अध्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, using in honour of; ना-पुत्यानकिया यत्र Pt. 2.62 -2 Starting, departure, setting out, अध्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Râm -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority, (तस्य) नना-पुत्थानक्किन्या ननंदुः समजाः प्रजाः R. 4.3, यद्ग यदा दि धर्मस्य ग्लामिनंदित भारतः अध्युत्थानम्बर्भस्य ग्लामिनंदित भारतः अध्युत्थानम्बर्भस्य ग्लामानं मृजाभ्यदं Bg. 4.7. when implety incleases or is in the ascendant. -4 Suncise.

अभ्यत्थाचित् a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

সম্প্রথম p.p.1 Risen, arisen, gone up -2 Blazing, flaming (fire), R. 1.53.-3 Elevated, exalted

अभ्वत्त्त् 1 P To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon —Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc)

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पनना चुपेण R. 2.27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युद्धि 2 P. [उद-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also), go up (as the sun), Ma. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (ons). Ms 2. 220. 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीराव) को जीविनाधी समोऽभ्युद्धीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

आयुद्ध a. Rising. —य: 1 Rise ( of heavenly bodies ), sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success : स्प्रजीत नः ग्वामिनमभ्य उपाः Ratn. 1 success, भवी हि लोकाभ्युद्याय ताटुआं R 3. 14, Ms. 3. 254 Bh. 2. 63: R 12.3, V. 5 -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; onras joyaus or festive occusion, S 7, M = 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement -50 ccurrence, bappening 6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity ) -7 The tonsure ceremony -8 A Srâddha performed on account of child-birth (बृद्धिश्राद्ध). - Jomp — অর্থন a Ståddha for prosperity or elevation. — see: f. N. of a particular expratory sacrifice.

अभ्युद्धिन् a. Rising. going up.

अध्यत्वित p.p. 1 Risen; cocurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms 2. 221.-4 Celebrated as a festival.-ता N. of a religious ceremony. —ते Rising; sunrise.

अध्युद्ध 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

সময়র a. Rising, uprisen. সময়র p p. 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अध्युत्मः, —मनं, —गतिः f 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour ( to a guest or to a venerable person ). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युह्र Becoming visible ( of a stu ). —हा N of a cerement.

अभ्युद्धन a. 1 Taken out, taken up -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request

अभ्युद्धम 1 P. 1 To bring, offer.-2

সাধ্যার p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as গোসুর, গাস্তুর, গোসুর, গোস্তুর, মান্তুর, মান্

अभ्युद्धत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युद्धता पुरस्तात् S 3 8 -2 Projecting upwards, very high, Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नति: f Great election or prosperity.

अभ्युष्तम् 1 P 1 (a) To go to or near, app oach, प्रकोशनाम्युप्तते (भवेरि) विविद्याः Si 9.13 (b) To come to the help of, वयमस्युप्तच्छामः छुट्येन त्वां प्रवृत्तिं Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To airive (a point of time); आषाही मस्युप्ततो भरतः Râm. -2 To obtair, get -3 To admit, grant, own . अस्युप्तनं तावत्साभितं S.5 we admit all this, Mu. 3 -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73.—Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; मामस्युप्तम्य Dk. 60, 118.

अस्युगन p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted, suffered; Ratn. 4 20, promised &c.-2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युत्तमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt), Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय M 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38, supposition inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -0omp. - सिद्धांत: an admitted proposition or axiom.

े अभ्युषमानित caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term, अध्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect to consort, comfort take composition of p 17 on, pi.o, farour शनिकाश्याचुमाद्यां नप्रसान्ध्यात्माद्यां निर्माण निर

ा अध्याप कि त. १ १० १००० तांच्यु ६० वड sie, taking pity or compassion on, favouring: a invoid, kindness, अध्याप आपार की नित्य हेवस्य S. 3, अस्या-सुपार पा प्र कि नित्य कि Mi. 1.—2 Coasolation—3 Propertion, do ferce: समझ पास्युपाता च जाया नाहिए पात के Mo. 8, 112, 249 10, 62, आते Dx. 30.—4 An agreement, assect, propies.—5 I have yented of a woman ferced it of a brother's widow as a recollecty).

अक्रम्पास्तं हे. हे अस्ति क्षेत्र.

अञ्चलाम्यन व १००० तम्य ती, धाः sisted.

अभ्युपाङ्गन् a. isked totake part

in a c-remonv.

अभ्युषे 2 P. [°उन-इ ] ! To go near, approceh, arrive, uter, दयनीय जान्त्रस्य हम-प्रपेनः B 5. 14, 13. % , जिल्हार इ प्यत्तप Ms. 11. 260 couring the sate: . e. bithing , Y. 3 3 -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to सत्यं न नचच्छ र पश्यपेति स. 61; १० बाह्मण तां, देश्यवां, आखिन्य &c. -3 To agree ( to do semething), about, promise, undertake , संनायंते न ख्ळु मह शमभ्युपे-तार्थहत्याः 20. 33 ; अस्य दास्यमम्योत सया Dk. 44, 55, 39, 138, 159. -4 To admit, ur ent, own, askno vledge, S1. 11. 67 ; श्चावत च ार्लस्याम् प्रेयत्वान् S. B. ; Dk. 45. -3 To anorove, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, ha faithful to; विशेष्य मोहारपुनरम्य चेयुपां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्यायः 1 A premise, an engagement, agreement -2 A means, an expellent, reneda; अस्मिन्द्रराणां वि-जयाभ्यपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अम्युपायनं A com limeatury pre sent; inducement, bribs.

strated and. Having approached; having agreel or promised. - Jomp. - Aggar one of the 18 fittes of Hindu law, beach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to 30 80.)

अक्ष्युष, अभ्यूषः, अभ्येषः [अभिनः उःक्ष्यने अग्निना त्यन, उ-क ध्वाहुः को I A उतः । of cake or bieal ( Mur. पेळी तर रोनी । (अधिस्वन्नयवादेष्ट्रनादिना भर्जिनययादेशी प्रनपकान्नस्व पोळी इति स्यानस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food ( in general ).

अस्तु (न्स् )ह्य -वीय, अस्योव, अस्योधीय a. Belonging to, consisting of, ना तीर for, the abonutests.

अध्यक्ति a [ वन-क ] Dwelling near or whib. -- न: A servent who is in attendance.

STATE a [ ag. m ] Brought near.
STATE 1 U. ! To cover over,
clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for, form
a plot regions. -3 To infor, guess.
-4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk
90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्यूह [क्र. वज् ] 1 Arguing, reasoning. a. 30 assion -2 Deduction.infe end, yarst, conjecture; प्राम्यूहर्थाना-न्यपि न्द्रत्राणि स्थायाति Mal. 1.11. -3 Sipply.arah ellipsis.-4 Understanding.

अध्येषणं [इष् वस् ] 1 Distring, wieding. -? 'Acces to saci's, attents

भू - ' P [अनते, आतम्र, आप्रेन ] To go, winder . bout नवेदपानम् शिभगः Bk. 4.11 , 14.110.

अर्जे अिथु-अच्, bur mo, a car effy अप्-मृ, अपा निर्भार, भू क अम्र अन्भरणात् Nir. being filed with water ] ! A cloud; अग्निर्भे धूमो जापन धूमावभ्रमभार् वृष्टिः Set. B- ; अर्बता आर्ग मेहन, धूमी मृत्या शक्रभ-वनि अप्र मृत्वा भेगा भवति नेवो भूरगा प्रकin our Up (the grantical in w the conception of the ancient R is his about the furnation of clouds ) -2 Atmosphere, eky: परिनो विपांडु द गद अ-शिर: St. 9. 3, see अञ्चलिह & .. -3 Tale, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camptor -6 A kind ofreed; Calamus Rotan, 7.- 7 Cyperus Rotundos ( मुन्ता ) -8 ( In arith ) A zero or of phar. [ of. L. imber , Gr. ombros, appros, Zind awra, Pois abr.] -Comp -states; clouds at the only shelter, full of rain -अवताजिक, -काfire a. exposed to the rain ( and so practising peaance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6.23. - yeu: 'sky born, 'the thunderbolt of Indra. -ziża peskofa (mountsin-like) cloud. - in the heavenly river; K. 50. - प्त: a mass of clouds; R. 13.77. —ar a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours -arm: one of the elephants supporting the glube; N. of Airavata. - qu: 1. atmosphere -2. balloon —ावेजाचः, -चकः ' skydemon 'epither of Rahu -geq: N. of a eine ( Mar. नेत ) Culamus Rotang. (-st) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower'. anything imposuble, a castle in the air -g ( g ) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मांनी N. of a plant ( जटामासी ) -मःतंत्र. Indra's elephant Airavata. -माला, -jहं a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25 —रेरहं the lipis lazuli. —लिसी 1. sky covered with a few clouds. . 2. A

woman smeared with musta grass.
-वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled
with water (-प्रे:) downnour of rain
-वर्षिका:, -का N of a tree (आमातक).
-विलास and just as clouds relt
away. Ki. 11. 70.

अञ्चेलिट त. [ अञ्च लेढि स्तुशानि; ख्या सुमानमञ्ज P. III. 2 32 ] 'Cloud heling', touching or scriping the clouds, (very high); অञ্चलिङायाः प्राप्तादाः Me. 64; प्राप्ताद्वमञ्जलिङ्गाच तो ह R. 14 29; K. 270; St. 5. 65 — उ. Wind.

সমান [ ব্যাথ কন ] Tale, m'ca; said to be produced from Pârwate's menstrusi discherge-Comp -ম্নেন্n calk of tale.—মন্ত্র steel.

अञ्च व [ अत्र कषाते पहिचाने तुगत्यात् ; खचू मुमागमश्र P. III 2 42 ] Touching or screening the clouds, very high, आदापाक्षेत्रज्ञे पायान्त्रलय फलजाा नि Bk., K. 33; Dk. 110. Mv. 6 7. -च: 1 Wind, air; अञ्चलो वाष्ट्रः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रत्यते Den. A To create clouds, make cloudy, अम्र क्यात अभ्रयते Sk.

अञ्चित्र व [ अभ्राणि यन्य राजानानि , शभ्र-इनच् तारश्चाद्रिगण ] Overcest with clouds, clouded : R. 3. 12

अञ्चिष व [अम्र भन, ष] Belonging to or oroduced from clouds, sky or mustaks —य: Lightning. -ए A mass of thunder-clouds.

সম্ম: 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascelic who is starknaked.

अञ्चम a. Not mistaking, steady, clear. —भ: Composuro, steadiness.

সমন্ত: f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airavata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52.—Comp. — দিয:, ব্ৰহ্ম: Airavata.

अश्रातृत्य a. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत a. Composed, steady.

अञ्चातिः f. Composure, stoadiness.

अभि: -भ्रो [ अम्रति गच्छति मल् यरमात् or येन ; अम् इत् ] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general, Ms. 11. 134. -Comp. — स्वातं 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अञ्चष: Non deviation, fitness, \*propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

and ind. 1 Quickly. -2 A little.

अस् 1 P. (अभित, अभित, अभित; Ved. pres. अभित; अभिति । १ १० ३०; to go to or towards - ३ १० वट. १७, ७०.१०: -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (अभ्याने) 1 ि० ००.०० ирро, uttock, afflict with significant pain from disease. -2 १० bo ill or be aifleded or castesed. -With A Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2 to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अस a. Unripo ( as four, — a: 1 foing. -2 Pressure, weight, ctrength, power (तक). -3 Frig.s, throat -43 eknets, disease -5 Ash vant, follower, an altendant. -6 Viscl air, thre-wind (त्राप): -7 This, self. -3 Uning used state. — बा 1 Soi! -2 Unmeatared state.

अभवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, storay (winda), powerful ( winda als., -2 Pers vering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Artended by ministers. -5 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by Ministers. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violencly. असत: [अन् अवस् Un. 3. 110] i Stokness, disease. -2 Drath. -3 Timo.

-4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमित: [अम्-अति Un. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 ( Ved. ) Form, shape (Nii).-4 Went, poverty. -a.,-अमतीबद् a. Ven. 1 Evil-minded, wicked ( दृह, अप्रज्ञसमुद्धिम् Sây.). -2 Poor.

अमंग्ल-स्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अभ्यासर्वि Ku. 5. 65;अमंगल्यं शोलं तव भवत नामेनम-स्तिलं Pushpadanta —2 Unlucky, unfortunate.—ल: The castor-oil tree ( परंड ). —ल Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil, oft used in dramatic ...literature; ज्ञात पार्य प्रतिहत्तमसंगलं, of. God forbid.

आनं इ a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without frosh or soum (as boiled tice) —ह: the castor oil tree ( एउ).

असत a. I Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अस् also. -Comp. -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word ( कार्रोप); असतः प्रकृतिक्द. परार्थी यन, e. g. in राससन्मध्यारेण ताजिता &c. ( है. 11. 20 ) the second sense suggestive of शुगःराम is opposed to the proper rass of the passage which is either कीर or कीमस; K. P. 7.

अमृति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —ति: A rogue, cheat. —ति: f. 1 Ignoranco, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमन्येतानि पञ्च अध्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other successes under Aq. -Jomp.

হাৰা a Ved [সন্সাল Un 3..05] Ov .powerg (enches), trong or deposed to m.roh on গ্ৰান্ত্ৰীত ); Rv i 61. 9 —ম [জন্মি মুক্ত স্বাল, সালাং সাল ] k \ pot, versil, tensil. —2 Strongto power

अपनिष्य Vei. 1 Strong, poverful -2 Ho ing a driaking versol.

MAZ a 1 Free from infectioning grave, sorious -2 Socionata,

इ.चला ए. Sober sare

शतन्तर व. Not jestessoro एकाः, cl. itabie.

अस्थान्य व. Not aveet, not workly of the aweetness of Soma-

अपनस्, असनस्य a. 1 Withou, the organ or desire, thought &c. -? Do-vo - of intellect (as a child). -3 fast utive, carelass. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Dovod of affection. (जः) 1 Not the organ of desire, not penception -2 Inattentian -4 The Same me Being. -Down. -तन a. unknown, unthought of. -तिन, ना a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -यात्रः abence of concentration of mind, instention -न्य a displeasing, disagreeable.

अदनस्वत् a. 1 Unintellig it. -2 Inbuman (as a d. .on ).

अविनः विभ-अनः अमित गडाया Un. 2. 101 ] Mes.on (गितिः ), way.

असनाक mi. Not a little, greatly, very much.

असमुख्य a 1 Not human, not many, -2 Not frequented by man, -दा: 1 Not a man, -2 A deman, field (= स्व पिदानादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अभेतृ a. Ved. 1 Univise, foolist -2 Guddless, ianoc nt. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र,-यत a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a coremony &c., Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not ensided to Vede verses, such as a Sudra, a female &c., M. 9. 18. \_3 Not browing Vedic texts; अवनानाम-संजाला 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incautations: as a cure &c , अनया स्थमन्।यावजीहा न हि जीवंति जना मनागर्नेशः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -is a without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical erts, Pt. 1. 70 - विद् a. Not knowing Veduc hymns.

अमंह a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent ( wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent, असंद

मबहुद्दिन U 5.5 , असद्भिष्ठि दि नि-किप्रमापुरीनेत्रि Bv. 4.1; °ब्छोडमरान्द्र-च- Ki. 8.6. vi densiy bis. –स्ः N. of a tree.

असरपनान a. Vel. 1 N t undershedday; off-ring no homags. -2 Net being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved Not bearing illwill towards another.

असम् a. Wilant sgotism, without any selfah or worldly attachment, deroid of person it is or desires; अर्फेटानमध्येत तुस्तमुल्लो निवा: als. 6. 26. अनमता, नवं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमानि a. Ved. Iremortual.

आमर यः [मृ-पनाय र न. न. ] Undyic, immoral impersham, Auffis-रवत् माझो निवासर्थे च ना उपेन् H. Pr. 3, Mr. 2 143. -T: 1 A god, do.ty -2 N. of a M. rat, -3 N. c. oplant (figilizy). -4Q 20101 10 .-5 ...d. -6 Acported of pine -7 The manon 33 (that wing too natier of gods ). -8 N. of Aniaran mh , sor below, N. of a mountain. - 9 Mysticilisis musation of the syllable 3. -19 A heap of bores. -TI The cosidence of Indra ( ef. अम्रावनी ). -2 The naval string, umbilicateond .- 3 The words. -4 A hoast-post (тупт). -3 N. of маveral planta, इंट्यारेगा, वटी, महावीली. शृतकुमानी, उही, उहारी, दूरी -शि The Ba . o as अनता.- ?omp -अंगरा,-स्त्रो a colonial ny ap 1, accordy dimini. Equation: नि इरामतानाः St 1 51.-अद्गिः 'Lountain of tue gous', N. of the mountain Samera. —अधिपः चंदः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भारि, हाजः -दः the lord of the gods,' epitheli o' Indra, simetimes of Sivi and Victina also. —आ अ.चे., -ग्रदः, -इन्दर, 'praceptor of the gous' epithets of Bribasy iti. -आएगा, नाहि-नी, नतरित् f. the heavenly myrr, an epithet of the Gaages; विनिश्विस वसन् Bh. S. 123. - आलय: tLaabada of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. — sua a god like. - a-Ei N. of that p rt of the Vindaya range which is near the source of the river Narmada. - ale: the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital ofa (modern) Rajaput s ale. - तोहा:, -w: N. of the most popular Sanstric lexicon calle lafter two autop: Offic-सिंह- - ज: N. of a tree, a kind of खिद्र--तरः -दारः 1. a celestial t.ee, a tree in the paradise of Indra . 345-तरकुमुनसौरभने वनसर्ग्यक्तककानस्य Bv. 1. 28. - 2. देपहार. - 3. too wish-yiolding tree. - दिज: a Braumana who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -Wi 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. —geq:,-eq#: 1. N. .of several plants (केतक, चून ). -2 N of a kind of grass. -3: The wish yielding tree (कलवृक्ष ). -पुदिवका N. of a plant ( अव:पुष्पीवृक्ष ) ; a kind of anise. -प्रत्य,-प्रभ a. nke an immortal -प्रभु: one of the 1000 names of Vishnu -माला N. of a lexicon. - रतन a crystal. -लोक: the world of the gods, heaven; ar heavenly bliss, तेषु स-म्यावर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकता Ms. 2 5. चिल्लरी N. of a plant (आकागवली). -सिह: N. of the author or Amarakosha; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramâditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kalidasa, ne could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kalidasa as the terminus ad quem.

अमर्ग Not dying, immortality. अमरता,-त्वे The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरिक्क, अमर्त a. Ved. Immortal. अमर्त्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भानेषि R. 7. 53; ेमुबनं heaven; ेता immortality. —र्र्य: A god. —Comp. —आपना the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

असर: N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name असर्

असमेन a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. -00mp. -जात a. not produced in a vital organ. -विच a. not injuring the vital parts, mild, soft.

असर्याद a. [न.न.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; सर्याद्यायामनयाद्दाः श्चिपस्तिष्ठात सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142; तादुशं त्वमन्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीषिस Râm. -2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्ष: 1 Non endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्चन्येन जनस्य जंतनान् न जातहार्देन न विद्विषाद्रः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किंद्य भवतस्ता- अमर्लण, -िर्पत, -िलन्, -लवन् व.1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving, निज्ञेला-त्परिपूर्णस्य याति ज्ञात्रोरमर्लणः आभि उरुयं Pt. 1. 326. -2 Angry, indignant, passionats; हृदि सतो गोत्रभिद्य्यमर्लणः R 3.53, अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पाडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. -3 Impetnous, determined.

अमल a. [न.न.] i Free from duit or impurities, pure undefiled, stainless, spotless, Ku. 7. 32, 33, अमलाः सुद्ध, Pt. 2 171 pure, sincere -2 White, bright, shining, ज्यानसका-मल्दनवन्न Ku 7 23, K. 6. 80 —ला 1 N. of the god iess Lakshmi. -2 The navel cord. -3 N. of a tree (Mar आवळा) Emblica Officinalis Gerth, also of a plant (सानळाड्य), also n. in this senso. —ले 1 Purity. -2 Talc. -3 The Supreme Spirit -70mp. —आहमन् a. of pure or undefiled mind. —पत्तिन्न m. (नी) the wild goose —एटनं, नाणि: a crysta!.

अनलपति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten, Ki 5.41.

अमिलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममिलिन न ह्वे-वार्य जनो न च जीवित Mal. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमिविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [ अस्-असन् ] 1 Disease. -2 Stupidity. -3 A fool. -4 Time.

असमृज a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्त n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless.
-ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house, कामश्रातामाभूत Rv. 2. 38. 6. -2 In this world, here below (इंटलेंक). -3 With, near, close to; अमेनामां तज्ञाति Sat. Br. -4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in ज्ञात्मात्मान्यात्मा प्रः अमान् todraw near, have near oneself. -f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमान्या त सदा सोम ओपथी: मतिपद्यते Vyåsa. -2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -3 The fifteenth digit also. -m. The

soul -Comp. — An a. Ved. met, come together. -An: the end of the day of new m on. — An f. living at home during life, growing old at home, Rv 10.39 3, being without husband in the same dwelling with the parents, as a mardon (1974) Rv 2.17.7.— Pan v. the samed time of An, day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. -2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeabled. -तं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. -Comp. -ओद्निक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with mest.

अमात् ind. Ved From near, at hand. -a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless

अमार्चभोगीण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा मह वमति, अमा लप्, P IV 2.104 Vart.) I One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.).

-2 A companion or follower of a king, minister, अमात्यपुत्रेः अवगीभिर-निनतः R. 3 28

अमात्र a. [नास्नि मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य ]
1 Boundless, immersurable.—2 Not whole or entire.—3 Not elementary.

-4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ — नं 1 Non-measure.

-2 Not a measure or quantity. — नः
The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवातं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. -2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं,-ना D srespect, , insult ; disobedience.

अमानव a 1 Not human, animal. -2 Superhuman

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न मनति )ः अमानित् a. Modest, himble. अमानिता, न्ह्यं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष a (षी f.) I Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman", आकृतिरेवास्नापयत्यमानुषता K. 132, अमृतिरेवास. 131, 132, 258; °शक्तिःचं 103; °गीतस्वितं 126 an unearthly melody.

—2 Inhuman, monster like; ill-disposed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate, °पं चन 135. —पः: —षी One not a man, an irrational animal, Ms. 9, 284, S. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य a. Not human, superhuman &:.

असाम(मा)सी = अमावसी १० अमावस्या व. र.

সন্ম a. 1 Not cunning or asgacious, guildless, sincere, honest. -2 Immeasurable. - ur 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. -2 (In Vedanta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth- 一寸 The Supreme Spirit ( 東京 ).

अमायिक,-मायिच् a. Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग a. Pathless. -र्ग: Not a road absence of road; a bad road.

अमायस्या,-वास्या,-वासी,-वासी (also written अमामसी-मासी) [ अमा वम्-ण्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्राकों अस्या सा P. 111. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month, सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सिक्किषं माइम्यास्या Gouhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमानास्य, -स्यक a. [अमानास्या, वृन्-अच् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमानास्याया जात ] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

असित a. 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense, मितं द्वाति हि पिता मितं आता मितं सुत:। अमितस्य हि दातारं मतारं का न पूल्येत् Râm. -2 Neglected, disregarded -3 Unknown.-4 Unpolished. -Comp. - state a. Not having a fixed number of syllables, prosaic. —अज्ञन: powerful devourer, epithet of प्रमेश्वर ; of Vishpu. —आभ a. of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (->: ) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. -ओ(जस a. of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty; Ms. 1. 4. - and a. of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस, -याति a. of unbounded lustre or glory. - विकास: 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishnu. — नीर्य a. of immense strength.

अमित्रः [ न मित्रं ; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अम् to go against , अमेर्द्विषति चित्; आमित्रः ন্ত্ৰ: ] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent ; स्यातास-मित्री मित्रे च सहजपाकतावि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101, Dk. 109, 171, M. 1; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधव: Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83, 12. 79, 2. 239. -जा An enemy , ेयु Ved. subduing one's enemies. -Jomp. -- arg a. devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —बात,-बातिन, -झ, -हन् killing enemies. - far a. conquering one's enemies ; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदेशिसा यत् N. 1. 13, N. of a son of Suvarna. -इंभन a. Ved. hurting one's enemies. -स(सा)ह a. enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. — सेना a hostile army.

अभित्रता, -स्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53. अभित्रपति Den. P., अभित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3 111.

अमित्रिन् a. Hostile, immical.

अमित्रीय, -इय c. Hostile, inimical. अमिथित a. Ved Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिश्या adv Not falsely traly; तामुचतुस्ते त्रियमप्यमिश्या B. 14 6.

अमिन a Sick, diseased.

आमिन a. Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस); inmense (?).

अमिनत् a. Ved Not hurting ; unhurt.

अमिलात ह Globe-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -श्रित a. Unm xed, unblended, not shared by others.

अमिष a. [न. न. ] Free from guile or deceit. — मं [अन् भोगे-कनींगे इपन् ] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. -2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. -3 Flesh.

अभीत a. Unhurt, 'वर्णाः of unhurt or unextinguishable\_colour.

अमीना [ अस्नन्ईडाणम निपात: ] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. -2 Distress, terror.-3 A demon, tormenting spirit. —नः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —नं Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

असक pron. a. [ अद्म-टेरक व् उत्वमसे Tv.] A cetain person or thing, so and so ( to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽसक्त प्रवस्य पद्चीपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाम्याधितनेतनम्या समुकत्त स्तारा लिखितं सम्बोति लेखकाँते तता लिखत्88.

अस्ति a. 1 Not lossened, not let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -Comp. —हस्त a. one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सवा पहुट्या भाष्ये व्यये चासुक्त्या Ms. 5. 150.

अमृत्तिः f. 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अस्च f. Ved. Non-liberation.

अस्ती f. Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

असत: ind. 1 From there, there.
-2 From that place, from above,
i. c. from the other world or heaven.
-3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

असुज ind. (opp इह्) [अद् ह जह ]

1 There, in that place, therein; असुजासन् यजना: Dk. 127. -2 There in what preced s or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; याजजीनं च नत्पुणीयनासुज सुखं 'बसेत्; यसुजाणज के बसं नेह नासुज त अवेत Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेतेवाभिका: सर्वे नगरेऽसुज मिला: Ks. -5 Thether, that why. -20mp. —भूषे Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमृज्ञस्य a. Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अस्था ind. Thus, in that manner, like that, °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for to fare very itl.'

अस्या ind. Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

असुहिं ind. Then, at that time. असुनत् ind. Like a person or thing referred to without name.

সমুখ্য (gen. of সংশ্) Of such a one (in comp. only). -Comp — স্কুল্ল a. [ সন্তুক্ ম.] belonging to the family of such a one. ( -लं) a well-known family. - মুন: -ন্যা the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see সাম্থ্যখন.

अस्ट्र्स्, -श-अ a. (-शी,-शी f. cf. अन्यदश ) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

असूर a. Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अपूर्त a. Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembolied (opp. धूर्न where Muktå. says धूर्न्स = अवन्छिन्धपरिनाणनन्त्रं). —र्तः N. of Siva. -Comp. —गुनः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अधूर्न or incorporeal such as धर्म, अवर्म ६० ; वर्माधर्मी मानना च रान्दी बुद्धधार्थोपि च। पत्रध्रित्यणाः सर्वे Bhåsshå P.

अवृत्ति a. Formless, shapeless. -ति: N. of Vishnu —ति: f. Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमृतिमत् a Formless &c. -m. N. of Vishņu.

अमूल, -तन a. 1 Rootless (lit.); पहानाडमूला आष्ययो मूलिन्य: Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. -2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिखने किनित् Malli. -3 Without material cause, as the Pradhana of the Sankhyas; मूलं मूलामानाइम्फं. -4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. -ला

· अमूल्य a. Priceless, invaluable.

असुक्त a. Ved. 1 Unburt, unberme ed, safe. •2 Unwashed. अमुणालं [ सहन्ये नज् ] The co. of a fragrant grass (भीरम, धीर काल वाला) used for screens &c.

अस्त a. 1 No! dead , असूने जारजः कंड: Ak -2 lm.n ा.क., अग्राम लोसनमु-ता अभून Rv. 8 43 3, U. 1. 1 Bg 14. 27 -3 Imperishable indestretible, eternan. -4 / u mag norm dality -5 Brautiful, agraeable, desired. -तः I A god, on i mortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gols · also N. of Indra, of the sun. of Prajapari, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant ( वनमूह ). -4 N. of the root of a plant ( व राही इंड ) -ar 1 Spirit nous liquo . -2 N cf various plants ; e. द्व. आनरकं, हरीन शी, गुद्धची, मानवी, तुलसी, इत्रवामणी, ज्यानिकानी, गारक्षरम्या ; अ निवेषा : रक्तित्रे हुन्, दुर्ना, स्यूलम'-सहरीतका. -3 N. of one of the Nadia in the boly, Mal. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58 - 1 (0) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृन्युरामीदम्तं न तहि Rv. 10. 129. 2, Ms. 12. 85. (b) Final braitule, absolution; तपसा किल्वियं हं निविधयामु-तमञ्चते Ma. 12 104: साश्रिवे चानुगाय ₹ Ak. -2 Pae collective body of ramortals. -3 (a) The woll I of immortality. Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods ( opp. निप ) supposed to be churned out of the ocean , देवा कुरेर तृत नंद्व निविर्म मधे Ki. 5 30 ; विषाद्व्यमृतं माह्य Ms. 2. 239, विष-मध्यमृतं क्रचिद्धवेदमृतं वा विषनी अरेच्यया R. 8. 46; oft used in combination with words like बाचू, बचन, वाणी &c. . कुमारजन्मामृतनेभिताक्षरं R. 3. 16 · आ प्यायितोसी व चनामृतेन Mb; असून शिशिरे विहरमुनं क्षीरभीजनं Pt. 1. 123 the height of pleasure or grat fication -5 The Soma page. -6 Antilote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञीन); M: 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, ams got without solicitation ; सुत स्यायाचितं मेक्ष्यनमुतं स्याद्याचितं M: 4 45 -9 Water; अमृताध्मातजीमृत U. 6. 21, अमृतादुन्मध्यनानात् K. 136, cf. also the formulas अपनापस्तरणमामे स्वाटा and अन्ताविधानमसि स्याहा repeated by Brahmanas at the time of s pping water before the commencement and a. the end of meals. -10 A drag -11 Olarified butter ; अमृत नाम यन् संतो मश्रजिङ्घु जुडाति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quickeilver. -19 Poison. -20 Tue poison called वसनाम. -21 The Supreme Spirit ( बझ ). -22 N. of a sacred place -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days ( वारनक्षत्रयोग ) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग) -24 The number four. -25 Spleudour, light. [cf. Gr. ambrotos, ambrosia, L. immortalis ]. -Comp. -- अञ्चः, -करः -वीथितिः,-सुतिः,-रहिमः &c. epithets of the moon, अमृतद्धितिरेष विदर्भने N. 4. 104 · अनृताशूज़व born from the moon, from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishna.-अक्षर a 171mortal and impearishable, कर प्रधानममृता-अरं हर: Svet. Up. -अंबस्, -अज्ञनः, -आज्ञिन् m 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. - sig a. whose soul is immortal — সাহা: 1. N. of Vishņu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sert of collyrium.--आहरण: N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. —इटका ध kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. ( पशुशीषीण ). —ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of. Siva — उत्पन्ना a fly. (-सं), -उद्भवं a kınd of collyrium ( खरीतुत्यं ). ( -वः ) N. of the Bilva tree. - कुंड a vessel containing nectar. —आरं sal ammoniac —गति: N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables — गर्भ a. filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. ( -4:) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul —चिति: f. an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -a. produced by or from nectar. (-জঃ) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. —जटा N. of a plant ( जटामांसी ) -- तरं-भिजी moon-light, -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. -इद a. shedding nectar. (-द:) flow of nectar. - are a. shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of ne tar. - q: 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्वमसूतपनाम-वांछयासावधामसं मधुपस्तवार्जिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where 370 has sense 1. also). -पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3. fire itself. - 45: N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (दाक्षा). -2. = आमलकी ( -लं ) a sort of fruit ( চৰিদত ) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhava भद्वातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. — yat m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. — मू a, free from birth and death. — मति = °गति q. v. -नंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मालिनी N. of Durga. —योग: see under अपूत. —रस: 1. neo-

tar, ambrosia, कान्याभृतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् पिवाम: Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of cake ( Mar. अन्सी ). -लता,-लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (ugal). - ara a. producing nectar-like sweet words. - संयान a sort of dish mentioned in Bhava P. -सार a. ambrosial; °शाण प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-7:) 1. clarified butter -2. a soit of अय पाक. ेज: raw sugar, molasses ( गुड ). -स्:, -स्ति: 1. the moon ( distilling nectar) .- 2. mother of the gods. —सोदर. 1. ' brother of nectar, ' the horse called उश्चे अवस्. -2. a horse in general.-- स्व: flow of nectar. ( -वा ) N. of a plant and tree ( रुद्ती ). a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku.

अमृतता,-त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2, Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतसय a. (शि f.) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar.
-2 Immortal.

अমূনন The nectar of immortality. অমূনামন্ত The fruit of the Trichosanthes ( প্রান্তম্ভ ).

अमृतायते Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशय: N. of Vishņu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्य a. Immortal; causing immortality.—हतु: 1 Not death,immortality.—2 N. of Vishnu.

সম্ম a. Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

असुषा ind. Not falsely, truly. असुष्ट a. Unrubbed. -Comp. --सूज a. of unimpaired purity. असेटस्क a. Fatless, lean.

अमेधस a. [ अ-मेबा; नित्यमाचिस् P. V. 4. 122 ] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अभेध्य a 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपद्मी Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -ध्यं 1 Excrement, ordure; समस्यान्यानार्गी परस्वमध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमेध्यं दृद्धा स्प्रमुपति-छत्त Kâty. -Comp. —ञ्जणपाशिन affeeding on carrion. —ञ्जल, —लिस asmeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेप; smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

असेच a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; असेवो सितलेश्वरूप R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. - Jomp. - आसम् a. possessing an immeasurable soul,



magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.)
N. of Vishnu.

अमेह a. [ अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्य a. Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोस a. Not liberated, unloosed.
—क: J Bondage, confinement. -2
Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोच a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark : धनुद्रयसीधं समयत्त वाणं Ku. 3.66; R. 3 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्ये-द्यमें वै: Me 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.), अमोचाः पति-गृह्णतावध्यान्यसमाजिषः R. 1. 44; यत-ममोचनया K1.6.40 -3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोधमपामंत्रहतं बीजमज त्वया Ku.2.5; 80 °बल, °शक्ति, °वीर्य, °क्रोध &c. —घः 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness. -2 N. of Vishnu. ( or of Siva accor-1 N. of the plant पाटला ( Mar. पाडळी) (the trumpet flower) .- 2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. बावडिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृभिन्न .- 3 = पश्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. = 6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant g. -Comp. —वृंड, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. — दिशेन, - दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or view. — यल a. of neverfailing strength or vigour. —वाच् f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (a.) one whose words ore not vain. —बाछित a. never disappointed. —विक्रम: of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत a. [अमा-उत ] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not cut; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °दुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home ( as a child ). -2 A weaver (?).

अमानं 1 Mon-silence. -2 Know-ledge of the soul.

अस्तम् ind.Ved. (स being changed to t by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unawares, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अंज् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अंब: 1 A father. -2 Sound; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. -वा See below. -वं 1 The eye. -2 Water. -व ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' well now.'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in ज्यंबक). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अंत्रण Ved. A mother; good woman ( as a courteous mode of address ); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [ अंव' शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क ] 1 8ky, atmosphere, ether ; तावतर्जय-दंबरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिल्यमाल्यांव-रघर Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबर, साग-रांचरा मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris) -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country ( Nir. ) -10 Lip -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroy rof elaphants (नागभिद Tik ). -Comp. -sig: 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon -आकस m. dwelling in heaven, a god ; (मर्म-रजः) विलिप्यते मौलिभिरचरौकसां Ku 5. 79. —π a. sky-going. — i cotton. -मिणि: the sun -युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. —लेखिन a. aky-touching; R. 13. 26 - ਜ਼ੇਲ: a high mountain touch. ing the sky - tuel the earth.

अंबर्गति Den. P. To bring together. कंबरीप [In some senses अंबरीप: also; °प. only by Un. 4. 29; होनेडबरी- पं आहो ना Ak. ] 1 A frying-pan -2 Regret, remorse -3 War, battle. -4 One of the hells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant (आमानक) -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अंबष्ट: 1 The offspring of a man of the Brahmana and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; जाह्मजाइदेयकन्याया मंबहो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. ( According to Ms 10. 47 the duty of an erag is the curing of diseases, अवष्टाना चिक्तिसित) -2 An elephant driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tak, comprising the modera district of Labore) .- gr N. of several plants:-(a) गाणिका. यूथिक। (Mar. जुई); (b) पाटा ( Mar. पाहाडमूळ ); (c) चुकिशा (Mar. चुका), (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा ) -- ष्टा, -ष्टी An Ambashtha woman.

अंबष्ट की = अंबष्टा (पाटा ) See above. अंबष्टिका N. of plant (ब्राह्मी.)

अंबा [अंब् बज् । ( Voc. अंब Ved.; अंब in later Sanskrit ) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; किमंबाभि: पेपित:, अंबानां निर्वर्तय S. 2; इतांजलिस्त्र यंब सर्यात R. 14. 16. 2 V. of a plant (अंब्हा d). -3 N. of

Dargâ, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apsaras; of a sister of Pându's mother, a daughter of Kasıraja. [She and hestwosisters were carried off by Bhahma to be the wives of Vichitra Verya was had no issue Amba, hovevor, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to hin; but the latter re-ected her because she had been in another man's house. S. she came b or to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her, but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the folest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhashua. Siva faroured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth Afterwards she was born as Sakhandina, daughter of Dropada, who came to be called Sikhendin and became the cause of Bhishma's deathl -5 A term in astro logy to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma; Geim. amme; old Germ. Amma 7.

अंबाडा (Ved. -ला) A mother; P. VI 1. 118

भंबायः f. A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाहा ) -3 V. of the youngest daughter of Kasiraja, wife of Vichitra-Viryo. She lecame the mother of Pandu by Vvara who was invoked by Riyava'i to beget a son to Vichitra Virya who had died without isane.

अंबि: f. Vel. Water; weman; mother: narse.

अविद्वा 1 A mother, good woman, also need like अना यह a term of respect or en learment, असि हे आयि के शृत्र मान विद्वासि Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अना 2); of another plant कहुकी: -3 N. of Parvati, wife of Siva; आशीर्तिर स्थाना ": पुर: पाकाभिरंचिकां Ku 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kâs.raja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Varya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyasa begot on her a son named वृत्राष्ट्र. -Comp. — पनि:, -मना N. of Siva. -पुन:, -पुन: N. of

अभिनेत्रः,-चकः N. of Ganesa, Kårttikeya cr Dhratarâshtra ; more correctly written आंत्रिकेष q. v. ħ

Section 2

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अंतु n. [ अन् रान् अण् ] Water; गांग-मंद्र सितमंद्र पासनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery elim-pt of the blood (cf. imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाविकं चतुर्थस्थानं). -00mp. --कण: a drop of water.

— কাৰক: (short-nosed) alligator. -किरात: alligator. - क्रीज:, -क्रमीं a tortoise (शिगुनर) ; particularly Gan getic. — के जर: lemon-tree ( छा रंगवृक्ष ). -िनया libation of water, presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. — ग, — चर, -चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic ( as fish &c. ). - चन: hail. - चन्नरं a lake. - चानरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल ). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (०२२ स्थउन ) ; सुगंबीनि चना-स्यानि स्नलजान्य हुजानि च Ram (-3:)1. the moon. 2 camphor -3. the Sarasa bird -4 the conch. -5. N. of a tree ( ਰਿਸਤ ) ( -ਜ ) 1. lotus; इंदीवरेग नयन सुखनंदुजेन S Til. 3. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. ेम:, अगसन. 'the lutus-born god,' Brahma ; आसना the goddess Lakshmi. — जन्मन् n. a lotus. (m.) 1. the moon. -2. the conch -3. Sarasa. — नहन्तर: ' water-thief', the sun ( whose heat drinks up water). -- त(ल: = = वामर. - z a. giving or yielding water. (-z:) a cloud; नवांचुदानीक सहतेलांछने R. 3. 53. — यर [ धरतीति घर , अञ्चना धरः ; वृ-अच् ] 1. a cloud; विज्ञमञ्जांबुधराश्च योनय: Ku. 4. 43 ; श्रत्ममृष्टांचु बरोपराधः R. 6. 44. -2. the plant Hear. -3 talo. —धि: [अमृति धीयते अत्र , धा-कि ] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar ; अंदुधिर्घर: Sk. -2.the ocean ; क्षार° Bh. 2. 6. -3. the number four (in Math. ). °ਕਜਰਾ N. of a plant ( ਭੂਰਡੂ-मारी ) -ानिधि: 'treasure of waters.' the ocean ; देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममधे Kt. 5. 30. — q a. drinking water. (-q:) 1. the ocean -2. Varuna, the regint of waters ; रभो बुवानिलश्जीशपुराणि बारों Sid. Sir. -3. N of a plant (चक्र-मदर्क). -पत्रा N. of plant ( उच्रता वृक्ष). —पद्भाने: f, -पात: current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांचुपातपतिमा गृहेन्य: Bk. 1. 8. - प्रसादः, -प्रमादनं [अज्ञान प्रसाद्याति ] the clearing nut tree (क्नक) Stry chnos Potatorum, (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; To कतकवृक्षस्य यदायंबुप्रसाद्कं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीद्ति ). —भवं a lotus. — भृत् m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3 = qual q. v. -4. N. of a plant सुराक. -5. tale. —माज ज a. produced only in water (-37:) a conch shell. — g = m. a cloud, er-नितस्चितमंबुमु वा चयं Ki. 5. 12. -राजः 1. the ocean. -2 Varuna. - Mili: receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वि उन्छत्योर्व इवांबुराशी S. 3. 3; चवेाद्यारंभ इवांबुराशि: Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57 ; 9. 82. - ve n. 1. a lotus. -2.

Sarasa. — सह:-हं a lotus; विप्रतिनां-बुरहान मरिद्ध: Ki. 5. 10. (-हा) N. of the land-lotus plant ( म्थलपद्मिनी ). —रोहिगी a lotus. —वाची [अंबु तद्दूषणी वाचयनि सूचयनि ] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Ashadha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजावला ga ) and agriculture is prohlibited; °बद: the 10 h day, °त्याम: the 13th day. -बासिनी, -वामी N. of a plant (पाट-हा ), the trumpet flower. —बाह: [ अबु वहनीति ] 1. a cloud; ताहित्वतामिवा-बुवाह $^{i}$   $^{i}$ ा.  $^{i}$   $^{i}$  ; भर्तुर्नित्रं मियमविधवे वि-द्धि मामंद्धवाह Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. wa'er-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass.—वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. ( m.) 1. a cload. -2 = मुह्तक (-नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket -2. a woman fetching water. -3 N. of a stream. –विहार: sporting in water. –विस्रवा =द्वादुमारी - वेतस: a kind of cane or reed growing in water. - शिरीविका N. of a plant. — सर्ण flow or current of water. —सार्पेगी a leech (अं-दुनि संगति ). —सेचनी a wooden bailing

अंडुमत् a. Watery, containing water — ती N. of a river.

अंब्ह्रत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shulting the iips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month, uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth.—तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; र्षति कुहरभाजामञ्ज मङ्कयूनामञ्ज्ञाति ए. 2.21; Mal. 9.6; Mv. 5.41.

अंडयः Ved. A chanter.

अभू 1 A. [अमने, अमित ] To sound. अंभस् [ By Up. 4. 209 आप-अधन् ; or अमृ शब्दे अमृन् ] 1 Water ; कथमध्ये-भनामनरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्रेद्यमानज्ञर प्राज्ञः कोमसा परिविचिति Si. 2.54, अंभनाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. - 4 Mystical name of the letter q. -5 A god.-6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Råkshasa or Asura. -9 (In phil) त्रि or arquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendonr; fruitfulness. —( dual. अंन्सी ) Heaven and earth. -(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [ cf. L. imbes; Gr. ombpos] -Comp. - \( \sigma \) a. produced in water, aquatic. (-বা:) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian ) crane or Sârasa. ( -जं ) a lotus ; बाले तव सुखां-भोजे कथर्मिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17 ; so पाद , नेत्र°; 'खंड: a group of lotus flowers; कुनुद्वनमपश्चि श्रीमदंभीजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64; अनमन् m-, जिनः,-पोनि: the lotus-

born god, epithet of Brahmå. -जन्मन n. a lotus. —दः, -धरः 1. a cloud. -2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः निधिः, -राशिः 'recontacle of waters,' the ocean; मंग्रुयोभोधिमभ्यात महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100; याद्योभोनिधीन्छ दे वेलेव भवतः समा 58; во अममा निधिः, शिखाभिगानिश्च ह्वांभमां निधिः Si. 1. 20; व्हुभा a coral. —ह्व n. (ट्), -ह्वं a lotus; हेमांभोष्ट्सम्यानं तद्वादयो याम सांप्रते Ku. 2. 44. (-m.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —म् smoke; cloudiness. -एय a. living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिंनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वननिनासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. -2 A group of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अनुष a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty ( बहुत् ). -2 Roaring terribly. --वा: 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing: the Soma juice. -2 The father of Vach.

अस्मय a. (यो f.) [अप्-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक Ved. Towards, near.

अम् = आत्र q. v.

अन्नातः -- तकः A species of hogplum; see आमातकः

अम्झ a. [अम्झ Uņ 4.108] Sour, acid; कट्टम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णः रूक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. -- 73: I Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v. ; यो दं नहर्ष नुत्राद्यति सुवास्नावं जनयति श्रद्धां चोत्पाद-यति सोऽम्तः (रसः) Susr. -2 Vinegar. -3 Wood sorrel. -4 = अम्जवेतस् q. v. -5 The common citron tree. -6 Belch —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्ल Sour curds, butter-m lk, with a fourth part of water – lomp — अक्त a. acidulated. – अंकृज्ञः a variety of sorrel (°वेतस). —अध्युषितं a disease of the eye. —उद्गर: sour eructation — mis N. of a plant (लवणतृष ). — के हार: the Citron tree. -गंधि a. having a sour smell. -गोरस sour butter-milk.-चुकिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel. - जंबीर:,-निंबक: the limetree. -नायक: = °वेतसः प्. v. -निशा N. of a plant ( शही ). — पंच कं - पंच फलं 8 collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits ; कील च दाहिमं चैव वृक्षाम्लं चुक्किका तथा । अम्डवेनसमित्येतद्ग्रपंचफल स्मृ॰ तम ॥ or जंबीर नागरम च तथाम्छ चेतस पुनः ॥ तिंतिडीक बीजपूरमम्जपचकल स्मृतम् - पुत्र: N. of a plant ( अइमेनक ). ( - त्री )पलाशीलता and शुद्रान्लिका. -पनसः N. of a tree (लक्न ) - पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -पूरं = ਭੂਗ਼ਾਲੇ q. v. -ਸਲ: the tamarind tree. (-ਲਂ) tamarind fruit. —भेदन: = वेतस q. v. —मेह: a kind of urinary disease. - TH a. having an acid taste (-g:) sourness, acidity,

चहा a kind of betel ( मालवदेशजनाग-वहाभिदः ). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). - वर्ग: a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits. - agi N. of a plant ( त्रिपणिका नामः कदविशेषः ). —बाटकः hog-plum. —बाटिका a sort of betel — वस्तकः a sorrel ( चुक ). -बुक्ष: the tamarind tree. -वेतस: a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका, चांगेरी ). —शाक: a sort of sorrel ( शाकान्छ, शुक्रा-म्ल, अम्ल, द्वाकिका, चूड ) commonly used as a pot-herb. (-क ) = बुक्षान्जं, चुकं. -सार: 1. the lime tree. -2. a sort of sorrel ( °वेतस ). -3. N. of a plant ( हिताल ). ( -रं ) rice water after fermentation (काजिक ). -हरिदा N. of a plant (°निज्ञा).

अम्प्रत: N. of a plant (लक्ष्य), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अस्टिल (स्ली)का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. -2 The tamarınd tree. -3 Wood sorrel; also पलाशीलता, श्वास्लिका, and सुद्रास्लिका. -Comp. -वटक: a sort of cake.

अस्तिमन् m. Sourness.

अम्ब्ल: Sourness.

भन्तान तः 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). -2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु कार्णोप्यम्जावदर्शनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोली). -नं A lotus.

अम्र्रांनि a. Vigorous, not fading.
—नि: f. 1 Vigour. -2 Freshness;
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe amaranths.

अस् 1 A. ( Sometimes P. also, especially with उर्) ( अयति, अयोचक्रे, अवित्रं, अयित ) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. — य: 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp, as in अस्तमय). -2 Good actions of former birth. -3 Good fortune, good lack (शुमावहो विधि:); शुद्धपाधिपरयान्वतः B. 4. 26. -4 A move towards the right (in chess). -5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयान्भिभवति Sat. Br. -Comp. — अन्वित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सवानयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20. — शोभिन् a. bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय्न्छ्ट् ] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नद्य: स्पंद-माना: समुद्रापणा: Prasn. Up.-2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; e. g. शाकटायनः —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in रामायणं. -2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्याचिह्नादयन्तात R. 16. 44. -3 A place, site, ahade, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं पूर्व Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नारायण). -4 A

way of entrance, an entrance ( to an array of troops or ब्यूह); अयनेष च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवास्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period, 37-गिरसां अयनं; इष्टि°, पशु°. -6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयन. -7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. -8 ( Hence ) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another ; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन : cf. also सायन and ानेरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिण अयनं winter solstice; उत्तर अ यनं summer solstice -10 Method, manner, way. -11 A Sastra, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation ' नान्यः पंथा निद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -13 A commentary; treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the ayanas -comp. -अज्ञः, -भागः the are hetween the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. -काल: the interval between the solstices. -जः a month caused by ayanams'a. -संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. passage through the zodiac. - वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयहम a. Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. -क्स Healthiness, freedom from disease. -Comp. —कर म a. causing health, making healthy and sound. —तातः f. health

अयज्ञहरू a. Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.
-ज्ञ: No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms.
3. 120. -Comp. -साच् a. not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a Unfit for sacrifice.

স্থান্ত্ৰ a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as নাম). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्ञु a Ved. 1 Profance, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अवज्वन् a. Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयतं a. Uncontrolled, unchecked. अयतिन a Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a Not requiring any effort; पदनासतां B. 4 55. — तन: Absence of effort or exertion; — अयत्नेन, - त्नात्, -त्मत: without effort or exertion, easily, readily. — Comp. —— कारिन a. making no effort or exertion, indifferent; idle. — দুৱ, – ল a. easily produced, spontaneous. – তথৰ a. easily obtain able; Bh 3.10.

अयथ Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly - wi Ved. Without effort. -Comp. —अर्थ a. i. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nensens cal; Mu. 3. 4.-2. incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2 ; incorrect, wrong ; अनुभवो हिवि-थो यथार्थाऽयथार्थश्व T. S.; °अतुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong not on , तडभाववाति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽ-यथार्थानुसनः। यथा शुक्ता रजतामेदामेति ज्ञानं सेव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. — उचित a. unfit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तय a. 1. not as it should be, unfit, unquitable, unworthy; इद्मयथानधं स्वामिनश्वेष्टिनं Ve. 2.-2. vain, useless, profitles: (-w) 1. unfitly, ursuitablv. -2. in vain, uselessly ; तद्रच्छति er Ms. 3. 240 -3. wrongly ; Ve. 5. —तश्यं unsuitableness, incongruity ; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुर, -पूर्व a. upprece dented unparalleled,unusual.-सुखीन a. having the face turned away. -वृत्त α. acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन α. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nârada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously, improperly

अयंत्र 1 Non-re-traint, having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

अयंत्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयन a. I Deficient. -2 Having worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). -व: I Name of a worm bred in excrement -2 (अयवन् m., अयवस् n. also ) The dark half of the month; प्रवेषहा वे यवा अपरपहा वा अयवास्ति होई सर्व प्रवते चायुवते च; Sat. Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

अयद्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयहास् a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयहास्क in this sense. -n. (इा:) Infamy. disgrace, ignominy, ill repute, stain, dishonour, scandal, अयहो महदारनीति Ms. 8. 128; किमयहो नह चोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोन्ध्रययहाः प्रमुष्ट R. 6. 41. -Comp. —कर a. (श्री f) disgraceful, ignominious.

wystru a. Infamous. ignominicus.

अयम् a. [ इनाती-अस्त् ] Going, movita, nimble. -स. ( -यर ) ! I on ( पति चल दे अस्तरातम दे र दे दि तथाये ) ; आध्निस्त्मसंगीय माईवं भावते वेच कथा शन रीविष्यु R. S. 43. -3 S'ee'. -3 Gel -4 A metal 'n general. -5 Lico mood. -6 An mon instrument. -7 Going. -m. Fire [cf. aes acres; Goth. ass, eisarn: Ger. e.cin | -Comp -- 31, -अवनं a hanner a nace or clibticped with iron; a postle for cle ring grain. - Surve a Ved farmished with tron coumr or hee's अंप: -संदर iron gollet - wis: 1. an iron- arow. -2. excellent ron. -3. a large quantity of iron. - इ.न. (अयाहात ) 1. belived of iron, 'a magner, lo.dstone; शंभोर्यत्थ्वमाऋष्ट्रयरकातेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59: स च कर्ण परम्भात्तइण्स्सात हवायमं R. 17. 63 ; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone , "afor: a load-stone; अयस्त्रांतमणिकारांक्रव लेहिमानुमंनःकरण-माङ्ग्यवती Ma1. 1. -- कार: 1. an ironsmith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh - after rust of iron. कंभ: an iron vessel, borler &c. , so °वात्रं. -क्रशा a rope partly consisting of iron. —कृति: f. & prepuation of iron; one of the ways of curing lepro=प्र ( महारुष्टचिकित्माभेडः ). —गः ा iron hammer. -ng: 1. a p'll; oce made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball · Ma. 3. 133. — चन: ि अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P 111. 3. 82 7 an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोगनेनाय इनाभितत R. 14. 23. —चूर्ण iron filings. —जाल a. having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles. (一方) An iron ret work. 一相中 a. making iron red-hot. - वृत्, - तृद्ध ब Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. -तुनी a proper name; (P. V. 4.143). —वृंत: an iron club, K. 76. —वात: iron metal ; U. 4. 21. - पार्क (अयःपान) N. of a hell ( where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it ). - नातिना (अय प्रतिमा ) an iron image. — मलं rust of iron ; so रजः, रसः. — सुख a. ( of f. ) 1. having an iron month, face, or beak. -2. tipted or 'printed with iron: Ms. 10.84. (-13:) an arrow ( iron-pointed ); भेत्स्यत्यज्ञः क्रुंभमयोसुखेन R. 5. 55. - हाकृ: 1. ap iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. - sty a. lying in, made of, iron, ( and of fire ). -जूले 1. an iron lan .a -2. a forcille mans, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्मः उपाय: Sk. ) ; cf. आय: अ्टिक ; also K. P. 10 ; अय अलेन अन्वच्छनीत्वायः शूलिकः 🏃 piliate or strees. = 7 Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (8. and R.).-हद्य a. iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting, सुदृश्योहृद्य: प्रनियजनाम् R. 9 9.

अवरणय ( अवोमय ) a, ( यो f.) Ved. Made of iron or i any metal. — यी N. of one of i'ld ree habitations of Asusas.

अवेशिक्स Rast of iron.

अन्त (At the end of comp. ) See कार्यायम &c.

अपा nd. Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक a One who does not ask or solicit.

अपाचित a. Unosked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्याद्यान्चित Ms 4. 5; 11, 212. —त: N. of the rage Upovarsha. —तं Unsolicited alms —Comp —उपनत, —उपन्ध्यत a. got unasked or without solicitation; अपाचितापस्थिततेषु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. —वाने:, —वत bubsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not comp tent to offer sacrifices (as a Sudra &c). -2 (Hence) Outcast, degraded, not admissible to or meapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -Comp.—याजन, -संगाप्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not gone. -Comp.
— पूर्व a. following, succeeding, subsequent to. — पास a not old or weakened, not scale, fresh, not worn out by use; 'सं च योवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; 'मं वय: 158; छंदांस्य पातपासां Bhåg. (where Stachara says अ = विगनदीवाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain tex's of the Yajurveda revealed to Yajnavalkya. 'पासना freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) — पासन् a. Vea. not weak, fresh

স্থানু a. Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. —ন: Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाधाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust,improper.—2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd. अयाधाद्ये 1 Unfitness,incorrectness. —2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or movingr stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [ अयश्च अनयश्च तयाः समाहारः ] Gool or bad luck —यः A particular position of the pieces on a chessboard ( आनीयते जारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः ; अ-पेन दक्षिणायतेन अपसन्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शिष्स्थानं Sarala).

अयानशीन: [ अगानय-व ] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल-विशेष: त नेयोडयानयीन हार P. V.2. 9 Sk.

अयावक a. Naturally red. अयावने Not causing to unite.

अयाद्य a. Ved. 1 Unifit for co pulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अपास् a. [ fr. इ'to go' Nir. ] Ved. Agile, nimble -या: ind.[इ-आसि: Un. 4. 221 ] Fire.

अयास्य a. Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible.—र्यः i A mystic i name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verces of the Sama Veda

आयि end. 1 As a gentle addicss in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कामलामत्रण), or simply as a vocative particle ; अयि विवेकविश्रांतमभि-हितं M. 1, अथि कटोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one ; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र 8 7 : अयि चित्रुत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जान।सि Mk. 5 32; आये मातर्टेवयजन-सभवे दोवि भीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or selicitation ( अनुनय ), ' I pray ', 'prythee'; आयि सपति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion ; आपि मंद्रस्मितमधुरं चद्दनं तस्वीग यदि सनाक्तरेषे Br. 2. 150 -3 Asa particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवित Ku. 4 3; अयी-दमेनं परिहास: 5. 62; आये जानीषे रोभेः लस्य सार्थवाहस्य गृहं Mk 3.

अयुक्त a. I Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not pained, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. - 4 Unpractised, unused, nnemployed; ° ब्राद्धि, ° बार - 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable ; अयुक्ता-यं निर्देश: P. IV. 2 64, Wbh. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. - Comp. - कर्मन m. an official (perhaps for आयुक्त ) -कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. —पदार्थ: the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of आप q. v. — ₹ a. incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किनतः परं बद् Ku. 5. 69.

अञ्चान्तः f 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles.-3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, नाल a. 1 Sefarate, single.-2 Odd, uneven. -Comp. —आ वस m. Fire. —नेज:, नयन:, -इ।र: See under अगुग्न. —सि: having seven horses; Si. 11.61

अयुग्य ind Not all together, gradually, seriatim. -Comp. -प्यचः apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successive ness.

अयुग्: f. A woman that bears only one child. (= काकविध्या q. v.)

अयुग्न a. 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -? Odd, un even (as a number) अयुग्तासु राजि-पु Ms. 3. 48. -Comp. - छद: -पज: having an odd (s. e. 7) number of leaves, the सत्तर्ग tree; Ki. 1. 16. -स्पन:,-नेज:,-लोचन: having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva, Ku. 3. 51, 69. -पाण:, --एर: &c having odd (5) arrows; N. of Gupid. -पाह:, -सिं: having seven hor es, the sun.

अयुज् a. Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even), अयु- जि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजो जरमाश्च पुटिवतामा V. Ratn.—Comp. —इयु, —माणः, —त्रः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows).—छन्: = मतपर्ण (Mar सातवण), वयुर्युकछन्युचछस्यायपः Si. 6. 50.—पालाः = सवपलाज. —पान्यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pådas. —नेम, —लोचन, —अस, —मिकः N. of Siva.

সমুস a. 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd. সন্থাৰ a. Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत a. 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.). -त Ten thousand, a myriad. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. — सिद्ध a. (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -तिद्धः f. proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होस a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध a. Ved 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. — द्धं Absence of fighting or war. -Comp. -सन a. of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी ind. Without fighting.

अवधः A non-combatant.

अयुष्ट्य a. Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुद्धिन्त् m. Not a warrior. अयुद्ध a. 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अपे and. I As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ जिएरहर हांभी जिनयन Bh. 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये भावलिः S. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः मातः U. 1; अये मथ्येन झुक्रदीधरः संवृत्तः U.

5; (b) 'grief', 'Jejection'; अये देव-पाद्पक्षोपजीविनोऽवस्थयं Ma. 2 (alas '), (c) 'anger'; अय अ समेप इति विश्वविज-यिना क्षियाणा महाज्ञस्कप्लिक्यः U. 4, (d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation', (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (d) 'fatigue'.

अयोग a. 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. - #: 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongraity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine as of a pargative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). -9 = widower, absent lover or husland (विद्युर). -10 A hammer (for टायोग, अयोवन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also manapierous).-Comp.—बाह: a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, उपन्मानीय and जिद्धामूर्लय as standing between vowels and con-80nanta; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च ँक पौ चवपराश्चिती। अयोगवाहा विजेया आश्रयस्थानमागिनः॥.

अयोगवः ( वा oi वी f.) The sun of a Sudra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10.32, sea आयोगवः ( his business is carpentry ).

अयोग्रह, -जाल &c. See under अयम्.

अयोगः A blackemith.

अधोश्य a 1 Unfit, improper, an suitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्ध m. 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warrious.

अयोध्य a. Not to be warred against, unassailable ; iriosiscible, अद्यायोध्या सहावाही अयोध्या मतिवाति नः Râm. — ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Ragha, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayû. [It is said to have eatended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an important part in the story of the Ramayana; the second book (अये व्या-कार) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Râma.].

अयोनि a. 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जनशोनिरयोनिस्वे Ku. 2.9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -- वि: f. 1 Not the

womb; Y. 2. 293, Ms. 11. 174. - 2 Ve a particular verse of the Sâmaveda. — नि: 1 N. cī Bia' mā and Siva. - 2 f resile. -Comp. - ज, -जम्म व. not bib' f om the wemb, not produced in the ordin by course of generation, कर्षार द्विच्य योगित प्रयोगिक सेति T. S. तम्या अपोशित B. 11. 47, 48, कम्या-रामान निजय अपोशित Mv. 1. 30. (-पा) N. cī Tiehnu. हिंगा, हिंगा: N. cf S'a (-जा), -लेगा N. of Sîtâ, dinghter of Jiki whi was born from a furr, vir s field.

अयो निराय W. beat the winds qu त यानिः

अयोगिवर्ध Abace of simult...

अयोगिक क की ति Not etylcologically neliver ( es a word )

अवोश्किद्ध a. I.e. casstent with recs n, unreason ids.

अर १ [इयोर्ने ग छत्यनेनः ऋ -अच् ] 🛚 Speedy, with -2 Little -3 Going (at the end of coup. ) - : 1 The spore arrange ta steel, (% also), अरेः मंघार्यने नामिनं नी चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1 81. -2 A speke of the timewhich; a Jame division of time. -3 A corre: (काण) or angle; जिलं-चारे पीठे Syame "उपत. -4 Mo s ( ही-वाल ). -5 = पर्यंद ्र v. - उठाव्याः -अंतर (pl.) the intima of the spoke; V. 1. 4 —यहः, -यहकः [अरः बहुबने रच्यते असो ] f. a 'rnee' or machine for raiging water from a will ( har. vigiz ). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side cerving as handles to tuan it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheei). °हं दोलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this muchine, east a bucket so used, द्वापसाद्य °दीमागेण सर्वस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4. -2. a deep well.

স্থান a 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Heamless, hone t.

अरंक, नास् See un न r जर balow.

अरंगिन् त. Pastronless, भरनः a passioness being, a class of divinities with Buddhisto.

अरजस्, आज, आजस्य a. 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (तन्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (-जा:) A young girl who has not reached the age of puborty; a girl before menstruction.

आरम्भवे Den. A. 1 To become dustiess or pule. -2 To lose the menthly courses.

° अरुज σ. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison-house.

अर्ण a. (जो f) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; beloning to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote, (०४१ स्त्र, निय, ०० अता); (Sây grieved, ४०११ दुःखित, अरममाण), inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. — ज 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering nto, being inserted -3 A refuge.

अराजि: m. f., -जी f. [ ऋ-अनि Un. 2. "101; अराणि. अमेर्योनि ] A prece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. - off (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. - for: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमंथ - जि: f. 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केत: = अग्निमंथ Premna Intergrifolia. - Ha: N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyasa fallen upon an Aranz at the ight of the nymph Ghritachi).

अर्णिमत् a. Related to the two Arans, to be produced by them.

अर्ण्यं ( Sometimes m. also,) [अर्थते ग म्यते क्रोषे वयासि ऋ-अन्यञ्चानित् Un 3. 102 ] A land neitner cultivated nor grazed, a wild orness, forest, desert; वियानाहा कुत्स्नं किल जगद्रण्यं हि मवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चावियवादि-नी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं॥ Chân. 44, oft used as hist member of comp. in the sense of 'wild' 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीज wild seed, कार्पासी, कुलस्थिका, कुस-म: &०, ; 80 मार्जारः, मुपकः -ण्यः N. or a plent कदमल. -Comp —अध्यक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district, forest-keeper or ranger. —अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit ; अथ पद-रण्यायनमित्याचक्षते बह्यचर्यनेव तद् Ch. Up. —ओकस्, -सद् a. 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; find °सदो वयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 ; वैक्रव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहाद्रण्याकसः 8. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. - am wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -काइं N. of the third book of the Ramayana which embodies Rama's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvamitra, - ns: a wild elephant (not tamed ). - गाने N. of one of the four hymn-broks of the Samaveda (to be chanted in the forest ). - चटक: a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका ( lit. ) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; jus...!

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by tanse for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणा प्रियालोक-फलो हि वेष: Ku 7.22 remarks अन्यथाऽ-रण्यचिद्रका स्यादिति भाव .- चर (°ण्येचर also). -জীৰ a. wild, living in woods. –ল a. wild, °आईका wild ginger. -जीरं wild camin.-दमन: N. of the pilant called dona. -द्राइशी, -व्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Marga-Sîrsha. - भर्न: 1. wild state or usage, wild natural, तथारण्य वर्माद्वियोज्य ग्राम्य-धर्में नियोजित: Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vânaprastha or anchorite. —धान्यं, -शालि: wild rice (नीवार). -सूपति:, -राज् (ट्), -राज: 'lord of the woods', epither of a lion or a tiger; so six ण्यानां पतिः - पंडितः [ अरण्ये पव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु ] 'wise in a forest', (fig.) a fcolish, person ( who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors ). - भव a. growing in a forest, wild; यथा वा-स्तिला: Pt. 2. 86. —माक्षेका a gadfly. -मुद्रक, a kind of wild bean. —यानं retiring to the woods. - TRITE: conser-ज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रितं (°ण्ये°) 'weeping in a foiest', a cry in the wilderness, (fig ) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpese; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; शोकं अद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यशदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393 , तद्लमधुनारण्यशद्ति: Amaru. 76. -वायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः, -समाश्रय: 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest , ेयोनमुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. - वासित् a. living in a foiest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-4) N. of a plant 3172776-पर्णी. - वास्तु (स्तू )क: N. of a plant वनवेतः -विलिपतं, -विलापः (°ण्ये°) = °रु-दित ab.ve. -अन् m. 'a wild hound', wolf. - wer N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha. — Hur a forest-court, आरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a

अर्ण्यकं 1 Forest-court - 2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानि: -नी f. [अरण्य-आतुक्, ही-प्च, P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्यणोमहित्वे ] 1 A large forest or desect, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यासुरताश्चरंत: Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अर्ण्योप a. 1 Containing a forest.

अरप्येऽनूच्यः (scil. पुरोडाञ्च ) 1 A kind of oblation ( अरप्ये अनूच्याः पढनीयाः मंत्र यस्य ). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

সালে a. I Dull, languid, apathetic.

-2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse
to. -ল Non-copulation. — তomp. — স্ব
a Not ashamed of copulation. (-प:)
a dog (as copulating even in the
streets without shame).

अरति a. 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dall, languid, restless. -ति: f. 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love, स्वाभीष्टवस्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगद्शा ) -2 Pain, distress, Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation ; संघते भूशमरति हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languer, dulness -6 A bilious disease. -ति: [ऋ-अति] l Anger; passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. - 3 Moving flame. - 4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अर्दिनः (m. or f.) [ ऋ-कल्पि रालिः स नास्ति यम ] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell, अर्दिनस्तु निष्क्तिष्ठेत सुष्टिना Ak, मध्यास्त्रीक्ष्रप्रियोमिध्ये प्रा-माणिकः करः ॥ बद्धसुष्टिकरो रिलिररालिः सक्तिष्ठि-कः ॥ Halay., Ki. 18.6 -3 The arm.

अरस्तिक: The elbow; Y. 3. 86. अर्थिन् a. One who does not fight in a car.

अर्थी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद a. 1 Toothicss ( as a child ). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अर्घ a. Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous ( समृद्ध ).

अर्धनं Absence of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत ).

अरपस् a. Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अर्पचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं ind. Ved. [ ऋ-अम् ] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंक्र To prepare, make ready, serve; 'कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; 'कृति: decorating, gratification.

अरंगस् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear. জাৰ্মান: Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगर: 1 Praising readily -2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंजुज a. Praising readily, sounding aloud.

असमणस् a Ved. 1 Hestile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of

अरम a. Low, vile.

अरमात a. Not resting, ective, going everywhere. -ति: f. 1 Splendour.
-2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God, hence porsonified in the Vedas as a goddess p otocing the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general

अरमिष् a. Ved Gring near

quickly

अरमण, अरमजाण व 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, diragreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unce sing, incessant

अरहं [ ऋ अरत्, अरिशित म्यान् Un 3 132 ] I The leaf or panel of a door (क्पाट). सरभाममर्गाणि द्रापण दृत्य Mv.6. 27 (-र:,-रिबीड०); च बूलोडिनियाटिनागर पुने यास्यामयह पंजरात् Bv. 1 5%. -2 A door -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (क्रिकोश). -4 A covering or sheath in general - र 1 An a vl - ? A part of a sacrifice -? War fighting. अरहर, The leaf of a door: a door.

अरिदं Ved. Water (अरि । ज्यामाप-

शम ददाति ).

अरिरिवस् m. f. 1 Not giving or offering. 2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, in initial

अरुरू a Ved. 1 Moving (गमनम्बमान), -2 = अर्(रेबम् above. -जः [ अर्ने: अरुः Un. 4.79] 1 An enemy.-2 A weapon.-3 N. of an Asura.

अरेर ind. A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain, अरर सतराज मित करा सिवार दि M.

अर्यात Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अर्बिद् [ अराव् चकाम तीव पनाणि विद् विद् जा P. III. 1. 133 Vart ] I Alotus, (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid, see und " पननाण); जनपार वें प्राप्ति र S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus, of प्राप्ता प्रिम् अभिनार्विद Ku 1 32; स्थल , चरण , सुक्ष &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus -दः I The (Indian) orane -2 Copper. -गठाक -अन a. Intus-eyed, an epith to of Vishin — मुल्लाम copper. — नाभिः, -नाभः N. of Vishin, from whose nevel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmå, हृदये महीचे वेवश्वकास्त मगवान-रविद्नाभः Bv. 4 8. — सद् m. N. of Brahmå. अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका धुँगै: सुदिवेदारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abourding in lotus flowers.

अरस a. 1 Sipless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid -2 Dull, dat. -3 Weak, having no strength inefficacious. -मः No juice, absence of jrice. -0cmm. -आजः 1. eating sapless food -2. inaceration of the body. —आग्नस् a. 1. eating supless food. -2. macerating the body.

आनिज a. 1 Devoid of taste, sanless, ins pid, fl. 7) i-less (of a hing). -2 Void of freling or t ste, du'l unfeeling, in oppressive, insersible to the charms (of poetry &c, अरमिकेषु फनिक्विविद्यं शिगित मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udo.

अरहस् n Absence of secrecy.

अरहापने Den. A. To become known-अराग, अरागिन व Cool, dispassionate, तमहत्रसागमञ्जूषण कुष्णहेपायने वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराज ह a Having no king, anarchiell; नाराजके जनपढे Ram.; Ms. 7.3, अगजके जीवलो के दर्बता बलवन्तरः। पीडचीने न हि वित्तेषु प्रभुग्व कस्याचिनदः॥ Mb. कोच्चां राज्यसराज क ( han 57.

अर्जन m. Not a king — Tomp.
—भोजीन a. not fit for the use of a king. — स्थापित a. not established by a king illegal.

अराजिन a Wed Uncheckil, unrestrained, or without splen lour

अराहकी Ved. Y. of the plant अनुग्री

असाति: नि साने दर नि मुनं, रा-क, न-न ]

1 An enemy, foe; द्राः भोगमसातिकोणितम्रहेपेन्मिन-इदाः प्रत्नाः Ve 3. 31,
(in the Veds) non offering ( of sacrifices) stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity, malignity personified, evil spirit
whose aim it was to defeat the good
intentions and distarb the happiness
of man ( used in f. ).—2 The number
six.—3 The sixth position ( in astronomy).—Comp.—द्रापा.—इति.—ह a. Ved
destroying adversities or enemies.
—अयः destruction of enemies.

अराति (तो )यति Den P. Ved To desire not to offer, to act like an enemy, act maliciously

असर्तियत् a. Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an engage, अस्पनीपुत, Ved Not accustomed to offer : inimical.

अरानीयन् a. Not offering; unfriendly, melicious, hastile, mimical.

अरादिः f. Transgression, s n, offence, envy.

अराध्म क. [ एवः धनं—Nir. न. व. ] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; bard. अराय a. [नास्न राघायस्य वेदे षच् सन्मानः] 1 Devoid of willth, without sacrificial gifts. -2 Stingy, niggardly. -यः, जी Any malignant of evil spirit.

अराज a. [ क्-बिच् अरं आलात, ला-क ]
Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crocked, पानावरातांग्ली M. 2 3 —ल: 1 A bent or crocked arm.

2 1 The resin of the plant whorea Robusta ( सर्जास ). —3 An elephant in rit. —हा ! An unchaste woman harlot, courtezan. —2 A modest woman (अवृद्धा). — तिकार —केंग्र क woman with uiled heir, भिरवा निराकामद्याल केंग्र स 6. 81 — प्रमान a. having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरायन a Ve 1. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराइं Loss of royal power or overeignty.

अरि a [ऋ-इन्] Moving, going, reaching, obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). - R: 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Un 4 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted', 'hestile'), विजिनारिपुरःसरः R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind ( said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind ) ; काम' के यस्तथा ले नो मद्मोही च मत्नरः ; कृतारिषद्भवर्गजयन Ki. 1 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Manucsa (बिटन्बदिर). -4 N. of the number six ( from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, masier. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious mau. -Comp. —कर्जन a. tamer or subduer of enemies. – ਤੁਲੇ 1. a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. - nfa. Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers. - En: destroyer of enemies. —चिंतनं, -चिंता schemes direc'ed against enemies : administration of foreign affairs. - = a. protecting from enemies. - वायस a. possessed by lords only (2. e. very piecious ). न्दन a. 'an enemy's joy ', affording triumph to an enemy. - नियात invasion made by enemi's. - भद्र: the premost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. —मई: 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant ( काममद् ). - मर्दन a. crushing or trampling foss, destroying enemies. - मेद: N of a tree (विद्ख-दिर ) ; V. of a country Bri. S. 14 2. —सद्तः N. of an insect bred in excrement. -स्थानकं consternation, de, feat .- स्दनः, - हन, - हिंसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अर्दिम व. [ अर्तन दम्यनि उमयनि सा-स्वच् एनव ! Sablact of enemies, vict rious to a voing.

अक्टियमान आक्रोप a. Not entitled of Phinters headers' loro pets ( Thinter monganished by importor to )

अस्तिन m A cook.

अस्ति [ ऋ-तच् इड गत. ] A rower, be'ms.ana ( V d ).

अरिञ्ज व [ मन्ययनन, ऋ इन P. III. 2.1 4] Ved 1 Pripelling, urging on wards. -2 Protecting on all sides — ज 1 का तका, जाउदार नेश्वाचित्रा हों। 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm -3 A ship, boat -4 A part of a carriage. -5 A Soma vessel — ज्ञा A Soma vessel [ cf uratrum; Gr eretmus]. - निष्ण — मास व 'orr deep,' shallow (water). — परम a. Ved. cro sing by means of ours.

अरिन् n. (रि) A wheel; discus.

आरिप a [ रित्र पापनान Nir , नना-हैन यस्य ] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blam less.

आरिफित a. Not changed to  $\tau$  (seid of the V sarge ).

अभिने [न रियते निच्छियो ] A continums downpour of rain.—य: A sort of disease in the anus.

अतिपाय a Ved Not harming or injuring, in Hensive.

आर्थिणम् a. V.d. Not being Lurt or injured.

आरिष्ट a. Unhart; perfect, complete, imperiabable, undecaying secure, 82 रिंग अरिष्ट गच्छ पथान, अरि॰ ष्टं सर्लमा<sup>ि</sup>ष्टन् पुण्य चातु निषाचेनं Râm. -e: 1 A beron (本本) -2 A raven, crow -3 An eremy; आरेष्टस्त्वाङ्गस्य My 4 18.-4 N of various plants :-(a) the sosp-herry tree ( Mar. स्टित ); ( b ) another plant (Mar. निंन). -5 Garlie -6 A distilled mixture -7 N. of a demon killed by Krishna; a son of Bali. -gr 1 A bandage. -2 N. of a medical plant ( कट्का ).-3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa. - E I Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity. -2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unincky omen (such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavourable evention, especially of approsching drath; र ति । मरण यस्माद-वहयं भ विलक्ष्यतं। तलक्षगमिष्ट स्यादिष्ट-मदगभिद्यायने ॥ -4 Good fortune or luck, happiness, -5 The lying-inchamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अतःपुरं ); अपस्नात इया-रिष्टं पविवेश गृहोत्तमं Ram. -6 Buttermilk. - 7 Spiritnous liquor; Si. 18.

77. -Comp. -- Stat a. Ved. having one's life anhurt. - arg a. Ved. dwelli og secu ely -मृह t. elying-inchimiter. - MIH a. Vea. of un midd group, Laving a complete troop -iff a. Ved mailed fortune or happy au pictous (-fa:f) saieness, security, succession of cood fortune, continuous happi eas ( अरिष्ट हरेफीलि <sup>o</sup>ताते . अरिष्ठस्य भावो वा P ÎV 4 143-÷St) तत्रज्ञभागा निष्य-चा होगा काममरिटा। निमाजारू नहे Mv. 1. —इंडरी a. appreherence of death, alarm-d at the approach of death —पुर् V of a place, टा. अण्डिशिनपुरं P. VI 2 100 — Hat A granting se curity - may a: N of Sivi or Vishnu. –ज्ञाह्या a lving-in couch; अरिष्ट्रज्ञाह्या परिशे विसंशिका R 3. 15 — सुन्नः, -हन m killer of Arishts, epithet of

ভাবিত্র ম.= জাবিত্ত: The soap-herry tree. ভাবিত্ত: f. Security, safety. ভাবিত্রর a Net burt.

अशिक्ट a. (= अरीट ) Ved. Not licked.

असः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a plant ( रक्तविः )

अरुंपिका [ अस्त्रेप मर्मस्थानानगरी हु य जाता ] Scab on the head ( श्वर. खबडे).

अरुच् a. Ved. Ligetless, dark.

अरु.चि: f. 1 Aversion, dislike in general :क सा भोगानामुप्पराचि. K. 146.-3 Want of appetite, disrelish, diszust ; सिल्पानक्षयश्वासकासाहिक्कारचित्रणुत्र Sust.-3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अश्विर, अश्वय a. Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् a. 1 Free from discase, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil.)

अππα. Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरु त. 1 Sound, healthy; यात-त्रत्तर्थामद शरीरतरूजं Bh. 3. 88. v. 1. -2 Not breaking, not supomating. —ज: N. of a plant (आराव).

अरुष क ( -णा, -णी f) [स-उनन् ; cf. Un. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy ( of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); प्रत्य स्थानविज्ञेषकं कुरवनं स्थानविज्ञाक M. 3. 5; नयनाव्यक्षान्ति यूर्णयन Kn. 4 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed -3 Dumb. —ण: 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn persocified as the chatioter of the sun, आविष्क्रानक्ष्युः सर्वक्राक्षेत्र 8 4. 1, 7 4; विभावरी यूष्य गाय कराते Kv. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [ Aruna is represented as the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinatapromaturely hatched the egg and the child was born without thight, and bence he is called Anaru 'thighless,'or Vipada 'footless' He cursed his mother trat since she had brought h m forth before the due season she w uld be a slive to har rival Kadru; but at her camest entreaties, he midified the curse and said that her rext son would deliver her from bin tage. Arona now holds the office of the character of the sun His wife was Syens, who hore him two sons Sampâti and Jitâyu ] -3 The sun, राभेण बालाइमनोम न Ku 3 30, 5 8, सम्बन्धतं मर्भिजा हणां शुभिनै: है. 5. 69; S 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and intensibility of the skin. -5 A little porsoncus creature. -6 N of a plant धुनाग; also a synonym of saf q. v. -7 Molagess (yz). 8 N. of a peak of the Hima ava situated to the west of Kailasa -9 N. of one of the 12 Adityas, the one presiding over Magha -off 1 N. of several plants (a) शातिनिषा ( Mar अतिहिख ) , (b) Madder (माजिष्ठा); ( c ) त्रिवृत् commonly called Teen, (d) a black kind of the same ( ज्यामाका ), ( e ) bitter apple (इंद्रशहमी); (f) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry ( गुज ) used at a weight by jewellers &c:(g) Esifimi. -2N of a river -ofi 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The early dawn. - wil Rei colour. -2 Go'd. -3 Saffron. -Сотр - эня: N. of Garuda (अहण: अग्रजो यस्य). -अदुज: -अ:रह: N of Ga nd: younger brother of Aruna -- आचिस m. the suc. — 312 a. having red horses, epithet of the Maruts. —आत्मजः 1 son of Arona, N of Jatayu -2. N of Saturn, Savarni Manu, Karna, Sugrava, Yama and the two As ins. (-जा) N. of Yamuna and Tapti. -ईक्षण a red-eyed. — उदकं N. of a lake. ( -का ) N. of a river. -- उदय: b.eak of day, dawn ; चतन्ना घाटेकाः पातररणोदय उच्यते. —उपल: a ruby. —कमडं a red lotus – ज्योतिस m. N. of Siva. — इर्बा reddish fennel. — त्रिय a. 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses ', N. of the sun. (-ar 1 the eun's wif .- 2. shadow. -сд а [экоп प्स रूप यस्य ] Ved. of redd'sh shape or colour. — वस्र a. reddish yellow -युन्द a furnished with red rays of light, erithet of the dawn. -लो बन a red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —साराधः having Aruna for his charicteer,

अज्ञित, अरुपिकृत व. Reddened, dved red.impurpled ; स्तनांगरायाज्ञाणि-ताच्च कंद्र सात् Ku. 5 11.



अरुणीमन् m, अरुणता Redness, red colour ; अरुणिस्ना पिहितोपि झुक्रभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीय:,-°योग:The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अहत a Ved Not to be broken.

अहंतद व अिलाप मर्गाण तुद्ती, अहम्-तृद, खुज सुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI 3. 67 ] 1 Cutting or wounding the vi'al parts, inflicting wounds, corresive, painful, sharp (fir. a'so); caustic; अरंतदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य रंतिनः B 1 71; K1. 14 55, St 2 109. - 3 Actimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2 1/1.

असंघती [न इंबर्ना प्रतिरेशकारिणी ] 1 A medicinal climbia, plant -2 N. of the wife of Vosishtha अन्यासितमर्वय-स्या स्वाहयेव हविभुन R 1 56 -3 The morning star personfied is the wife of Vasistha; one of the Philades. \_4 N. of t e daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, ene of the 10 wives of D rima [In mytuoligy Arundhaters represented as the wite of the sage Vasi tha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daugnters of Kardama Prajipati by Devahuti Stere regarded as the higiest patiern of conjugat excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegioom at nuptial ceremonies Though a woman she was tegarded with the same even moreveneration as the Septarshis, of Ku. 6.12 , तामगौरवभेदेन सनीश्च पर्यदीश्वरः । स्त्री-पुमानित्यनास्थेषा वृत्त हि माहन सताम् ।। cf &lso Januka's remarks in U.: 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guideand controller of Rashu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama It is said that Arundhats (the stor) is not seen by > persons whose end has appreached. cf. Susruta न पश्यति सनक्षत्रा यस्तु देवी-मरुवतीं। ध्रवमाकाशाया च त वदति गता ध्रयं॥ #see H 1 76 also ]. -5 The tongue ( personified) -00mp. --जानि:,-नाय: -vid: N of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. —द्शीनन्याय: see under न्याय.

अहप-E a. Not algry, calm.

अद्भ a. 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about ( as a horse ). -q: 1 The red horse of Agni, a flame .- 2 The sun ; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm cloud. -- of 1 The dawn -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष( दय )ति Den. P. To go. अरुष्कः [ अर्ह्मर्मश्यानं कायति पीडयाति] N. of a tree ( भहात क ).

अरस् [ऋ उस् Up. 2. 116] Wounded, sore.—m. (-v:) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. -n. 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-m. also). - 3 An еуе. - Comp. — कार а Г अहम ह ट: Р. III. 2. 21. ] causing or inflering wounds, so inding (-T:) N of a tree ares q. v (-t) the nut of this tree. - Ba a wounded, hu:t.

अहसिका E uption on the scalp

wth cut prin.

अकहा N. of a plant (भूम्यानलकी). अध्यक्ष a Not hard, soft, b' and.

अन्धिन, अस्थ्य Ved Soit, tender,

STET a 1 Formless, shippless. -2 Ugly, deformed -3 D as miss, ualike -4 1 A bidorugly figure .- 2 The Pradiana of the Sackby sand Brahms of the Vedantins. -Comp. -sig a. not to be attriced or woa over by b- suty , अहाहार्थ मदनस्य नि-शहान Ku. 5 5 रे.

MEGRA Wittout any figure or metuphor not figurative, I teral.

अस्तर १ -१४ Shapelesanesa, deformity, desimilarity.

अस्त र: [ ऋ-ऊषत Un 4.73 ] 1 Tue

son. -2 A kin i of serient

अहे and 'n intrjection of (a) call ng to inf-110 8, अत्मा वा अरे दृष्ट-ब्यः श्रोतब्य नवा अरे घत्यः कामायास्यः पतिः प्रियो भवति, ठेळा. Br. (said by Yanavalkato his wife Maitreyi), (b) of anger, अरे म्हाराज प्रति कुनः काञ्चाः U. 4, ( c ) of euvy.

stron. Not disty; not so led with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -n. (-U) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् व. [नास्ति रेप. पापं यस्य ] 1 Sinle s, spotless. -2 Clear, pure,

अरेरे and. An interpolition of (a) call ng out anguly . अरेरे दुर्य धनप्रसुव: करवलसेनापभाः V : 3, अररे वाबाद  $\bar{b}id$ ; or of ( b ) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt, अरेरे राधानर्भ-भारभूत स्नापमद abid.

आरोक a. [न ब. ] 1 Without holes ( সন্টের). -2 Without splandour, obscured, dim. -Comp. —इत, -इत a. [ P. V. 4. 144 ] 1. having black teeth. -2 having thick set teeth (निधिउंद्न).

अरोग a. Free from disease, healthy, sound, well , आरोगाः सर्वभि-द्धार्थाश्चनुवेनशतायुवः Suer. — : Suoud health , च नामसानेण का अशोगं H. as Pacb 1 167.

अरोगग a.Ved. Phananja f.om disease. 2 Fice from Svetge.

अरोगिन, -अरोग्य a. Highlithy. अरोचक a. (चिका f.) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of a parite, producing loat un; or disgust. - a. Loss of appetite, disgust,

अरे:चित्रित्व. Suffering from loss of appetite o in tige ti n.

अरोचमान a. 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached, Ms 3.62.

अरोचिंदन a. 1 Not shining. dark. -2 Disagreeable; ugly.

अरे|प: Absence of anger, calm-

अरोद्र a Not terrib'e or flerce, an epit er of Visnna.

अहं 10 P [अंचिति, अरे वेर्ड, अर्किन] I In heat or virm -1 Pop as

अर्ब [अर्बर-रुच Un 3 40] मिहही एवं अप वे १५२ वे अवेनीय। — ऋः I has of light a flish o lighter in; (Vel) -2 lue au आविष्ठा-च मधुरः मर एकती की: १ 4 1 -3 ए 10 -4 A crystal -5J pper -6 Stid y 7 Membrun vrie -8 v. o the surulant, Calatrop s Gig nies (Mir 表彰), a small tree with inedicinal sapa d गातां, अर्हस्योपिर शिथिल च्यामित नव सदित ऋसुन ५ 2 8, यन. श्रिय न वि-श्राम सुर्गारी याति से र हा। ने १ ह वन्तु ति-रत्याज्यः सद् पुराक्तनोऽत्य सन् १८ । 51 -9 N of Indra -10 A sort of r l gions ceremony -11 Praise, by n , praising, extelling, song o' paise -12 A singer ( Vad in the two senses] -13 A learn d man -14 kn elder brother.-15 fond ( अई also ) -16 N. of Vishou -17 A tin tof decoction. -18 Tue seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तरक्षमानी asteris n. -2) The number 12. - .ump - 3151:. - TET a digit or 12.h part o the sun's disc —अइम : m , — उपल: 1. the sun stone, he is rie giris i 2 aso tof crystal o r by - ME: to BE How work - THE THE CHE of conjunction of the sin an i moon (35) or अम बाग्या) -कांसा 1 N of a plant connouly called हड्ड डया -2. 8 n's wife -3. sun's shan .w. - 3 1. the held of the sun : the sign Leo, presided over by the sun. -2 N of a holy place in Oriss: -चंदन: a lind of red sandul ( रक्त बदन ) -जः epitnet of Kirna, Yania, Sogievi. (- की) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. — तनय: 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karna, Yama, Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Så a ni and Saturn ; वल्ल आहण्यतम त. ( -या) N of the rivers Yamundand Tapti. - 1840 f. light of the sun. - दिनं, -वासरः Sunday. - gra milky sip or exuluuon or arka. — नदनः, — धनः, — धनः, - सनः N. of Saturn Karna, or Yama. -तयन a. one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-w:) an epith-tof Virai Purusha. - my m. the red arka

tree. - पन:, -पर्ण: N. of the plant अर्क. (-बा) a kind of birth vort ( सनदा, अंत्रमुला ) with wedge-shaped leaves ( -बं. -जी) the leaf of the अर्क plant -पाद्य: N. of a plant ( निव ); another tree ( आकंद ). ) —पुटवं a flower of arks. ( - cîr ), - yfount N. of a plant (कुटुचिनी ). - निया N. of a plant (जवा). - चबु: -बाबब: 1. N. of Buddha, Sakyamuni -2 a lotus ( the sun-lotus) .- - 1 an asterism in fluenced by the sun. -2. the sign Leo .- 3. उत्तराफल्डुनीनक्षत्र. —भक्ता = °काना व ए. -मंडल the disc of the sun -मूह:, -लः=°पत्रा,विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य ह<sup>ै</sup>ाः Bh. 2. 100. - वर्ष: a solar year. बहुभ: 1. N. of a plant ( 4 q # ). -2. a lous. -विवाह: marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his forth), चतु-र्थादिविवाहार्थ उनी योऽक मसदहेत Kasyaps. — नध: N. of a tree (तालोशपत्र). -वत-तं 1. a vow performed on नाय-गुक्रमतमी.-2. the law or manner of the sun; when a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year, only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he's said to follow अर्ज्जन ; अष्टी मासान् य-थादित्यस्तीय हरति राईमिभ । तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्राक्षित्यमक्रीवते हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305; cf. R 1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imperceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt. 1. 221 ). —शोक: Ved. brilliancy of rays. —साति: f. 1. finding of rays. -2. poetical inspiration, finding out hymus. -सोदरः ' brother of the sun ', an epithet of Airavata. —हिता=°काताq र₊

अर्भवत् a. Containing flashes of lightning.

आर्कीन् a. Ved 1 Shining, bright -2 Praising. -3 Praised or worship-

अभीय, अक्षर्य व [अर्क-छ ; अर्च-न्यत् कुत्व] 1 Belonging to arka. -2 To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गाहः = अर्गल helow.

अर्गलः -ला-ली-लं [अर्ज्ज कलच न्यववा-Roger Tv. ] I A woonen bolt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel ) a bolt, latchbar ; पुरार्गलादी घुस जो समीज R. 18. 4, 16.6, अनायतार्गे 5 Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमेंद्र-द्वतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरा-बंती K. P. 1; इत च चहिर्गल Ks. 4. 62 bolted from without; oft used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction ; बाक्यार्गलया निवा-दिवा: Pt. 2 ; Si. 2. 118 ; इत्तिस तद्व- /

ज्ञानगद्वादि सागलगत्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed नार्यमील भंग इव प्रशुक्त: 5 45, कंडे केवरमाँछ । निहिता जीवर्य निर्वेड का K. P 8, eee अनर्गन a' ao. -2 A wave or billow. -3 The leef of a door (क्याटं) -4 A kind of stotra or bymu.

अर्गलिका A small door-pip, small

अर्गन्तित a Passened by a bolt, chained, bolted, eggs K. 357.

अन्दीय, -एव a. Belonging to a bolt

अर्घ 1 P. [अर्वान, अर्वितं, अर्वित ] To Le worth, have value, to cost ; परी-क्षकाय बन साते देशे नार्घति रत्नानि ससः-इजानि Subhash.

अर्ब: [अर्ब-वज् ] 1 Price, value, कु-युंर्च प्थापण्यं Ms. 8. 398 , Y. 2. 261 ; कुरम्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणवो यैरर्घतः पातिना: Bu. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, deprecated ), so अनर्च priceless , महार्च very costly. -2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men, consisting of tice, Durva grass &c. with or without wither, दूर्वासर्वप-पुष्पाणा द्रसार्थ पूर्वनजालि Y. 1. 250, कुटजकुम्मः काल्पतार्घाय तस्म Me. 4; the ingredients of this offering are -आप क्षीरं कुशाय च द्वि सर्थि सन्दुलम् । यतः सिद्धार्थकश्चेव अष्टागोऽर्घः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ 🕫 🖰 अर्थ below. -Comp. —अई a. worthy of a respectful offering. -दानं presentation of a respectful offering. -ৰুৱাৰেও rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of articles, fall or rise in prices, Ms. 9. 329. -संख्यानं, सर्थापनं the price of commodities, appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (विश्वां ) प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं च्यः Ms. 8. 402.

अवीत: N. of Siva.

अदर्भ a. [ अर्थ-या अर्थमहीते ] 1 Valuable, अनदर्भ invaluable, see s v.-2 Venerable, descriving respectful offering, तानदर्यानदर्यमादाय दूराव्यत्यद्ययौ भिरि: Ku. 6.50, Si. 1. 14, Y. 1. 110. - E 1 A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable per-Bon ( 300 अर्थ), अर्थे पूजाविधिः तद्थे द्रव्यं अध्ये Sk ; अदर्गमस्मे V. 5. , द्दतु तर्यः पुट्द रहेप फलेश्च मधुश्चुत. U. 3 21 , अ र्धमर्थिमिनि वादिनं चुरं R. 11. 69, 1. 44, Ru. 1. 58, b. 50, ( it often con sisti ouly of water given in a drona and forms part of the Madhuparka ceremony ). -2 A kind of honey.

अर्वहं Augesnatio

अर्च् 1 U.गःसर एक-ते, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अचितुं, आचित ] र गर्म ) To adore, worship, sainte, welcome with respect; B. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89, Ms. 3.93; आर्सीर दिजातीन परमार्थावें-

त्रात Bk 1.15.14 63;17. 5; यस्या-क्टियमा आस्पन Mv 1.29. honouis, res peetfelly coeys (b) To honour, i.e. cecorate, adorr, U. 2.9.-2 To praise (Ved ) -3 To shine. -10 P. or Caus. ? To honour, a lore, worship; स्वर्गोक-इ सिचितमचीयत्वा Ku. 1 59. -2 To praise -3 To cause to s'ine. - Desid. િલર્સિવેલિલી To wish to worship. -With An to congratulate, hall with 10y. -- Al to proise, sing praises of. -2. to honour, worship; पान-र्चरप्यां जगदर्चनीय Bk. 2. 20, (-caus.) to nemour - il to worship, ado e. - 3 to fix, settle, establish. अर्च a. Ved Shining.

अर्चक a [अर्च्-ण्बुल्] Worshipping, adoring. -क: A worshipper , गुरुद्द-डिजार्चक: Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चात्र a. Ved. [ अर्च् वेद्दे बाह् अति ] Adorable, venerable (Say.), roaring sloud, singing loudly.

अर्चेड्य a Ved To be praised or worshipped.

अर्चन त. [ अर्-त्युर् ] Wo.shipping, p sising -नं, -ना Worship, ieverence of respect paid to defues and superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य pot. p [ अर्च-अनियर् ण्यत् । To be adored or worshipped, venerable, adorable, respectable R. 2. 10 . Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [ अव-अङ् ] 1 Worship, adoraton. -2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मार्नेहिरण्यार्थिभर-र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh., (there is some dispute among scholars as to the precise meaning of this passage ).

अचि: f [ अर्च-इन ] Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); 31-सीटासज्जनिर्वाणः प्रश्रीपार्चिरिशेषासि R. 12.1, नैशरया बिहुतसुज इव छित्रसूपिष्ठ॰ बुमा V. 1.8.

अर्चिमत्, -चत् a. Ved. Shining. अन्ति p. p Worshipped, respected, henoured; R. 10, 55, Ms. 4. 235 , Ku. 1. 59.

अचितिन्व Honouring, adoring.

अचिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring, worshipping. -2 Shining as a ray of light, radiating. —m (看) A ray of

अचिस् n. ( -चि: ) [ अर्च-इत्से Un 2. 107] i A tay of light, flame, यसे-पवित्रमिविष्यमे विततमंत्रा Bv. 9. 67. 23, मद्तिणा चिह्निर ग्रेराद्दे R. 3 14. -2 Light, lustre; मज्ञामाद चिंगां Ku 2 20; Rata. 4. 16 (said to be also f.) -f. N. of the wife of কুলাখ and mother ा धूमकेतु. -m. 1 A ray of light. -2 Flit.

अचिष्मत् a. [ अस्त्यर्थे मतुष् ] Flaming, brilliant, b ight; V. 3. 2. -m. 1 Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -3 1 N. of the town or world of Agni -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists,

अर्ज़ 1 P. [अर्जात, आनर्ज, अर्जियात, आर्जीत्, अर्जितु, अर्जित ] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the caus. in this sense, पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमाजिन Y. 2. 118 -2 To take up, आनर्जुर्रमुजोस्राणि Bk 14. 74 -10 P. or caus 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमजित, स्वाजित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare ( मनो गुणातरा वानं ). - WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to'remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. - अन्त्र 1 to cause to go after or in a particular direction -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अटपति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. - 377 to permit to leave, release, let go. - se to drive out, remove. — a caus. to furnish, sapply, procure.

अर्जिक व. [अर्ज्ञ ग्युक् ] ( - जिका f.)
Procuring, acquiring, one who acquires or gots, अर्जिको द्धांशमाहरेल्
Smriti. - कः N of several plants सित-पर्णास, वर्वरीभेद, सामान्यतुल्लसी.

अर्जनं [ अर्ज्ञ-लुट् ] Gotting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163, अर्जियनुच्यापारोऽर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन a. [अर्थ-उनन् णिळुक्च Up. 3. 58] (ना-नी f.) i White, clear, bright, of the colour of day, sign कुष्ममहरर्जुन च Rv. 6. 9. 1, विश्वमीं-जीयुजमर्जुनच्छाविं St. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -7: 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree ( Mar. अर्जुनसाद्डा ), with useful rind.-5 N. of the third Pandava who was a son of Kunta by Indra and hence celled देहि also [ Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions ' ( पृथिन्या चतुरंताया वर्णी में दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मा-मर्जुनं विदु ) He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite papil. By hisskill in arms he won Draupad: at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi ). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharms, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile. he went to the Himalays to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the conremplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a cunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He the secured assistance Krishna who acted as his charicteer and related to him the Bhagavalgeta when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha. Bhishma, Karna &c After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha, sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Aljuna as its guardien Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings Atthe city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed, but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupa. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was after wards called by Krishna to Dvarakå amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pândavas repaired to heaven having installed Parakshit-the only surviving son of Abhimanyu-on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalguna, Kiritin, Jishnu, Svetavahana, Gandivin &c.].-6 N. of Kartaverya, slain by Parasurama. See कार्त्वीये. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25.-8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

— नी 1 A procuress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Usha wife of Aniruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called क्रोजा. -6 (नी, न्यः dual and pi.) N. of the constellation Phalgunz. -ने 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflam nation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna -00mp. - उपनः the teak tree; also আक्ट्रम and नहापनास्प्रक्ष. - नाः a. having a white stem or appendage. - जान a. white, of a white colour. - प्राच क. white, of a white colour. - प्राच क. white-bannerei', N. of Hanumat. - पानी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक a. Blonging to Arjuna. —क: A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस व [तृणादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

স্থা ফ. [মুল] 1 Being in motion, agitated, restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. — গৈ: 1 A flood, stream; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter ( of the alphabet); গ্ৰাণ নহাণিকা: -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. - গা A river (Ved.). - গা Tamult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णन 'a. Being agitated, foaming, restiess ( acd. ), full of water (१३४५.). - ५३ । अर्थान माति यस्मिन्, अर्थस्-व सलीप. P. V. 2. 109 Vart.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming ) sea, ocean (fig. also ); शोक ocean of grief; so चिंता; जन° ocean of men, संसारार्गवलंबन Bn. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun of Indra (asgivers of water ). -Comp -- अत: the extremity of the ocean. -उद्भार: 1.N of a plant अभिजार. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-4) nectar. -- A a. seaborn, marine. ( -র, -র: ) cuttle-fish —पोत:,-यानं a boat or ship. -संदिर: 1. ' inhabiting the ocean,' N. of Varu. ra, regent of the waters. -2 N. of

अर्जस् n [ स-अनुत् नुद् Un. 4. 196 ] l Water; a wave, flood, stream: सवर्णमर्गः कथमन्त्रथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (uusally िस ). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2 N of a plant मुलकः —भवः conch-shell. — नृत् a. Ved including the waters.

अर्गस्त्रत् a Having much water.
—m. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगळ q. v.

স্থান ক. [ স্থা-স্থানু ] I Blanning, reviling. -2 Sorry, gueved. -- ল Censure, reproach, abuse.

अति: f. [जर्निन ] I Pain, sorrow, grief; fattiff brud-ach? -2 Tor end ef a s w.

अभिका [स्त व्हर] en elder e's te (marais ' ,.

अर्तुक्र a Ved िहरू-नाहुः उक्क् ] Provoking, quarreisona (सर्वक)

अर्थ: [In s) is of i's denges from अर्थ्, in others from ऋ धन् Un 2.4; अर्थने हामो अर्थिम अंतर ] ! Object. pur pose, end and aim, wish, desire; हाताथी ज्ञातसवधः श्रीतं श्रीता प्रवर्तते मिद्धः वारिकी ध्रिष्ठ है विद्यात् 5 8; स्मर्तव्योस्मि नत्यथे Dk. 117 if it bo necessary, 1. 2. 46, M. 4. 6, oft and in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' 'intended for ', 'for the sake of.' on account of ', 'on behalf of,' and used has an adj to qualify ronns; अर्थेन तु नित्यमम सो निशेष्यनिष्टना च Vâ.t. संतानाथाय विधये R 1 34, तां देवता-वित्रतिथिकियाथीं। धेन ) 2 16, दिनाथा यवागू: St., यज्ञार्थात्कर्मजीद्रन्यत्र B. . 3 9. It mostly occars in this sense as 374, अर्थ or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force, ( a ) fans for what purpose, why , यस्धे for whom or which , बेलो-पलक्षणार्ध 5.4, तहर्शनादभूच्छंभोर्भूयान्दारा-धमाद्र: Ku. 6.13 ; (b) पराधे पाज्ञ उत्स-जेत् H. 1 44; गर्वार्ध ब्राह्मणार्थ च Pt. I. 420, मद्धे त्यक्त जीविनाः छन्. 1. 9, (c) सुखार्थाय Pt 4. 15, प्रत्याख्याता समा तंत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Aala. 13, 18, ऋतुपी-ह्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Ua se, motive, reason, ground, m.eaus अनुतश्च सुनः कियार्थ: lt. 2. 55 means er couss . अalsula Ms. 2.213 .- 3 Meaning, sense, sign.heation, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds :- afea or expressed, sea or indicated (secondary), an i will or suggested ,तद्दीकी ज्ञाद्यार्थी . P. 1 ; अधी भारपश्च लक्ष्यम द्येग्य खेति जिया नतः ॥ ८. D 2, वामथः वित्र दि. 1. 1, अवेक्य धातीर्भ-मनार्थमधनित 3.21. -4 At ring, chject, sutstance, अर्थो हि एत्या परकीय एवं S. 4. 21; that which can to perceived by the senser, an onject of sense; Efsqº H. 1. 146; Ku. J. 71; R. 2. 51 ;न निर्वद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थ कराहु: ১१८ ; इंद्रियेम्यः परा हाथी अर्थे-गश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sease are hve ह्न, रस, गंब, सर्व and शब्द ). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; पाक-मतिपन्नोऽयमधाँजाराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयम-श्रीतरमान्य एव Ku. 3. 18 ; अर्थोध्याञ्चिशी

Dt. 67 ; संगीतार्थ: Me 56 brainess of singing, s. e. musical concess ap pressus of arging ). คอสุญญ์. Me 5 matters of riessize, i e messages (b) Irterest.object स्वाधिताधनततार: M- 4. 19' हरसेवार्थनाधन R 1 19 2 21, दूलपेड्य 1. 72 , सर्वाधींच कः Ma 7. 171 नालविकायान मकश्चित्थः M 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subect-metic: contcut= ( as of letters &c.); त्वामवगनार्ध करिष्यंति Mn. 1 will acquaint you with the matter : उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थ: १८१वी., तेन हि अस्य मृही-तार्था भगमि V 2 if so I should know ita contents, ननु प्रिमृत्रीताथासिम कृतो भनता V. 5 . तया भवतोऽविनयमनाणे परि-गुनीताथी जुता हेंची M 4 mad acquainted w.tn , त्वया मृहीतार्थया अञ्चननती न्दर्ध न् वारिना ८, अगृहीनार्थ आवा ८ ६; इति पोरान् रहे तार्थान कुन्दा abid - 6 wealth, riches, projecty, in mey (seri to be of 3 kinds -श्रद्ध none-tly got, श्रदल get by more or less doubtful meins and कृष्ण dishoneatly got), त्यागाया संभ-नार्धानां R 1.7, विगर्धाः व ष्टनंश्रयाः Pt 1 163, अर्थ नाम जैने दु खारbid , य यार्था-रनस्य मित्राणि 1 3, तेशामर्थे नियुज्ञीत शूरान् इक्षान् कुले दूतान् Ms 7. 62. -7 Attainment of niches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three bring धर्म, काम and मोश, with अर्थ and कम, धर्न forms the well-known triad; c. Ku. 5.38; अप्यर्थकामी तस्य स्नां धर्म एव मनी थिणः R. 1. 25. -8 ( ) U-e, advantage, pro-ीर, good , तथा हि सर्ने तस्यातन परार्थेक फला सुजा: R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानथीतुमी सुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil ; के जिणामधी: 9. 52 , या-नानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः सफ्राइके Bg. 2. 46; also द्दर्थ निर्देक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.), कांडर्थ, पुनेण जानेन Pt 1. what is the u-e of a sou teing bern, सन्ध तेनार्थ. Dk. 59 ; कीर्थ-हिनएआर गुजा: Pt. 2. 83. what do brutes care for merits; Bn 2 48, योग्यनार्थ: कस्य स स्थाउजनेन डा. 18 66; नैव रस्थ क्यतेनाथी नाक्यतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3 18, यदि पाणोरिहाधों वो निवर्तध्वं ham., को छ में जावितेनार्थ: Nala. 12 95 - 9 Asking; begging, request, suit, petition. -10 Action, planat (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as 111 यथार्थ, अर्थनः, °तरनविद्-12 Manner, kind, s.rt. -13 Prevention, warding off , मशकार्थों धूम: ; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price ( perhaps an incorrect form for 34) -15 Fruit, result ( शहं ). -16 N. ot a son of चर्म. -17 The second place from the छान ( in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. -- Comp. -अधिकार: charge of money, office of treasurer ; ° रे न नियोक्त मि. 2.

—शोधकारिन् m. a treasurer, one chargel with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्तेष्यं inquiry siter a maiter. — अन्ही another or different mear ng -2 another cause or motive, अर्थोयमर्थानरभाव्य एव Ku. 3 18 -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or artithetical meaing, difference of meaning. ° न्यास: a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and vice versa, उक्तिस्था र स्यामः स्यात मामान्य वैश्वापयो । (१) हनुमानीब्यमतग्द दु-प्तर किं महात्मना ।। (२) गुगबद्गस्तुमंमगीयाति नी-वोभिगैरन । पुष्पमालानुष्पेग सत्र शिरामि धार्यते Kuval., of also K P. 10 and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kalidasa, Magha and Bharavi). -अन्तित a I rich, wealthy. -2. significent. -अधिन् a. one who longsior or strives to get wealth or gain any object. — Arithit: a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp हाब्हालकार). —आगम: 1. acquisition of wealth, income, वासाय स्यात; Pt 1 -2 collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S D 737. -आपत्तिः f [ अर्थस्य अनुकार्थस्य आपत्ति-सिद्धिः ] 1. an interence from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knc wledge or modes of proof, according to the Manamsakas. It is deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved ', it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar in-Ptance पानो देवदती दिवा न मुंके the apparent inconsis ency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is acconsided for by the inference of his 'orting by night', पानत्यविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभो जित्वरूप राष्ट्र नुकस्याप आपत्तिः Stricily speaking it is no separate mode of proof, it is only a case of अनुभान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेक-ब्याति, cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2 a ligure of speech (according to some rhetoricians ) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or vice versa; it corresponds to what is popularly called के सुतिक स्थाय 👀 देउ गुवन्याय , e 🛚 g. हारी यें हरिणाक्षीणां छुठति सालन्छ छ। मुन्धानामप्यवन स्थेयं के वयं समरकिंकराः Ашапи. 100; अभिततः मयोपि मार्दव भजते केव कथा शरीरिष B. 8. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure: - रहाप-पिनय न्यार्थागमोऽर्थापत्तिरव्यते -उत्पात्तः f. acquisition of wealth . so उपाननं. -उपरे-पक: an introductory scene (it dramas), अर्थोपक्षेत्रकाः पंच S D. 308. -Equipment a simila dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा -उहनत् m. the glow or warm'h of wealth, अर्थोदमणा विरहिन पुरुष: स एव Br 2 40 -आंब:,-राशि. treasure. hoa d f money.-कर (- रि f. ) -कृत् α 1 bringing in wealth, enroll-दे अर्थकरी च विद्या H Pr 3 -2. useful, aav-n'age ons -कर्मन n a prin ipa' action (ipp ग्रम्मन) -काम a desirons of wealth (-ni dud) wealth and (soneual) desire or pleasure; R 1.25 - कुट्टा !. a difficult matter -2 pecuniary diffi culty, न सहाद्धं कन्त्रेषु Nati -कर्यं doing or execution of a phainess, sargi-तार्धऋत्या. Me 38 -क्रमः due order or веquence of purpose - па а. 1. lased on the sense (as a देव). -2. devoid of sens?. -nita depth of meaning, wit-वेरर्थगारवं Ucb, Ki 2.27 - व a. (जी f. ) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y 1 73, Ms 9.80 — चिंतक a. 1. thinking of profit -2. baving charge of affairs ; अर्वार्थितकः Me. 7. 121. चिंता,-चिंतनं charge or administration of ( royal ) affairs; सन्नी म्यादर्थ-चिनायां S D. -जात a 1 full of meacing -2 wealthy (जातवन ). (-तं) 1. a collection of things 2 large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk 63, S. 6, Mk 2 6.-3 all matters; Si 11 6 -4. its own meaning, Ki. 3 48. - a knowing the sense or purpose अर्थज्ञ इत्त्रकलं भद्मश्रुते Nir. -तस्त्रं 1 the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. -2. the real nature or cause or any thing. - = a.1. yielding wealth, Dk 41.-2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. -3. liberal, mun ficent, Ma. 2 109. -4. favourable, compliant. (-4:) N of Kubera. —दर्शन perception of objects; Ki. 2 33; Dk 155. — हूपण 1. extravagance, waste, H 3 115, Ms. 7. 48. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due .- 3 finding fault with the meaning. -4. spoiling of another's property. - air: a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four doshas or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being quality, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यद्रेष . for definitions &c. see K. P. 7 — नित्य a. = अर्थप्रधान Nir - निवधन a dependerton wealth. -निश्चयः de er cipation decision -पतिः I 'the load of riches'; किंचिद्धिहस्या-र्थः ति बमारे ॥ 2 43; 1 59,9.3 18 1; Pt 1 74 -2 an epithet of Kubera. -पर, - खद्भ a. 1. intent on gaining wealth greedy of wealth, covetous.

-2. niggardly, parsimonicus: Bh. 2 47; Pt. 1. 425. - मञ्चाति: f. the leading scurce or occasion of the grand cbject in a drama; (the numb r of these sources is from - Na Gar ge ताका च प्रमरी कार्यनेव रूप दार्थन हत्वा पार संत्वा योज्या ययाचित्र S D. 2.7 ) - छर् र 1. u-ury I adv z s rucco ft . afins (cfartete) - Ara u. derived or understood from the sense. - - 4: 1 arrangement of wor's, composition, text senza, versa S 7 5 लिलाई-बंदे V. 2. 14 put or (tyreesed in elegant words -2 connection ( of the soul, with the object of sener -खद्धि a celish -नोध: inaccation of the (real import) -भाइद a ertitled to a -hare in the division of property. -भृत् a. rectiving high wiges (as a servant) - 4; distinction or d.fference of mea ing , अवस्त्र भारत भेड़ - मार्च , -बा ! property, w alth, Pt 2 -2 t e wh le serse o object -युक्त a significant, full of meating . Ku 1 13.- Et at acquisition of wealth -लेभ: avans -पाद: 1. decla atron of any purpose. -2. sfilmatios, ceclaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, exegesis, speech or a seit on having a certain object, a sentence (it usually reconmends & file or precent by stating the good aring from its prop a obserance, and the typis arising from its om saion, and also by adducing by out al instances in its emport, स्ट्रेनिनिद्या पर्वातिः पुरादास्य इन्दर्थकात: Gent Sû , ( said by Lin garant ) be of thre and. - एमवाडी विरोध स्य द्रुवाद्रेडव गारते। सूनार्थ गद्रसद्धानादर्थ-वाद्श्तिय मर , the last kind include many varieties ) -3 cnarfihas means of finding out the titierya (real arm an toliject ) of any voit. -4 praise, eulogy , अर्थवाद एव.। हो र तु में के चिल्कथ। U 1. - विज्ञानं comprehending the sease, one of the six exercises of the understanding (वीग्रम) -विद् a sensitle, wisc, sagaciou = -वि-महर्ष: difficulty in the comp ehens on of the sense.-शिकरणं=अर्थविकियाchange of merking [asset: 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact. -2. prevarication; also "बैनलयं - विशेषण a reprehensive repetition of something nitered by another, S. D 400 -- ब्राह्म: j' accumulation of wealth. -zaa: expenditure, of a conversant with abovey-matters -ard 1 the science of wealth (palitical eco nomy). -2. science of rolity, political science politics; Dt 120, इह खलु अर्थ-शास्त्र शास्त्र विचा सिद्धि सुप वर्ण यांने M 1. 3, °च्यवहारिन one dea ing with pelitics, a pointetan; Ma. 5. -3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

न्जीचे purity or honesty in moneymatters, सर्वेवर चैत शो नानामर्थशीचं पर स्ट्नं Ms. 5. 1 6 -मस्थानं 1. accumulation of weal'h -2 treignry. -समहः, -सच्यः accu nistion or acquisition of we lth, we alth, treasure property. -रन ज. aggretat- o'o a 199. -ममालार: I 'readure .- ?. ard mutt in of wealth. -rivef. eccon he mertofader red c'ject, Kr. 1 15 - Frag: connection or the sense with the worl or senteare —साधप a. 1.a comp'ishing any object. - 2. b inging any matter to a conclusion. - wit: considerable weelth Pt. 2 42. - बिद्ध a. understood from the very correct (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words. —ामाद्धि: f. fu'harent (fa desired object, sic-C 83 हर a. inheriting wo lth. हीन a. 1. deprived of wealth, poor. -2. anmeaning nonsersical. - .7 failing.

अर्थन श्राती. [ हार्य तिम् र ] 1 With refrictee to the meaning of a particular object, बच्चार्थानी संपन्न Mal. 1. 7 doth of meaning; Si. 7. 29. -2 In fact, train, ज नामत केरलमर्थनोऽ पि डा 3 56: इन्यादिष्टमधीनो भवति भण्य 3 -3 For the sake of money, gan or proft; ऐ वयदिन्यतिभित्रसम् लोकां प्रतान नेवल Mal. 14.-4. On account of, by reason of wealth or a particular purpose अर्थन: पुरुषे नारी या नारी मार्थाः पुनान Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request. entrect,, suit, petition; N 5 11?.

अभवत् a. 1 Wealth, rich; R. 14. 23 -2 Significant, for i of sense or meaning; अभवान् खाउ ने राजकावदः S. 5, Pt 1. 136. Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having meaning; अभिन्द शतुरुद्धयः गारिपद् ते P. I. 2.45 -4 Serving some burpose; successful, us.ful; स पुनान विज्ञानमा Ki. 11. 62, 10. 62. -adv According to a purpose. -m. (-वान ) A man.

अर्थनता Wealth, croperty; Mu 6. अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of c urse, in fact; मृषितण दंदो भ केत इत्यनेन तत्तहचरिन-सप्यमस्णमधीद्यात भवति S. D. 10.—2 According to the circumstances or state of the case as a matter of fact —3 Tratis to say, namely.

अवीश्य = अर्थे अधिक. [अध्योद्धार्य क्रम्] ! A crier, waterman - 2 E-p-cially, a minetral whose duty it is to announce (by song &c) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the homeofising sleeping, suing &c.

अधिन p. p Requested asked, desired.—त [ भावे क ] Wish, desire; supplication, pet ton.

अधिरा,-न्ये I State or condition of a supplicant, begging, request; न

व्यहन्यत कदाचिद्धिना R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141: नेनार्थित्वं त्वाचि विधिवज्ञाद् दूर-बंधुर्गनोऽइं Me. 6, Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अन्धित्वान्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

आर्थिन् a. [अर्थ्-इनि ] 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुपरे। र्थ-नः Dk. 132; कोषदंडाम्यां , Mu. 5; की वधेन ममार्थी स्थात् Mb Ve. 6 25; अधार्थी Pt. 1 4 6. -2 Entreating or begging any one ( with gen. ); अर्थी वरराचिमेंऽस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of desire, अन्यी पार्यनावह: R. 10. 18. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चे तार्थिनां R. 1. 6 ; 2. 64 ; 5. 31 ; 9 27, कार्थी गतो गोरवं Pt.1.146; कन्यारत्नम-योनिजन्म भवतामास्ने वयं चार्थितः Mv 1. 30. -2 (In law) A plantiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मभ्थमखः श इवदार्थिपत्यार्थनां स्वयं। ददर्श मंशयच्छेयान व्यवहारानतंद्रितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant, follower. -4 A master or lord -Comp. - भाव: state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mal. 9 30. -HIG adv at the disposal of beggars; विभज्य मेर्कत यद्धिसात्कृत: N. 1. 16.

अधीय a. [अथ-छ ] (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; अरोरं यातनाधीय Ms. 12 16. -2 Belonging or relating to, कर्म चेव तद्धीय Bg 17.27

अर्ध्य क. [ अर्थ कमीण ण्यत् ] 1 Fit to be asked or sought for. -2 [ अर्थादनपेतः, अर्थ-यत् ] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्य-विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्वं स्तुतिभिरस्याभिष्यस्थ सरस्वति B. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. - स्पे Red chalk.

अर्दु 1 P. [ अर्दति, आनर्द, आदर्ति, अर्दितु, अदिन, or अर्ग ] I To afflict, torment : strike, hurt, kill : रक्ष:सहस्राणि चतु-र्द्ध अर्थ Bk. 12. 52, see caus. below. -2 To beg, request, ask, निर्मलिनां ज्ञाभी भारव्यनं नार्दति चातकोपि R 5. 17. -3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated or moved; be scattered (as dust); fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The past participle is usually अर्दित, but swiwhen the root is preceded by siv, नि, नि, स; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5) -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; तत एनं महावेगेरद-यामास तोमरै: Mb.; कामादित, कोप°. wa° &c (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्दिदन दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up, rouse, agitate, shake vehenmently, . make agitated or restless. -3 To. edistort ; अर्द्यित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्दितं जनaffera: Susruta. -With Mid to tor-And at excessively fall upon or at-श्रीवर्रे ,

tack; अत्यार्दीत् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress. afflict, pain, oppress, अभ्यादिनो वृष्टः ( शीतेन पाडिन्तः ) P. VII 2 25 Sk. —िन Ved. to stream forth, flov out — म to over work, to work or exert oneself be yord measure, to cause to flow away. — मति to oppress or press hard in return, assail in return, return an attack. —िन Ved to go or move away; to oppress, harass, pain. (-Caus) to cause to be scattered or dissolved, destroy, annihilate. — स caus. to pain greatly, wound, distress.

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अर्देन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting, tormenting; पुर<sup>o</sup>, नल<sup>o</sup>. -2 Moving restlessly, being agitated. —तं [भाव खुर] Distressing, afflicting; pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance, exc tement, agitation, restlessness —तं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking, begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving pain.

अद्भि: 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sickness, disease -3 Fire

সাইন p p. [ সাই-ল ] Tormented, afflicted, begged &c — ন A disease, spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck).

आदिंगिन् a [अदिंगमस्यस्य-इनि ] Suffering from the spasms of 12 w-bones

अर्ध व मिय्-णिच्-अच्; according to Nir from य or ऋष् ] Half, form ing a half (divided into 2 parts); -अर्थ-अर्थ the one half-the other half. —र्ध: [ऋय-वज् ] 1 A place, region, country; house, habitation ( Ved ). -2 Incresse (बृद्धि ) -3 Wind -4 A part, portion, side. - ਵੰ,-ਬੰ: 1 A half, half portion ; सर्वनाज्ञे मसुत्यक्षे अर्ध त्य-जित पंडितः ; गतमधे दिवसस्य V. 2, पू-वीध: first half ; so उत्तर latter half, दक्षिण southern half (half on the right side) so जयन°, अवर°, पर°, ग्राम° &c ; यदधे विच्छिनं S 1.9 divided in half ; ऋज्वायतार्थ M. 27 ; R 3. 59, 12.99; रात्री तदर्थ गतं Bh 3.107; one part of two, apart, partly (Ved.). -2 Nearness, proximity; see अभेदेव (अर्थ may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', and forms an एकदेशिसमाम or तत्पुरुष; °कायः = अर्थ कायस्य ; "विष्यस्ती, "मार्गः, "पुरुष: &c., with adjective, it has an adverbial force ; द्याम half dark ; भुक्त half eaten, so ेपिष्ट, ेपूर्ण &c.; with numeral adjectives it may mean either 'a half of 'or 'with an additional half'; 'श्रतं half of 100 :. e. 50 ; or अर्थेन सहितं अतं i. e. 150 ; with ordinal nu nerals with a half or that

number'; "तुतीय containing two and the third only half; i. e two and a half, so "चतुर्ध three and a half. -Comp. —आक्ष n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. - sin half the body. -riff half the distance; oragan a fault in composition; see S. D. 575. -प्रेश: a half, the half -अंशिन a. sharing a half. -अर्थ: -भी 1. half of a half, quarter; चरोरधीभागार्यां तामयो-ज्यताम्भे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half. -अवभावतः pain in half the head. hemicrania (Mar. अर्गशिशी). (-क ) dividing in equal parts. - 31 151 1a. having only s half left. - STERTE: 1. half the letter अ -2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. -आमनं 1. half a seat ; अर्धासनं गोत्र भिद्रोधिनश्री R. 6. 73: मम हि विवीकसां समभमधीसनीपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with one relf) -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3. exemption from cen. sure. —इंड्: 1. the half or crescent moon. -2. semicircular, impression of a finger-nail, crescentshaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head ( = अर्थचंद्र below. ); "मौलि N of Siva Me. 59. - gg a that of which a half belongs to Indra. - 3775 a half said or uttered , रामभद्र हाते अ धों की महाराज: U. 1. -उक्ति: f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech.-ਤਰਜ਼ੰ water reaching half the body. -उदय: 1.the rising of the half moon -2 partial rise -3. a kind of parvan; ेआसर्न sort of posture in meditation. -डाइत a. 1. half risen. -2. balf uttered - जरक a [ अर्वमूरो अर्थीरु तत्र काशने ] reaching to the middle of the thighs-(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर); see चंडानक, -2. mantle, veil. -कृत a. half done, incomplete. - केतु: N. of Rudra. -কাহা: a moiety of one's treasure.—कोडाविक a. measurin र half a kudava. — खारं, -रो a kind of measure, half a Khârî, P. V. 4. 101. -गंगा N of the river Kaveri, (स्नानादो गंगास्नानार्वकलदायिनी); 80 जाह्नवी -गर्भ व Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb. -2. N. of the rays of the sun. - www: a necklace of 24 strings. - jigg half a gunja. —गोल: a hemisphere. — चक वर्तिन, -चिकिन m N. of the nine black Vasudevas and the nine enemies of Vishnu.—चंद्र a crescent shaped. (-द्र:) 1. the half moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभिते य: Ku. 6. 75. -2, the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail .- 3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अधेचद-सुवैर्वाणाश्चिच्छेद् कृद्लीसुखम् R. 12. 96 -4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutchin anything; of ar theeze by the neck an i turn cut, दीयनामनम्पाधिवडः Pt. 1. (-दा) V. of a p'an' (कमस्रोड). —चंदामार, -चदाकृति a ba'"-a oasha ie l. ( -r:, -M: f. : nabiscas. -ager i. of a cinhay plant - चेलर ४ केत्स hadica - नर्गीय स्थासः भ राजते । स्थाय बन्धा ने स्थाय —तनु: 1. hal t / ए —िनेक्त: ४ of a pat (नपार नें). -नुर a kind of man al 1.4 मण ' - देन,-दिवसः I hal'a i v n -117. -2. a day of 12 hou a. - - - 1 demi-god. -2. Ved. ten; near the gods; (देवाना समीर वर्तन नः Sav. ). — द्रोणिक a measiring a half drona. — यारः a knife or langet with a single edge (one of the 20 and call instruments mentioned + v S oruta). -- जाराचः a crescent-shapelion-printed arrow; गुभल अवे ति अर्जनाता 👯 🗸 5. -- नारायणः a form of Viel ng. -नारीशः, -ना-रीव्याः a form of lira. (half male and half female). - ara lall a boat. — निजा midniskt. — वेनाजन् f. twenty-five. - un: a measure containing half a pana. - or half way. (-u) midway Y. 2. 198, -nr J: laif a vada or foot : अर्रियाद क्रिक्किनिव्कंभमुद्रधूल्य Dk. 109. - gran i. having half a fort, Ms. 8. 325. —गंबा केत a born or produced in the arth manchala. -पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्वना-गेन पागवन इव ), - पुत्राचितः a half gallop, canter; चित्र वकार पद्मर्धपुलायि-तेन Si 5. 10. — पहर: half a watch, one hour and a half. ---------- a half, half a share or part : तद्र्यभागेन लभ-स्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50, R 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half . मृते चिन्रि कुयुंस्त भ्रानरस्त्वर्भागिक Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. i oharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8.39.-2 a companion, sharer. — सःस्क्रर: mid-day. -भो-रिका a kind of cake. - अम:, -अमक: a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; Si. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus —अ हर्र्यभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्षभ्रमण यदिः —साणवकः: -माणवः ध necklace of 12 stringन ( माणवक consisting of 24). -HIST 1. halfa (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (व्यजन चार्वमात्रह), -मार्ग md. midway : V. 1. 3. - HIN: half a month, a fortnight —नामनम = ैमानिक ८०६. P. V. 2. 57. — मासिक a. I happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. — HE: half-clonched hand. - ura: half a watch. - रथ: [ अर्वः अमपूर्णः रथः रथी ] a warrior who fights on a car with arother ( woo is not so skilled as a रथी); रेजेरणर्भमानी च विमुखश्चापि दूरवते । घृषी वार्णः गमाती सालेन मेऽर्घरधी मत: Mb —रात्र: [अर्थ रात्र.] 1. mid-

night: अधार्थराजे जिनसिनवनीये R. 16.4, स्थिने Sर्पराने Dk. 100. -2. a night contairing half a whole day or 24 hours. -राबाधीटिकमः equinex. - लक्ष्मीहारिः Heri having a form half like Laksnmî. - विग्रजे:, -निमर्जनींग: the Visarza sound reford ह, ज्, and इ. so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga ( े ).-बन्झण a side-look,glance, leer. - बृद्ध g middle-aged - वेना-जिल: N. of the followers of Kanada (arguing half perishableness). -वेश-स balf or incomplete murder; विधिना कतम्बेवेशमं बहु यां लामवधे विसंचता Ku. 4. 31. - zara: the radius of % ourcle. — जातं fifty. — जान [ अधीरज्ञानस्य ज्ञक°] half a meal. - जायहर a kind of fish. - size a. having a low voice. -शेष a. having only a bolf left.- इयाम a. half clouded. — sain: half ... Sloka or verse. - xx a. equal to a half. (-A) N of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllablos and Ganas; such as पुल्पिनामा -सस्य a half the crops, half grown. -सीरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the cop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. -2 = आर्थिक प. V. —इर, -हारिन a. occupying the hall (of the body), Kn. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. -gre: a nocklace of 64 strings. -= sea: balf a ( short ) syrlable.

अर्वेक a. Half ; ३०१ अर्व.

अर्धर्च:-चं Halfa verse, hemistich; आदिन्जा: a class of words either m. or n.

अधिक a. (की f) [अर्थनईति टन्] 1 Measuring a half, नदार्थेक Ms. 3. 1 -2 Entitled to half a share: Y. 2. 296. -क: A half-caste man; बेड्यक्ट्य.-समुख्येन बाइयेन तु संस्कृत। अर्थिकः म तु वि-ज्ञेयो भोज्यो विनेत्ते संज्ञायः Parasara.

अधिन a. [अवे-अस्त्रवें डानि] Sharing or entitled to a half, Ms. 8. 210.

সর্ভুক্ত a. Prospering, succeeding. সংগ্ৰ a. 1 Belonging to the helf ( of auything). -2 Fit to be increased.

अपेणं [ ऋ-णिन्-युट् ] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्थ-गाद्यम् प्रमान हमस्प्रमान ह

आपिसः [ऋ जिच्-इन्त् Up. 4. 2] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्वति, आनर्ष, अर्वित्) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, huit. सर्जु (जुं) दः, -दं I A swelling, tum. vr. (of various kinds); माम , तर्र , जो जात &c. -2 One hundred m.llions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu) -4 A serpert. I.he ismen killed by Indra. -5 A scrp int. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of piler mage (of the Jainas). -8 A tong round mass, lump of fiesh; यदि पिटः प्रतान्त्री स्व ऐशी वर्षम से देव देव Susr. T. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपेड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell.

अर्युद्धिः । A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervad-

ing lord.

अर्गेड्स a. Afflicted with swelling or tu nour.

अर्थ त. [क्-भन ] Un. 3. 152 ] Ved. Little, small, unimportant. — भै: A ch'ld, papil [ cf. L. orbus. ].

जभार a. [According to Nir. अव-हन नाति हर नमादभंड ] 1 Small, mir ं, shirt, नहीं महजूबा नमाअभेक स्ट्रांस 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish -4 Young, childish -5 Like, similar -क: 1 A bov, child; अनस्य यायाद्यमतमभंक: R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अभंत a Ved. Youthful, young. अमं -मं ि ऋ मन् Un. 1. 137 ] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go ( पनध्वदेश: or चित्रस्थासनियास: ). -3 A cometery. ਤਕੇਸ਼ a. Narrow, thin. —ਜ Nar-

अर्मनं A measure of one drona. अर्मन् n [ऋ पनिन्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्थ a. [ स-या ] 1 Excellent, best.

-? Respectable. -? Attached, true, devoted -4 Dear, kind. —पः 1 A master, lord; अर्थः भेरणा नो तथा ब्रह्मभूष्ठ Si. 18. 52: Sånti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third trib; Vaisya —पा 1 A mistress. -? A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —पी The wife of a Vaisya. -Comp. —जारा the mistress of an Arya. —एनी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्षः a Vaisya of ru.k.

अर्थाजी [अर्थ-आनुष्ट्-डीप् च] A woman of the Valsya tribe.

अर्थान क. [ अर्थ श्रेष्ठ मिनीने, मान्त्रिन् निपनीन Un. 1.156] ! The sun. पोषि-त्रार्थन प्रेम निपनीन डां. 2. 39. —2 The head of the Pitrisor Manes; चिद्यानमंभा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29. —3 The constellation उत्तराक्त्यनी. —4 N. of the arka plant —5 One of the Adityas. —6 A bosom-friend, playfello r.—Comp.—देवा N. of the 12th Innar mansion.

अर्थिक a. Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्थम्द्र P. V. 3. 84). अर्थस्य: The sun ; a bosom friend. अर्दे 1 P. To kill.

अर्बरं Ashes.

अर्वन a. [ ऋ-वनिष् ] 1 Going, moving, running. -2 Mean, unworthy, consurable ( गर्छ Un. 4. 112, कुत्सित 5.54) - - क (अवी, अर्थती, अवीत &c.) 1 A horse; ऋधी कृतपद्यहमर्वतां चजा: Si 12 31. -2 An epithet of a horse or its driver -3 One of the . ten horses of the moon -4 Indra -5 A short span (तो हर्भन्दिम ज ) --नी 1 A mare. -2 A bawd p ocuress -3 A nymph. -Comp. - 要用: one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्वश a. Possessed of coursers. auick.

अर्वाच् a. [अर्रे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषी अवीदेश: ] 1 Coming hitherward (opp quig). -2 Turned towards. coming to meet any one. -3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. qr) -4 Being below or behind (in time or place). -5 Following, subsequent - ind 1 Hitherward, on this side. -2 From a certain point -3 Before (in time or place). पत्स्टेरर्वोक् सलिलमय ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K 125; अविक् सबत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत परता हुप: Y. 2. 176, 113; 1. 254; Ms. 8. 30; 5. 59. -4 On the lower side, behind, downwards ( opp. ऊर्न ) - - 5 Afterwards, subsequently. -6 (With loc) Within,near ; एते चार्वागुपवनसुवि छिन्न-वभी कुरायां। S. 1. 15. -Comp -काल: posterior time.—कालिक a. belonging to proximate time, modern; oar modernness, posterity of time; Ms. 12. 96. - ad the near bank of a river. —बिल a. Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. - ag v. offering riches. (-सु: ) 1. rain. -2 a cloud -सामन् n. Ve i. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. — स्रेतस m N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nurrement tends downwards, or where the men are addict ed to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके and In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन a. [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards; favouring. -2 Being on this side, below .- 3 B m afterwards, pos erior. -4 Modern, recent. -5 Reverse, contrary; on state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary .- ind (With ab!.) 1 On this side of. -2 Thenceforward -3 Less than. -4 Later than ; यद्द्र पृथिव्या अवाँचीनमंतरीक्षान् S t Br

अर्वावत् व [अवर हाजोऽस्याय मतुर् पृषी ] Later, modern. -f. Proximity.

अवावस N. of the Hotri of the gods ( देवानां होता ),

अर्थुक अर्थ हिमने बाहु • उक्क ] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Malabh rata and conquered by Sabadeva; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्ज्य Bringing misfortune, sinful; indecent - it Damage, hurt.

-2 = अर्शम् q · v ·

अर्जस् n [ऋ असन् थावी जुर्च Un. 4. Pile. -Comp - a a. destroying piles (-g): 1 N. or the plant झरण, so called because it is said to cure piles -2 one part of buttermilk with thre parts of water (-आ) 1. N of the plant Curculigo Archioides Lin. -2 the marking nut plant (মন্তানক). — বুজ a. afflicted with piles. —हित a. curing piles. (-त:) the marking nut plant.

अर्शन a. [ अर्शम् अस्यर्थ-अच् ] Afflicted with piles . Ms 3.4.

अर्ज्ञिन् a. अर्जनस्यस्य हाने वे Afflicted with piles.

अर्जासान a. [ऋगु-असानुच् मृट्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. -नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्पन व [ऋष्मती लाुन्] Flowing, moveable. -of Going, moving. -off 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [ अर्शने, अर्हितुं, आनर्ह, अर्हित ] (epic A. as रावगा न हते पूजा Râm.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of ( with acc. or int. ); किमिव नायुष्मान-मरे बराचाईति 8 7; 80 दं हं, प्राया अतं, वर्ध &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing ( with acc. ) ; नतु गर्भ: पिडवं रि-क्थमईति S. 6; न स्त्री स्वातंत्रयमहीति Me. 9 3; also with inf.; न स तल्लुब्युमहीति Ms. 8. 147; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation; नान्यत्स्त्री वातुमहीति Y 2.49, इमां प्रसा-दियतमहीम त. 1 88. - 4 To ba fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना माथि भव-द्भिः कर्तुमहीते N. 5, 112; Dk 137 -5 To be equal to , b' worth, a d an-त्राण्युपचारमहीने S. 3. 18 are not equal to; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नाहिति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86; 3 131 -6 To be able. translateable by 'can '; न से वचनम-न्यथा भवितुमईति S. 4 ; विनाशमब्ययस्या-स्य न कश्चित्प्तर्तमहीति Bg. 2. 17; अनु-द्योगेन नैलानि तिलेभ्यो नातमईति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour; see caus. below. -8 ( Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third ) अर्ह repreents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to ', दिवाण्यहान्यहासी सोदुमईन् R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नाई मि मे प्रणयं वि-हेतुं 2 58 , तं संन: श्रीतुमहीति 1 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it, Ku 6.32; Ms 1.2; Bg. 10. 16. 2 17; R 1. 72, 1. 88; 3. 46. -Caus. or 10 P To honour, worship, राजाजिह तं सथपर्कपाणिः Bk. 1. 17, Ms. 3. 3, 119.

ਅਤੰਕ 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्हावभोजयन विमो दंहम रीति मापकं Ms 8 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to ( with acc., inf ., or in comp ) ; नै-वार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थ पनिनोत्यदिगे हि सः Ms 9. 144, सहकारम<sup>्</sup>रूवं न च लटहयसे Râm. ; तस्माचार्हा वयं हेतुं धार्तगङ्गान् स्व-ज़ांधकान् Ba. 1 37, पद शिणाके वाहीयां R. 1. 76; so सान°, वध°, दंड° &: -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed ( with inf.).-4 Becoming, proper, fit, के-वर्ज्यानमई स्थात Pt. 3; with gen. also , म भृत्योहीं महीभूजी Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp तदहेंग प्रायाश्चित्तेन 1.275; 80 नूप°, यज्ञ° Ak. -5 Worth (in money), cesting, see below. —ई: [ अर्ह्-चत्र् ] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Price ( as in неге ), нег-र्डशयापारेवर्तनस्युनैः Ku. 5.12 ( महानहीं यस्या Mail. ). -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Motion, course ( गानि ). —ही Worship, adoration, Ki. 2. 58; R. 1. 75.

अर्हणं-णा [ अर्ह् भावे ल्युर् ] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration, अईजामहते चक्-र्धनयो नय चक्षपे R. 1 55; St. 15. 22; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ma 3. 54.

अहंगा ind. Ved. According to what is due; according to one's means. अर्हणीय pot. p Fit to be worship-

ped, adored.

अहेत् a. [ अर्-ह शतृ ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable S 5 15; R 5.25; 1. 55; Ru. 6. 56; Ms 3. 128. -2 Praired, crlebrated ( स्तुत, ख्यात ). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.) —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. -2 A superior divinity with the Jainae ; सर्वज्ञो जिनरागादिदांषस्त्रेलोक्यपूजितः यथास्थिनार्थवादी च देवोईन् परमेश्वरः । вее the word जेन also.

अर्हेत a. [ अर्ह-बा॰ झ ] Worthy, deserving .- a: 1 A Buddha .- 2 A Buddhist mendicant. - 3 N. of Siva.

अहैनी The quality of being fit to be wo shipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीत्राहर्ति चजेगुण्ये Sk.

অর্ন্ন pot. p. [ अर्ह-एश्न ] 1 Worthy, respectable -2 "it to be praised. -3 Riget, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्ट्राणि a. Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अस्त्र 1 U· ( সভানি-নৈ, পান্তিনুঁ, পান্তিন ) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see সলম•

अਲં[ अल-अस्] 1 The stirg in the tail of a scorpiou. -2 Yellow orpiment, cf আਲ.

अलक [अल्-कृत्, अलिन भूषयति सुख ] 1 A cu.l, lock of have, hair ir general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku.555 ; अस्प्रष्टालकवेष्टना 🖁 1 42 ; 4 54 , अलक भंगता गनः K. 4 , अलके बालकुं-दानुविद्ध Me 65 (the word is n. also, as appears from a quotation of Malli, स्वभाववकाण्यलकानि तासा ) -2 Curls on the fore head -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog ( for sq-हार है). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N of the capital of Kutera ( situated on a peak of the Himalaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by Siva), and of the lord of the Yakahas , अलकामति-वाह्येव Ku 6 37 ,विभाति यग्या लिहता-लकायां मनोहरा वेश्रवणग्य लक्ष्मी: 📭. 2. 10, गंनच्या ते वसतिरतका नाम यक्षेश्वरा णा Me. 7. -Comp अधिपः, -पनिः, -ई-श्चर: 'lord of Alaka', N of Kuvera; अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ B. 19. 15. -अतः the end of a curl or ringlet; S1. 4. 9; Me. 8. - नदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a gul from eight to ten years of age. - awr N of the capital of Kubera. — निय: N. of a tree (पीतसाल). -संहति: f. rows of curls, S1. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलक्तः -क्तः [न रकोइसात्, रस्य छलं, स्वार्थे कृत् Tv.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap ( formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip), (दंतवासमा) चिरोज्झितालककापाट रेन Ku 5.34,68; 7.58, विवाधरालककः M.3.5 अलक्ताका पद्धी ततात है 7.7, स्त्रियो इत्याधीः पुषपं निर्धे निष्धी स्तितलककारपान्ति और 4.15.—00mp. -रमः red lac, juice; अलक्त्रसम्मामान्यलकारमन्तितो । अस्यारि चरणौ तर्याः पद्मकोइस्तन्यभी Râm. -रामः the red colour of alakta

अञ्चल a. I Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5 -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; द्वावहा अर्थे स्वयाहम R. 14. 5. — जं 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अ-लक्षिताम्युत्पत्तनो ऋषेण R. 2. 27. -2 Uncharacterized ; not marked. -Comp. —अंतक a. suddenly dead. —उपस्थित a. one who has approached unobserved.

সত্থ্য a. 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. 3 Having no particular marks -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud.-6 Not ত্র্ব or s'condary (as meaning). -Comp.—ন্ব a. moving invisibly. -- ন্ন ন্ব unknown birth. obscure origin; বুণু বিভাগেন্দত্থ্য নাম Ku. 5. 72 — ভিষা a. disguised, incognito.— নাম a. addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मी: f. Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; कामाच हुग्दे विषक्षरालक्ष्मी U 5 81.

अलगई. [Ety. o] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्थ). —दी A large poisonous leech.

अन्तरत a 1 Speaking unconnect-

edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (इच्ची f) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (s breast, hips & ); आयासाद्लप्टनर्भेः Si. 8. 1. 7. 5. -2 Not short long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -ाळाफ. -इन्ल: a rock.-इत्मन् m. intense heat. -प्रतिन् a solemnly pledged or promised. अलाचन Meanness, niggardliness;

R. 9. 16.

अलंबनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंबनीय a. Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of ; जिद्दापरिपक्षस्यालंबनीय कृते स्वः V. 2 proof againstrujury ; V. 4. Ki. 14. 37.

अलंबनीयना 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respectability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, susperiority.

size a. 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; Si. 3. 64.-2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7.-3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable, Ki. 10. 6, 13, Si. 8. 57; out state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

সন্তন: A kind of bird. সন্তন্য Inflammation of the eye ;

a sort of disease of the joints. সুন্তন্য a Shameless. — সা

Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः - जुरः [ अलं सामर्थ्य जूणातिः ङ्ग-अन्, पृषो<sup>®</sup>उत् Tv ] An earthen jar. अल्राति. [अल्ल-वा°-आतेन्] Commence-

ment of the notes of a song.

अलह्य a. Unobtained.—Comp. -अ-भीटिसत a. disappointed in one's desired object — नाम a. friendless, without a patron.

अहम्य a. Unobtainable, unattainable.

अलम् <sup>and</sup> [अल् -बाहु° अम् ] 1 ( a ) Enough, sufficient for, adequateto ( with dative or inf. ); तस्यालनेषा श्चाधितस्य तृद्ध्ये R 2. 39 ; Ku. 6. 82 ; अन्यथा प्रांतरा नाय कुर्याम स्वामलं वयस् Bk 8 98; Si. 2 40, 106, 110; K. 133, Bh 3 22, Ms. 11 77, B. 2. 39. 9. 32; 15 64, Me 64, 88. (b) A match for, equal to ( with dat. ); वैत्येभ्यो हरिरल Sk : अलं महो महाय Mbh. -2 Atle, competent (with inf.), अल भोक्तं Sk : वरेण शमित लोकामल दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku 2. 56; V. 3 10, with loc also, त्रयाणाम-पि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Ram. -3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of ( having a proh. bure force), with instr orgerund, अलमन्यथा गृही-त्या M. 1 20; अलमलं यह विकल्प M. 1; आलप्यालमिद बभ्रोयत्म दःरानपाहरत् Si. 2 40, अल महीपाल तव श्रमेण H.2.54; Ku. 5. 82 , अल्पीय दि: दुसुम: S. 4 во many flowers will do, St. 10. 75; sometimes used, trougo less correcily, with the inf in the same sense, अलमात्मानं खेद्वि रिल. 2, 3; अलं सुतजन प्रवाधित Mk. 3 -4 ( a ) Completely troroughly, अईस्थेनं इ.स॰ वित्तमलं वारियारासहस्रै: Me. 53; स्वम-पि विततयज्ञः स्विणः भीणयालम् 8.7 34; R 10.80, K. 169; S1. 3. 58; 4. 39. (b) Gready, excessively, to a high degree; तुद्ति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषत. प्रति Ak, Mv. 6. 40; इत्यलमन्वज्ञान सनिर्मा Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of आस्ति and मुज्ज also. -Comp. -कामण a. [अर्छ समर्थः कर्मणे ख ] competent to do any act, skiliul, clever. - क्रमारि a. [अलं क्रमार्थ ] sufficient to support a maiden ( वन ), P. 1. 2. 44. - क,-कार &c see separately below. —गामिन a. अले पर्यात गच्छात, जान] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. —जीविक a. [अलं जीविकायै व. त.] sufficient for livelihood. — जुद a. [ अलं जुष्यते कमाणि बाहु°क ] sufficient, adequate to eating. -तम a. able, sufficient, having power.-धन a. [ अहं प्रभूतं धनमस्त्यस्य अन् ] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निराद्धियनश्चेतु मतिभू: स्याद्लंधनः Ms. 8 162. —धूम a. [अलमत्यर्थी धूम.] thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पद्धाः [ अलं यहे नि-र्थ. पद्य. ] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifi:0). (-a ) able to keep cattle. - पुरुषीण a. [अलं समर्थ पुरुषायः स्वार्थ-खी i. fit for a man, becoming a man. -2 sufficient for a man. (-or: ) a man

who is chief of the opposite magniors in a battle. — बहु a. 1. strong enough, having out itent power. 2 an epithet of S va. — बुद्धिः 1 cuncient sense — 2. frise notion : क्यान्बर्धिः ). — मुख्यु a. [अन् मानवर्धः न्यान्व कोट. competent, निनात्वस्तदः १५०३ देन्यार्थे नपमःस्तः Si 2. 9.

अलक् 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. -2 To ernament, decorate, grace; तज च ज्ञायनीयम्लंच-कार K. 207; कतमी वंशोऽलंखनः S. 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with con)

अलंजरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.), स्जाति ताचदशेषगुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलं हरणं सुद: Bh. 2 92 -3 Preparation.

अलं तरिष्णु a. 1 Fond of ornaments, -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. -च्यु: An epithet of Siva

अलंकर्तु a. A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकार: 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also), अर्फार: न्वर्रस्य V. 1, अद्धरमेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः abid. -3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds : — इश्वद् , अर्थ , and इश्वद् ; इश्वद् ध्योर्स्थिया वे वर्म : ज्ञो ति-भार्षितः। रसादीनुपञ्चवैतीः लकारास्तः गदादियन्॥ S. D. 631 , उपकुर्वाति त मेत ये अब रेग जात चित् । हारादिवदलकारास्तेनुत्रामोपमादय K. P. 8. -4 The wholescience of Rhetoric. -Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayananda. - anta the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. - हानजे gold used for ornaments.—सरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं a unadorned.

সাঠকাৰে: Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकुति: f. 1 Decoration. -2 An ornament; कर्णालंकुति Amaru. 13. -3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech, तद्दीषो शब्दार्था समुणावनलंकुती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वाद मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थावनलंकुती। असी क सन्यते कस्माद्दुष्णमनलं कृती।, Chandr. 1; सालंकुतिः अवणकोनलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6. ( where अ' has senses 2 and 3 ).

अर्जुक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रश्ननस्तर्य अवत्यलक्षिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपर a. Not libidinous chaste. —ह: Women's apartments.

প্রত্ত্ব 1 Vomiting. -2 The prim
of the hand with the fingers extended. -3 Prahasta, the minister of Ravana. -4 A demon killed by Ghatotkacha. -বা 1 N. of a nymph or of a
class of nymphs. -2 A kind of plant
( আন্ত্ৰ). -3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (आयरदेशार्थ दना जलोडा '.

असन् व. [नाम स्वः अवस्तानं व व ] 1 Hour less, vagrant, morning arout, S. 4. 57. -2 Without destruction or loss, imperian ble —ए: 1 Non-destruction, per canadce. -2 Biria, production

अटंबुसा N. of a country.

সভাক: 1 A mod dog or one rendered futious -2 A fabulous animal like a nog with eight legs. -3 A kind of worm -4 N. of a plant (ৰাফ).

अन्तपस् n. Merit. ·

and. A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pish-chas (mostly used in drama.)

अन्यालं A basin f r water at the root of a tree, see आउवाल.

अल्स a. Not shining.

अलस व. [न लमने व्य तिगते, लम्-जन्र] I Luactive, without energy, 'azy, icle, indolent. -2 Tired, ratigued, languid , मार्गश्रमाइ उमग्रीरे ट रिके W. 5 , Amara 4. 90 , खेब्ल रेप ६. 143, 197. 211, 62, 98 , S. 8 7 , V. 3. 2 , Dk. 20, St. 13 48, 9. 39, U 1. 24, K1. 10. 60, V. 5; गगननदमं Mal. 1. 17. -3 Soft, gentle. -4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रीकीभाराह-लसगमना Me. 82 , तस्याः परिस्फुरिनगर्भ-भरालसायाः U. 3 23. -सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes -2 A kind of tree. -3 N. of a sage. -4 N. of a small poisonous animal. - Hr N. of a plant ( हंसपदी ). -Comp. - ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलस क a. Indolont, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipution and wind, प्रयाति नोध्ये नायस्तान्। इस्ती न च पच्यते। आगायोज्यमिन्नस्तेन सोडलसक स्त्री ॥

अलस्य a. ldle, lazy.

अलांडु: N. of a small noxues 12sect or other animal.

अलातः -तं [लान्क, नःत ] A filebrand, half-burnt wood, निवाणीलात-लावनं Ku. 2. 23 coal; °सहुनेक्षणा Råm °चकपतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलानुजा a. Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. -2 Not granting anything. -ज: A cloud.

अलानु:-बू: f. [न लगते ; न लग्-उणिन् न लोग्न इद्धि Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —बु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; िन दि ना-मेतन् अनुनि मन्तर्यलान् ने मानाण: मान नृति Mv. 1, Ms. 6. 54. -Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रज) of the bottlegourd. —पानं a Jar made of the bottle-gourd. अह.जुन्द a. Made of a bittle, Y. 3.60.

इन्हार व [न. न.] Without gain or निर्मात - भ: १ N । acquire nent, Vis. 2. 43, 6 07. 2 18! -2 List, May 9. 331, 11 81, Bg 2. 38.

अभूद्य 0. Ved 1 Going forward (to meet). -2 An assailing enemy, an assailant -3 Epithet of Indra.

भलारं A dour.

স্কৃত্যে: Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अल्लास्य त. Devoid of dencing, idle, amengaged, R. 16. 14

अ.जि: अहन्द्र Un. 4 138 ] 1 A blick be. . - 2 A scorpion .- 3 verow. -4 The (Indian) eucloo. -5 The sign of the z, lise called g. F 6 Spirit 1ous haare. -Jomp. -- go a dight or number of bees, Hagor full of a swarm or bees, अलिक्लमंक्लक्ष्म-निराम इन दलमालतमाले Gat. 1., °सकुल: tne kubja plant. - Gai, -iani िअलिरिय पदा जिला | the uvula, soft pulato -दूर्वा N. or a plant (माठाद्र्या), —पिनका. -पर्भा N औं aties (वृश्चितपत्रा-ह्यदृत्त ) —िवय a pleasing to the bees. ( - य: ) the red latur. ( - या ) the tiumpst flower. -- arms a flight of bees. - Higg N. of a plant (Aloranti). - facta., - sa song or ham of a bee. -वडुमः = °त्रिय । . v.

अलिन ... [ अल-दिन ] 1 A reorgion.
-2 A bee, माले ने नाडालाने माधवयोषिन ताम S.. 6.4. - नी A swarm of bees; अपनतालिनी शिकींब St. 6 72, अलिनी- जिल्छा कचाना चया हो।. 1.5.

आलंदा: Ved. A kind of demon.

भिक्षे [अल्यो स्थान अञ्चलनीण इकत्] The forehead, अलिकेन च हेमकातिना Bv. 2. 171, Vb. 3. 6

अलिह्नयः A kind of curnon bird. अन्मिर्दः A kind of suske.

Having bad m · F. -3 ( fa sia a.) Having no general - \pi an epithet of the Supreme Boing - \pi Absence of marks.

अलिंगन m impostor, a protended accet c.

अलिन: A water-jar; see अलजर. अलिन व [अट्नाहु॰ इनन्] Greatly advoiced in penance (तपामिरतिबद्ध). —न: N. of a tribe.

अन्दि: [अन्यते धुक्यते, अस् कर्माण किंद्य] I A terrace before a house-door, स्वाधिद्वारणं M.5, Dk. 74.—2 A place (like a square) at the door.—3(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

अलिपहः 1 A cuckco. -2 A bee. -3 A dog.

अलिट्सा F. cedon from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अतिमक प्. ४. अलिपक -यक ९०० अतिमकः

সভাক a. [সন্ধাদ্ধ Un 4 25 বিদ্ধ ব ]
1Unpleasing, disgreeable -2 Untrue, false, pretended, শুন্ধ ম. ৪4 . সভাক-কাষ্কাৰ K. 147, 'ব্ৰন Amara 23. 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few.-ক 1 The foreherd, হিমানভাকাশ্বা দাব: K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untrach.-3 Heaven.-Comp.—দক্ষে: a kind of dish resembling taste of fish ('hook-fish').

अलीकायते Den A. Tobe deceiv

अलोजिन a 1 D.sagreeable, urpleasant. -2 Felse, deceiving.

शाजीक्य a. Tais€.

अनीगर्दः A snake , see अलगर्दः

अलु: [ अन्त उन्] A small water-pot-अलुक्र, समासः [ नास्ति विभन्ने लुह् लेश्ये वन ] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained, e. g. मरसिज, अन्यनेपर्व, जनु भावः &c.

সন্তম a. 1 Not cut off, andiminished. -2 No\* destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुद्ध a. Moderate, content, not covetous; रेवं contentment.

সন্তহা a. Not little, much, large. হা ind. Not at all.

अलेहीन a. Firm, steady.

अलोक a. 1 Not having space ( Ved. ). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचल: R. 1. 68 ( न लोक्यत इत्यलोक. Malli. ), see लोका-लोक also. - 3 Having no people. - 4 One who does not go to any other world after death ( not having performed meritorious deeds ).-ক:, -ক 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people ; रक्ष सवानि-माँहोकान नालोक कर्तुमहीसि Ram.-3 The immaterial or spiritual world .- 4 The nether world (पाताल). -5 A Ritvij cr any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer .- A kind of bird. -Comp.-सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon , धुजस्तन्त्रज्ञः Mâl. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance. अलोकनीय a. Invisible.

अलोकित a. Ungeen.

अटोक्प a. Not securing the other world or heaven. urusual, unallowed, Ms. 2 161; वा unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग a. Not defective in a single limb.

স্তাম: 1 Freedom from covetous ness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion iight process.

अलोनिन # Not wanting or destring anything.

अਲੀਲ 6.1 Tranquii, 2nagitat d.-2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desile. - ਨੇ N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

সক্তান্ত a. Indifferent to sousial officts; ংব indifference i sennual objects.

अलोह्न a. 1 Free from desire -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित a. Bloodless, not red. -त Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

. अलोकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural.—2 Unusual, rare.—3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हिरि कि इत्यलीकिक-4 Theoretical, को तबक occurrence of a world, अलीकिक व्यादम स्थक मे न यानि नामानि मसुलिक विलोक्य तैरप्यसुना प्रचार नमें प्रयत्न पुरुग्तिस्य Trik. 1.—Comp—सिक्स प्रकार प्राप्त प्रमुप्त प्रकार प्रमुप्त प्

अल्क: 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अत्प a. [ अल्-प ] 1 Trifling, neimportant, insignificant (opp. Hed er 35 ); Ms 11. 36.-2 Small, little, minu.e, scanty (opp बह); अन्यम्य हेनार्भेट्ट हात्रिमच्छन् R 2 47, 1. 2; अल्पक्रचां-तरा V. 4. 26.-3 Mortal, of short existence ; अय यद्रुपं तन्मत्ये Ch. Up. -4 Young -5 Seldom, rare. - Fr Very little. -लप -लपेन -लपात adv. 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason ; शीतिरल्पेन भि-द्यते Râm. - 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty -Comp - weg a. very little or minute, little by little, Ms. 7. 129 ° ਮਾਲ਼ੇ Me. 81 - अल = ° प्राण q. v.-आकाक्षिन् a. desiring little, con tented or satisfied with little .- आपूद a. short-lived, Ms. 4. 157. (-g: m.) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभ: a small or gradual beginning. –आहार, –आहारिन् a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-7:) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. - grag a. moderate in wishes, seeking little .- इत्र a.1. other than small, large. - 2. other than few,

mady, as दाः कल्पनाः many or vari ou, ideas.—हे झाल्य /. named after an unsignificant chief or master, of low origin - 57 at alightly defective, n t quite complete. -उपाय: small means. - ard a small matter. - a fil 1. N. of a plant ( भन्ते ) -2. the root of a sweet Aag. - siff a. boughtfora small sum, cheap. - na a. having tittle scent or cdoor (-v )ared letus. –चे दिन 🗸 :nert. -छन्, – ग्राह् u. scantily clad, MR 1 37 - m "knowing little, shallow, superficial. -ag u. 1. of short staline, dearfish, short. -2. we k thu. -3. having small bones. (-ह.) a kir of tree -इक्षिण त. defective in presents (a, a ceremony), Lot liber of the sacrificial gifts , Ms. 11; हेर 40 -दृष्टि । , narra - maded, shortsight of -45, of little wealth, not affl 16ct or 113b, poo, Ms. 3.66, 11, 40.-जी ". weak-minaed, naving little sen e, month. -qu: 1. N. of a plant (a pecres of the Tule?). -2. a tree having a few leave .- rar a red lotus. -पद्म a. Ved. having a small number of cattle. -प्रजास् ा. Laving few descendunts or sub, cts. - AHFF a. of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; er insignificance. -q-माज, प्रमाणक 🐠 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting or little evidence. (-or: -oran:) common cucumber. -प्रयोग a. of rare application or use, zarely used -que, -अस्त. Lavaug little power or strength, having short broath, asthmatic; णिश्च कियासु भवति Sust. (-णः) 1. slight breatning or weak aspiration. -2. (in giam.) a name given the unaspirated letters of the alphabet ( in pronouncing which little offert is required ); 313 मी वर्गयमगा दल गत ।सब स्थ्ता Sk 2. e the vowels, semi-vowols, masais and the letters कचर्न्प्ग्नह्द्ब् — चळ а. wesk, feedle, having nittle strength. - HTT " Chusing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. –बुद्धि-मति । weal -unded, unwise, silly, igrocert; Me 12 74. - High ा. speaking little, Lacitorn. -सध्यम u. slend . - waisted -- मात्र I. a little, a little merely. -2 a short time, a few moments. —मारिष: अल्प. मारिष: ज्ञान कर्मणी a kind of amaranth (ज्ञाक) Amaranthus polygamus. - मृति a. small bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-id: f. ) a small figure or object. -मूल्य a. of small value cheap. - मध्य a. of little understanding, ignorant, silly. - वयस् a. young in age, youthful —वादिन a. sperking little, taciturn. — Tu u. ignorant, ill-taught. uneducated. —विषय a. 1. of limited range or capacity; वः चाल्पानिषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —হাজি a. of little strength, weak, feeble. —হালি a small tree like হালি. —ম্ম্ম n. a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक a. (लिपका f.) 1 Small, little, minute -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नाग्निपरिद्युद्धिमपि अल्पकाः प्रति-पद्यते U. 4. —कं Little: —कः N. of a plant ( यशस ).

अन्तरा,-त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness, Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37.-3 Inferiority, insignificance.

সল্পাৰ a. Cooking little, stingy, niggardly —ব: A miser.

अल्पशः nd. 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little, बहुशो द्वाति आन्यु-दायिकेषु, अल्पशः आद्भुपु P. V. 4. 42 Com, P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately.-3 Seldom, now and then.

अलिपत a. [ अल्प, कृतार्थे गिच् क्रमीणि-क ]
1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पित-कल्पपादप: N 1. 15.

आत्पष्ट व - [अतिश्येन अल्पः इष्टन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पोक्क 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, comminute.

अल्पीभूत a. Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् a. [अतिश्येन अल्प. ईयसुन् ] Smaller, less ; very small.

সন্তা (Ety.?) i A mother (Voc. সন্ত) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अब् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, आवि-ष्यति, अवितुं, अवित or ऊत्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थित: B. 9. 1 ; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तद्धभिरवतु वस्ता-भिरष्टाभिरीज्ञ: S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि B. 11. 75 ; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि सेविनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhatupatha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वाम्यर्थ्य, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीति, अवाति, बहण, व्याति, अलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and दृद्धि ). — Caus. To consume, devour. -WITH and to encourage, inspire. - 34 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. - 34 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. --सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [ cf. L. aveo ].

अवन a. [ अन्-लार् ] ] Protecting; defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावालि; Si. 6, 37. — ने Protection &c.

अब and. ( The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरी नोयनियी चुनाह्य Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs ) It expresses ( a ) determination, अवध्, अवस्रो ; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकू, -कीर्ण, ( c ) disrespect ; अवज्ञा, अवसैन् , ( d ) littleness, ब्रीहीनवहाति, ( e ) support, resting upon , अवलंब ; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहाति शत्रूच ( प्रामवित ), ( h ) commanding ; अवक्छप; ( a) depression, bending down , आह, अव-गाहु ; (j) knowledge ; अवगम्, अवङ् -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवक्षष्ट ; अवकािकेल: =अवक्रष्टः कोकिलया : Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; वितिते राजा Chân. 81.

अवस्ट a. [ अव-स्वाध-कटच् P. V 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards.-2 Opposite, con-rary — i Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका क्लांडsimulation.

अवकर,-कर्त &c. See under अवकू-मृत्. अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67-अवकर्णने Hearing; K. 108.

अवज्ञर्पण Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another,

अवकालित a. 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवस्त A grassy plant (, शेवाल) growing in marshy land.—Comp.-अद् a. eating moss. — उत्व a. covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकारा 1,4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. — Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाश: 1 Occasion, oppo tunity, ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां के भयस्या-वकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरत्या K. 204, 265 ; साहाय्यदानावकाश: Dk. 96; M. 3.13; M. 2; oft used with ਨਜ਼ in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; ह-ब्धावकाशोअविध्यग्मां तत्र दृग्धो मनोभवःKs. 1.41.-2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोवृन्वा न्रामायाम्यर्थितो वृद्गै R. 4. 58 ; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4 , Ms. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विषिक्तीयं महानद्योः समागमे Râm ; सदो-पावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेष: V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there: is. room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance ; ( छाया ) शुद्धे तु द्र्पण-तले सलभावकाशा S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लब्धाव्का-शा मे पार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथ: 8 1, शोकावेगद्वाषिते में मनिस विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with क or er 'to make room for,' 'admit,' give way to', अमी हि दस्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3 6, तस्माहेयो विपुलमानिभिनीवका-जोऽधमाना Pt. 1 366, ज्ञयने द्तांडव-काज: Amaru. 18 , अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9 271; Y 2. 276, द्दौ च निजचित्ते पि सोवकाको मनोभुवः Ks. 20 71; K. 132, 141, 207, Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाजं रुध to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसिललोत्पीडरद्वावकाशां (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् a. Spacious.

अवकाइय a. Admitted in the recitation of the Avakâsa verses.

अवकी एं, जिन् See under अवहू अवकुंचनं I Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार a. [ अन स्वार्थ अनिश्चे वा इटारच् ] Very deep, downwards, backwards. — t Deformity. See अवकट.

अवकृद्धित a. 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंदनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंडित a. 1 Investing, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, contemn.

अवकुत्सित p. p. Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवज्ञत 6 P. To cut off or away.
—Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्त: A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तन Cutting off, excision; व-स्त्रार्धस्यावकर्तनं Nala, 10. 16.

अवकार्तिन् a Cutting off or out; चर्म° Ms. 4. 218.

স্বস্থা P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवक्षेण 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed.
-3 Expelled, turned out or away.
-4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or त्रकृष्ट); "जाति: Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकारी प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Râm.—ए: A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संगर्जनशोधनविनियुक्ट);

पणो देयोऽवकुष्टस्य षडुत्कुष्टस्य वेतनं Me. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill, Si. 11. 62, (तं) अवाकिरन बाललताः प्रस्तेः B. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवर्तार्थमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीयोचरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground, तीर्थान अवकीणोनि वपासिभि: Mb. filled with, Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Aim.) (Used reflexively) (a) Po exterd, spread itself, अवकिरते इस्ती स्वयमेव देश. (b) To fall asunder (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकर: [क्टू-अप ] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bb. 2. 124.

अवकाण p. p 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपेति र नोभिरोवेरैरव-कीणस्य मणेर्महार्चता St. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकी (जिंच a. [ अवकी णे भनेन इष्टा वि ] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —m. ( -णीं ) A religious student who has committed an ac of incont nence ( such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of cellbacy; अवकी णीं मने द्वा बहाना ति त्योषितम्। गर्भे पशुमालभ्य नेक्सत स विश्रधाने ॥ Y. 3. 280, Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9, वन penance for an act of incon-

अवस्तु 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न भयानस्य महाविश्व-कल्पते S. B -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat); इतियां संस्त्येऽवकल्पते Bhåg. -Cause 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पमिदं उतायेखरक्वछेषु भवानपि Bk. 19.17, युवा भवान्त्रुषलं याजयेखावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकालियत p. p. Corresponding with ; right, fit.

अवक्रुप्तिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोक्ष्यसे अनवक्रुप्ताचेव St. (अनवक्रुप्तिरसंभा-वना). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (asatree). -2 [अवसनाः केशा विद्यंते अस्प इति ] Having small or very few hair. —m. A fruitless tree.

अबकोकिल a. [अबकृष्टः कोक्लिया] Drawn or called down to by a enekoo, अवस्तृत्य a. I Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवस्त्र a. Having no opening ( as a vessel, wound &c. ).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig ) honest, upright.

अवक्रदिन् [ अव-कृष् णिन पृ० ] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं द्व-षभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवकंद 1 U. To ery out, roar.

अवकद् a Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. —द: A cry.

अवस्त्नं Crying out, weeping aloud. अवस्त्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; बज्जेणेबनमबस्तासि Sat: Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To cause to go down.

अवक्रम: Descending, descent.

अवक्रांति: f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवकामिन् a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

अविक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

সবন্ধ : 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty ( নেজয়ান্ত ব্য Sk.)

अवक्रुश् 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवकुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोश: 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिस a. Wet, thoroughly wet. अवक्रेद: 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्केदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture ).

अवक्कणः A discordant note.

अवकाथ: Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवशास: Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अविश्व 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry of, destroy. —Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवस्य: 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेत्वश्यात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवश्यणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगार?.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. —vi Loss, destruction.

अविश्चिष् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; स्क्ष्मस्क्षमस्विष्य स्निवस्नाण्यवस्त ह Râm.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away.-3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामबाद्धिय K. 317; अ-बाक्षियद्वास्त्रेवं Mb.-4 To grant, yield.-Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवश्वित p. p. 1 <sup>m</sup> rown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेप: 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of karman q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणं कर् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing.—जो Rein, bridle.

अवञ्च 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवश्चत p. p. Sneeze upon ; द्विषद्शं नगर्यनं पतितासमवश्चतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवसंह 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्घराममानावखितायांचि. भावपा K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवस्तातं [ निग्नः स्नातः ] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [ अवज्ञातः निंदतः खादः खायं ] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण् 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्व- तीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अव- गणितखळीनाक्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone. अवगंद: A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

大きの 日本

अवगथ a. [निपात. Up. 2. 9 ] Bathed early in the morning ( प्रातःस्नात ).

अवगदित: 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् . ''- 1 Togo down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवजग्रुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कुतापराध-मिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेव- सनगच्छानि V. 2. वार्थ ज्ञानिस्तिमितिन आंत इत्यवगच्छानि मुर्गः M: 1. न रहत्य-वगच्छानि, परस्ताद्ववगम्यन एट S. 1. तत्त-देवावगच्छाने सम नेद्यांक्रमण्य हिट. 10 41. R. 8. 88 Bk. 5 81 (b) To consider, regard, lock upon -5 To essure one self, he convince d. - Cruz 1 To being near -2 To inferm one-slf of, and out, know, read-a-u: पिय. प्रश्चाचिमवगम-चित्रव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach, पुरुत्विकेष्ट वगमयनि Mu 5; सर्विमिद्दं पियान्यक्ष्य Dk. -4 To indicate show: राज्ञाकीयं साहस्तमवगमयि Dk. 96, Bs. 10 53, 62

अवगत p. p. 1 Cone away or down -2 Known, fear t, understood, sometimes used activaly; तद्वाध्यानाद्व गतामि S 7 I learnt, ऋतपूर्व सह्दित-समयाताह wid. come to know. -3

Assented, promised.

अवगति: f 1Knowledge.perception, comprehension. - 2 True or Jeterminate knowledge. ब्रह्मावगतिई पुरुषार्थः, ब्रह्मावगतिरस्यमिकाता S B.

अवगम: -गमन I Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehen sion, perception, knowledge, being sequainted with. -3 True of determinate knowledge प्रत्यक्षावगर्भ धर्मे सुसक्ष कर्तमस्यम् Bg 9 2.

अवगाद: A small wooden basin for balling water out of a boa'.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe oneself in, plunge irto, dive into, with
acc. or loc.; =मापहंची तममां नगाहा
R.14.76; अन्यमनः । ज्ञामनगाहिष्ये V. 4,
स्वमेऽनगाहतरपर्थे जल Y 1. 272; Bk. 6.
29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, bo
absorbed into (fix), अमारयराक्षतेनाप्यननगाहितमार्थचाणवयस्य चरितमनगाहिद्यमिच्छामि Mu 6 2 To enter, prontate, fully pervads, विमानकृषाण्यव
गाहमानः (घोषः) Ku 7.40, पुर्वापरी
तोयनिधी नगाहा Ku 1 1, प्रवापरसस्यवाहः S. 7; Ms. 2 see अनगाह also
—Caus. To bath, cause to bathe.

अवगाद p.p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगादस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk 2; अमृतन्द्वामिवावगादोगि S. 7; अवगादः शोकसागरं Rûm. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.), अम्युक्ता पुरस्ताद्वगादा ज्ञावनगरिवास्य खात् S. 3 8; मन्युरभजद्वगादतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगादा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासममं कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः, हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगस-लिलावगाहाः S. 1 3; अवगाहणस्थित-मिन वनमाहेणयुर्थ K. 29; सहावगाहक्षम-वासिन्यः, Rs. 1. 1. -2 P. u. nging, in mersing (in general); entering into, हुतसुगवगाहनसाहसिकां Dk. 16; परदेशाव-माहवात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहसणमाव-

शाना R.5.47; द्राधानामवगाहनाय विधिना रमरं मरो निर्मितं S Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely, मकलजाह्यावगाहगभीरदुद्धिः K. 56 -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाद्य pot p. 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अनुगुज: A fault, defect, demerit , अन्यद्वापं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13, 48.

अवराह्य 10 P. 1 To cover with, shroud . प्रवचनी वर्गहित Pt. 1, Ms. 4. 49 -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवरोटनं 1 The act of covering the herd of women, biding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig also), अवरोटनसंदीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.; चांडाटास्तिसिरावग्रुटनपटक्षेपे विश्वते विश्वः श्कृतेश्वाचि स्टब्स्ट मिण 6; उत्स्ष्ट संस्पुडणांच स्टब्स्ट मिण अवराज्य संद्र विश्वते (manufel) -4 A sweeping broom. -Comp -सुद्रा विश्वयुटनाय सुद्रा अवराज्य सुद्र विश्वयुटनाय सुद्र विश्वयुटनाय सुद्र विश्वयुटन सुद्र स्थान सुद्र विश्वयुटन सुद्र स्थान सुद्र विश्वयुटन सुद्र स्थान सुद्र सुद्र स्थान सुद्र स

अवर्गटनवत् a Covered with a veil, veilen . <sup>c</sup>वनी नागि S. 5.

अवग्रहिका 1 Veilling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवस्थित p. p 1 Verled, covered, concealed, रजर्नात्तिभाषम् द्विते Ku. 4 11 enveloped in rocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवग्रंडित a Pounded, ground.

अवग्रंकित a. Woven.

अवस्र 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कादचिद् द्विजे तस्माहिद्दानवारेवापि Ms. 4. 169; बाह्म-णायावस्थेव 165; 11. 207.

अव्युर्ण-गोरण Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगृह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal, (राव') पांत्रायुंजावगृह: Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उद्यापं संवेष्टच निवीतेऽवगृहत Kâty. -3 To embiace, या मसोद्विजत नित्यं सा मासद्यावगृहते Pt. 4.

अवगृह नं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवर्षे 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordsnt tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach ( mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीन p. p. 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured: अनवगीत: पारिचय, U 2 2, अवगीता गामिन द्शामिमां Ki. 2. 7, सोहावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28; St. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (मुद्धेन्द्र). -3 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bed or discordant singing.

अवसह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words), दिनुषाणिमस्यत्र हि पिनु पाणिमस्थकारे(इन्यू स्ति P.VIII.
2. 46 Com. -3 To Ircak off, di≖continue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise, मंदोपिनाम न महानवसूद्य साध्यः Si. 5. 49.
-5 To seize, choke, मृद्धिकावसूद्यमाणकरा K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower, स्वामिनस्वामन्यद्धानि Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8 Tolay hold of (with the feet). - Caus. To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीत p p. Obstructed, imped-

ed, restrained.

अन्युद्ध a. Separable. —हां A pada having the name त्रमुद्ध.

अवब्रह: 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a sevaration ; मनासेऽनगहो न्दस्त्रसमकाल -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋदवग्रहात् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक्ताचते च मदन च इमां च मा च instead of चेमाच ) Bh 2.2. -5 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of अ after e and ओ. -6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain ; g. ष्टिभेवति श्रायानामवग्रहविशोषिणां B. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहक्रांतमिति वागमुतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्न्दृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29 : बुषेव सीतां तद्वग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint ; संसार Mal. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence, प्रसद्धा रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Ram. ; see अनवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp अनुग्रह), अनुग्रहावग्रहयोविधाता Si. 1.71.-13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवशहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्राह: 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment, अवग्राहरते भूषात् Sk. -3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवध्र 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asnuder; पंचवाणान अवध्रपंती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलोकोबणान्मधुनाऽवध्रपेत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate,

अवधह: 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 stirring up, shaking.

अवयहनं Ru bbing away or off.

সৰমূৰ্ 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud.
-2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (খনাল). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; নৱীয় কাৰাৰ্থ্যায় Mb.

अवधोष:, -पणं Proclaiming, denouncing. --णा A proclamation.

अवयूर्प 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro, as in अव-यूर्णसानताम हान्छ: ; वन यथा शाल इवाव-यूर्णित: Mb. rocked to and fro.

े अवसूर्ग: Whirling round, a whirl-

अवधूर्णने Rolling orwhirling round. अवध्य 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; सुडुना सलि-लेग खन्यमानान्यवध्यंनि गिररापि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. ! - Caus. To rub off, scratch अवध्यं 1 Rubbing into. - 2 Grinding. - 3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलै: शुद्धिरेनेषां गोवालैक्षावध्यंणात् Y. 3. 60. अवधोटित a. Covered on all sides,

concealed.
अवज्ञा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch
with the month; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To
kiss (as the head) मूर्यनि जिरवज्ञाय
Asval.; अवज्ञातश्च मूर्यनि Râm. -Caus.
( ज्ञापयति) To cause to smell at.
अवज्ञाण The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष <sup>2</sup> A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe. अवचक्षण a. One telling a censured tale. — ण Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. ब.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकंतला सा-ध्वसाद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. — नं [अमध् म. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽनिष्टानः Kåty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; °क्त a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, observe or indecent; (language); वादेष्वव ननीयेषु तदेत द्विग्रण भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable; not blamable, free from censure; लोकेरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; °ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वधा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीया पता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर् a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रममं The looking down of the moon ( Ved. ).

down. -2 To go down towards.

-Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply; लेपान्, शक्तं. कथायं &c.

अवचार a Going or moving down in or ulon. —र: A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. —णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of salire preparation ( क्षारपाकविषि ).

अवचार्य a. To be east down, to be given, to pe put on or applied.

अवाचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्याद्वचिन्वाना कुनुमान्याश्रमद्मान् Bk. 6. 10, बुझमविनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off -4 Tolet down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering ( such as flowers, fruits &c. ) ; ततः प्रविश्वतः कुसुमा-व वयमभिनयंस्यो स्ट्यो S. 4.

अवचाय: [ अव-चि-वज् ] Gathering flowers ( with the hands ); अविरत-कुसुमावचायसेदात् S1. 7. 71.

अवचापित् a. Gathering, picking off. अवचित p. p. 1 Garhered. -2Filled, inhabited.

अवसूड:-लः [ अवनता चूडा अग्र यस्य वाः डो लः ] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a chowri) hanging from the top of a banner; विच्यावसूडमन्न माध्ययाम जग्मः Si. 5. 18, दिवसकरवारणस्थावसूलचामस्कलापः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust -2 To cover, put on or over, overly; चूर्णे झनेने जामुखमनमचूर्ण Susr.; भेगों दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिनाः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवर्षात a. I Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावर्ष्णातेन mixed with Dk.133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचुड q. v.

अवचूलकः,-कं A chowri or brush ( formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers ) for fanning off flies.

প্রবন্ধর 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ(च्छा)दः A cover, covering; कांचनावच्छादान् (खरान्) Râm.

স্বাভিত্র 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder.

-2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c ) used in Nyâya; see প্রবৃত্তির below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

সন্তিল p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpied.
-3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined, বিজ্ঞানাল্ভিজ Bh. 2. 1.
-5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव).
-2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation.
-4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5
Determination, decision, settlement; हाव्याधिस्यावनच्छेदे विशेषस्यावितवः Våk P.
-6 That property or a thing which distinguishes it from every thing elee, a characteristic property. -7
Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (ब्याविः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

সৰভ্টব্ন a. 1 Separating. -2
Determining, deciding, সনিপাণকাৰজ্জক্লাৰভিজ্ল. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4
Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing -6 Peculiar, characteristic.
-ক: 1 That which distinguishes. -2
A predicate, characteristic property.
-3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating ; determining, bounding &3.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. —तं A horselaugh.

अविज्ञ 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest), to win; अविजित्य च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; पुष्पकं नाम विमान विशेष्ट्राजित Rån -2 To recover; हुनां कुष्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off prevent -4 To conquer, अविजितसञ्जा तवाहमक्षाः Si. 7 6%.

अवजयः Defrat, v ct rry o . or ; येने-इलोकावजयाय हुत: B. 6. 62

अविजिन p Conquered; conte aned di-rega ded.

अवजिति: f. Conquert, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवज्ञास a. Visited, frequenter, अवज्ञास J.P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with outtempt, disregard, अवज्ञानासे मां स्मात् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मृद्धा माद्वभी

तद्यमाश्चितं Bg. 9. 11; BR. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा अङ् ] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नारमस्यवज्ञा कर्नव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj in loc. or gen); आरमस्यक्षां जिथिली चनार R 2 41 चे नाम केचित्रह नः प्रथात्य ज्ञां M1 : 6; Sânti 3 23; अविज्ञावज्ञेय पारताशिको चैरिय चुर्ष Udb —Comp.— चपहत a. treased with contemps, burds ed — दुःखं the agonies of humination; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखन्थेशिय जीवति Si. 2, 45.

1.30

अवज्ञात p. p. Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard,contempt ; डीप्सिनं तनवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गः समस्याः R 1 79

अवज्ञ प pot p To be treated with discresp et; contemptable; विप्रा हि क्षावियात्मानो नावज्ञेषाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अबट a [अव-अटन् ] Produced in a hole —ट: 1 hole, cavity. -2 A pit; अवट चापि मे राम प्रसिपेमं कलंबर . अर दे ये निधीयंते Râm -3 h well -4 Any low or dept seed part of the body, sinus; अवट अवनेतानि स्थानान्यच कारीरके Y 3 98 -5 A joguler - nomp —क च्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —िनरोधन: N. of a particular hell.

ਅਬੀਟ:, ਵੀ f [अब अटि] 1 A hole. -2 A well -3 A sings

अवटीट व [नाभिकायाः नत अवटीट, अव-टीटन् नासकायाः सज्ञायोः नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषेष्यवटीटः P. V. 2 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

সাৰ্ট্র: [ সাৰ - তাঁক্ দিব ত ব্লু ] I A hole in the ground -2 A well. -3 The back or nape of the neck -4 The depressed part of the body -5 A kind of tree. — ব্লু: f. The raised portion of the neck. — ব্লু: n. A hole, a rent. — comp. — স্ল: a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवस्य a Ved. Being in a hole. अवहंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवडीनं [ अव डी-भावे-क ] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवंड a. Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow).

अवतः [अव अटच् वेदे ए॰ टस्य तः ] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः —सं [अव-तंस् वशः ] 1 🛦 garland -2 An ear ring, a ring suap ed ornament, an ear ornament ( fig. also) ; गणा नमेरुशसनावतंसाः Ku. 1.55. स्ववाहन झोभच ग्रावतसाः 7. 38; चंदन-पल्लवावतंसां K. 11, 12, 140, 97, R 13 49; Dk. 5. 88; Ki 3 11; Si. 3. 81; े उत्पत्नं a lotus used as an ornament ; Ku. 4. 8; oft with अ omitted; येर्नतस-कुसुमै: प्रियमेता: Si. 10. 67.-3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; ' decked with '; तामरसावतंसा जलसं-निवेजाः Ohat. 2. 3 ; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः प-रिखाभि: Râm. ; पुष्पावर्तसं सालिलं Susr.; करपाणावतसा कल्याणसंपद् Mal. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as earrings, make ear-rings of अवतंसयंति द्यमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवतंसयेने M. 3.

अवतंत्रकः An ear-ornament, an Ornament in general ; अर । वर बकेनेव विङ्मुखस्यावतंमक V. 5.3, प्रासादाद्धा-वतसका (लंका) Râm.

अवर्तिसत a Having a garland, crested; (fig ) decked, adorned

अवतक्षण 1 Anything cut in pieces.
-2 Chopped straw.

अवतङ् 10 P To strike downwards, चिद्युद्वताहयति Nir.; to crush under, frample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Utushing, trampling or treading under; नै निर्मिती स्राभिणः सुसुनस्य सिद्धा मुर्धिन स्थितिन चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14 -2 Striking.

अवतन् 8 U. 1 Tostretchor extend downwards, ऋज्वीदेधानेश्वतत्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यप्रोधः) Harry.—2 To overspread, cover, नभ सि मेचावतते Susr.; खमवतत्य सलिलदा Brt S. 24 19 —3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवतत p.p 1 Overspread, covered, लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Bâm., तुरंगी पैरवतता (स्:) ibid. -2 Loosened, slackened; धन्वन् whose bow is unbent

अवतति: f Stretching, extending, प्रालेगायवतिग्छ। न Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall). अवतान: l Stretching.-2The unbending of a bow -3 A downward face-4 The spreading of a plant, लता-इतिरवततामवतानइतिस्तथा R2m. -5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अधावताच्य पृथिवीं पूषा दिवस-संक्षय जगामास्तं Mb. —2 To illuminate

अवतत p p. Heated, nradiated; अव-ततेन कुलस्थितं anich neumon's standing on not ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवनवेन कुलस्थत त पत्त Sk.

अवतापित् a. (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [ अवतत व्याव तमः अच् समासः P V. 4 79. ] 1 Slight or dim dark-ness; भीणेऽवतमस तमः Ak -2 Darkness (in general), अवतमसभिदाये भास्वता भ्युद्रतेन Si. 11. 57. (where Malli says यद्य पे क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधा द्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव याह्य).-30bscurity.

अवतरं ind. Ved. Further away, more distantly.

अवतस् ind. Below, in the lower world; Ki 5 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतू 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथाद्वततार च B. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसच द्द्शांवतरंतमंबरात् Si. 1. 1; यहुनातटमवतीण: Pt 1, मेघपद्वीमवतीणां रव: S. 7; कदैतद्वतरिष्यति चकं मस्तकाच Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मातिरेव न बोधपद्वीमवतर्ति K. 289 fails to see, वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतर्ति अपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

-2 To flow or run into, disharge contents, join ( as a river ); सागरं व-जीयत्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3, 800 अवतीर्ण also. -3 To enter, enter into, to come to, M. 1. 22; Si 9. 32 , त्वहीयं देशमवतीर्थ M 5.-4 To begin, commence, अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152, तत्वेयमीमाहूय संगीतकमवतरामि Dhûrt. 1. 5To present oneself, appear forth, come, प्रसम्मव-ततार चित्रजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. -6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal ; ज्ञापाचतीर्ण Ks. 2 21; मानिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जाता-चवातरत् 2. 31. Raj T. 1. 130 ; 5. €6. विष्णुरेवावतीणोंसी Mark. P. -7 To get over, subdue, conquer, अवतीणोहिन य-द्रोगमतिदुस्नरं Ks. 21 194, अव तस्य वर्ल तिर Rv 10. 133. 5 -Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down, मार्ने कर्थचिद्वतार्थे Mu 3 9, रथात्, दृक्षात्, ञ्जाबात् &c. -2 To take down. put cr set down अवतारय सलिलसमीप K. 38; मात्रां कक्षातरादवतार्थ Pt 1, स्वभ्रजादव-तारिता R. 1. 34 अवतार्थता रथ: V.1. -3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5 , अथांगराजादवतार्थ चक्षु: R. 6. 30 , अथोरुदेशाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, St. 9. 36 -4 To bring downwards. -5 To bend down .- 6 To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin ; तेन विद्याव-ताश्ति। Raj. T 4.585, तत्र तया सन्नेऽव-तारिते 2 58

अवतर: Descent; N. 3. 53, St. 143. अवतरणे 1 Descending for bathing in water &c, गंगा॰, अपनरस्वीर्थ॰; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्वन्य॰. -2An incarnation, see अवतार. -3 Crossing. -4 Sudden disappearance. -5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. -6 A holy bathing-place ( तीथे). -7 Translating from one language into another .-8 Introduction. -9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरिकता 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. -2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति प्रंथोऽनया अवतृकरणे ल्युत् ] 1 Preface -2 Succession, order, method,

अवतार: [अत तू करणे घन्न] 1 Descent, alighting, descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडियधावतार: Dk. 7; advent, setting in, वसंतावतारसमये S.1.-2 Form, manifestation, मत्स्यादिभिरवतारेश्वतायवाय-वाऽवतावसुधा Sankara.-3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोट्येल संत्रति नवः पुरुषावतार: U.5. 34, धर्मार्थकामसोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवात R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारायें द्वपतिः Ks. 7. 18. -4 An incarnation of Vishpa

विष्णुर्थेन दशावतारगहने क्षित्रो महासंकहे Bb. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu ; the following verse from Get. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगालमुद्बिभ्रते दैत्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षय कुर्वते ॥ पौलस्स्य जयते हलं कलयते कारूण्यमातन्वते म्लेच्छान्मुच्छ्यते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुम्यं नम ॥ मत्स्यः क्रमी वराहश्च नरसिंहीय वामनः ॥ गमी र मश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावनारं क मलादिवोत्पलम् R.3 36,परीवादनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3, Sânti. 2 26; 3.14, Ks 8.30.-6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity ). -7 Aiming at an object .- 8 A landing-place, 5 } गजेन सरितः सरुवावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; \* ਲਬ to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. - कथा account of an अवतार. N. of a chapter in शकरविजय. —संत्र: the prayer causing the descent of a

अवतारक a. (-रिकाf) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to:descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down, शैलराजावतीणीं ज-ह्नोः कन्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमन्दुरूपं जह्नकन्यावतीर्णा B. 6 85; संसारपथ-मवतीर्णाना K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in ; उद्धिमिवावतीर्ण: K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तद्र्धमनतीणोंडसौ मिसयोगा-चत्र्भेज: Mb.; Pt 1. -4 Crossed, passed over, अपि नामावती गीसि बाण-गोचरं Mal. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows, दर्शन-पथमवतीर्ण: S 3. -5 Fallen (as the nigh: ); अवतीर्णायां तस्यां यामिन्या K 269; भरेणावतीर्णायां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -表可 a absolved from debt.

अवत्लय्ति Dan P. To rub with cotton; त्लेरवकुष्णाति त्रेन तृणायमव-घद्यति Bop.

अवतोका [ अवपतित तोकं अस्याः ; प्रा॰ व॰ ] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवात्तिन् See under अवदो. भवत्रस्त वः Terrified.

अवस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवद्शः [ अवद्श्यते पानरूच्यर्थः ; अवद्स् कर्मणि वत्र् ] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवद्त्त a 1 Given away. -2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाय: 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [ अवसादिता दाहो येन ; प्रा॰ न॰ ] I N of the root of a plant (वीरण). -2 Burning down, heat; <sup>°</sup>इष्ट-काप्य the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात a [अब दे-क ] 1 Beauti ful; अवदातकांति: Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेता: K. 36; so विद्यावदातं मुख; शास्त्र - 3 Bright, white; आपिशंगावदातया देहमभ्या K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनिकरकटावदातं मुळं K. 233; केदायदातः कळहंसमाळा: Bk 2. 18, cf. also Bh. 2 25, Ki. 11. 75, 3.25, 13. 37; Santi. 3 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिञ्च जन्मिन चुत्तमवदातं कर्म K 62. -5 Yellow.—त: White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानित्रप्राच्यानः Ku 7 48; St. 7 2, 13, 16; प्राप्चसम्बद्धमबदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21, Kt. 17. 16; तत्त्वर्षाबदानेश्यो न रेक्वि !Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy. अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदृ 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. — Caus. 1 To cause to buist, to rend, split; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं चल्रेणचावदारितं Râm. —2 To dig down, excavate; तद्र्भे मुर्चीमवदारगद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुषां चावदारगेत Râm.

अवदर्ण Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces -2 (क्लो-ल्युट) A spade, hoe.

अवद्दीर्ण p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवद्दीर्णश्चाक्तिपुटमुक्तमोक्तिकमकरै: Si. 13. 37.—2 Melted, fused, liquefied.—3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः सत्रासाद्वदं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदे 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 ( Ved ) To appease ( anger ).

अवत्त p. p. [ अव-दो-खंडणे कर्मणि क ] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् वः [अवत्तमनेन इष्टा° इति ]

One who divides or cuts off; valuedividing into five parts.

अवदानं [ अव-दो त्युद् ] 1 Cutting ordividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; हृद्यासवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Tran-gression -4 The root of a plant, see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य व 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवामित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यः करिकुमजो माणः Si 16. 45 -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked . उद्वहद्ववद्यां तामवद्याद्येतः R. 7 70; see अनव्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful —च 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्ववव्यव्यां तामवद्याद्येतः R 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp —गोइन a. concealing or keeping off want. —भी: f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्यातिच् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंग: A market.

अवध a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. — यः Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अन्ध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred, , ता, भावः, भ्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहीणामनध्यताम् R. 17. 19, सद्वे वावध्यभावेन दूतो वद्ति नान्यधा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवधर्ध a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit, अवधाय श्वे मृत्यि हिं धिरंपु: एया धरः धुरधाने ऽवहितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तां स्ते पु छुंडेषु गर्भानवद्धे तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhåg.; to fix; पादा हे दूशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13.—2 To apply (as the mind).—3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6.—4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

The second of th

अवधातन्य } pot. p To be attended अवधानीय to, deserving attention and care

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलगंतीनिष्यते विलानन Ku. 4.2; अवधानं द्वीयमानं प्राधिये Ve 1; intentness, attentiveness; द्तावधानः भूणोति hears attentively.—2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; भूणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिद्रासस्य V. 1.2, v. 1.

अवधानिन a. Attentive,

अवधि: अब-या-कि 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, ( in time or space ); conclusion, determination; एकोक स्य जगत्र यप्रमधन त्राणा विधियोग्यता Mv 1 46 रविने जमामवाधनाधिवे हितस Ki. 12 22 -3 Fa-theat limit ge आहा-दुनीयानामवधि: K 124; स्मर्शापावधिंहां सरस्वनी Ka. 4 43 conclusion, oft at the end of comp, in the sense of 'ending with, ' 'as far as ', 'till'; .एष ते जीविताबधिः प्रवादः 🛮 🕻 : तस्प्रत्या-गमनकालावधयोषि तावत श्रियना प्राणाः K. 171, ब्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमा-षधि Ks. 4 100; स्कंधः स्यानमूलाच्छाखा-षाधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time ; सर्वे निदायावायिना प्रमुष्टाः B. 16 ; 52 ; शेपान मासान् िरहदिवसस्थापितस्या-बधेर्वा Me. 87 ;अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्याव-धि: Mv 7.2.48; विवाह मामाविधिकम-कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 , K. 328 ; Ki.12. 17; यदवधि-तदवधि from or ever sinc, till, Bv 2 79; अय चेदवधिः मतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2 16. -5 An engagement, ap pointment ; रमणीयोवधिविधना विसवा-दित: S. 6. -6 A division, district, department; जनपद्तद्वध्योश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ar, °a limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् a. Limited, bounded. अवधिम pot. p. 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. — दें Attention.

সবাহিন p. p. 1 D-posited, placed.
-2 Attentive, careful; সূড্ৰন মনীমিবাহনী: V. 1. 2; মূড্ৰ মিন্তনা বভা
মূজ্ৰ ; Me. 100 -3 Onlebrated known.
on application, attention. -comp.
—প্ৰতান্তি a. with jeined hands.

अवधाव 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधायनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित p. p. 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight, अवधीरितसुद्ध्य चनस्य H. 1.; Si. 9 59, Amaru. 83, to despise, repudiate, repulse; तन्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्र: M. 5. अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising; repulse; कृतवत्यित नावधीरणामपरा-द्धेऽपि यदा चिरं माये R. 8 43; M 3 19, अयं म ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीक यतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधारित p. p. Disrespected, disregarded, slighted; अवधीरितार्त्वज्ञुण Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught अचेतनं नाम ग्रुणं न लक्षरेन्म वेव करमाद्वार्या प्रिया कि. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन a. 1 Despising, scorning.

अनम् 5 U. 1 To shake, move. wave, cause to tremble : रेख प्रनाव-धून: R 7 43; लीलावधूनै: चामरे: Me. 35; Rq. 6 15; K1 6 3; S1. 13 36. .2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig ), remove (fig. also); overcome, get the better of ; राजस-स्वमवध्य मातृकं B.11. 90 ; सुरवध्रवध्न-भया: शरे: 9.19 removing the fears र्ण , अवध्य तह्यथा 3.61 , वजित शब् नवधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं सुनयो न भू-भृत: Ki. 1. 42 ; र गावध्य रक्षांसि Râm. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard ; चंदी मामव-धूय पाद्यतितं Ve. 4. 38, Ku. 3. 8; अव-ध्तमणिपाताः 1. 3. 5 ; अवधूनदृहित्-पार्थनस्य Dk. 13. - Caus. (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधून p. p. 1 Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex celled, surpassed, Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Serparated from worldly attachments. —त: An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विल्ड्याश्रमान्यर्णानारमन्ये स्थितः प्रमान्। अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधून स उच्यते ॥ оर अक्षरवन त् वरेण्यराम् धृतससारवनात्। तत्त्व-मस्पर्धसिद्धस्वादवशूनोअभिनीयते॥. -Comp -वेज्ञ a undressed naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving; पाद-राजस्तु रक्षामि दुष्कृतीनवधूननं Ms. 3. 239; अनंदद्दीटकर वधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation trembling. -4 Disregarding -5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife. अवध्यित a. Perfumed with

incense.

अवध्नतं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवध् 10 U. 1 ( a ) To determine, fix, resolve; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1; यन्मपाऽवधारितं Mk. 4; चयस्त्वधामित्वधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; विद्भेगतमन्तृष्टेयमवधारितं M. 5. (b) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out; know, perceive, understand; न विश्वमृतेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78; Mu. 3, 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon; मृतां मामवधार्य Mb; कुलीनत्यवधार्यतां Ks 21. 124; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानमस्थस्य धर्मते ते कथ्याम्यवधार्यतां Mârk. P. -4 To redect, consider, think, बालकोयमिस्वधार्थ Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधार: Accurate determination, limitation; सर्वत्र यद्वधारेणोच्यते स एकांत: Susr.

अवधारक a. 1 Determining accurately; इष्टावधारक वाक्यं आशी: Bharata, -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting.
—णं-णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion; मान Dk. 161. -- Affirmation, emphasis. - 3 Limitation ( of the sense of words), यावद्वधारणे एव।वधारणे; माने कात्स्में द्वधारणे Ak, तुरववाधारणें। -- 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्थ pot. p. To be ascertained, determined or considered; विडगोरिवास्यानवधारणीय R. 13. 5; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्ततः पंडितेन Bh. 2.99

अवधारित p. p. Ascertained, known, weil observed, marked; सम्यगवधारित Ratn. 1.

अवधृत p. p. 1 Determined, resolv ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव( च )ध्र a. Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवस्वस् 1 A. I To apply oneself to, set about -2 To strew over, scatter, spread, चूर्णेरवस्वसते Sk. --Caus. 1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवस्वेत: 1 Abandoning, quitting.
-2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, censure, blame. -4 Falling off or from.
-5 Sprinkling.

अवस्तर p. p. 1 Destroyed, perished. -2 Censured, disrespected -3 Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Abandoned -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

স্থান [স্থান্ত্র্ ] 1 Protection, defence; মুন্তান্থ্য P. I. 3. 66, Nalod. 1.4.-2 Gratifying, pleasing -3 Wish, desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5 Hurry, speed.

अञ्चनक्षञ्चं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनस् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. -2 To bend oneself, hang down; त्वच्यादात्तं जलमबनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. -Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K. 1. 9, श्याच्छमवावामितस् Pt. 4.

अवनत p. p. 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनय°, प्रश्नय°, हन्जा°, उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; फलपुरपरिवन-तान् Râm. -2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनतें दुलेज्जयायोग्रंखी च Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting. -4 Humble -00mp. --जांग a. with stooping limbs, Ku. 5. 86. --जांग a. bending the body, crouching down. -- मुख a. with down-east countenance. -- जीवेन a. bowing the head.

अवनति: f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1. 2, 3.8; Si. 9.8 -2 Declining in the west, setting; Si. 98. -3 A bow, prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow); घतुपामवनति; K. (where अ॰ also

means 'stooping').-5 Modesty, absence of inscience, humility.

अवनम्र a. Bowed, bent; पर्यातपुष्प-स्तवकावनमा Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनाम: 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गसितनयनवारेपीनि पादावनामं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक a. What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनामिन् a. Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7 19.

अवनह 4 U. To bind on, tre on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध p.p.1 Formad, m.de.-2 Fixed, seated, स्त्यानावन द्वयनशोणित्शोणः पाणि: Ve. 1 21. -3 Covered, enough od ; तांबूलीलतायनद्भश्यावंडमांडितै: K.19 Si. 3 7; bound on, tied ; चर्मावर इंडु. गिथिपूर्ण सूत्रपुरीवनीः Ms. 6. 76, हेममाला वनदः (रथः) Mb., पुष्पभारावनद्वः (पाद्यः) Ram , Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened. woven, put together, सगद नद्धमनोरमपहावा Si. 6. 53, 7. 52. -ई A

अवनाह: Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट व. [ नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् вее अवहींट ] Flat-nosed. -दं The Condi ion of having a flat nose.

अवितः -नी f. [अव्-आने Up. 2 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place', काननावनी Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनी place of recreation 25. -2 A finger ( Nir ). -3 A river, Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. 374-निंगत a. fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पाति:, पाल: lord of the earth, king, पाति-रवनिपतीना तैश्वकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. - we: a. loving over the earth, vagabond.-u: a mountain; St. 16.78. -ਜਲ the surface of the earth. -ਜੰਫ ਨ the globe. -तहः, -तह् a tree.

अवानज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. - Caus. 1 To cause to wash off .- 2 To fill with, pervade , सुसुगंधतयावनोजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवानिक्त p. p. 1 Washed, cleanse l. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य a. Used for washing.

अवनेजन 1. Washing, ablution, न कुर्य हुरुपुत्रस्य पाद्योश्वादनेजनस् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path; आप: पादावनेजनी: Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha gress at a Sraddha ceremony.

अवनिश्वयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवानिष्टीवनं Spitting upon.

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अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ;अञ्चानपोऽवनीयमा-नान् Kâty -2 To cause to descend or flow .- 3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over

अवनय: 1 Throwing down, precipitating -2 Causing to descend. अवन्यनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनाय: Throwing down &c.

अवनायक a. Carsing to descend. भवंतिः -ती f [ अव-बाहु॰ झिचु Up. 3 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उजा-यिनी one of the seven sacr d cities of the Hindus, to die at which is suid to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोब्या मथुरा माया काजी काचिरवंतिका॥ पुरी द्वारावर्नी चेव सरीना मोक्षदायिका । The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts, of square ar नियुणा सहको स्वकर्माणे B. R. 10 82 -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जीयनी on the river मित्रा, and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवाते is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malava; but the latter country covered in an ient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neigh bouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravata or Betva. In the time of the Mahabbarata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवंतिनाथोऽयसुद्रयनाहः B. 6. 32; असी महाकालनिकेतनस्य वमञ्जूरे किल चंद्रभौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्राप्यावति इयनकथाको विद यामवृद्धान् Me. 30, अवतीषूज्जियनी नाम नगरी K. 52. -Comp.-पुर the city of उज्जयिनी - - बहा: [ अवतिषु ब्रह्मा अन् समास P. V. 4. 104 ] a Brahmana residing in Avanti.-सोम: [ अवातिषु सोम इव ] sour gruel ( prepared from the fermentation of rice-water ( काजिकं).

अवंध्य a. Not barren, fruitful, productive : अवंध्यवांछिनफलपदान K. 260, अवंध्यवातेन चाणेन V. 2. 2; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपादिकः Laceration of the pre

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down. jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon, इयेनावपातमव-पत्य Prab.; फलैर्चु आचपनितै: Kâm. - Caus. To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending. अवपात: 1 Falling down; जलं कलाव-पातेन प्रसन्तं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24; अध्यक्ष-रणाचपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (hg.) bringing. -2 De-cene,

descending; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोन H. 1; इयेन अविता Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants: अवपातस्तु हरत्यथे गते छन्ने तृगादिना Yadava, रोधाास निव्ननन्तवपातमग्नः करीव-वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातन Feiling, kneeking down, throwing down; इसणां Ms. 11. 65; कुडचावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद 4 A 1 To go down, glide diwn to descend, fall down as केश, ਸਮੰ &c. -2 To be deprived of ( with all ). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न p. p. 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद: falling down.

अवपाक a 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. - T: Bad cooking. अवपात्र व [ अवरं भोजनायोग्य पात्र यस्य A Mlechchha wnose eating in a vessel

makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित व. [अवपात्र कृत्यर्थ णिचू-क ] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रिता (= भिन्नोदक्षीकृत Dây.)

अवपालित a Unprotected, neg-

अवपाञ्चित a [अवपाञाः समतान् पाञा जातोऽस्य नार°इनच् ] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पर्या-म्पेन हि कंठे त्वा कालपाशानपाशितं Râm.

अवपीइ 10 P. To compress; ममजे-च मही तस्य सूरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पादौ शिरोनिरवपीरिवेतां Râm., to press or squeeze together , एकीक्रतस्त्वाचि निषि-क्त इवावपीडच Mal. 6 12.

अवर्षीड a. Pressed on all sides. - ह: 1 Pressing down, pressure -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory .- 3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवणीडनं 1 The act of pressing do n -2 A sternuta ory .- ना Damage, violation, Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण a. Full of, filled. अवप्रजान: The end of the warp of a web.

अवफ. Flatalence, wand from the bowels.

अववधा Segmenl of the base of a triangle.

अववंद्र 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. als); नीत्वा काम गौरवेणाववद्धः St. 18. 19 -2 To a rest, rivet , शिल्प-कुशलतयाऽवबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अववंध: 1 Falling or palsy of the tyelids, Blepharoptosis, ज्याधिनेत्रावर्षः धन: Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवदाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अवबाहुकः [ अन्बद्धो बाहुर्यन प्रा॰ स॰ ] Spasm in the arm.

अवज्ञा 4 A. I To awake ; to recognise; तं चावबुध्यात्रवम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand त्वक्स्पर्श नावज्रुध्यंते Mb.; एकांतमीरध्यान वब्रद्धविभ्रमे: Si. 12. 39 , Bk. 15. 101 , Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबु-ध्यते तस्वं प्रकृतेः पुरुषस्य च Bhag knows. — Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधिन: R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform, बहाचो-द्नानुपुरुषमवबोधन्येव केवलं S. B; प्रागेव विदुरो चेद नेनास्मानवबीधयत् Mb. -3 To remind, put in mind of ; आर्थ सम्यगवयोग्विनोऽस्मि S. 1. v. l. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवस्त p p. 1 Known -2 [कर्नरे-क] One who knows

सवचोध: 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp स्वत), यो तु स्वमावचोधोतो मनानां मलयोद्यो Ku. 2 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception, स्वमत्वामम् हणाद्वस्त सांद्वे रजस्यासम्परावचोध: B. 7. 41. भावाववोध मलुषा द्वितेव राजा 5.64; प्रतिकृत्येषु तैक्ष्यस्यावचोध: क्षां इच्यते 8. D.; M. 3. 10, स्वारमावचोधे महः Prab. 1. 1.-3 Discrimination, judgment, अवयोधवारि रजस: ज्ञामनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing

अवनोधक a Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावनोधकानि चारेतानि Dk. 175. -क: 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; सद्वयोधकं प्रकटपतंत Dk. 153; व्य instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception. अवज्ञयः [जुलितः ज्ञव ] Ill-report, defamation.

अवर्भेज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं बज इवावभज्य Ku.3.74; अवभ-ग्रश्च मे मान: Râm. broken down, humbled.

अवभगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating, मानावभगानिपुणं त्वममोधमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

The same of the sa

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थ-मक्षेरवभासवानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest;आहास्विन्धुखमवभासते युवत्याः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear. seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्वयं ततायः-पिंडवदेकत्वेनावभासते Vedånta. -Caus. To irradiate, illuminate; आधिकावभा-स्वितिद्वां निकरः Si. 9. 37. अवसास: 1 Splendour, lustre, tight.

-2 Knowledge, perception. -3
Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तरवेषु कृतेज्यसमे Ki. 3. 26

-4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. - 'omp. — कर: N. of a divinity. — नभा: (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक a. Luminous, irradiating.
—कं The Supreme Spirit; °त्वं luminousness.

अवभातित p. p. 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, manifest.

अग्रमासिन् a. Shining, bright. —नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिन् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेद: Breaking off, shattering. अवभेदिन a. Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6. P. To bend down,

अवसुम्न p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked, अवसुम्नभागिकणभेडलां भुवं St. 15. 54.

**अवभूथ:** [ अव-भू-क्यन् Un 2. 3 ] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभूथं सरस्वत्या Katy., सुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभूधादिष R. 1. 84 ; प्रीत्याश्यमेधावमुधाईमूर्ते: 6. 61 , 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11.83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one, a sacrifice in general, स्नातवत्यवभूथे ततस्त्विय Si. 14. 10. -Comp. —स्नानं ablation after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभः Abduction, carrying off अवभट a. [नत नासिकायाः, अव-भट न् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवटीट. —दं The state of having a flat nose.

आवाम a. जिय-अमच् Un. 5. 54 ] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptable. mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp प्रम) ; अनलकानल-कानवमां पुरीं  ${
m R.~9.~14}$  ; see अनवमः या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा Rv. 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. - H: 1 A protector. - 2 A clasa of Manes, त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊर्वाः काव्याश्च. —मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chandia (29 days, 31 Chatikas and 50 Palas) an l a sular month ( 30 days ), तिर्यन-द्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवसन् 4 A. ( or Poet. P. ) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect; चतुर्दिगीशानवसरय मानिनी Ku-5.53, Ms. 2.11, 4.135, 7 150, V. 2.11.-2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of तदीशितार चेंदीना भः।स्तमवसंस्त मा Si. 2 95, जगनमंगलनातमान कथं त्वमवसन्यसे U. 7 8; Bk. 8 81, 12 25, 15 14.66—Caus To despise &c, या चेन नावमानयेत् Ms. 2.50, 4 136

अवसन् p. p. Despised, contemned &c. -70mp. —अञ्चल: a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut, अन्वेतुकामोऽवमनाञ्चलाञ्चः Si 12. 16.

अवसति: A master, an owner. —ित: f. 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aversion, dislike

अवसंतन्य, अवसान्य pot. p. 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted, बालोडिय नावसंतन्यों मनुष्य इति सुनिय: Ms. 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवसंतु a. 1 Disrespectful, contemp, tuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवनान: Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अमृतस्येव चाकाक्षेत्वमानस्य सर्व दा Ms. 2. 162, Bg. 14. 25. वत, —त्वं dishonourableness, contempt

अवमाननं,-ना Despising, discerpectcontempt, अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रिते. Si. 15. 18.

अवमानिन् a. Contemning,  $des_{s,1}$ ing, slighting, undervaluing, धिङ्क् मासुपस्थितश्रेयोगमानिनं S. 6; आये आत्ममुणावमानिनं S. 3.

अवमंथ a. [ अवमध्याति अव भथ्-अच् ] Producing swellings. —थ: A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contasions

अवसर्ष: 1 Consideration, investigation. -2 One of the five principal parts or Sandhis of a play, यत्र मुख्य फलोपाय उद्भिनो गर्भतोऽविकः शापोद्यः सातगायश्च सोऽतमर्भ इति स्मृतः S. D. 336, also written निमर्थः -3 Attacking; बोर्याच दानेषु कृतावमर्थः Ki. 3. 43

अवसर्वणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवस्त्र 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse).-2 To take off (a garment &c.), भेनला, किरीट, वासासि भूष-णानि &c. -3 To unharness.

अवसोचनं Setting at liberty, loosen ing., letting go.

अवमूर्धन् a. [ अवनतो सूर्झाऽस्य ] With one's head hanging down.
—nomp. — ज्ञाय a. [ अवसूर्झा सन् होते ; ही अच् ] lying with the head hanging down. (-य:) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव), उत्तानहाया देवा अवसूर्यहाया महाहरू

अवसूज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove, लेपमबमाप्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवसूद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction, crush, tread down, trample upon; अवसूद्धन्त राष्ट्राणि पाधिवानां ह्योत्तमः Mb -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवसदे: 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावसदीनामाद्य Ram. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression. अवसदी: मरीदावस्त्या चैव बळीयमा Mb. -4 Slaying, killing. U. 5 3.

अवसर्वन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing, न्युमल Ram. -ने 1 Rubbing, shampooing, इस्तपाद Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

भवमुञ् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमु-श्रती कलहसकाद K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. — Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवसर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज्ञ 1 A 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (ene mies &c) by performing sacrifices.

-2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवक्रतस्थैनसोऽनयजनमसि &c. Tåndya Br. (अपगमनसायन).

अवराज्य f. [अव-यज्ञ-णिव ] A particular portion of a sacrifice.-m. (-या:, -याजी ) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [ अवस्यते कार्यद्रयेण मंबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्माण-अप्] 1 A limb (of the body ); मुखावयवलूना तां R 12. 43. Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कर्सिमश्चिद्धि जीवति नंदान्वयावयवे Mu. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदे न वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च Bhartri.; द्रव्याणां केनाचिद्वयवने Dk. 61, क्ते-नाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46.-3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five.—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन ). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उप-करण ). -Comp. -अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञ: and. Part by part, seve-

अवयविन a. [ अवयवः कारणश्चेनास्यस्य इति ] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पूर्वोदयः समस्यंते P II. 2. 1. Sk.—m. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; नदु अवयविनि कि मान Sid;

Makt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to g're way. -2 To desiat from, turn off o away. -3 To knov. unlerstind, अध्यान धर्ममनुमोधसम्बन्धनात्र बालिझाः St. 15. 19, न जनोऽपमित्यवयं स तापसः K1. 12. 5 -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, चात a. Ved Giving way, desisting, ceasing. ेहेळ: Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातृ त. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयान 1 Going away, ret eat. Vec.). -2 Appraising, pacification. -3 Expiation ( of sins & ). )

अवसुन α [वसुनं प्रज्ञा निरुष् न व.] Having no intellect ( Ved. ).

अवर a [ ब्र—वा°. अप न. त. ] 1 ( a ) Younger (in years); मामेनावर = मामाव-₹: Sk (b) Later, poeterior, hinder (in time or space), दक्षो विवस्वानवर: Ram , पूर्वज नावरः पुत्रो ज्येटो राज्येऽभि-विच्यते Ran; यत्वर को आब्याः, यद्वर-मायहायण्याः P. III. 3 136-7 Sk. ; रामाइर्जेणाधीक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Followıng, succeeding, जरावरा: (बब्दा:) Ak.; चतरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below. under, lower, inferior, less , वर्णावरो साता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant. worst, lowest ( opp. उत्तम ) , अव्यंग्यम दरं स्तृतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियो-गान्त्रनंजय Bg. 2. 49, श्रद्धधानं शुभा वि-यामाद्दीतावरावृपि Ms. 2 238. - 5 Last ( opp. प्रथम ), सामान्यमेषा प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44 -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; व्यवरै: साक्षिमिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110, ज्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112, Y 2 69.-7 Western -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent ( अत्यतश्रेष्ठ ). -र: 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone.--1 A direction. -2 N. of Durga. --The hind thigh of an elephant ( also °रा). - Comp. -अर्घ: 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-\$\frac{1}{2}\) and. in a certain succession of parts, successively. °a: ind. from below. — 3124 α. [अवरार्वे भव पत् ] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3 beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून ). (-एप) the least or smallest part. - 314 a. lowest, most inferior of all, न हि महाद्यान् प्रेष्यांस्तु प्रेषयंत्यव ॥ चरान् Ram. —उक्त a. named last. -ज a. 1 younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior.(-ज.) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sûdra. (-जा) a younger sister; विद्भेराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. — ut ind. one after another. — usqu: (pl.) one's descendants. — वर्ण अ. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्जा:) 1. a Sûdra, a man of the fourth tribe. —2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. — वर्णका:, -वर्णका: a Sûdra. — वत a. having no vow (शनमन or अयममत). (-तः) [अवरं अयगवां में मनस्य] 1. the sun. —2 a kind of tree (arka). — केला: [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती होलः] the western mountain (behird which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरत: ind. [ अवर-नासिंट् ] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् शार्य. [ अवर-प्रथमायथे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41 ] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवरेण ind. (With acc.) Below. अवरेति Den. P. To become lower. अवरस् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting

अवरति: f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repostrelaxation, rest. अवरहस व. [ अवतत रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवस्था a 1 Broken, torn, अवस्थातुंगमुरदास्तरों Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.
अवस्थ 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder,
stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवस्थः
या S 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege;
अवारोधि गोगोंपेन; अवास्त्र गोः (स्थमेन)
P. III. 1. 64. Sk, so पुरमवास्थात; to
confine, lock up (oft with two acc.);
शोकं चित्तमनास्थन Bk. 6. 9; ज्ञजमनस्थादिम् गो Sk.; with loc. case also, आत्मावमासम्बयस्थ Bhåg. -3 To furnish,
supply, procure, obtain (for one);
get, attain to; काम, अल-4 To suspend,
attach oneself.

अवरह p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ- क्लिकाश्चराजसङ्ख्यस्य Dk., अव- रहोऽचरत्यार्थो वर्षाणि त्रिवृज्ञानि च Mb. \_4Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. —देह a. incarcerated.

と、「大きないというないのである。」というなどは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、これのでは、

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुए कित्] 1 Obstruction, restraint , इंदियाणा वीर्याणां चावरुद्धी Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोध: 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोध: Susr. -2 Restraint; अंत:प्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartment, harem, seraglio; निन्धे विनीतेर-वरोधवृक्षे: Ku. 7. 73, St. 5. 7, अवरोध-जन: K. 57; भृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोध महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, condnement. -6 Siege,investment,blockade.इमोच-रोध: H. 3. -7 A covering, lid -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watch san. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवगृह -Jomp -अवने 1. a seraglio -2. siege

अवरोधक a. 1 Ubstruction, mindering, impeding -2 Besieging ; नुभन्ग चीर्यवाद राजा मिथिनामवरोयकः Râm. -क: A guard. -क A barrier, fence ' अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's aparlments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंत: Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थारयति Dk. 120 -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife, अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8.8 (समुद्रमहिज्यो नद्यः)

अवरोधिक a. Obstructive, impeding ाकः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणादौ नियुक्त टन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. - TAT A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुरंगाधिकहोऽवरोधिकाः Si 12. 20.

अवरोधिन a. 1 Obstracting, binder-

ing. -2 Besieging.

अवरह 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to ; द्धपं. पंथानं &c , come down (in general). to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थक्षेत्रेनमवरुद्धाभिवा-ज्येत् Ms. 2. 202 , R 4 80 ; Bk 8 104; हु प्रासादात्, बुक्षाग्रात् ; ऐश्वर्यात् अवस्तः come down from, bereft of, prosperity.—Caus. (-रोह्यति or-रोपय-ति ) I To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत R. 1 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सर्गतीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139, वृक्षाद्धनूषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove ( as from a throne &c. ) ; संयाऽधिकारास्यामवरोप्य Mu. 3 ; चाणक्यं साचिच्याद्वरोपयेत्-

अवस्ति p. p. 1 Descended, alighted; dismonunted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोध: 1 Moving dawn, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, desending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting ( as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished,

अवरोह: 1 Descent, going or com-

ing down.- A oresping plant winding itself round a tree from the botiom to the top ( such as the गृह्यी creeper). -3 Beaven (तस्नाद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेडनरोहंति ). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roo's into 'he earth, as of the fig-tree (बट); अवरेहिजताकीर्भे वटमासाद्य तस्थतः Râm. -6 The growth of a plat or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शायिन the Indian fig-tree; so —शाखः, −शाम्बन्

अवगोहण 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Assending.

अवगोहिका N. of a plant अश्वनधा. अवगोहिन a Descending.-m. (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -जी A particular condition (द्या) brought about by a particular position of the eters, उच्चागपंचभस्तस्य दशा स्यादवराहिणी। तस्यामल्पमवामानि फलं होशाच्छुम नरः॥

अवस्तप a I Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन a. Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of discase, loss of appente, स्नेहगधिसुखं तत्र कामश्वा-

अवरोहित a. Light red coloured. अवर्ग a. Having no class. -र्ग: The

अवर्चेत् a. Ved Without splandour, mean looking.

अविजिनस् a. Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण a. 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of goop qualities - of: 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigms, spot; सोहुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णभीशे R. 14 38. - 2 Blame, consure ; न चानद्द्ध-र्तुरवर्णमार्यो 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ₹₹4, दीर्घ, प्लुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp.-वाद: reproach, censure.

अवर्तन a. Destitute of livelihood. -न 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-exis-

अवितः f. Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्ज a. Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक a. Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ध a. Being active in mainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष a. (Also written बल्हा) White. –क्ष: [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-वज् ] The white colour.

अवलान a. 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विपुलतरानि रंतरावलग्न S1. 7. 71.-2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. - w: The waist.

अवलंदि 1 A. ¶ (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hone down be suspend ed, नामकशृंखलाचलिनी Mu. 2. su :pended by a solden chain; स्नवद्व-लंबने यः कंठेऽज्ञातां प्राणिः म विज्ञेयः Bra. 8.65 3; ज्ञाखाया भूनक्रमवलंगितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain ; याय वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययी तदीयामवलंड्य चांग्रिलं R. 3 25, उर्वजी राजानमबलंबते  $V.\,1$  , दंडका छमवल ज्य स्थितः  $S\,\,2$ ; चित्र लेखाइस्तावलंबिना V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, be'r up, support, sustain, take up, अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S 7; हस्तेनाव-लंडयोर्वशीं V. 3, हद्यमनललंबे रात्रिसंभोग लक्ष्मी: Ki भे. 78, अधिकारानवलंड्य Ku. 2. 18, हृद्यं न त्ववलिवतं क्षमाः R. 8 60. नात्मनेवावलने Me. 107; हस्तेन तस्थाववलं क्य वास: R 7.9, Ku 3 55, 6 68; 7 58 ; तद्हर्स्या जीवितमवलंचित S 3 ; Dk 162; Ve. 4, M. 3; V. 2, Mu. 5; K 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on, सर्वाsयं जनस्यामवलवते Bk. 18. 41 ; व्यवहारोयं चारुद्त्तमवलंबते, वमंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9: Bhasha P. 16.-5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराइयम बलंबितं H. 1, व्यथां Bk. 7, 71 ; नेक्क ट्य Mâl. 8 to give way to des. pair ; धेर्यनवलंब् to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair. साध्यस्थ्यामि-ष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽथें Ku. 1 52 ; दाक्षिण्यमवलं-EW M 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15, K. 220, आज्ञां to cherish hopes ; कि स्वा-तंत्रयमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंडगेतरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction .- 6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलकां नागदंतेऽवलंडय Pt 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch

अवलंब: 1 Hanging down. - 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; क्रुन्यतिभवनद्वार-सेवा° Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबगमना R 19 50 walking supported by others; नभासे निरव-लने Chât. 1 8; सततिविच्छेदानिरवलंबानां S. 6 ; वैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंब Ratn. 1. 8: चित्रलेखाद्सहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्ता बलंब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender -6 An appendage. - 7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबक: N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, suppport, stay ; अवलंपनाय दिनभर्तुरभूस पतिष्यतः करसह-स्नमपि Si. 9. 6 ; सहिष्यते 'तत्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66 ; कथं स्यात्युनरिहावलंबनं भव-

स्याः  $\mathbf{H.}$   $\mathbf{3}$  ; प्रस्थानाविक्रवगतेरवलंबनार्थे S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं क्रःवोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतर-पक्षावलंबनहारेण K. 160. - 4 Walking. stick.

अवलंबिन p. p. 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सीधा-ष्ठंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2 ; जूनजा जावलाव-ते समुद्रके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीम ). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबितव्य pot. p. 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious,

अवलंबिन् a. Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on. holding, supporting &c ; अःताचलचू-हावलायाने कमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अध धू-माभिताम्राक्ष वृक्षशास्त्रावलावनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7 , अपरधुपर्पदाव-लंबी 5.66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निदा नयनाव रेबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिन भिः (तहभिः ) Råm.

अवालिप 6 P. To smear, anoint.

( generally used in p. p. ).

अवलित p. p. [ लिप्-कि ] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed. plastered, smeared. - 3 Killed , केना-हैथेनावालिसा: Mu. 3 27. °ता, °त्व unction ; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेप: 1 Pride, haughtiness ; निय-संगमेष्वनवलेषमदः Si. 9. 51 ( where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमान्वनेपाः Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, ontrage ; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद्धे V.1; असुर° ibid.; दहुको पवनाव देपजं स्जती बार्ज्यमिवाजनाविलं B. 8. 35. 🚄 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament ( सूपा ). -5 Union, association ( संग ).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree ( चंदन ).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap , see अवलीड below. -freq. ( लेलेडि ) To lick again and again.

अवलीड p. p. 1 Eaten, chewed; दुर्भेरधावलांढे: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विष्डवालावलीढावयवा Dk. 9; नवयौवना-बलीडावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अखज्जालाव शिढमतिबलजलधे रंतरीर्वायमाणे Ve. 3 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11 ; bit ; बीजांजिल पत्ति कीर्ड-सुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. — T Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Sama) -3 An electuary, confection ; दाहिम°.

अवलेहन Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on. अवलीन p. p. Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनैः Bri. S. 53. 114.

**अवलीला [** अवरा-लीला ] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, con-

अवर्कुच् 1 P. To pull down or

अवलंचनं ! Cutting off, tearing or pulling out ; के 51° -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away. pulling out.

अवलंदनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवल्लु 6 U. I To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey ), to burst or break in upon ; बुक्तवच्चावलुंगेत - 2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig also ); अन्योन्यस्यावलुपंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुंपाति H. 2. 99; अवलुट्यमान इव दृष्टिपाते: K 93, 109. -3 To sup press, crush, keep down, stifle ; 727-त्यवर्लुपते च यः Bbag.; जरावलक्षमानाव-मानार्वित: having lost all sense of &c. अवलंपन Leeping on suddenly.

अवलाप: 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip ); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोट्य a. That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेख: 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Saraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक् 1 A. ar 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at : observe (lit); नोलकोप्यवलो हते यादि विवा सूर्यस्य किं इ-पणं Bh. 2 93; गरिक्रम्यावलोक्य च ( In dramas ); सलिलेब्बलोक्त यत इवात्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in ; मार्ग or बत्में अवलोक्त to wait for ; प्रयोगं w.tness a performance ; M. 2 ; निम-त्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105 : look out for, seek; consult (as opinious). -2 To look at or see (in astion.); exercise influence upon ; सुन्पातिग्रहणाव-लोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचरपतिम्यां च तव भार्यावले किता Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect npon : अस्मानमान्मन्यवलोक-यंतं Ku. 3. 50 , R. 8 74 ; 11 67.

अवलोक: I Seeing, beholding; जुं-भागभगनयनमीलनांगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनजोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with com-

अवलोकक a. Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing ; नो चमूबुरवलोकनक्षमाः R 11. 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of ; दोधिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M- 1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिङ्गंतिभिज्ञदैः पायनैरवलोक्षनैः B. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry,

अवलोक्तियत् a. Locking upon, con= sidering.

अवलोकित p. p. Seen &c. —त: N. cfa Buddha. — A look, glauce; परिवृत्यावले। कितं R. 4. 72. - Jomp. —ईश्वर: N. of a Bodbisatva worshipped by the northern Buddhists. अवलोकिन a. Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकिनः ( दक्षपः ) Ku, 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sengual desire.

अवलोम a. [अववद्ध लोम आसुकूलं P, V. 4. 75 ] One who is favourable;

अवन्यन a. Of no good origin or extraction. —जः N. of a plant सोमः

अवस्पूली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-बदनं Censura, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितृ a. 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudi-

अववाद: 1 Censure, reprosch. -2 Trust, confidence. - 3 Disregard, disrespect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अव्वरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरकः

अनुवर्ण Raining upon (com. pletely. )

अवारिद्ध a. Cast down.

अवज्ञश्च 6 P. To splinter, to out

was distant

からないので

अक्ट A splinter, chip.

अवद्या a. [नारित वहां आयत्तवं वस्य] I Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, selfwilled ; खी चान्ज्ञा Pt. 1. 424 ; Ms 5. 33. - 3 Not subjected to or swaved ; अवशो विषयाणां K 45; rncontrolledunrestrained; ° इंदियचित्रानां H. 1. 18 ; 2. 182 ; Dk. 34 ; मधुरैरवज्ञानि लं-भयन् वहां Kı. 2. 55 wild. - 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवर्शे न विश्वकुर्युः Ka 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless ; स्कलमका सीदात जगत् H. 2.77; कार्यते हानजः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174, Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवज्ञो ह्ययज्ञोविष पिचामि Mk. 10.13; विसुंचंत्यवज्ञा देह कालस्य वज्ञमागताः Râm.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain ; किसस्य भवतो यथा सहद एव ना-कों दवशः Mu 6. -Comp. - डाईयचित्र व. whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवस्थान: Not submitting to another's will.

अवाहीका = अवदा ; Mk. 1. 23.

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अवशीभूत a. 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not' influenced by magic.

अवह्य a. 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अध मरणमब्द्यमेन जंबो: Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. — पुत्र: a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवह्य शती. [अन हते-हतु कि ] 1 Necessarily, inevitably, स्वास्त्यस्य नव-जरमय भोचायिष्यंत्यह्य Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course, अवहां याति तिर्य-स्त्रसं जरम्या चवाहुत हावः Ms 12 68, अवह्य यातारश्चिरतर प्रेरवापि विषयाः Bh. 3 15; तां चावह्य दिवसगणनात-स्पामेन्यस्त्रीं (ह्रवृष्णे) Me. 10, 61. अवह्यम्य Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवह्ययाच्य to be necessarily cooked, अवह्ययाई to be necessarily done.

अवस्यभावित् a. Destined to take place, inevitable; 'आदेश: M 5. अवस्यभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवस्यभाविनो भावा भवति महतामपि H. Pr. 23, S. 6.

अवदयक a. Necessary, inevitable, indispersable.

अवस्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशक्थिका = अवसक्थिका q. v. अवशक् रि. [अव-शम्।कर्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवद्या Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emactation.

अत्रास्त् a. Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष् (Used mostly in pass.)
To be left last or as a remainder, to
remain over or behind; Bg 7.2.
—Caus. To leave as a remainder;
इसावावशायत: Bhåg.

अविशेष्ट p. p 1 Left, remaining; स्तेन नोवार इसानशिष्टः R. 5 15, किसव-शिष्टमह्नः Batn. 3; निदागमसीम्नः कियद्वाशिष्ट Mv. 6; कियद्वशिष्टं स्त्रन्याः S. 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. — इं, - इंक Rest, remainder, remnant, Y. 2 47.

সৰ্মণ: 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; ব্যানাক্ষণ, প্ৰান্ত, পুল্লা দি মিm.; ব্যান M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; সুষ্ট having only one half left, ক্যাত or নাম one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s.v.; সম্মত remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; S. 3 3, अस्तावशेषं महनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku 3 72, Si 10.16; सावशेषांमव भाइन्या वचनं M 4. unfinished, सावशेषां विषवेगः १०१०ते. still remaining, शिष्वेश्वेशां हिन्दे हों। कि 2 34, Ratin 2 2, R. 2 69, शुक्र में सावशेष चचः S. 2 hear me out, let me fluish my speech; अल्पावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see नियवशेष थाऽ०.

अवज्ञीबन p. p. Left remaining. अवज्ञीन: A Scorp on.

अवशिष-षेक a. [अवनन शीर्ष यस वा क्यू ] Having the head bent down. -ष: 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eyediscase.

अवस्या [अव स्थे क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An Independent woman.

अवस्या: [अव क्ये-ज P. III. 1 141] 1 Flost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्यायावसिकस्य पुंडशीकस्य चारु-तां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from. off the fire ( कार-अभिश्रयण ), अविश्रयणा-वश्रयणातात्र्भविभिन्नो व्यापारकळाप पाकादि-शब्दवाच्य S. D. 2.

अवृह्ह्यणी A cow that bears a culf after a long interval.

अवस्थ 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुस्वस्थ Mv. 5; so दंडं, वहुति स्वासवस्थ Bg. 9.8 by the help of; बुद्धां आर्थासवस्थ R2m. en account of. -2 To block up; कोसळच्यतेहारमवस्थ Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, bover with; K. 116, तितिरेणावस्थमाने जीवळोके 159 occupy Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, bold up; cl.sp, embrace, अवस्थामी में Mv. 5.5, जोड-विभागन मानवस्थ K 33, 47, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, held or keep back; अवस्थमान इव जळवरे: K. 303. 6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or tewildered.

अवस्थ p. p. [अवस्तंम्-क, पत्म ] 1 Supported; rested on, protected r held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवस्था यश्चः Sk. -3 Near; contiguous, अवस्थानावस्यो P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9.72. -4 Obstructed, stopped suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, t. d, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टमः [ स्नेग्-चन्, सस्य पत्तं ] 1 Leaning, resting up. n. -2 Support, prop; पश्चाम्यामी ५ त्द्वताचर्टमः K 34, 44, 186 231, 248; खङ्ग जतावर्टमानिश्वतः Mål 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (ne courage); तत्क्थमहं चेर्यावर्टमं करोमि Pt. 1; so पाउष', धीरत्व' Mål. 2; सहजसन्त' K. 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना K.179 dignified, noble; see सावष्टभ.-4 A post, pillar.-5 Gold.-6 Commencement, beginning.-7 Stopping, standing still, staying.-8 Courage, steadiness; K. 156, 157 resolute determination; ईट्टहोंऽस्पावर स्थ: Rain 4, आविनयकोपि गेडनप्टभं कृत्वर स्थ: C61 plucking up courage, प्रायन-सब्देभो चा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to प्रायन).-9 Obstruction, impediment.-10 Paralysis, stupefation, K. 141.-11 Excellence.

अवस्थान a. (शि f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large ss a post, स्थोरवहमन्येन पविणा R. 3.53 (अ<sup>1</sup> is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing debancs,'

अवस्थानं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralys' ing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवृद्यम् 1 P. To smack ( one's lips ), make a noise in eating.

अवण्वाण: [ अव स्वत्-चत्र् पत्वम ] Noisy eating, smacking ( the lips ).

अवस् n. [ अव-भावे असिच् ] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satisfaction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. —ind. [ अवर-प्रथम याः पंत्रमा समया वाद्ये असि, अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39 ] 1 Below, downwards, bithorward. -2 ( As a proposition with istr or abl.) (a) Below, at the lowest place. (b) Without, on the ourside.

अवस्वत् a. Ved. Striving, aspiring.

अवसः [अव्-असच् Un. 3. 117; अवतीत्वसो राजा भानुश्च Unlvat.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क) —सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) viaticum ("स: also), एतते रहावसं Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवस्विश्वका [अवबद्धे सविध्वनी यस्या कर्]
1 A cloth girt round the legs an interest (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; रायानः शहिषाद् व जुत्वा सेवावसिष्यकाम् भेड 4.112, आहेना अवस्विष्यकाच्यहें प्रतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence)
A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज्ञ 1 P.1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; आरिश्विलम्प-रावसच्य कंटे Si-7 16, so स्कंधे पाणि, जरीरे भ्रणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त p.p. 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णावसक्तामल्ड्नवन्नं Ku. 7. 2', K. 206; Ki 7. 40, St. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; आविजातावसक्तेन दृषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager.
—कं Contact.

अवमंजनं / Embracing, अवैसञ्जनं (clining,

भवसंडीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

भवसथः [ अव-मो कथन् ] I A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college ( छात्रालय , महः, ) see आवन्य. -थं A house

अवसध्यः [अवसथ-स्वाधे यन ] A college, school

अवसर् 1 P. f To sink down. faint, fail, give wav , कशिंगी पंकीम-वावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinke ci faila ; पोरुष 7 , अवसीदांति में प्राणाः Mb ; न हीं-गिनज्ञांऽवसरेऽवमीवृति Ki. 4 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); = अन्द्रेष्ट्यस्भीद्वि Mh , Ms. 4 187, Bk. 6 24 -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with, नावनीडित वा गुरु प्रयोजनं K 181. - 3 To become disheartened or exhausted, Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined, सर्वमस्मत्कुर्द्वकमबस्दित् Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यमसमी बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावनीefa Bh. 2 86. - Caus. 1 To cause to sink, to dispirit, sender downhearted, to ruin ; कुटुनक चानसा-दितं Dk 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मना-ऽनवसाधैवोद्धराने सतः 54 without ruining or killing , Bg. 6. 5 , राज्यस्य मूलं इस्त्यश्वमवसाद्येत् Ma. 3 rain. -2 To allay, remove ; औत्सुक्यमाञ्चनवमाद्यानि मतिष्ठा ८. 5. 6, अयमहमनसाद्यामि नः मपत्नाच I)k 127 destroy, kill; अवना-दितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसन्न p. p. 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिभवलिपासावसन्नानि K. 56; S1. 15. 85, मदावसन्नहस्त Dk. 62 power-less. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दिधनाणींऽवसन्नो नते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसन्तापमतिम्ममात् S1 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसन्तापास्ता H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रो: सकाशमवसन्द्रश्चिनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसम्भतान्त्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसाद: 1 Sinking, fainting, eitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसाद: safety, protection; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline: प्यायजयातमादा Ki. 17. 18; विपद्येत नावद्वसाद्य स्थि रा. 12. 23, 6. 41, 3 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue, किनिवानसाद्य समात्मवता Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause), अल स्वयभावमाद्यंकसार M. 1.

अवसादक a. 1 Causing to sinkfairt, or fail.-2 Causing dejection or fatigue. एव होन्द्र: परियक्त: सर्वकार्याव-सादक: 24 n. -3 E hausting wearrsome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction, अस् तत्रवसादनं Ve. 6 -2 Inability to do on-'s duty.-3 Oppression.-4 Finishms.-5 An escha onc. -6 kemoving pical fish (from boils) by escharotic application, उत्स्वसम्बन्धसानं बणानमनसादन Sust. अवसादिन् a. Sinking, Crooping, St. 15. 81.

अवसभ a. Ved. Excluded from society.

अवस् 1 P. To spread. pervade; गगनांगनावक। ज्ञावसर्कतलक Mal. 8. अवनर: 1 Occasion, opportunity, time : उत्पन्नावनरमार्थित्वं M. 3 ; नास्या-वनरं वास्यापनि 8 2; भवद्भिरामवसरपदानाय वचासिनः 81. 2 8; विसर्जनं संत्रारः S. 7; ours suited to the occasion M. 1 , 158 , °ਗੁਲਿਗਾਮਿ: Pt 5. 28 equal to the occasion ; नेइर्याक्सरोऽत्र क: Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here?. -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time. जर्जन नेवावसरे सुरेश्य: Ku. 7, 40 ; अवसरोयमात्मान प्रकाशितुं S. 1; see अनामर: also, अवसरोपनर्पगीया राजानः S. 6 -3 Space, room, scope ; कुस्ट्रेंगना मन सि चात्रमरं (अलभत) St. 9 41. -4 Lessure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of and q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवस्थि A spy, a secret emissary. अवस्थि Stepping or going down. अवस्थि a Stepping down. — जी A long period of time ( with the Jainas), according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sågras of years.

अवसदय a. Not left ( = अगसन्य ). अवसाम [ अवर सान अन् समा॰ P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, ledew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त p. p. Sprinkled, ्रा having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेक: 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देश: को ड जलावसेकशिथल: Mk. 3.14. -2 A disease of the eye. अवसेकिमः [अवसेकेन निष्टंत अवसेक-इमन्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with uil and butter (बटकोन्डः).

अवनेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling, पाद Ms. 4.151. -3 Bleeding.

अवस्त a Asleep.

অব্যুক্ 6. P. 1 To throw or cast down pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1 8; so নাৰকান, মানি, বালি &c. -2 To let loose, in rerate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 Po form, create. -5 To place on, 'hrow or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as ক্লিয়া, ন' &c.

water 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 I n-propert on, allowing one to follow one's irolarations. -3 Independence.

अवस्त्रेनं Literat on.

अवनुद्र p. p. Given away, left, abundonel, dismissed let go.

अवसी 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand . किन्द्र निवसीयनानं K. 27%; आवामातीच वैयामिकीं (वार्णी) Malli. -4 (Intrans ) Po fail, he at an end; शक्तिर्भमावस्यति ही बयुद्धे Ki. 16 17. -5 To put up (es at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. - 8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. - Caus. I To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसाय्य शास्त्रद्रष्टं R 5. 76 .-- 2 To understand, comprehend ; अवतायिन क्षमा: सुख K1.2 29.

अनुसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसाट m. Vel. A deliverer. अवसान [अव-सी लगुरू ] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, crssa. tion, and ; दोहाबसाने पुननेव दोग्धीं B. 2. 23, 45; तच्छि ध्याध्ययनि नवेदितावसानां 1. 95; इर्येतद्वसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story; 'बिस्से K. 180; आत्मनः सुखावसानन V. 3 at the sacrifice of , (at the end of comp. ) ending with, terminating at ; स चापसं. गुजीयकद्शीनावसानः 8.7; यत्त्वलु दुःखाव-सानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Desth, decease; अवमानेंऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38, मूलपुरुषावसाने संपद् परस्पतिष्ठन्ति S. 6.-4 Boundary, limit; जिलोकिता दर्शनीयाना मबसानभूमि: K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 ( In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp आदि); आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरना यांति लाघव , अनीकपदावसानं देवा-दि नाम R. 18. 10 (१. ६. देवानीक); वर्णानाम-भावोऽवसानसज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110, VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; पकावसाना-द्वयवसाना-ऋ क्.-8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place ( स्थान ;)

resting place, residence; दर्भ a looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसाय: [ अव सो-यज् P. III. 1. 141 ] I Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; द्वारवर्षरकायमाअः यहा: Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling

in ; cf, अंत्यावसायिन्•

अवसित p. p. [सं-क ] 1 Finished, ended, completed ; अवसितो दर्शनार्थः M. 2; यूपवत्यवसित कियाविधी R 11. 37 ; अवसितश्च पश्चरमी D . 91 it is all over with the brute ; भडनासि S. 4 ; वचस्यव सिते तिन्मन्सस र्ज गिरमात्मभू: Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव माथि Da. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Knows, understood.-3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain) -7 Tred, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). - a 1 A dwelling place, नवावसिते वैनमाह (य: Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेष pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्तेत् 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; छायामध्यवस्तेतितुं Mv. 3; मसुरिव मामच्द्रकेत्वितु; ibid. to attack or insult; प्रशिवस्तेत् छुनीहि गेदने Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्त्रक्षद्वा Râm. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंद:-द्नं 1 Attacking; attack; assault; पदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नग्रवस्कंद्युगस्युशस्य Bk. 2. 11. -3 Acamp. (जि श्रीयुणो निवेशस्यानं Halây.).

अवस्तादित p.p. 1 Attacked.-2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्केदिन a. 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमदारावस्केदिन Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्तु 6 U. To soratch, hutt agains:, रोधांसि धीरमवचरकरिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्कर: [ अवकीयेते इत्यवस्कर:, कु-अन सर् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordare, excrement. -2 The privities (ग्रह्मेश्च). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); एहद्वाराञ्चार स्थानस्थ्यावस्करशोधनं Nårada. -4 A place for fæces, dung-hill. -Comp. --नेदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्थारक a. [ अवस्त्रों भव:, बुत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordere.—तः I An insect.—2 A sweeper, a scavenger. —3 A brush, broom. স্বাহ্য a Novious, injuitous.
-- A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ११ती. [ अवरस्मिन् अवरस्मात् अ-वर्मित्यर्थे अस्ताति अव् अत्राः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, httherwards, <sup>o</sup>प्रवृत्त a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 ( Used as a preposition ) Under.

अवस्तु n [ह्रांसनाथ नज्ञ] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्भधपरे कथ इ ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वर्-ुच्यवस्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; वा-स्व unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P To cover, spread, overspread, overcast, प्रकृषयन्गानवस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14 29 parvaded, filled, उरसि र-साद्वतस्तरे स्तनाभ्या St. 7. 47.

अवस्तर्ण Spreading out.

अवस्थार: [ अव-स्तु कमीण वज् P. III. 3. 120] I A curtain -2 A covering, a screen or wall of cloth around a tent -3 A mat.

अवस्त a. Without clothes, naked..

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, ubide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 103 oft. with an adj. or adv. ; विलोक्सयंती तावद्वतस्ये 205 ; वादी विष्टम्य क्षणं भद्राः वातप्रस्व Bk 8. 11 stay, wait; अनीत्वा पंकता धूलिसुद्कं नावतिष्ठते S1. 2. 34. -2 To ablue by, conform to, obey; न ज्ञा-सनेडचारियत यो गुरूणा Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live, क्षणमध्यवितष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतर्नेत-लाभवानसी R. 8. 87. - 4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 Tofall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand aprait, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend, go to -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थापवाति-ते) I To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चाद्वस्थापितवाहिनीक R. 13. 66 ; रं. धावारमवस्थाव्य Dk. 174 having encamped; भिश्रापात्रं नागदंतकेऽ-वस्थादन H. 1. 3. -2 To nx, settle ; इा-क्योऽवस्थापियतं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; हेराज्यमवस्थापायितकामोसिम M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्नोमि हृद्यमवस्थापयितं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile.—स्था [अवन्था-अह ] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वाभिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तर्ह कथ्येमीध-वीयानवस्था Mål. 9 26; तृह्यावस्थः स्व-धः कृतः R. 12.80; तां तामवस्था प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; इंदुर्शीमवस्थां प्रवशिक्त S. 5; Ku. 2.6; सर्व Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तद्वस्थः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; पृतद् , वालावस्थः अधिपतिः V. 5; अंत्यावस्था Pt. 4; so कामयमाना-

वस्थी राजा ८. ३ ; रक्किंगावस्थया वहिः 7. 15; अंतर्मदानस्थो हिवेद: R. 2. 7. rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. - 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवन°, वर्षावस्था तस्याः शृणुन Mal. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. - 6 Stability, fixity, as in अनवस्थ q. v.-7 Appearance in a court of law; कुतावस्था धनीयेणा Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -377 another or altered state, °रं आरोपिता 🞖 3. 5. — चतुष्टर्य the four periods or states of human life, e. बाल्य (childhood); कौमारं (youth), शौबन (nanhood); and वार्बकं (old age). - = \$\dispreceq\$ the three states, \$\disprecep\$. \$\epsilon\$. जागृति (waking), स्त्रन (dreaming), and सुषु ते (sound sleep). — दश रं the ten states of lovers; हड् मन सगसंकल्शे जागर कृशताङ्गतिः हीत्यागीन्नाद्मूर्काता इत्यनगद्गा द्श ॥ D. R. - g' the two states of life, s. e. मुख and द खं ( happiness and misery). - पहले the six states of an action mentioned by Yaska, जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमेते उपक्षीयते नइयति Nir.

अवस्थान 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्व इता-वस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92, किमिह नि-इन्यावस्थानं Pt. 1, चतुमेहलावस्थानेन ibid -2 Situation, station, position, मधुर° द्श्नीय: S. 6. -3 Residence, abide, place, चनावस्थाने: K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अनस्थापित् a. Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चाद्वस्थापि वर्ल Ak.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; कथिनेयं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थित K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; see अनवस्थित -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मिय स्टिंड लोकाना रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course, वितुरस्थाः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1.

अवस्थिति: f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अत्र कृतावस्थितिन धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्ध व Preserver, saviour. अवस्कृतितं Roar, thunder; K. 305. अवस्फोट: Appearance.

अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seck favour or assistance.

अवस्यु तः [अवः एक्षणं तदिन्छति क्या इ उत्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् ७. [अवो रक्षणमस्यस्य मतुप मस्य वः] Defended, protested. अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oczing. अवसंसनं Dropping or falling

down, falling off, a fall.

अवसंभित a. Burst, fallen down. अवसम् a. 1 Apt to fall down -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in

अवस्वन्य a. Ved. Roaring, boister-

Hag a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. - F: A sind of wind. अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove ; दुरितं, अुयां, द्विष: &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत्य तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहति: f Beating, threshing. अयहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice : अवहननायौलूखलं Mbh. -2 The lungs; वपा वसावहनन Y. 3. 91 (अव-

हनन = फुप्फुस: Mit. ).

अवदात: [अव हन्-धन् ] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; कर्णावचातानिषुणेन च ताडचमाना दू-रिकृताः करिवरेण (भूंगाः) Nitipr. 2; अ-धरे द्त्तद्तावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवचातिच् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्र 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1.6. अवहास: 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jast, joke, ridicule; यञ्चावहासार्थेमस-रकृतोसि Bg 11.42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [ अवरं हस्तस्य पक • त • ] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives ).

अवहानि: f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left; अ-वहीना: कथा: Dk. 129 over, at an end; अस्मास्ववहीनेषु S 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्था-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or conrealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ( ध्याभिचारिभाव ), भयगौरवलज्जादेई-षीद्याकार ग्रितिरवहित्था S. D.; or according to R. G. ब्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षायनुभावानां गोपनाय जनितो भाविश्रेषोऽवहित्थं ; for ex. \*\*e Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside ; place down ; अर्भकं कस्मा-इवहतं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ; भुद्धवसवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down ( Ved. ).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 🕛 -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहार: [ अवह कर्तिर ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brâhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp; ततोऽवहारं सेन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop ( in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). - 9 A postacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 Oue who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. - - A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem; आविश्वीपनिधि-श्रीभी न कालात्ययमहतः। अवहायौँ भवे॰ ता तौ दीर्घकालमवास्थितौ॥ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable,

अपद्वत p. p. l Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेल K. 244; अवहेलां कुदज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलने-स Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Dieregarded, slighted, contemned ; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. - Disregard.

अवद्धर a. [अव-ह्र-अच्] Crooked. - 7: A crooked way ; ( fig. ) deceit. अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक्त Ved. Speechless.

अबाकू 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकर: A mint.

अवाक्ष वः [अवनतान्यक्षाणि ईदियाणि यस्य A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [अवनतमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [ न. न. ] Speechless, dumb. -n. Bramha. -Comp. -मनसगी-चर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconcervable. - अति a. deaf and dumb.

अवास्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीया-नि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad, अवाच्यं बद्ती जिह्ना कथं न पतिता तब Ram.; °वादांश्व बहुन्व-विष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; "ता, "त्वं impropriety; 1eproach, calumny. -Comp. -देश: ' the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

भवांच् व. [अवांचति अव-अच्-क्रिप् ] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वतसित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6.79; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl. ), यदवाकु प्राथित्या: Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -m, n. Brahma. - 1 The south, -2 The

lower region.

अवाक ind. 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. - Comp. - ज्ञानं dis respect. -पुढवी [अवाक् अवासुख पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अब पुर्णी). —भाग: the part below. -भव a. southern. — मुख a. (खी f.) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अदाङ्ख्यस्योवरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60 ; तम्थुस्तेऽवाङ्क्ताः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-w:) N. of a weapon. —शाख: [अवाच्यः शास्ता यस्य ] 'having the branches turned downwards,' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अभ्यत्य ). -िशरस a. having the head hung downwards ; न मुद्दो नरकं याति कालस्त्रमवाक्रशिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11, 74.

अवाचीन c. [अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8] I Downward, neadlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित a. Bent, low.

अवास्त्र a. Southern, southerly. अवाजिन m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. ब.] 1 Windless, not shaken ty wind. -2 Not breathing the air. - 3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन a. 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peaceである。中のというのでは、1111年

अवान 2 P. [अव-अन्] To breathe or inhale.

अवान: Breathing, inhaling; see अन-वान 8/80.

अवान a. [ अव-अन्-अव् ] Dried, dry. अवांतर वः [अवगतमंतरं मध्ये प्रा॰ स. ] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved--3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -বিহা, -বিহা an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, देशानी, नै-र्कती, वायवी ). —देश: a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [ अवातर ना॰ आम् ] Between ( Ved. ).

भवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, see care, gain; तमवाद्य मत्यति R. 3 33; द्रियमायु: Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं दंट, पुत्रं समाजभवाद्यहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with, निदामवामोति Ms 5. 161, so दोषं &c., मृ-युमवानिति meets with death.

अवास p. p. Got, optained, received, अननातच्याःकलोऽसि S. 2.

अवासन्य pot. p. Attainable, Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवातिः f. Obtaining, getting, तपः किलेदं तद्वातिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाद्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाध्य a. [न.न] Uncut, not to be cut ( as hair ).

अवाषित a. 1 Not sown (as grain ) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवास a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [ अव-इ-वज् ] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः,-रं [न वार्यते जलेन हु कर्माण वज् ]

1 The near bank of a river -2 This side; यो ने संवरसरम्यावारं पारं च वेद Aits. Br. कत् ind. to this side. -Comp. -पार: The ocean (P. IV. 293, V. 211.). -पारीण a. [अवारपार गच्छति, ख P. IV. 293] 1. betonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, स P. IV. 2 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अनुरुष a. Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. —णं Not warding off or preventing

अवारणीय a 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारायितव्य a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [ नास्ति वारि यत्र ] N. cf a plant ( धन्याक ).

अवावट: The sod of a woman by any man ( of the same caste ) other than her first husband; द्विनीयेन तु यः पित्रा मवर्णायां प्रजायते। अवावट इति ख्यातः श्रद्धवर्धी स जातितः ॥

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवासस् a Unclothed, naked.

अवास्तव a. ( वी f. ) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational ( as an argument. ).

अवास्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, bomeless.

अवातन a Having no callinge, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [ अन्-इन्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed. -19: 1 A sheep, ( J. also in this sense): जीवनकार्श्वकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat. -5 A mountain, -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice ). -8 A blanket, shawl ingeneral -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice ). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -ावे: f. 1. An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. ois]. -Comp. —कट: [अबि मदाने कटच् P. V. 2 29 Vart ] a fice of sheep. **—कटोरणः** [अविकटे मधनंबाते देव उरणः Hy. P. VI. 3. 10 ] a kind of tr.bute (consisting of sheep). -गंधा, -गंधिका N of a plant ( = अजगवा ). -द्राधं,-द्रसं, -मरीसं,-सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. - पाल: [अवीन् पालगति उप. स ] a shepherd. -fgu: a kind of grass liked by sheep (-या:) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place, N. of a town; প্রবিহ্থল बकस्थलं मार्कदी वारणावत Mb.

সাৰিক: [ সাথিৰ সাৰিক;, সাৰিক P V· 4 23] A sheep. — ক্লা An ewe. — ক্লা A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्य a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्यन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting, सत्यप्रतिज्ञेप्यविकत्थनी B. 14. 73; विद्यांसोऽविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नानीदियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40, Pt. 5. 26; °ल फलं Me 24, 34, °शास्चंदमधुरः Mâl. 2. 11 full, full orbed; °दांदयः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; °लमर्क्स 5. 5 entirely, competely; यहोकेदबावकलमातमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलनालं गायकेवाँधहेनोः St. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. — इप:
1 Absence of doubt -2 Absence of eption or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. — इपं end. Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable, unchangeable. —र: Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

সবিক্সনি: f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In San. phil.) The inanimate principle called বস্তুনি, regarded as the material cause of the universe; মুলমক্তনিববিক্তনি: San. K.

अविकिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. — यं Brahma. अविक्रस a. Powerless, feeble.

সাবিকানে a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeb'e, powerles :

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigcur, freshness

अविक्षत a. Unimpaired, uninjured unhurt, whole, entire; विकेतुः पतिदेशं तत्तास्मिनेवाह्मचिवसम् Smitti.

अविद्धित a. Unimpaired, unburt undiminished ( Ved. ).

अविश्विष a. [P. VI. 2.157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थ), (बिक्षेतुं न हाकः or यो न बि-क्षिपति); not distributing' or badly distributing

अविक्षित a 1 Not thrown away -2 Attentive, composed.

अविशत a. No t gone off, retained, present.

आविषस a. Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्न: N. of a fruit-tree (कर-

अविग्रह ॥ [ नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य ] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal, epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body).

-2 Not known. —हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cant not be expressed by its constituenparts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविधात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; भाति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविद्य n. Unobstructed, free from impediments; 'क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1.— ह Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare, (this word is usually neuter, though विद्य is m.), साध्याम्यहमगिद्यमस्त ते R. 11 9; अनिद्यामस्त ते स्थेया. पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 19, अविद्यमस्त सावित्र्याः प्रदाने दृष्टित-स्त्व Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of jadgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unbesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. -र: 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be call' ed in question; आज्ञा ग्रह्मणां द्यविचार-णीया R. 14. 46

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered.
-2 Determined, certain. -Comp.
-विजेय: a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

ᆒ

अविचालित a. 1 Unmoved, unhaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य a. Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न a. 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted; °संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

आवेच्छेद a. 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. —द: 1 Entirety, wholeness -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत a. 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly.
-2 Eternal permanent.

अविज्ञान a. Ved Not having brought forth, having no offspring. आविज्ञानीय a. Of the same kind.

অবিল্ল a. 1 Ignorant, untaught.
-2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; লা
ignorance, folly.

आवजात a. 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct.
-Comp. — गद a. Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

आविज्ञातृ a. Not knowing. —m (ता) 1 The Supreme Being (प्रतिश्वर). -2 N. of Vishpu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशः V. Sah.

अविज्ञेष a. Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —य: The Supreme God.

अविज्ञीनं A direct flight of Virds (पशिणानाभिमुख्यामिगमन).

अवितथ a. 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमवादीयंनमत त्वं प्रिथेति Si. 11. 33, अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिर: 6. 18. -2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथ-फला: रवसा: K. 65, कुर गुरुवचनमांवतथ K. 178, चकारावितथा आतु: प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. -थं Truth, अवित्थमाह प्रियंद्धा S. 3, P. 18 right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. -थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. -था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् a. Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless ( अनपायिन् ). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अवित्त a. 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

্ৰিপ্ৰবিষ্কি a. 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. — বি: f. 1
Not finding, getting, or possessing.
-2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः -जं Quicksilver.

সবিস্তাৰ a Not separated, united ( Ved. for স্বাধিয়া ).

आविध्या [ अवये हिना, अवि ध्यन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजध्या.

आविद्रध a. 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested. अविदाहिन्य.1.Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य a. Ved. Unceasing, in exhaustible, perennial, perpetual. अविदासिन् a Perennial.

अविदित a Unknown; वतयामा राचि: U.1.27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away) —त: The Supreme God.

अविद्याय a. Ved. 1 Net delaying or he stating. -2 Shining.

अविद्र a. Not distant, near, contiguous. — रं Proximity, vicinity. — रं ind Near to, not far fron; so अविद्र्रेण, अविद्र्रात, -हरनः, -हरे.

अविद्ध a Unpierced. -Comp —कर्णा, -र्णी [अविद्ध अद्धद पर्गस्यः कर्णोऽ-स्याः] N. of a plant (पाष्टा) Cissampelos Hexaudra —हुज्ञ a. all-seeing. —वर्षस् a of unimpaired glory

अविद्य a 1 Not e lucated, unlearn ed. foolish, unwise : अविद्याना न सर्वे-षामीहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9 205 -2 Not pertaining to knowledge -ur I Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedanta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings, (with Buddbists ) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यासय a. Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय a. Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

স্বিদ্বা Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; মর্নির সিধনবিধন বিদ্ধি নান্ত্রাই Mo. 99.

স্বিদ্যা ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान a [न. र ] Deviating from the fixed rula, irregular. —न Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

জাবিধি a. Not lawful, contrary to rule. —াথ: Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; ° পুৰ্বন্ধ not according to rule.

अविधेय a. Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषाद्योर-विधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविन: [ अवति यहां, अव्-इनक्स Un. 2. 46 ] 1 A sacrificer. —2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. अविनय a. [न. ब.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered.
—यः 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बह्वोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः स्परिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; व्हलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचनस्यचिनयं सुग्धामु तपस्विन्त्यस्य S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault -5 Pride, arrogance, insoler ce; अविनयमपनय विद्यो Sankara.

अविनोत a. 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly. wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not ta ned, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67 —ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्वर a. Indestructible. -र: Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभाव: 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, in-separable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोडन; सर्वधमानं न तु नातरीयकृत्व K. P. 2

अविनिगमः An illogical conclu-

अविध्यः N. of a Råkshasa, minister of Råvana. — ध्या N. of a river.

स्विपक्क Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; ेबुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

সবিদান a. Suffering from indigestion. — ন: The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविपद् f Absence of misery, presperity.

अविपन्न a. 1 Uninjured, unhurt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

सवित्र a. Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser —य: One not a Brahmana.

সবিদ্ধূন a. Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त a. 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सर्पिडाः स्थावरे समाः -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग a. Unpartitioned, undivided.—ा: 1 Not dividing.-2 Undivided inheritance.

आविभाज्य a. Indivisible. — ज्य 1 Indivisibility.—2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. ৰক্ষ पात्रमळकार कुतालसुद्कं ज्ञियः। योगक्षेमं प्रवारं क

न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना -तं Mon-perception : disappearance.

आविभावनीय a. Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविस्त a. Unlossed, not quittel or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself; न विस्तंत शिवान्यां यदविस्त तर्नो विद्वः -2 The space between the chin and the head. —?cmp. —क्यार a celebrated Siva linga at Benares.

आविमृद्य a. Undoubted, unquestionable; Ki. 6 44.

अविमोक्य a. Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त a. Undivided, conjoined, united; not separated, present.

अतियोग a. Not separated, united, connected. — म: 1 Non separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. -Comp. - नृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. — नृते a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of. Mårgasirsha.

अविरत a. 1 Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.); uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual; आविरतोत्केटसुरकंडितेन Me. 102; Prov. मंदोटपविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'.

2 Abandoned. —तं ind. Eternally, continually; आविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

आवरति a. Incessant, ceaseless.
—ति: f. 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. -2 Incontinence.

अविराम a. Uninterrupted, continuous. —म: Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —म ind. Uninterruptedly.

अविरल a. 1 Thick, dense; "बारि-धारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower; "अ-श्वांदु; not thin, many; सादरम भिम्रत-दवाविरलपद: K. 95. -2 Contiguous, close. -3 Coarse, gross, substantial. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं ind. 1 Closely; आविरजमालिया प्रवन: S. 3. 7. -2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly; U. 3. 24.—Comp. —भारासार: an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

आविरलित a. Closely stuck, lying very close; क्वपोलं U. 1. 27. cheekto cheek.

अविराधयत् a. Ved. Not withdrawing oneself; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध a. 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. -2 Living together. -3 Unobstructed, unhin-

dered, unimpeded. -4 Allowed; proper : बद्याविरुद्धं ओटबामि V. 2

अविरोध: 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity: मामान्यास्त परार्थस्यम-भून: स्वार्थाविरोधन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest; सर्वेषानिरोधेन बह्यकर्म समार्थे Pûjlmantra.

—2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरेचनं Anything which causes constipation.

आविरेच्य a. Not to be purged.

স্থিতিইয় a. 1 Having no aim or mark. –2 Guileless –3 Irremediable. স্থিতিয়ন Non-transgression.

अविलंघनीय a. 1 Not to be transgressed. -2Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब a. Prompt, not delayingquick. -च: Abesence of delay, quick, ness, promptitude. —चं, अविलंबन ind. Without delay, quickly.

সবিত্যিন a. Without delay, quick' expeditious, prompt.—ন ind. Quickly, without delay.

अविला [ अङ्ग्हल्य ] An ewe.

आविलास a. Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim-

স্থানিজ্য 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). -2 Writing badly. -3 Different from one who writes.

आविवाभित a. 1 Not intended or aimed at; भातर: इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहण म विवाभितं. -2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

आविवादिन् a. Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

স্বিনাট্নি a. 1 Not marrying, remaining single or cellbate. -2 Not relating to marriage. -3 Interdicted as to marriage.

স্বিবিক্ত a. 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. -2 Indiscriminate, confounded.-3 Public -4 Making no difference; °ছুসু viewing all as one with God.

अविवेक a. Wanting in Judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence; अविवेक: प्रमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. -3 Ignorance (अन्योग्यतादात्रयुरूपमिन्थाज्ञानं ). -00mp.—कृत a. done rashly.

अविवेकिन a. 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless -2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविवेन a. Ved. Not disaffected.
—नं ind. Not disaffectedly, favourably.

স্বিহাঁক a. Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —কা Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty.
—ক, -স্বিহাঁকল ind. Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशेकित a. 1 Unapprehensive, fearless.-2 Without doubt, confiding; ग्रुप्रवाक्यास्त्रथं मृहास्त्यज्ञध्वमविशेकिताः K. P.

अविशस्तु m. An unskilful cutter up or killer ( of animals at a sacrifice ).

अविद्याद्धिः f. Impurity.

স্বিহাৰ a. Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. — বঃ, বা 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity.-2 Identity, sameness.

3 The subtle elements (in Sân. phil.). -00mp. — হ্ল a. Not knowing the difference (in things), undisoriminating.

अविश्रांत a. 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless; S. 6. -2 Unhurt. — तं ind. Incessantly, continuously.

স্বিহান a. Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted —নঃ Mistrust, suspicion. —ন্য A cow calving after loving intervals.

अविश्वरत a. Not trusted, suspected; न विश्वसदीवश्वरते H. 1.

अविश्वासिन a. Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

স্বিষ্ধ a. 1 Not poisonous.—2 Anti venomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —ব: [ প্রবৃত্তিবস্থ Up. 1. 45 ] 1 An ocean.—2 A king.—3 Sky.—বা N.of a plant ( নিবিমন্ত ).—বা 1 A river. —2 The earth.—3 Heaven.

अविषय a. 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses.

-2 Insensible. -3 Disregarding objects of sense; "मनसां यतानां M.1.1.

-य: 1 Absence, disappearance; खेरविषयं कि न प्रवीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79.

-2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्धीमनामविषयं नाम 84; सकलवचनानामविषयं Mâl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words; सोमिनेसपि पत्रिणामविषयं त्व प्रिये झासि भी: U. 3. 45. -3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयीकरणं Not making anything an object of.

জবিস্ত Ved. Gladly accepting, pro tecting very carefuly or attentively, Rv. 7.28.5.

अविष्या [ अब् गती इसुन् अविगेतिमिच्छिति क्यचू भावे अ Tv.] I Wish to go ( गमने च्छा ) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. -2 Wish.

अविष्यु a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Desirous, wishing. -3 Violent, vehement. -4 Wishing to protect. अविस्त n. [ अव्-मधि इमुन् ] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —m. An extender, enlarger.

अविसंवादित् α. Unfailing, not false; K1. 13 15; लक्षणान्येव तवादिसंवादिति Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविस्थित् a. Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —m. ( -र्षी ) An unintermittent fever.

अविस्तर a. Of small extent or length, concise.

आविरतार: Absence of amplification or diffuser esa

अविस्तार्ज a Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत a Compact, ocmpres ed,

अविस्तृष्ट्र a. Not elear or plain, indistinct, obscure — g An indistinct speech.

अविह्न्यंत a Not desired (अनिकल्पिन): येनाविह्यंत्रक्रनो: Rv 1-63.2 doer of undesired acts, whose will cannot be averted.

आविन्ह्रत a. Ved. 1 Not to be killed, una sailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविहरत् a. Ved. 1 Net slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [ अवत्यात्मान लज्जया अर्-ई Un. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि a. Waveless. —चि: N of a particular hell; भग: a place of punishment for lears (यह जलमिव स्थलमदमपुष्ठमबमासने Bhlg.)

স্বীল-লাক (স্বালি) a. 1 Seedless; Ms. 10 71.—2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. —3 Having no prime cause.—ল: Restraint, controlling the mental passions.—লা Vine clant. —ল 1 Bad seed, bad grain, শ্বিকাৰিল Ms. 9 291. —2 Absence of seed.—Comp.—हर् a. Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीतं A variety of अनुमान or inforence; ( ब्यातिरेक्सुचेन प्रवर्तमान निषेधकम-बाते; यथा पूथिवी पृथिवीतर,भेका गववस्तात् Tv.).

अवीर a. 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. -रा A woman wh has neither sons nor bushand; अजानतपुत्रा विषय साइवीरा परिकीर्तिता: (opp. वीरा which is thus deined; पातपुत्रवनी नारी वीरा श्रोका ननीषिनिः '; अनर्बित वृथा मामम-वीरायाथ्य योषितः Ms. 4. 213, Y. 1.163

अवीर्घ a Ved. Weak, ineffective.

সবুক a. 1 Free from danger, saie.

-2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3
Free from one who obscures. -ক 1
Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृत्तिन a. Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (freind-); an epithet of the Antryss; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अनुत a. 1 Unerecked, urimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति a [न व.] I Not existing, not present, not being in -2 Having no livelihood. -ति: f. 1 Abs noe of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate au port; अवृत्तिकादित विकास पुरुषेत स्थितिस्त्यपि Ms. 9.74: 10. 101; आवृद्यानामेनवासमाय्वृत्तावेकरानिकं 4.223.-2 Absence of wages; व्या non-existence.

अव्या भवी. Not in vain, successful, comp. - अर्थ व. succes ful, gaining on a's desired object.

अङ्क्षित क. Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital) .--कं Original capital, principal.

স্বায় a. Ved. ! Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अहारि a. Not pruring down rain (as a cloud). — दि: Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [ अव इ ] 1 (a) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवैभि ते तस्यां सोदर्गस्ट 8.4; अवैभि वेनामनचानि R. 14.40; द्विषदाभियोग इस्पवेति Mu. 1.7; अवैभि ते मार्र Ku. 3.13; ते. 2 35 (b) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तद्वेभि तेतं Ku. 4.9; S. 5.11; Bk. 7.33; कि मां सुतक्षयकर सुत इत्यवेशि Ve. 5.2.-2 lo go or move a vav.-3 To go to, approach (with acc.).-4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved).—Freq. or Pass. (अवेयन) To beg pard on for conciliate.

अवेत p. p. 1 blapsed, past -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with

अवेक्ष्म 1 A. [अव-ईश्रू ] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view ; यातस्यमानानेच-क्षेद्र Bg. 1. 23 ; take into account or consideration have regardt; sixx : धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमबक्ष्य V. 5; त्रिद्वोत्सुक्रयाप्यवे-इय मा R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 329; oft. with a meaning 'not to mind or heed,' 'disregarl': R. 11.69; न हि कमिलनीं हुना ग्राहमवेशते मतंगजः M. 3. ( it may also mean 'ex p-cl' here ): निदावशन भवता ह्यन्वेश्वmrorr R 5. 67.-3 Poliot to orafter. att-nd to ; अवेक्षमाणं महीं सहर्मुह: Si. 1. 10. -4 To take care of gard. watch over, protect; बसुधेयमवेश्यन त्वया R. 8. 83; श्लाह्यां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकी U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वोच्चद्वेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2.3, -6 To look into or examine, inspect; 
स করা বিবৃষ্টি মান্দর: B. 8. 32; দকরীইম্মিন্ট 18 inquira into; Si. 6. -7 To
expect, hopetor.

अवेशक a. 1 Showing thowing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising;

a superint ndent.

अवज्ञां I Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Gnarding, watching over, protection taking core of, attending to, appervision, inspection; वर्णासमा, वस्त्र जागस्य: B. 14. 85: इस्त्र व्यावस्य जागस्य: Mu 3. -3 Attention.core, observation. -4 Regarding, considerating: see अन्वस्त्रं.

अवेक्षणां p t.p. To be looked to or respected, to be looked mon or covidered; तपास्त्रमामान्यभवेक्षणी अ R. 14 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, Inching at. - 2 Attention, care, regard : ह्र्या को द्वेषपर Bs. 7. 101 : अवास्त्रवेश खाद से Rim - 3 Aproement, engagement

अवेशिकृत. Looking at; thinking of regarding &e.

अहेशिन 2. Seeing, Observing धर्मा-वेशिना S. 5. regard or justice or rightennappag.

अवाज ?. I Not braided. . ? Having no braid of hair . 3 Vot flow ng together or committed ( as the waters of rivers ).

अवेद्यान a. Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः f. Absence of knowledge.

अवेद a 1 Unknowahla, secrat. -2 Unattainable -- श: A calf. -- शा ' A woman ) not to be married; Ha 10 24.

अवेनत् a Ved. Unconscious.

স্থান্ত a. I Having no boundaryor limit, unlimited. - 2 Having no time, untimely. - ত: Concernment of knowledge. — তা I Unfavourable time. — 2 Thewed Letel (supposed to be = সন + হলা).

अवेदि: Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवैद a (धी f.) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैध पदमं कृषेत राक्षो दृष्टेन शुरुपति -2 Not sanctioned by the S2stras

अवैमर्स्य Unanimity.

अवरहत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवे। मणं [ अव उस्-मावे स्युट् ] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उत्तानवेब हस्तेन प्राक्षण पार्कीर्तिनं । ग्यं-बताम्यक्षण प्रोक्त तिरक्षावाक्षणं स्थन ॥

अवीद क [अव-उद्-मावे घत्र निपातः नहापः P. VI. 4. 29 ] Wet, moist. —दः Sprinkling, moistoning.

横山道

अवोदेव a. [ देवनामदस्तान अव्ययी • ] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the ) gods.

अवोष: Hot food.

अन्य a. [ आवि भवार्थे यत् ] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अञ्चल a ! Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inerticulate; वर्ग indistinct accents S 7 17; फलमध्यक्त. -सबदीत् -2 Invisible, imper entible -3 Undeterminad अक्नायमार्चेटयोय Bg. 2 25,8 20 -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg. ) Unknown (18 a quantity or number ). -- 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N of Siva. -3 Cupid.-4 Primary matter weich has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. - To (In Vedânta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep ( मुबुल्यवस्था ) -5 (In San. phil. ) The primary germ of nature (सर्वेहार्ण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed ; बुद्धे-रिवाब्यक्तसुदाहर नित R. 13. 60; महतः परमध्यक्तनव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kath , San. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58 -6 The soul. -7 Nature. - ind. Imperceptibly, indistinctly, insticulately. \_\_nomp - NE ACT imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57, VI. 1. 98. —आदि a. whose beginning is inscrutable. - किया 1. an algebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character. — qa a. inarticulate. —मृति a. having an incomprehensible form. -स्लप्रभव: the tree of mundane existenca (In San. phil.). —राग व dark-red, ruddy. (-π: ) the colour of the dawn; अवनक्तरागस्टवरम: Ak —सिंश: an nukno n number or quan ity ( in algeb a ). -लभण:-दगक्तः an epithet of Siva ( whose qualities are not perceptible). —िल्न a whose signs are invisible ( as a disease ). ( -गः ) aa ascetic ( संन्यासी ). ( -गं ) the great p inciple (महत) (in San. phil ). -वर्सा -सार्भ a. Whose ways are my sterious or inscrutable. - ara a. speaking indistinctly. - साइवं an equation of unknown quantities.

अस्य a. 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool -2 Not engaged or oc upi d (in business); अन्यस्य पुनरस्य U.2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. —यं ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; अन्यसन्यसमाञ्ज Mål. 5. 16.

अन्यंग क 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अन्यंगांगीं सीम्पनाम्नी Ms. 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative (as a meaning).
—जा 1=अव्यंत q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अदयचस् a. Ved. Not spacious.

अट्यंजन a. 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); वा सन्या -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. -न: An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अद्यंडा [न विगनमंदं बीजमस्याः ] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxò. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अञ्चाति: f Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satisting. -2 Desire.

अन्यतिकीर्ण a Unmixed, unblended, distinct; specific, separate.

अहयश्च a. 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. -श: [न ध्ययेत पद्भाग न सचलति यथ् प्रयचलनयोः अच् ] A snake. -शा 1 N.of two plants: Terminalia Citrina Roxb, and Hib'scus Matabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 ( Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अञ्यथयः A horse.

अह्यशि a. Ved. [ ध्यर्ह्न, न त त ] Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. —शि: f. 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्यश्चित् a. [ Cf. P. III. 2.157 ] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

अध्यक्षिष: [ न-ष्यश्-टिषच् Un. 1. 49 ] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -पी 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night (अब्याधिषी धर राज्यो: Ujjval.)

अव्ययस्य a. Free from pain ; not giving pain.

अञ्चय a. Not pierced; Si. 18. 47. अञ्चलत् a. Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अन्यपेश्चा Carelessness; °न्युतेन M. 3 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अवयभि(भी)चारः 1 Ncn separation; अन्योन्यस्याव भीचारो भवेदामरणां-तिकः Ms. 5 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

अवयभिचारित् a. 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; भवंत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिवताः Ku. 6.86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुव्यते पार्वति पापवृचये न स्पमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5.36; रंग्रोपानिपातिनोऽनयां इति यदुव्यते तद्वय-भिचारि वदः S.6; इंद्रियाथसानिकषञ्जान-

मन्यपदेश्यमन्याभिचारि Gaut. Sût. -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion.).

अट्यय a [ नास्ति व्ययो यस्य ] 1 ( a ) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaving, immutable: बेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनम जमध्ययं Bg. 2 21 ; विनाश-मन्ययस्थास्य न काश्चित्कतुमहीते 17, 4.1, 6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57; 2.81; R. 8 24. (b) Eternal, everlasting : अञ्चल्ध प्राहरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1 ; अकीर्ति कथायिव्यति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Econcmical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. -य: 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. —य 1 (In the Vedânta ) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c. ; सहज्ञे त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वामु च विभाक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यत्र न्योति तद्ध्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -अा. रमन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-रमा ) the soul or spirit. -वर्ग: the class of indeclinable words.

अध्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अवयशिभावः [ अनव्ययमव्यय भवत्यनेन; अन्यय-च्चि-भू करणे घन्न् ] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); आषेद्वरि, सन्वर्ष &c.—2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वद्वो द्विग्राप चाह मदेहे नित्यमध्यभिमावः। तत्युक्ष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्था बहु न्याहिः।। Udb. ( which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit).—3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अस्पर्ध a. 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effectual, successful.

अहयलीक द. 1 Not false, true. -2 Ag ceable, having no disagrecable feelings (त्रिय), इस्में मिट नियतमा इन सांडच्यलीकाः शुक्रान स्ततनयश्च तदा व्यलाकाः Si. 5. 1.

अहम्बद्धान s. 1 Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct.—2 Not screened or concealed, open. —3 Not covered, bare (as ground). —4 Careless, inattentive. —न Carelessness; वा, रनं contiguity; carelessness.

अन्यवाहित a. = अन्यवधान (1) above अन्यवस्थ a. 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविद्धियमन्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भंगं जयं चापतुरस्यवस्थां B. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular.—स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule; किमन्यवस्थां चलितो दिव केन्नवः Si. 12. 36. -3 An incorrec •

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or cu-tom. —1 Ill-re rulated, ficble, unstable: अव्यवस्थितस्य प्रसारोपि भयकरः Nati. 9. —3 Not in due order, remethodical.

अध्यद्वाय a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the sam caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अध्यसन a.Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality. virtue.

अव्यक्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple.
-2 Not separated, collected.

अद्यास्त a. 1 Not developed, not manifest, तद्भेदं तद्याच्याक्यमासीत, इदं नामस्वाभ्याम्ब्यास्त्रं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedânt phil.) 1 An elementary (sub, stance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). -2 (In Sân. phil.) The prime germ of nature ( त्रान).

अध्याख्या - स्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अन्यास्यात a. Unexplained, obscure. अन्यास्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unin-

अध्याख्येय a. I Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अन्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. -ज:, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty.-2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessiy', 'naturally '; इदं किलाज्याजमनोहर वपु: S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; 'रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अस्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive.
-2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; ेत, ेतं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्वापिन् a. 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अन्यास a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अवयासि: f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervaeion of a proposition.—2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्येकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमञ्ज्याति:; यथा शिखासुनवान् ज्ञाह्मण- इत्यस्य सन्या-सिन्यस्याप्ति:, तस्य ज्ञाह्मण-विष्यासुनवानात्.

अञ्चादय त. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बह्दिश्वस्थाध्याध्यः

-Comp. - বুনি: f (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, pa tial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.: স্বাধ্যবৃত্তি. স্থাতিক বিহাৰ্ডত হুখন Bhasha P. 27.

अध्यापार a. Having no work, rnemployed. - द: 1 Cess a non from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अध्यापारे-पुरुषापार इ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अध्यायास a. Having no exerc'se. -सः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अञ्चायत a. Net occupied; nct detached.

अद्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed, obeyed, भत्रेष्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -त A true or uncontradicted statement.

अहसुत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practiced, ignorant; अहसुत्वत्रो वास्त्रभाष: K. 196.-2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अवयवार्थश्चन्य), उपाद्योऽद्युत्यत्राः भातिपहिकः.—सः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom ac. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवयत्वरणः).

স্ত্রদা a. Without wounds or scars or rents, unhuit, sound. — of One of the four diseases of the eye.

अञ्चत a. Not observing ( the prescribed) religious rites or chigations; अञ्चलकाममंत्राणा जानिमात्रीपजीविनास् सहस्राः ममेताना परिषदं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170, 10. 20.

সক্ষে [ দ্বাথ হিন, যব্দ. ন ] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अञ्ज I. 5 A [अरनुते, आनेश, आशिष्ट-माष्ट्र, अशिता-अष्टा, अशिष्यते —अक्ष्यते, आशितुं-अहं, अशित-अह] I To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं पानुषेण्योरिव चा-नहां sबते: Bk. 2. 30, सदिगइद्धवानमिव वि-श्वनाजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65. -2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to: सर्वमानन्त्यमञ्जते Y. 1. 260. -3 To get, gain, ohtam, enjoy, experience, अत्यत्कदैः पापपुणीतिहैव फलमञ्जू ते H. 1.83, उद्यमस्तमयं चरवू इहादुभ्यं. मानशिर वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेद-फलम**र**दते ма 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46 ; अर्थज्ञ इत्मकलं भद्रमञ्जूने Nir. ; फलं दशोरानांशरे महिष्य: N. 6. 43; Bg. 3. 4, 5. 21, Bk. 3. 37, 5. 14, 14. 19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -WITH 313 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -- ar 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict one-

self to. - 3 1. to reach to the top of .- 2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -- 34 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकाद्यपञ्चने Mb.; कियाफलसुपाथ्यने Ma. 6. 82, 14 20 81. -2. to become master of. - at to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -4 1. to arrive at, re ch, occupy, hil c mpletely. -2. to full to the lot of one (a.c.). -II. 9. P. ( raiely A. ) ( अश्वति, आज्ञ, अञ्चीत्, अज्ञिता, आन्ध्यते, अज्ञिन ) 1. To eat, to consume, निवदा गुरवेऽश्लीयात Ma. 2 51, अइ**ी**महि वर्षं ' भिना Bh 3 117. - 2. To taste, enjoy; यह इानि यदश्चाते तदेव धनिनो धनं H.1. 164-165 अइनानित दिन्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg 9 20, प्रत्यक्षं फल महन नित का ने जा 11b. —Caus ( জাহানি ) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink ( with acc. of person ), आजयस्वामृतं देशन् Sk. ; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 2.9, 240; ( for derivatives from the causal see under ar ). -WITH Mid to precede or supassin eating. -ser to eat, taste, enjoy.

अज्ञन क [अर् लुर्] Reaching, reaching across —न: N of a tree = असन q. v. —नं 1 Pervasion, penetration.—2 The act of eating, feeding.—3 Fasting, enjoying.—4 Food; अज्ञनं धाना महत्काल्पतं व्याज्ञानां Bn. 3. 10, मानाज्ञानं च नाइनीष्ठ Ms. 5. 73, यज्ञाज्ञिष्ट 3. 118, फलमुलाजो 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. In the sense of 'esting', 'one whose food is' &c., फलमुलाजन, हुनाजन, पननाजन &c.—Comp.—जन्त a. Ved proparing tood.—पतिश्री tou of food.—पतिश्री a kind of tree.

अज्ञना [अज्ञन मेच्छाने अज्ञन-क्यन्-क्रियू] Desire to ear, nunger.

अज्ञानायति Den P To desire food, to be hungry, P. VIL 4. 34; यावद्वे पुच्यस्य स्वं भविने नव तावद्वज्ञनायति Sat Brअज्ञानाया [अज्ञानीम्हति अक्षन स्पन्न ज्ञिता
भावे अ ] Hunger, च्युताज्ञात्याः फलविद्विमूर्वा Br. 3. 40, अन्ताद्वाऽज्ञानायाः निवतेते
पानात्पिपासा Dat. Br.

अञ्ञनाथिन, अञ्चनायुक्त a. Hungry. সংহান p. p. [সমূ কর্মণি-৳] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Eajoyed.

अशिनंगवीन a. Form rly grazed by cattle; see अ शिनंगवीन.

সংহার a. [ স্থ-নূৰ্ ] An eater,

अज्ञिन a. [ अश् जिनि ] Reaching far, enduring, latting.

अश्रहनः -नं An inasupicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent;

अशक्ति f. I Weakness, impotence, powerlessness -2 Inability, incapacity, अभेज तदशक्तया वान ग्रुजानाभियः चया R. 10. 32.-3 (In San. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

সহাক্য a. Impossible, impracticable; বৃত্যুক্ত ব বভ্যুক্ত H 1. 90. —Comp. — স্বার্থ a anavalling, useless.

সহাক, অহাকিব a. 1 Fearless, undaunt d দ্বিল্লেহান: H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

সহায় v. 1 One who has no enemy.
-2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. -য় n. The condition of having no enemies. -য়; The moon- হাত্যৰ m. Ved. A stone for sling. ing, a stone or cloud.

अहानिः m f. [अस्तुते संदति, अहा अनि Up. 2. 101] I Indra's thunderbolt; त्रावरण प्रदेश महाहानिध्वजं B 3 55.-2 Flash of lightning; अञ्चनभागिनिवेतः Sa., अन्हानिः काल्पन एष वेश्वमा B. 8. 47, अहानिः काल्पन प्रवेश वेश्वमा अविषयः प्रवेश प्रवेश काल्पन वेश्वमा अविषयः प्रवेश काल्पन काल्पन काल्पन काल्पन विश्वमा काल्पन 
अहाद्द a. Not expressed in words; किम्मीकाद्दे च्याते K. 60 inaudibly. —च्दे I The 'inexpressible,' t. 6 Brahma —2 (in 520. phil.) प्रतान or rumary germ of nature; ईश्वतिकांश्वदं S. B.

अञ्च ार्त. Ved. Non-welfare, barm, mischif.

अर्श्रह्म a. Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणीस्मि ह. 6; 80 अशरण्य.

अञ्चलि a. Bodiless, incorporeal. र: I The Supreme Being (प्रवासन् ), Brahma. -2 (In Manamai) A god or deity in general. -3 Cupid, the god of love; चेतानी चित्रामिरिवालिए: Kt. 17. 10; St. 9 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections, ेन- व्या absolution.

अहारिनिय. Incorporeal, unearthly, beavenly; usually with words like बाजी, बाक् & .. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. - शि m. 1 Branna. -2 A god.

अहार्भन् a. Unhappy, afflicted, sorry.-n. Unhappiness, misery, affl ction, surrow; एकोचम्तं तदशर्भ द्वाणां (श्रेत्) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

आशस् a. Ved. 1 Not blessing, not pressing. -2 Cursing, hating.

AGIFA a. Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -Comp. -- AIF a. Ved. who is not asked for wealth, i. e. who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशस्तिः f. Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curver, hater. अहास्त्र a. Having no weapons, un armed. — सं Not a' weapon; विहिता ध्य: H. 2. 85, पृतं मरणसुपाईशामि Ve. 2 ( आत्मधातित्वेन शत्रेम न पूत ), अञ्चलपूर्व Mâl. 5. 12.

अञ्ञात a. 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्त इदिर-युक्तस्य अञ्चातस्य कुतः सुख Mb. - 2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अञ्चास्य a. Unappessable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अज्ञारी रिक = अज्ञरीरिन् प. ४.

अशाश्वत a. Perishable, transient. अशासन a. Having no order or rule — न Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अज्ञासनीय a. Ungovernable, un-

সহায়ে a. Not conformable to secred authority, not scriptural, heterodox.—Comp.—বিहিন, -মিল্ল a. not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अज्ञास्त्रीय a. Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशिनः [ अत्-संहतो इत्र Un. 4. 172] 1 A thief. - 2 An oblation of

अशिर: [अश्-इत्च ] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Råkshasa. -रा The wife of a Råkshasa. -रे A diamond.

आहारम a. Headless. —m. A body without head, a trunk. —Comp. —स्नान bathing the whole body except the head.

সাহাৰ a 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischef; সাহাৰা হৈছিল বিধাৰা বিবাৰনৰ স্থাৰতা: (মহু.) Râm.

-2 Unlucky, unfortunate.—3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious.—4 Pernicious, dangerous.—4 N of a certain divine being.—4 A female demon or goblin.—4 1 Ill-luck, misfortune.—2 Mischief.—6 omp.—সাৰাম: 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct.—2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

সাহায় a. Childless, without young ones. — মু: A youth. — এ; সাহাস্থিকা 1 A childless female; without young ones ( as a cow ). -2 A childless woman.

মহোন a. 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. -2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; ুসান্তাৰ Pt. 4. -3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; ুবা, ুবা rudeness.

अहिन्दा a. Not to, be taught, not to be informed.

आहित a. 1 Lating much.-2 Ved. Reaching very far. —ह: Fire.

अश्वीत a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -कर: -राईम: &o the sun.

अशाति: f. [निगतीय P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl., पिंडानो नियोऽहरीती: Ms. 11. 221.—Comp.—भाग: the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अज्ञीतिक c. [ अज्ञीतिः परिमाण यस्य, उत् ] 1 An octogenerian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measurin; eighty.

अशिर्षक a = अशिरम् q. v.

স্থাতি a. 1 Ili-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. — স্ত Bad manuers, rudeness, depravity.

अञ्चाचि a. 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, 1 ppure, सोडञ्जाचिः सर्वक्रमेष्ठ ; in mourning, त्रिरात्रमञ्ज्ञाचिभेनेत् -2 Black.—चिः The black colour -चिः f. 1 Impurity. -2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध a. 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown, unascertained -9omp. —ना-सत्तः a vagrant, a suspicious person-

अञ्चादि a. 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wicked —िद्ध: f Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन, धित a. Unclean. — न 1 Uncleanliness - 2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

সহাম a. 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. हाम); हामेना हामेन नेपायेन K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. -3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —मं 1 Inauspiciousness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed. -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्रव्यहामं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्राय: हाम च निद्धारयहामं च जंतोः Mâl. 1. 23. -00mp — जन्य: an inauspicious omen.

अञ्चल a. Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न जुन्यति जुन् क, न तः] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. -3 Not extinguished.

अञ्चल्य a. 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्यतुरञ्जल्यताम् R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed, र्वनियोगमञ्जल्यं कुर (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. -न्यं 1 Not a roid. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याञ्चल्यार्थे किचिव चिप्यति ibid. (an accompaniment such as a customary prepent accompanying a letter). --Oomp. —— ज्यनं, --ज्यनहितीया, -ज्यनवर्व N. of acertain ceremony or vow.

अग्रहा The tree Vitex Alsta. अग्रत a. Uncooked, raw, unripe. अहाथित a Ved. Not loosened. अहाब a. [ जी वित् न. त.] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष व. [न. न.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेसुषीमार्थ माप्यमञ्जानि केवलं Ubd.; क्रतोरशेम प्रलेस पुज्यतां R. 3 65, 48. —पः Nonremainder. —पं, अशेषण, अशेषतः १९९३. Wholly, entirely, completely; तथा-विधरावद्शेषमस्तु मः Ku. 5. 82 वेन पुनान्यशेषण इस्पर्यासम्बद्धो मार्थे Bo. 1. 35. 10 16. एनहोष मृगः शास्त्र आविष्टपर्यासः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105.—Comp. —सास्र १९०१ ते शेषर.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely, म बेद नि.शेयमशेषिगाक्तियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् a. Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

अजेक्ष: An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अज्ञोक a. Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. - a: 1 N. of a tree having red flowers ( Jonesia Asoka Roxb. ), ( said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets ; cf. असून सद्य. कुनुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3.26: Me. 78; R. 8.62; M. 3. 12. 15 ; also पादाचाताद्शोकन्तिलक्कुरवकेः विक्ष-णालिंगनाम्या स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात प्रियंग्रविकसति बक्छः भीधुगंड्रपसेकात्। मैदारो नर्भवाक्यात् पटुमुबुहसनाच-पको वस्त्रवातात् चुनो गीतात्रमेरुर्विकसाति च पुरो नर्तनात्काणिकारः ). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 N of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बङ्कलः —कं 1 N. of a medical plant ( 等文本 ). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. - # 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid. ). -Comp. -आरि: the कदंब tree. -अष्टमी [नास्ति शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरु:, -नगः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -विधि a holy place named Asoka near Benares. - নিবার:, -ন N. of a festival or वत which lasts for chree nights ; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्राख्यं वत शोक-भयाषह्ं। त्रिरात्र तन्त्र कर्तव्यं व्रत जीकविनाञानं ॥• - Your N. of a certain heliday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phalguna. -मंजरी N. of a metre. -रोहिणी N. of a medical plant ( कडुका ). —विनका & grove of Asoka trees; orary see

 $\{i_i^{ij}\}_{i=1}^{i-1}$ 

under न्याय. —पटी N. of a certain holiday; चेत्रे मास्यमिने पक्षे षष्ट्या पटी प्रा-ज्यार्। सुन्वाय पुत्रलामाय सुक्राक्षे तथेव च ॥.

अशोचः I Absence of care or anx.ety. -2 Tranquility, calmness. -3 Mcdesty.

अज्ञोच्य a Not to be lamented or de lored, अज्ञोच्यानन्यशाचिस्त्वं प्रज्ञावान्द्रान्य भाषां Bg. 2. 11.

স্থানি I Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. -2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement cause is ether by child-birth (called ননারীয়) or by the death of some relation (called মুনারীয় ); it lasts for 10 d ys; during the মুনারীয় a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action, সহায়ের মুদ্দোরের্মীয় আমন্ত্র: end of defilement. — নকং: blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अञ्च a. [ अस्तुने व्यानोति अञ्चानि ना, अज् नत् ] 1 Pervading. -2 Eating, voracious. -3 Pervaded, filled. - आ: 1 N. of a demon. -2 A cloud ( Nir. ). -3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्लया Hunger.

अरनीतिपिदता [ अरनीत पित्रत हरखुच्यते यस्या निदेशक्रियाया, मयू॰ स॰ ] Invitation to est and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink, अरुनीतिपित्रतीयसी मस्ता स्मरकार्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अइस: I A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). -2 ( Ved. ) A cloud.

अइमक: [ अहमेव स्थिए, इवार्थ कत् ] I N. of a sage. -2 N. of a country in the south, तथाइमका: पुल्ट्राश्च कार्लिणश्च विदेशपत: Râm.; ( probably an old name of Travancore), according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the northwest. -3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). -4 A part of the साइन country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अइमन a. Ved. Eating or pervading. -m. अर्डते व्यामे.नि संहंयनेन वा॰ मानिन् Un 4.146 ] I A stone, नाराचक्षेपणी-याश्मनिष्पेषोत्पतितानलं B. 4. 77. -2 A hard stone, rock. -3 Flint. -4 A cloud. -5 A thunderbolt -6 A mountain. -Comp. — अ:स्य a. having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock.—उत्थं bitumen. —ऋद्ली N. of a plant, a kind of seel. - we. 一套要布 a. 1. breaking anything on stone -2. broken by a stone. (-ত্ৰ:, -ত্ৰক: ) a class of devotees ; a वानत्रस्थ ; Y. 3. 49 ; Ms. 6. 17. - केतः [ अरुमेद केतुर्यस्य ] N. of a Mant. — गंधा N. of a plant. - " भैं:, - भें, - गर्भना:, - जें,

-योनि: an emerald. -गर्भ न: fire produced from a flint. — us:-st a kind of weapon. -- हन: N. of a tree. -- चक а. furnished with a disc of stone. -- ज:. -जं 1. red-chalk. -2 iron. --जत n., -जतकं bitumen. -जातिः an emerald named पात्राः —हारण: an axe or crow for breaking stones ( -of ) breaking stones or rocks. —िद्यु a. one who has obtained a story weapon, having adamantine weapons or grasped weacons ( व्यातायुव, अर्ममयायुव ). — पुडपे bitumen, benzuin. — साल a mortar of stone or iron. -भिद्, -भेदः, -भेदकः the plant Colcus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder ). — रथ: N. of a sage. - я я а. ıncluded in rocks —सार a. like iron or stone. ( -र:, -रं ) I. Hon , प्राणा: सरवर-मञ्जनारकाठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. -2. sapphire भव a. made of iron. -इन्सन n. 1. a weapon of iron ; Rv. 7. 104. 5. -2. a stroke of the thunder-

अञ्मनय, अञ्चवत् a. Stony, made of

अस्मर [ अस्मन्-र ] 1 Stony, rocky. -2 Pertaining to stones.

अर्मरो [ अर्नानं राति रा- क गीरा॰ हरीष् ] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. -Comp. —हनः N. of the tree नर्ग (used as a lithontriptic.). -भेदनं a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontriptic.

अहमीर: -रं Stone or gravel (the disease.)

সহদান a. 1 Inauspicious, unlucky ( সন্ত্ৰা ). -2 Unlimited. ু-ল: N. of a Marut.—तं [ সহ্ননীড্নীডের হার্ক ° প্রেপ্ন ] 1 A fire-place. -2 A field, [plain. -3 D ath.

अइनतक: —क 1 A fire-place. -2 The shade for a lamp (द्पापार). -3 A kind of grass. —क: N. of several trees:-(a) अम्बोटक ; its leaf, Mâl. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदाक ; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Bråhmana's girdle may be made.

সপ্প: A corner, mostly at the end of comp; বনুধ্য, অস ওঁতে — প্ল [ সহরৌ বঁগ, অহাংফ্ ] l A tear. -2 Blood ( us sally written সন্ধ q. v.). -Comp. — u. a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannital. अभिन् a. Having tears, in tears.

अञ्च a. Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —द्वा Unbelief, diffidence.

अপর্থান a. Unbelieving, incredulous.

अभाद्धिय a. Not to be believed, incredible. সমা a. Ved. Indefatigarle, untiring. — n: 1 Freedom from fatigue, freehness, vigour. -2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अञ्चलज a. Indefatigable. —ण: One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रांत a. 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. -2 Incessant, continual: अश्रांतपुण्यक्षमीण. Mv. 1. 26. —तं Absence of rest. —तं ind. Incessantly, continually; मयुक्तेरशांतं त-पति यदि देवो दिनकर: U. 6. 14.

अञ्चल a. Deaf, having no ears.
—ण: A snake. —ण Loss of hearing, deafness.

अभाव्य a. 1 Not to be heard -2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of. अश्रातस् ind. Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw

সমান্ত a. Not performing the Sråddha ceremony, not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.—ন্ত: Non-performance of a Sråddha q. v.—Comp.—মালিন্ a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Sråddha ceremony.

अश्वि: -श्री f. [अस्यने सहन्यते अनया अज्ञ वंकचादि॰ कि ; cf. Up. 4. 137] I A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अग्र at the end of comp with चतुर, जि, पर and a few other words; see चतुरस); अष्टाशियें चन्न: Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्प हंतु: कुलिसे कुंडिताश्रीव स्थ्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

आश्रिमत् a. Cornered, angular.

आश्रेत a. Ved. Difficult of access.

স্থানিক a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not presperous.

अश्रीमत् n. 1 Unfortunate, unlucky. अश्रीर [न श्री: अश्री: अस्पर्थः र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inat spicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु n. [अञ्चते व्याप्तोति नेत्रमद्शेनाय,अञ् कुन् U.न. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; प्यात सुनी सह सैनिकाश्चिमः R. 2. 61. [cf. Lend asru; Pers. ars]. -Comp.—उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears.—कला a tear-drop.—नाली Fistula Lachry-malis.—पार्पूणे a. filled with tears; "अञ्च having eyes filled with tears, bathed in tears.—पतः flow of tears, shedding tears.—पूर्व a. filled with tears; "आजुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1.—पुष्क a. suffused with tears, (sud-

denly) bursting into tears; एकपदेsश्रमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5, संसद्धमुखी बभी R 15. 66, Ku. 6. 92 — लोचन, -नेन a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. — ज्ञालिन् a. having tears, tearful.

अञ्चत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible.-2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Såstras, foolish, uneducated; भागे विद्याधनाचस्मात् सं लभेताञ्चलोऽपि सन् Dåy. B.

अश्रोत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अञ्चात a. Without ears. —ति: f. Not hearing, forgetfulness; अञ्चलिम-भिनीय U. 3. -Oomp. — ध्र a. 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. -n. (स्) Mischief, unhappiness.

অঞ্জ c. Not the best, inferior, wouse; bad, vule.

অস্থায় Absence of self-praise, modesty.

সংসাহম a. 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, consurable.

अश्रीक a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील व. [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasent, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलपायाच कलकलाच् Dk. 49; °ultart Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. -≓ 1 Rustic or coarse language. low abuse. -2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness ; त्रिया अश्लीलं ; त्रियेति वींडाजुग्र-प्सामगळच्यजकत्वात् K. P. 7; e. g. in साधन समहद्यस्य, सुग्वा कुर्मालेताननेन द्वती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मार्श्रयाया विनाशात्, the words साघन, वायु and विनाश are अरुलील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सायन suggesting the sense of ਲਿੱਧ (male organ of generation), वाद्य of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाहा or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S D. 574; दवारिविजये राजन् साथनं समहत्तव । प्रससार श्नी-र्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

সংস্থা বিশ্বিত্যান থকানেলন হিন্তান, শ্বিত্ - অহ্ Tv. ] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunur mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. — ল:, -মন:, -মৃ: N. of Ketu, i. s. the descending node. — হাৰ্যৱ: f. an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aslesha. अश्लोन a. Ved. Not lame.

अइबः [ अर्नुते अध्वान व्याप्तीति, महाहानी वा भवाति Nir.; अञ्चलन Up. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds :- अमृताद्वाष्पतो वहेर्वदेस्योऽण्डाज्ञ गर्भतः । साम्रो ह्यानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तया परिकीर्तिता ॥• -2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun ); सूर्याश्वेर्मसजस्तताः सग्ररवः शार्ट्रलविक्री**डितं** V. Ratn. -3 A race of men (horselike in strength ); काष्टतुल्यवपुर्धृष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निभेयः ! द्वाद्शांग्रलमेदृश्च दरि-इस्त हयो मतः n. -श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. [ cf. L. equus ; Gr. hippos; Zend aspa; Pers. asp ]. -Comp. —अक्ष: N. of a plant देवसर्वप. —अजनी a whip. — अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses. - अध्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. -अनीक a troop of horsemen, cavalry. -अरि: a buffalo. -अवरोहकः N. of a tree अध्यया. -आयुर्वेद: veterinary science. — आह्न a. mounted, sitting on horse-back. — आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (-5:) 1 a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (-हा), -आरहिक: N of the plant अश्वगंबा. -आरोहिन a. mounted or riding on horse-back. -इंपित a. hurried along by horses. -उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. (-- i ) the chief or principal horse. -कंदा, -कदिका N. of a plant अव्यवंगा. -कर्ण:, -कर्णक: 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Mal. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the —क़दी a stable for horses ; Pt. 5. -कुशल,-कोविद् a.skilled in managing borses. — mag: 1. N. of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. -खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वाच खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुराद्धावः Tv. ] a kind of horse, mule. - gr: 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. ( —ा ) N. of the plant. अपराजिता — गाँवः f. 1. the pace of a horse. -2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. —गंधा [ अश्रस गंध एकदेशों मेद्रुमिव: मूलमस्याः ] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; 'तैलं a kind of oil. —गोयुगः, -गं a pair of horses. - nig a stable. - nig: 1. N. of a demon who was a fee of Vishnu more commonly called Haya griva. -2. an incarnation of Vishpa. — बाह्य a pasture for horses. — इन: [ अश्रं हर्ति अमनुष्यकर्तुकत्वात् ] 1. a horse-bane. -2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait. 一司亦 1. a collection of horses. -2. a kind of wheel. -3-लनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः -वैद्य: a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sei

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ence. - बोरितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen auspicious or inanspicious. - जचन: a kind of centaur ; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a borse. - जित a. gaining horses by conquest. - नीर्थ N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kânyakubja on the Gangâ. - \( \bar{\alpha} \) a. giving horses. — दंश the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus ( गोझर ). -दाः. — जायन m. giving horses. — दून: a riding messenger. - नदी N. of a river. drove of grazing horses; a horseherd. —नियंधिक: a groom, a horsefastener. —िनाजिंद्ध a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses.-q: Ved. a groom. -qfd: 1. lord of horses. -2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Savitri. - 40 a. [अञ्चानां पर्ण गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses ( as a chariot ); Rv. 1. 88. 1. -3. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षः a horse-groom. पुरुद्धी N. of the tree माष्पणी - पृष्ठ horse-back —पेशस् a. decorated or embellished with horses. -चंध: a groom. — अंधन a. used for fastening horses.(-ন) fastening of horses.-ৰলা N. of a vegetable. - ਜਾਲ: 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. -2. the tail or hair of a horse. - जुस्न a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. - gra a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहाविका [ अध्वम-हिमयोवेर बुन् ] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. - HIT. -सारकः, -हेत m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. -माल: a kind of serpent. - सुख a. [ अश्वस्य मुखामिव मुखमस्य ] having the head or face of a horse. (-eq:) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others ) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. ( की) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वसुख्यः Ku 1. 11. — சுரு m. a horse-stealer. – ਸੇਖ: [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेध् हिंसने षत्र् ] a horse-sacrifice ; यथा खमेधः काः त्राद् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of India, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. °ais N. of the thirteenth boo≼ of the Satapatha Brahmana. –मेथिक. -मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. ( -कः,-यः ) a horse fit for the As'vamedha sacrifice. (-कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahabharata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व पोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. —युद्ध a. 1. yoking the horses. -2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुत्रा Râm. -3. born under the constellation अव्ययन. (-f.) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2. the first lunar mansion .- 3 the month of Asvina. -4. a chariot having horses.-- यु : the post to which the sacrificial borse was bound. -योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. -2 joining or reaching as quickly as horses. - var: the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथ: a carriage drawn by horses. (-217) N. of a river near गंबमादन. —रत्ने, -राजः the best or lord of horses; :. e. उद्ये:-अवस्. —रायस a. Ved. furnishing horses. - रोधक: N. of a plant (अव्यमार). —लक्षणे a sign or mark of a horse. -ਲਾਲਿਤੇ N. of a species of the Vikrıti metre. - लाला a kind of snake. -लोमन n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. - वक्त्र: = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. — वहर्व a stud of horses and mares. (-वो) a horse and a mare. (-दा:) horses and mares. -वदन: = °सुख. -वह: a horseman. -वारः, -वालः, -वारकः [ अश्व वावरयति उप. स · ] a horseman, groom; दुःखन निश्वक्रमुर-श्रवाराः Si. 3. 66. —वारणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय ). -वाहः, -वाहकः [अन्य वाह्यति चालयति ] a horseman. -विकाथिन् a. a horse-dealer. — विन् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. अर्थ विंद्ते विद्-किन् ] pro. curing horses. (-m.) 1. a jockey. -2. an epithet of Nala. — 34: a stallion. -देश: a farrier. - शक्त n., -शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. -2. N. of a river. — जंकु: a pillar to tie a horse. — য়ালা a stable. – য়াৰ: a colt, a foal -शाइं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. -शिरस्व. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Narayana. (-n.) 1. a horse's head. -2. N. of a Danava. -श्वालिका [अव्बञ्गालयोवेरं दंदात् वेरे दुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—बहुत्वं a set or team of six horses. —माने,-बा,-सा a. Ved. ( P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbb. ) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः,-सादिन m. a horseman, a rider, a horsesoldier ; R. 7. 47 -सार्ट्य coachma uship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots ; स्तानामश्वसारधर्म Ms. 10. 47. — सच्न a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the grift of) horses .- 2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. -सेन: 1. N. of a king. -2. N. of a Naga. - स्तोमी य a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. - Fur a. born in a stable. (--i) a stable or stall for horses. - #3 a. killing a horse. (-ar) N. of a fragrant plant. —हम a. अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच् ] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. -2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरक: a horse-stealer. -हद्यं [अश्वस्य हृद्यं मनोगतमावादि ] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. -2. a kind of veterinary science. -3. horsemanship; अश्वहृद्धये निवेश्यातमानं K. 80.

अश्वा A mare. -Comp. -मच a. rich in horses.

সম্বন্ধ a. Horselike, acting like a horse. —ন: 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्विकती [ अश्वस्य कं मुख तत्तदशाकारोड स्यस्य इति जीपू Tv. ] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion ( अश्विनी ).

अध्वतर a. Swift, speedy. —र: [ततुः अध्वः, अध्व ततुले द्रावः P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. -2 One of the chiefs of the Någas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. -3 A male calf. -4 A class of Gandharvas. —र्स A mule; उद्दर्श सहत्याने स्वयभाऽध्वतरीनित Råm.; Pt. 2. 32; Châp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [ न श्वश्चिर शालमलीवृक्षादिवत् ति-इति स्था-क पू॰ नि॰ Tv. ] I The holy figtree ; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्त् शाख एपोऽश्वत्थः स-नातन: Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. -2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्नाड. -4 The constellation Asvini. -5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini ; अश्वत्थी सहर्ने: Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अव्याय tres (Ved.) -7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमञ्बत्थः Sk. -8 The time at which it bears fruit ; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोप्यश्वत्यः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. -9 An epithet of the sun. -10 N. of a people; Bri. S. 14. 8, — त्या The day of full moon in the mouth of Asvine, (in which mouth the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). — त्यी: [स्वेड्टब्टः अल्पार्थ होष्] A small fig-tree. — Comp.——कण: [अञ्चल्यस्य पहः पील्वाः हुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree.— भेत: N. of a tree (ধ্যান্তান্তান)

अभ्वत्यक

अभ्यत्थक a To be given or to be done when the Asvettha tree bears fruit.—कः [अभ्यत्यस्तरमञ्ज्य नदकः कालेष्यश्व-स्थरन देवमुणम् हुन P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. ] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits.—2 [सार्थे इन ] The Asvattha tree

अश्वत्थामन m. अश्वस्येव स्थाम बलमस्य. पूर्वा 'समास.; cf. Mb. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नद्तः प्रदिज्ञो गतम् । अश्वत्थामेव बालीय तस्मा-शास्ता मनिष्यति ॥ ] N. of a celebrated Brahmana warrior and general on the side of Kauravas, son of Dropa and Kripi. [ After the last great hattle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Karravas, entred the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parakahit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krisbna. The next morning Draupida clamoured for revenge upon the mur. derer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhima, Aijuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, flery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his al ercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character, see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 Chirajivins 'ever living

अश्वास्थित a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, हन् P. IV.

অন্থানিক a. See P. IV. 2. 80. অপ্ৰথানি Den. P. To wish for horses. অপ্ৰথানি desire to get horses.

अभ्वता A desire to get noises. अश्वद् [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच् ] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वल: [ अश्रं लाति - क ] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka, अश्र ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो वसूव Bri. Up. अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

आश्विस् a. [ अय-अस्यर्थे इनि ] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4. 2 5; -m. A cavalier, a horsetamer. - भी (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a rymphin the form of a mare; cf. लाही त् मवितुर्मार्या बडवारूण्यारिणी । अस्यत महाभागा सातरीक्षेडिश्वनावृभो ॥ [According to Vadic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are vourg, beartiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to defferent interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holyac's ' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva, and the physicians of the gods, and are called Godugadau, Svarvaidyau, Dasrau, Nasatyau, Vadaveyau, Abdhijau&c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepir, to youth, and prclonged his life ]. -2 Two horses -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

आश्वनी [अध्यस्तद्वनांगाकारोऽस्त्वस्य इति डीच्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatias or lunar maneions (consisting of three stars). -2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. — कुमारी, -पुनी, -सुती the twin sons of Asvini, the son's wife.

अश्विमत् n. Containing the word Asvin ( such as a Mantra ).

अभ्विष a. Referring to horses. -या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses

अश्वीत a. [ अश्वन्त ] Distant, a day's journey for a horso.

সমনীয়ে a. [ সমন্ত ] I Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -ব [সান্বা ক্ষুই: P. IV. 2. 48]
-2 A number of horses, cavalry, Si. 18.5; K. 222

अभ्रह्म त. [अभ्रह्म-मृत् ] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses. -2 Possession of horses. -2

अश्वेत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious.

-2 Unbounded, unlimited. —त: 1
Death. -2 A field -3 A fire place.

-4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तम, स्तिनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7. জব্ 1 U. [ প্রথবি-ন, প্রাথব্ ] 1 To shine. -2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take ( trans. ).

अबद्धशीण a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); जो मत्र द्राव्यामय कृत इत्यर्थ: P. V. 4. 7 Sk.—of A secret.

अवृत्र a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अपाद a Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, in-in-ib'e; Rv.? 21.2.—2 Born under the constellation Ashâdha (P. IV 3.?4)—द: 1 The month Ashâdha commencing with the sun's entranceinto Germini (usually written आणह).—2 A staff made of the wood of Palasa, carried by a religious student or ascetic—3 N of the Malaya mountain.—दा 1 N of a constellation, the twentieth (प्रावादा) and twenty-first (उत्पादा) lunar mansions

अपादक: The month of Ashâdha.

अपून num. a अनुन्याप्ती कनिन तृद् च Un. 1. 154. ] (nom. acc. आष्ट-प्रो) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as sign with numerals and some other nonds; as अष्टाद्शन्, अष्टाविशानिः, अष्टाप्द &c. [cf. L. octo ; Gr okto ; Zend. astan; Pers. hasht ]. -Comp. - 3187 a. consisting of eight letters or parts. (-τ:) N. of a metre. — эंπ a. consisting of eight parts or members (-i) 1. the eight parter of the body with which a very www cheirance is performed; outa.,-x मः, साष्टांगनसम्तारः a respectful ob नsance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body ;साष्टांग-पातं प्रणनाम fell prostrate on the ground in reverence ; ( जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा विया । शिरसा वचमा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टाग ईलित ). -2. the 8 parts of vega or concentration: यमो नियमश्रासन च प्राणायामस्पतः पर । प्रत्याहारो धा-रणा च ध्यानं सार्व समायिना । अष्टांगान्य।हरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये॥ -3 materials of worship taken collectively. -4. the eight parts of e ery medical science; (they are: - शल्यं, शालाक्य, कार्याचारि-रसा, भूतविद्या, कोमारभृत्य, अगद्तंत्र, रसायनतत्र, and वाजीकरणतत्र ). -5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. -6. any whole consisting of eight parts. -7. a die, dice. "are? an offering of eight articles. og a sort of medical incense removing faver भैथनं ' sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-snit; स्मरणं कीर्तन केलिः प्रेक्षणं ग्रह्म-भाषणं । सकल्पोडव्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥ °हृद्यं N. of a medical work.-अध्यायी N. of Panini's grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters - sit a. having a wheel with 8 spokes. -असं an octagon. -अभिय त. octangular. -अह (न्) a. lasting for 8 days. -आविज्ञाञ्चिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammur ); इद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेद्रा जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल a.("er") prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-o:) a sacrifice in which a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-4:) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahma. -कर्मन m., -गति-कः a king who has 8 duties to perform , ( they are: -- आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषनिषयोः। पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्ष-णे. ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्ट्रगतिको नूप ।। -कृत्वस :nd. eight times. -कोण: 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -wis: a title of a collection of sev eral sections of the Rigveda. -नवं [ अष्टाना गर्ना समाहारः ] a flock of 8 cows. -my m. I. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. – गुण a. eightfold ; अनादय-गुणं चूर्णः; दाप्योष्टगुणमत्ययं Ms. 8. 400. (-of) the eight qualities which a Brahmana should possess; द्या सर्वभूतेषु, क्षातिः, अनस्रया, शीच, अनायासः, भ्गन्तं, अकार्ष-ण्यं, अरपृहा चेति । Gautama. °आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट(ष्टा)चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goodess तारिणी; तारा चोबा महोगा च वजा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामुं-डा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥• -त्रिशत् ( °ष्टा° ) a. thirty-eignt. -त्रिकं [ अष्टावृत्त त्रिक ] the number 24. – ਵਲੇ 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -द्शन् (°ष्टा ) see below after अष्टातय. -दिश् र्र. [ कमे॰ संज्ञात्वाच द्विगु:] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वाग्नेथी दक्षिणा च नेर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोचेरेशानी दिशा आष्टवि-माः स्मृताः ॥ किरिज्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिण्योऽञ्रमुकपिलापिगलानुपमाः कमात् । तात्रकर्णी श्चभ्रद्ती चागना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. "पाला: the eight regents of the cardinal points, इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः ) नैर्ऋतो वरुणा मरुत् (बायुः)। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीना दिशा क्र-मात् ॥ Ak. पद्धाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, वेरावतः पुंडरी-को वामनः कुमुद्दे। इञ्जनः । पुष्पद्तः सार्वभौमः स-प्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः॥ Ak. -इन्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्रयोद्धं बरपूस-न्ययोषसमिषास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रध्या-ण्यष्टी विदुर्व्धाः ॥. –धातः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्ण रूप्यं च तात्रं च रंगं यराद्मेव च । शीसं छीहं रसिश्चाति चातवोऽष्टी प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद् -दू (°ष्ट or ष्टा°) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. - पद: (ere) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmin. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailasa (the abode cf Kubera ). ( -द:, -ਵਂ ) [ अट॰ स थातुषु ९दं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli. ] 1. gola ; आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board ( Mar. पट ); °० रिचयचतुराभि: K. 196. ेपने a sheet of gold. -प(पा) दि-का N. of a plant. -पदी ( ह-हा ) 1. wild sort of jasmin. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gatagovinda. - qo a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -412 a. (°zı°) eight-fold. –ਸੰगਲ: a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. ( -लं ) [ अष्टग्राणित मगलं, ज्ञा° त॰] a collection of eight lucky things, according to some they are-मुगराजी वृत्रो नाग कलको व्यंजन तथा। वजयंती तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमगलम् ॥, according to otbers लोकेऽस्मिन्मग उन्यष्टो ब्राझगो गार्दुना शन । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आयो गजा तथाष्टमः ॥. -मान one: kudava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. - Hit: a measure .called कुंचि ; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेन् कुचिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eigth-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1.1 -41 412: स्रष्टुराचा वहाति विविद्धत या हवियों च होत्री । ये हे काल विवत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्व यामाहुः सर्वभूतमकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः। प्रियक्षाभिः प्रपत्रस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीश । or, briefly expressed, the names in Sankrit (in the above order) are:-जल वहिस्तया यद्या स्योचंद्रमशी तथा। आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तयोऽष्टी पिनाकिनः ॥. "धरः ' having 8 forms', Siva. - ver the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Slokas on moralality. - THI: the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; ज्ञृगारहास्यकरुणरेद्रिवीरभयानकाः। बीमत्सान्द्रतसज्ञो चेत्यधी नाटचे रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शात, निर्वेद्स्थायिमावी-स्ति शातोपि नवमो रसः (1bid); "आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. - eles a class of 8 metals; सुवर्ण रजत तांत्रं सीसक कांति-कं तथा । वंग लीह तक्ष्णिलीह लीहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्धः 1. a sert of diagram ( चक्र ) showing the good or bad stars of a person.-2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क०, च०, ट०, त०, प०, य०, श०) - 3 a class of three principal medicaments. -वऋ: (हा) see below. -विध a. [ अष्ट विवाः प्रकाराः अस्य ] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशति: f. (°द्या°) अद्यापि-का विंशातिः शा. त.] the number twentyeight. -शतं eight hundred. -- अवण:, आवस् N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक व. [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कत् ] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध-

जोडिए गणीड्यक: Ms. 7. 48. -क: 1 ि अष्टकं ( पाणिनेः ) विदंति अवीयते वा इत्यष्टकाः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk. ] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pânini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvâmitra. —का [ अर्न-ति पितरोऽस्या तिथी अश्-तकन् ] Up. 3. 148 ] I A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th ) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Sraddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms 4.113. 4. 一章 1 A whole conisting of 8 parts .- 2 The 8 chapters cf Pâṇim's sûtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परि-माणमस्य इत्यष्टकः पाणिनेः सूत्र Sk. ). -3 The study of the Sutras. -4 A division of the Rigveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Mandals ). -5 Any group of eight; 88 वानराष्ट्रक, ताराष्ट्रक, गंगाष्ट्रक &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or clotn for playing with dice on (having eight, divisions le

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् a. [अष्टकाऽस्यस्य टन् इनि वा ] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Ashtaka.

अष्टक्य त. [अष्टक्रेन कीतः यत् P. V.

1. 2 ] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय a. [ अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तमप् ] Having eight parts or limbs. --An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा and. [अष्टन्-प्रकारे वाच् ] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना पञ्चतिरष्ट्या Bg. 7. 4 ; भिन्नोटिया विश्वसार वंशः R. 16 3.

अष्टस a. ( भी f. ) Bighth; गर्भाष्टमेडच्चे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. - # 1 The eighth day in a lunar balf month ; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी वव अमावस्या च पुर्णिमा। पर्वाण्येतानि राजेद राविसकातिरेव च॥. -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता ). [ cf. L. octavus ; Zend. astemo] -Comp. -sia: an 8th part. —कालिक a. [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेडरत्यस्य उन् ] one who omits seven meal times ( 2. c. full three days and the morning of the fourth ) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भाव: the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

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अष्टमक a. The eighth; योशमध-

सको हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टिका A weight of four Toles. अद्यातम a. Consisting of eight parts. - T: A collection of eight

अष्टाद्शन् a. [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टाद्शता जिगीषया नषद्वयद्वीप-प्रधगुजयिश्चयां N. 1. 5. -Comp. - अग्

-if the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचार: [ कर्म॰सजात्वात्र द्विगु: ] the eighteen modes of showrespect or worshipping, आसन स्वागतं पाद्यमध्यमाचमनीयक । स्नानं व-स्त्रीपवीत च भूषणानि च मर्वज्ञः। गंबपुष्पे तथा यूपदीपावन च तर्पण । माल्यानुलेपन चेव नम स्काराविसर्जन । अष्टादशोपचरिस्तु मंत्री पूजा न माचरेत् Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purana, अष्टान्युवपुराणानि सुनिमि **, कथिता**नि तु । आद्य सनत्कृमारोक्त नारसिंहमत पर । तृतीय नारद शोक्तं कुमारेण तु भाषित । चतुर्थे शिवधर्माच्य साक्षात्रदीशभाषितं । दुवीस-सीकमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं। कापिल मानवै चेव तथेबोशनसिरत। ब्रद्याङ चाथ वारुणं कालिकाह्यमेव च। माहेश्वरं तथा शांब सीरं सर्वार्थसंचय । पराइगरान्क प्रवर तथा भागवतद्य । इदमष्टादश प्रोक्त प्रगण संज्ञितं। चतुर्वो मास्थित पुण्य साहिताना प्रमे द्त: ॥ Hemâdri. —धान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगो यूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंग्रकुल-त्यकाः। माषा मुद्रा मध्राश्च निष्पावाः र्याममर्थ-पाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा ओढक्यांऽय सती नकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चेव धान्यान्यष्टाद्रीव तु॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Puranas ब्राह्म पास वेष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा। तथान्यनारः दीयं च मार्कडेय च सतन ॥ आग्नेयमष्टक प्रोक्तं भविष्यत्रवर्गं तथा। दशम ब्रह्मवर्त लिंगभेका-द्शं तथा ॥ वाराह द्वाद्श शोक स्काद चात्र त्रयोदशैं। चतुर्दशें वामन च कोमें पचदश तथा ॥ मात्स्य च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादश नथा ॥. -भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी - विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or lores, अगानि वेदाश्चरवारी मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः॥ वर्मशास्त्र पुराण च विद्या सिताम्बतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो यनुर्वेदो गांवर्वश्रे-ति ते त्रयः। अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्धे तु विद्या ह्यष्टाइशे-ब हु॥. —विवादपद the eighteen sub jects of litigation ( causes of dispute ); see Ms. 8. 4-7. — मानिका रिन m. pl. the eighteen Smretikaras or law-givers of the Aryas ; चिट्या: पराशरो दक्षः संवतंव्यासहारिताः। शातातपा वसि-ष्टश्च यमापस्तवगातमाः । देवलः शंखलिखिना भर-द्वाजोशनात्रयः । शीनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च द्शाधी स्पृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टीवक्री

अष्टावकः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टस भागेषु वा वक्रः ] N. of a celebrated Brahmana, son of the great sage Kahoda. Kahoda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaks, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (aslta) limbs crooked ( vakra ); whence his name ; यस्मास्कुक्षी वर्तमानी व्यविषि तस्माद्रकी भवितास्यद्रकृतः Mb. When Kahoda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Budhist, young Ashiavakra defeated the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samanga river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight.

अधि:  $\hat{f}$  [अस्पते भूमो क्षिप्पते अम् कित् पृचो॰ बस्य ] 1 A die for playing -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables -3 [अक्ष व्यानी-कित् ] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अधिन् a. Consisting of eight members or parts.

अझा [ अक्षेते चाल्यतेडनया अक्ष-करणे दूर ] 1 A prick or good for driving cattle, whip, Rv 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

সাস্থি: f. 1 A stone or kernel. -2

अशीला [ आहेलनुस्थकाटेनाहमान राति, रा-क, रस्य ल दिवि Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अভীলিকা 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् m. n. [ ।नेपातीयं P. VIII. 2 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [आस्त, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात , defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root # ] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence ) , नासदा-सीको सदासीत Rv. 10 120. 1, श्रुति द्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms 2. 11, शपथ नास्ति पातकं 8 112, न खेवाहं जात नासं Bg. 2. 12, आसीज्ञाजा नले। नाम Nala. 1 1; Ms 5.79; 可知我 not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish , नायमस्ती-ति दु:खार्ता Nala. 7. 16, अस्ति भोक्तं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of आस्त see आस्त s. v.). or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तांसि में सखा च Bg. 4. 3, धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11, आचा-र्थे संस्थिते सति 5. 80; हु एवमें व स्यात्, तूष्णीभासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by have), with gen of possessor ; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70, न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417 ; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तरग Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि से तवस्तु S. 4; तस्य प्रेट्य फर्ल नास्ति Ms. 3, 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

-5 To arise, spring out, occur, Mr-मीच्च मम मनामे K. 142 (this occur. red to my mind. -6 To become; तां हट्टा द्शविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Râm. : al-o जुक्कीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be ( with dat. ), म रवाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-सायास्तु वः V. 1 1, मगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-भूतयेस्त सदां मता 5. 24 ; o't with dat. alone without अम् , यतस्री स्वलपदःखा-य Pt. 1. -8 To suffice ( with dat. ); मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अ-न्यैर्नुपालैः परिद्वीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लव-णाय वा स्यात् Jaganuâtha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः का-मिहे सुब्रू Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a perticular relation, to be affected ( with loc.), किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियम-प्यम्मान् प्रति स्थात् S. 1. अस्त well let it be ; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पात्या मथमनास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. Cof. L est and Gr. esti, Pers. hast, ast ]. - WITH आसि to be over, excel, surpass. — erg to be at hand, reach. -अपि (with loc or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. -2 to belong to, be closely connected with. —आभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यनमनाभिद्यात 5k. -2. to be over. -3. to excel, surpass.-4 to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over.—अशविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. - 41 to be in the way.-2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. - 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. - wifa 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. - पाइस to appear, spring up , पादुरासीत्तमोलुद्: Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति ( Atm. व्यतिहे व्य-तिसे; व्यतिस्ते ) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्म: Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्थत्, अ-सितु, अस्त ) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot ( with loc. of the mark); तस्मिनास्थादेषीकात्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen. ; दस्यवे हेतिंमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2. To drive away, remove. -3. To frighten or scare away. -4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. =WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows), अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled , joined in acc. Tat. comp; P. II. 1. 24. — अभिन to throw over or upon, hurl at. —परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असाति-ते, असित ) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्यभस्य पस्रास भूभतां B 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23 , लावण्य उत्पाद्य-डवास यहन: Ku. 1 35. But the sense of दिद्वि or 'shone ' is far-fetched, though Vâmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आम in these instances as equivalent to बभूब, either taking it, as Sakatayana does, as an indeclinable ति इंतप्रतिरूपक-मन्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोग:, see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p.p. 1 Thrown, cast, given np, left, असमये यस्वयस्ताऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -त्रज्य a. merciless; Mâl. 5. 24. -सीप-चच् a. whose anger is pacified, ही. 6. 65. -मी a. foolish. -स्वस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संस्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तृ a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [ अस्वते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अम्-आवारे क ] I Setting or western mountain ( behind which the sun is supposed to set ); अधिरोद्धमस्तिगिरमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तिसम्बद्धं R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोस्तशिखर पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, शुकास्त, बुवास्त &c. Ted 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); ( लग्नात्सवमं स्थानं ). —स्तं ind At home, home ; अस्त गम्, -या, -इ, -पाप् ( a ) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतीस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig ) it is time to do the duties to be performed at. sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c. ; क्थमिहैव युवयोरस्तमित: सूर्थ: V.3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, digappear, be at an ond ; विषयिणः कस्यापदाऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146 ; धृतिरस्तमिता B. . 8. 66 ; दुंडे-नास्त्रमितत्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा

क्या K. 156 at an end, over; 198,204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तिमता त्वमारमना R. 8.51, :12. 11. -Comp. —अचलः, -अदिः, -पिरः, -पवतः the setting or western mountain.—अवलवनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. — उद्यो (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोद्या-विद्याद्याभिक्तालं Mu. 3. 17. — ग त. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2.death, sunset of life; Mål 9.

अस्तक: Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). —कं Ved. Homa.

अस्तताति: Ved. Home. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करो-रयकालास्तमयं विवस्ततः Ki.5. 35; (opp. उद्य). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवास्णोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation, ; उद्यमस्तमयं च रयूद्रहात् R. 9 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipaing; प्रभागरोहास्तमयं रजासि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तिमेक, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

आस्त ind. [अम्-ज्ञातिष्] 1 Being. existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीरा, ेकाय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive ; आरेन सिंह: प्रतिवसाति सम Pt. 4 ; अस्त्यत्र नगरे... त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहस्ते Ma. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरीऽभवम् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27: अस्ति तन्नभवाव् वृष्ठ याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 143 '3 it that &c — स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prapti, daughter of Jarasandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. -काय: [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य ] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5 - जीव°, पुद्रल , वर्म°, अधर्म°, and आकाश°. - भीर कि. [ अस्ति क्षीर यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vart. ] having milk. -- नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not ; ेत्वं, ेता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a [आस्ति विद्यमान धनमनस्य ] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अभन्न 2nd. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [ P. VI. 3 70 Vart ] 1 \_ Tifficacious, working ( as a medicine ) क्रे-2 Producing that which the physicial promises shall be. असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; आत्मन having the soul unrestrained. —तः N. of Vishņu.

असंयम: Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct ( as a consonant ). -कं 1 Non-combination. -2 ( In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. —त: An epithet of Vishna.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामावे कुष्यास U.7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंद्रत a. Uncovered, exposed. —तं N. of a hell.

असंद्यवहित a. Immediate, with. out any interval (of time or space).

असंश्य a Free from doubt, certain. — यं and. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; अमंशयं अत्रपत्थिहसमा S. 1. 22.

असंभव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंभवे out of the hearing of; असभवे चैव मुरोर्न किंचित्रि कीर्य-येत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट ः Vot joined or united. —ष्ट: An epitad of Siva.

असंस्तिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

अभेमृह a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property ( as an heir ).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c.-2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskåras) has been performed. -त: An ungrammatical form (अप्राञ्का).

असंस्तृत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तृत इव परियक्ती बांधनी जन: K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तृतेषु प्रसमं भगेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावार पश्चादसंस्तृते चेत: S. 1. 34.

असस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular ; असंस्थितमस्थिष्टं H. 3. 109. 2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थिति: f. Disorder, confusion. असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. —त: The Purusha or soul (in San. phil.). - A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् ind. Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असक्रवेकरथेन तर्रियम B. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. —Comp.
—समाधि: repeated meditation. —गर्भेवास: repeated birth.

**असको a. =** असी this or that ; Si. 7. 53.

अस्त a. 1 Not excessively at-ached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); अमकः सुख्यान्यत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. - कं ind. 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असम्भ a. Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र a Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going e'sewhere( असंक्रमणी); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असस्तिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र a. Not belonging to the same Gotra or family.

असंदमक a. Not fickle, steady.

স্বস্থান A. Not crowded, open, clear, broad, ( as a road &c. ). —ন্তঃ A broad road.

असंक्रांत a. Not gone over or transmitted; वास: an intercalary mon'h

असंस्य a. Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; ेता, ेरंब infinity.

असंस्थात a. Countless, innumerable.

असंस्थेय a. Innumerable. —य: 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 An epithet of Vishnu; (V. Sahas). -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. - गुज a. innumerable.

असंग a. 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगम-द्विष्वपि सारवचया R. 3. 63; तस्य मृद्धित खड़्मसक्तं पर्वतेदविष Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. -म: 1 Non attachment; Ms. 6. 75. -2 Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.) वत् a. not attached to.

असंगत a. 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, iil-mannered, unpolished.

असंगति: f. 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); भिन्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धभयोगंत्र स्थातंतः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विष्-द्धं भिन्नदेशतं कार्यकारामातः ॥ K. P. 10; विष्-द्धं भिन्नदेशतं कार्यकारामातः ॥ Kuval.

असगम a. Not united. — म: 1 Separation, disunion. -2 Incongruity.

अमंगिन a. 1 Not united or associated. -2 Not attached to the world.

असचिद्र्य a. Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers.
-2 Having no enemies.

असजात् a. Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य a. Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ a. Insensible. -ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत a 1 Not being or existing ; तदभावे सद्ययसत् म. 3. 3; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. -2 Nonexistent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेदः मसंतं कः करिष्यति. -3 Bad ( opp. सत् ); सदसदृब्यक्तिहेतवः R.1. 10.-4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. -5 Not manifest. -6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यद्कां तदसत (oft. occurring in controversial works) .- 7 Not answering its purpose. -m. (=) Indra.-n. (a) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; नामवासीको मदासीत् Bv. 10. 129.1; असद्दा इद्मग्र आसीत ततो वै सद्जायत Ait. Br. Ms. 12 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. -2 An evil, a harm. -3 Untruth, falsehood. - at An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलजा Pt. 1. 418. -Comp. -अध्येत् m. a Bråhmana who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Såkbå and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः ; स्वशास्त्रां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र क्रुरुते श्रम । शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेचं क्रियास च ॥. —आगम: 1. a heterodox Sastra or doctrine. -2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. -3. a foul means itself. - आचार a. following evil practices, wicked. (-र:) an evil practice. —आचारित् a. one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन, -क्रिया &c. see below. - acquit 1. an untrue action. oue which never took place. -2 fabrication of falsehood. - warfa: f. wrong or improper perception or knowledge. — आ(आ)ह: 1. a bad trick. -2. a bad opinion, prejudice. -3. childiah desire.—चे शित harm, injury ; प्राणिष्वसञ्चेष्टितं S. 5. 9. -जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. -दृशु a. evil-eyed. -पश: 1. a bad road (lit.). -2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो इंत सतामसत्पधजुबामायुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिश्रह: acceptance of a bad road. -ga: 1. a childless man. -2. a bad son or disreputable son. -प्रतिग्रह: 1. present of bad things. -2. receiving unfit presents (auch as तिल) or from improper persons.-भाव: 1. non-existence, absence. -2. a bad or wicked opinion. -3. an evil disposition -वृत्ति,-व्यवहार a. following evil practices, wicked. ( -ति: f. ) 1. a low or degrading occupation. -2. wickedness. —व्यवहार a. following evil practices. ( - 7: ) evil practice. -जान्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. -2. a heterodox doctrine ( such as that of the Buddhas).—संसर्गः bad company. —हेत: 1. a statement having 'exceptions (in न्याय). -2. a bad or fallacious hetu ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असरहा 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असन्तर्भन a. Of bad conduct, wicked. —n. (-भे ) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas ). -2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्किया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable "reception.

असन्द्रत a. 1 Not honoured, disrespected. -2 Done from improper motives. -त A bad or wicked deed.

असता 1 Non-existence. -2 Untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness.

अस्तर्व a. 1 Without energy or strength. -2 Having no animal. -3 Having no goodness. -- न्वं 1 Non-existence. -2 Unreality, untruth.-3 Wickedness, badness. -4 Duet. -5 Darkness.

असत्य a. 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंडापितचाहुबंधना Ku. 5. 57. — त्यः A liar. — त्यं
Falsehood, untruth. — Comp. — नादिन्
a. speaking falsely, liar. — संध a. not
true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; ध जने सखी पदं
कारिता S. 4. — सिसम a. improbable,
unlikely.

. असहुझ a. ( शी f. ) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. -2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; व्यवहारिन behaving improperly H. 2; भंगोणकारिन K. 12 unworthy; मातः, किमप्यसहुशं विकृतं वच स्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असदास् ind. Not immediately, after delay.

असन् n. Blood (used only in the declension of असूज after acc. pl.).

स्मतं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इत्त्रमं a bow. —न: N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसनैरसनैरन्थार्थता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. ——पणी N. of a tree (सातल).

असनि: One who throws &c.

असंतात a. } Having no issue, असंतान } childless. -ति:, -नः Childlessness, failure of issue.

असोदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. -2 Not vanished. -3 Confident, unsuspected. —ग्ध ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

असाँदित-न a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असञ्ज a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). -2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —िय: Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

असनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. -2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). -3 Proud, arrogant. -4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. -2 Remoteness.

असंनिद्ध a. 1 Unperceived. -2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः,-निधानं 1 Absence, distance. -2 Confidence.

अमंतिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. -2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः f. Non return; असं-निवृत्त्ये तद्दतितमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; B. 8. 49

अस्पत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. -2 Not an enemy, friendly. -3 Without enemies, not attacked. -तं Undisturbed condition, peace. -त्नी A sort of brick ( इष्टकाभेद ).

असर्पिंड a. Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमजीलाः चल्ल सुगाः Bv. 1.2 mean, contemptible.—2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमेः समीपमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमेरसमेरसन्देः Ki. 5. 7; वाय-विशेषाणामसमः ओता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73.—4 Uneven, not level (as ground).—मः M. of Buddha.—Comp.—इषुः, -बाषः,-सायकः having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —ন্যন, ন্নন, স্থামন a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —মুন a metre in which the ganas are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete ; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible, स्वलद्समंजमसुग्यजल्पिनं ते U. 4. 4, Mål. 10. -2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. -3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिहांसामन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसनिति मस्ता तथापि तरलायते बतः Udb. -4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. -सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. -2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमइ f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद् व [सह मद्देन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र ] Without a quarrel or opposition.

. असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. -2 Going in different directions. -3 Uneven, unequal.

अज्ञाय: 1 Unseasonableness. -2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिश्रान्मवति धुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यचदर्थ पठयते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तद्रसमर्थत्व K. P. 7; e. g. in कुंज हेति क्रुशोदरी, हन्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning.—Comp.—समासः a compound in which the conjuction of words is not as it should be; e g. in अशाद्धभोजिन्, असूर्यपद्य, अ goes not with शाद्ध or सूर्य but with मोजिन् or पर्य.

असमनाचिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. -00mp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममानवृत्तिज्ञेषमधान्यसमवाविद्तुत्वं Bhâshâ. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पुटस्य.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent; °द्धं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. -2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. -3 Uncollected. -4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त). --स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled. असमान a. Unequalled, matchless; °लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Not fully acquired.

असमाइत:-त्तक: A religious stu-असमावर्तक: dent who has असमाइतिक: not completed the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —र: 1 Non-recovery of anything. -2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य ind. Not having (properly) considered. -comp. -कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असपानि a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —ति: f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. -2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलभिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि ( = निर्विकल्समाधि पु. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent.—2 Nonsensical, absurd, nnmeaning; पालापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्ध: खरवास Mk. 9 absurd fellow; भनोरथा Mål. 2; उद्धं मलपितुं पद्चवः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —द्धं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; e. g. पावजीवमहं मोनी when uttered by some one; see अबद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. — थः Nonconnection, absence of any relation or connection; यहा साध्यवद्वन्यस्मि-ससंबंध उदाहृतः Bhåshå. P. 68.

असंबाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide -2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. -3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3.53. -4 Separated by an interval; द्विरसंबाधमयांत्रम् Si. 3.67.-5 Without pain. —मा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. 4 — म Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममुगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. -व: 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. -2 Improbability, impossibility. -वा, -वं An extraordinary event.

असंभव्य, असंभाविच् a 1 Impossible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं - 2 Incomprehensible. - ब्यं ind. In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner, असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय,असंभाव a II mpossible.
-2 Inconceivable. inco.np. ehensible.
-धं = अर्गम्य q v.

সন্ধূনি: f 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born agair. -3 Undeveloped cause ( সম্ভাৱ ).

असंभूत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं संडनसंग्यप्टे: Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a Free from agitation, composed, cool. —भ: Calumess, steadiness, R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; अमंगतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गे Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -त: An enemy; यत दोषरमंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आदाचिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, srch as a thief.

असंसति: f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमान: Disres, ect, disgrace. असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमुह a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोह: 1 Absence of infatuation.
-2 Steadiness. composure, coolness.
-3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंबुद्ध a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleans-

असम्पंच् a. (-मीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरः [सरित मृ-उन्न.त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; ° वीर a. Ved.not having, all one's men collected.

असलं [ अस्यते क्षिणतेऽनेन ; अम्, कल्च् ] I Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; आपि नाम कुलपनेरिययमवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा स्यात् S. 1.

সমান্তবা a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् c. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Bv. 1. 143. 3. असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालशेषासहः Ks. 9.37.-2 Unable to bear, support or endure: oft with gen. of object; कुछनपानस्पाद्यसहं कारीरं K.250, सा खी-स्वभावादमहा भारत Mu. 4.13, असहतरा कुचकुंभयोअरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81, Ki.7.7.-हं The middle of the breast.

असहन a Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; इराल्ड: खन्छ भणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27, Mo. 54: Rath 3. 15, Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; पर्मुणासहनं = अस्पा.

अमहनीय a. Unbearable, insuf-अमहितन्य ferable, intolerable, असह्य असह्यपीडं भगवञ्चणमं-स्यमदेशि मे R. 1. 71, 18. 25; Ku. 4.1.

असहसान a. Impatient.

अनहिष्यु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of , as in परसुकानहिष्यु: -2 Quarrelsome, "ता impatien e, envy.

স্বার্থি 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary, গুলনার্থনগার P V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants, Ms. 7. 30, 55, °বা, °বে loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6 41, °ব্ব without companions, friendless.

সদাহিব a. Unassociated, unacco u-

असासात् and. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present ( used adjectively ). -3 Indirectly. -30mp — नार: absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed, असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु निधी विवद्मानयो: Ls. 8. 109. —2 Without a ruler.

अमाशित् a. 1 Not ar eye witness.
-2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद a. Ved. Not sitting; having

असाधन a. With it means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. — नं 1 Non-accomplishment. — 2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोसुद: K 157.—2 Not capable of being proved.—3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient), असाध्यः कुचते कार्प माने काले गदी यथा Si. 2.84; असाध्य इति वैद्यानातुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजाससाध्यं R. 8. 93.

सताचारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपन्न or निपन्न as a hetu, पम्तूमयस्माइ ज्याद्वतः स त्वसाधारणो सतः -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c), पिता पुत्रांतरेवपि साधारणो माता त्यस्यामातं प्रांतरेवपि साधारणो माता त्यस्यामातं गारणी Mit. —णः A fallacy or रूपामांस in logic, one of the three kinds of अनेकातिक q. v. —ण Speciality, special property.

असाधु । V) good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहां से संतम-साधु साधु वा K1. 1 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुमां-तारे Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -धने An unchaste woman. वा, व्हं Wickedness. -Comp. — नृता an unchaste woman.

असामियक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peeuliar. exclusive, sole; R. 15 39.-2 Extraordinary. — ज्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -ति ind. Completely, fully.

असांप्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचनाणपाऽसांप्रत कृतं M. 5.—तं and, Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = अनांप्रत; विषव्कारेणि संवध्ये स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku 2.55, संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तकृत्ते सुसलपाणिना Si. 2.71; R. 8 61; Pt. 1.245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. न. ] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असार: खळ मंनार: Udb. ;(b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; अमारं संसारं परिमुषितरत्नं चिभ्वनं Mål 5 30; U. 1; असारे खलु स-सारे मारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm 12, 13; Bh 3. 146.-3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28.-4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रातिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहुनामप्यसारा-णां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समनायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. - T: - 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारमं ो हि सारमं-गमाप स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree ( एरड ). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessnes; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारता R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असि: [ अस्यने क्षिप्यते ; अम् इन् Un. 4 139 ] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. - 3 [ अस्यति सेवंनन पानानि ] N. of a river to the south of Benares. - 4 Breath (आस). - सि and. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अन् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्व्म 'thou, as in कृतवानासि विभियंन से Ka. 47. (where however 30 may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -- असि ind. sword against sword. —गंड: a smal! pillow for the cheeks, (अमि क्षितो नैडो यत्र Tv.). —जीविन् a. one who earns his livh bood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. - == ;; -इंड्क: the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kâ nadeva ). - 37: a crocodile. - 2771 the edge of a sword ; सरगज इव देनेभेशदेश्यासियारे: R. 10. 86, 41. - धारा-वर्त [ अधिवाराया स्थितिरिव दुष्करं वत ] 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her , यत्रेकशयनस्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्येत । असिवारावत नाम वद्ति सुनिपुंगवा: ॥ or श्यने मध्ये खड्ग विवाय स्त्रीपुमी यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्ततः ा युवा युवत्या सार्थ यन्मुग्वभतुंबदाचरेत ॥ अनुर्नि-वृत्तसगः स्याद्सियारात्रतं ि तत् Yadava. -2 ( hence fig. ) any hopelessly difficult task ; सतां केनोहिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतामेटं Bh. 2. 28, 64 , असिधाराज्ञतमिद यद्दि णा सह सवासः Pt. 3. —धानः, न्यावकः un armourer, furbisher. -धेनुः,-धेनुना [असिर्वेतुरिव यस्याः, वा कप्] a knife; Vikr 4. 69. —un a. having sword-shaped leaves ; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-¬:) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-학) 1. the blade of asword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. ेवनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रक: a sugar-cane.-प्रा:, -शं the course of the breath. -पुरछ:, पुच्छक: the Gangetic porpoise. -पुनि-का, —पुत्री a knife (असे: पुत्रीय). —मेदः [ असिरिव तीक्ष्णो मेदो निर्यासी यस्य ] the fetid Khadıra (विद्खदिर). —हत्य u. to be killed with a sword. ( -त्यं ) fighting with knives or swords -होति: असिहीत साधनमस्य ] a swordsman.

असिकं T : part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिक्नी [सिता केशादी शुश्रा जस्ती, तिक्रिका अबद्धा, सित क्नादेशः डीप् च P. IV. 1. 39. Vårt. ] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इसं में गो यहने &c. असिक्रिका A young woman-servant, गतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kasi. on P. IV. 1, 39.

अमित a. 1 Unbound ( Ved. ). -2 नि मिन अप्रः ] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; अमिता मोह-रजनी Santi. 3. 4, Y. 3. 166; °लोचना, °नयना &c. —तः 1 Tne dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A bluck snake -5 N. of the sage देवल.-6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ar 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age) ; see अभिन्ती. -3 The river Yamuna. -4 N. of a daughter of Virana and wife of Daksha .- 5 N. of the river Akesines in the Panjab -Comp. —अंद्रज, -उत्पत्नं the blue lotus. —अन्तिस् m. fire -- अइमन् m.,—उपद्रः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -- केशा a woman having black hair. — केशांत a. naving black locks of nair. —गिरि:, —नगः 'the blue mountain', N. of a mountain. — श्रीव a. having a black neck. (-4:) fire. — हु a (for जान ) having black knees. —नयनं a. black-eyed; Me. 112. - var: the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. — ஈக் the sweet cocoanut. -मृत having black eye-lids. — मृत: the black antelope. —यवन = शालयदन q. v., Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imparfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. — 7: A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of hear-भास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality ( आअद ) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as ' गगनार-विंद सरिभ अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature ( स्त्रह्म ) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पश); as राब्दो ग्रणः चाक्षुपत्वात् ; and (3) व्यान्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real ( the साध्यय not residing in साध्य ) ; as पर्वती बह्निमान क चनमयबुभात्-

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

आसिन्द a. Ved. Insatiable. असिर: [ अस् क्षेपे किरच् ] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river , see अमि.

असु [ अस्पते क्षिण्यते अस् उन् U कः 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः इारीरे भवति तस्य तन

नित्यनवस्थान ] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Wate . - 4 Heat. - 5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body ; असुभिः स्थास्त यशश्चिचीषतः Ki. 2. 19, परीक्षिनं दुर्लभानस्त् मापितवान K. 175. Bh 2 110, (b) wisdon (সরা Nir.) -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables -7 A sixth part of a pala. q. v. -n. (-H) 1 reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief.-Comp.-sixterence of life, life, existence. —नीत: the lord of spirits. (-i ) the world of spirits. -नीति: f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life ). —भंग: 1. destruction or loss of life . अलिनमसुभगेष्यसुकरं Bh 2.28 -2. विष्ठिला or fear about nie.-मृत् m. a living being, a creature. - मन a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-मः) a husband, lover ; सहुरससर ाझती नितांतं

अञ्चमत् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सत्ततमञ्चमतामगम्बद्धपाः St. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुस a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful.
-2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult;
K1. 5. 49. — सं Sorrow, pain, afflicttion, असुसं वृश्चितं विकारेण M. 4.
-Comp.—आवह a. pained with grief.
—आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or
pain, causing great pain. — उद्य a.
causing or ending in unhappiness;
Ms 4. 70. — उद्ये a. productive of or
ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10.
— जीविका an unhappy life.

সমুন্ধিন a. Unhappy, sorrowful. সমূন a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out not cleared or purified ( as the Soma juice ). 是是不断的的时候是是不是是这种,是其他是一个是有效的时间的时候,这种是是一个人,可能是这种的现代,也可以是一种的,也是是一种的,是是一种的,也是一个人,也是一个人

असन्य [ ए अभिषवे बा॰ श. न. त. ] Not pressing out the Some juice.

असुतृष् a. Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त a. Not asleep; . ट्वह्म not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुस्न a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [असु-र Un. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Va, rupa. -3 Inco.poreal, superhumandivine. -र. [According to Nir. अ सु-रताः स्थानेषु न सुरु स्ताः स्थानेषु न पट्ट स्थानेष्य न राज्य इत्यक्षः, or अस्ताः प्रचावता देवैः स्थानेष्यः ; or from असुः असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वता भवति रो मत्वर्थः ; or सीदेवानमुजत तत्सुराणा सुरुव, असीः असुरानमुजत तत्सुराणामसुरुव, सीः = प्रशस्तादासन- प्रदेशाव] I An evil spirit, a demon; the Râm. thus accounts for the name: —सुराप्ति प्रहादेवाः दुरा इत्यन्विश्वताः । अप्रतिग्रहणानस्य देतेयाश्चास्रास्तथा [ In the oldest parts of the Rigveda the term asura is used

असर्य

for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine', it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signifyademonor an enemy of the gods. The Brahmanas state that Prajapati created asuras with the breath (asu), particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapa ti's groin, cf. also Nir. above ]. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Danavas, distinguished from Rakshasas descended from Pulastya -3 A ghost or sp c tre. -4 The sun ( said to be from अन् to shine ). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Rahu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. - T 1 Night -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostiute. - 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura -2 N. of the plant Smapis Racemesa Roxb. -Comp. —अधिपः, -राज्य, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras.-2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhada. -- 311-चार्यः, -गुरु: 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukracharya. -2. the planet Venus. - zri beli-metal. - zr-यण, -क्षिति a. destroying the Asuras. 一致 m. an enemy of the Asuras. i. e. a god. —нтиг demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् n. (pl.) the Asuras and Rakshasas. (-सं) a demontacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —रिपुः, -स्त्नः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. - हन m. 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Vishnu.

असुरें a. [अस्राय हित, गवा॰ यत् ] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (अस्रस्य स्व P. IV. 4. 123). — थें 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न मुद्दु रसी बस्वाः ] N. of a plant; a variety of तुळशी.

अञ्चलभ a. Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; अञ्चलभा सकलेंद्र-हसी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्ति क. [ मुना॰ कि द्वित्वम् न त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसूः [ अस्त् प्राणात् सुवति स्व-किष् ] An arrow; स सासिः सासुद्धः सासी वेषावेषा-यवाषयः Ki. 15. 5.

अञ्चर्य a. Unwell, indisposed; °ता indisposition, sickness. अञ्चर्य m. An enemy; S. 2, 117. अस् a Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

अस्त, अस्तिक a. One who has not brought forth, bar-en.

अस्ति: f. 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

अस्भ्रणं [ स्थ्र-आदो स्त्र्ट् अभावे न त । ] Disrespect, also in the same sense अनुक्षणं, अनुक्षेण, अस्तर्क्षणं.

अस्यति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27)
1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता भयाऽस्थितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumbl at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); अस्थित सचिवोपदेशाय K 108, अस्पति महा प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय मसीरभस्य कस्तरुस्तस्य शिष्ट्यस्यति Si 16. 20, Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; अस्पति हि राजानो जनानद्यवादिनः Mb. -Caus. To cause to murmur at.

সম্পদ্ধ ৫. [সম্পু-তন্তু P. III. 2. 146] I Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, dispeased. —ল: A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sânti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

अस्यनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

अस्या 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); कुण हुंदर्यास्यार्थानां यं प्रति कोष: P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सास्यं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); अस्या पर्ग्योषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (= दोषारोषो ग्रोण्डा पि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; वसूरस्या कुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82; सास्यमुक्ता सखी टे. 2. 2.

अस्यितृ a. Envious, detracting.

अस्य: 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased.

असूर a. Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित).
— रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त a. Not moving ( अप्रेरित ).

असूर्य a. Sunless. -Comp. —ा a. not entering into the sun, i. e. not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगो वियोगस्त्र्यो भवेत्।).

असूर्येपस्य a. ( सूर्यमिष न पश्यति दश्-खन्न सुन्न P. III. 2. 36 ] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्येपस्या राजवारा: Sk. — इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असूज् .. [ न सज्यते, इतररागवत् संसज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सज्-कित् Tv. ] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. -m. N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas;

वनोकुरूपः क्रमती दरातमा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसक्प्रस्तौ किल यस्य जतोः ॥ Sabdak. - Comp. -कर: अमक शोणित करोति कृ-ट ] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of रस turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr. :-- साइकं ततो मांस मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेद्सोस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). —द्रः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोह: shedding blood. —यरा the skin. — धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -q:, -q: 'a blooddrinker', a Råkshasa. —पात: the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood -पाचन a. Ved. drinking blood. -वहा a blood-vessel; pulse. -विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -आ( आ)वः bleeding.

असुपाट: -दी [असुजः पाटी परिपाटी पृ॰ ] A stream of blood.

असृणि a. Unrestrained (as by a good).

সমূহ a. 1 Uncreated.-2 Continued.

-3 Unpresented or undistributed.

-0omp. — সন্ধ a. one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक a. That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि दुष्पापम् S. D.

असेन्य a. Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन a. 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. — न Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित a. Neglected; disused, abstained from. -0omp. -ईश्वर or द्वार a. not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् a. Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य a. Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; °स्वर a. having a bad or creaking voice.

असोष्ट्रव a. 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; इसीर-मसोष्ट्रवं Mål. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. —वं 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

. अस्कन्न a. 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्ति ति त Not split; not gone; not attacked; वत true to one's vow.

अस्कृषीयु a. Not short or deficients abundant, uninterrupted ( প্ৰাৰম্ভিৰ Say.); Rv. 7. 53.3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्तिहित a. 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm ; permanent. -2 Un-

hurt, sound and safe ; ेशात्रातः Ve. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful; स मे चिराया-स्वितियचारां B. 5. 2.; प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्त &c. See under अस.

अस्तद्भ a. Not firm or selfpossessed, confused; eq want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्भणं = अमुझणं व. ए. अस्ताघ a. Very deep.

अस्तिक: N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तत a. Ved. Not overcome. invincible; ogsas a. Ved sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अर्ख्य अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-ष्ट्रन Un. 4. 158] 1 A missile, a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात B. 2. 34, प्रत्याहताखी गिरिशमभावात 2. 41, 3. 58; अजिक्षतास्त्रं पितरेव B. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ( आ )गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आयात: a wound, a cut ( made by a weapon). - smga a. struck, wounded, killed -कंटक: अम्रे कंटक इव an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारित् a maker of weapons. - ayar a. shooting arrows. -चिकित्मक: & surgeon. -चिकित्मा surgery. -जित m.N. of a plant.-जीव.. -जीविन m., -धारिन m. a soldier, pro. fessional warrior. - arroi the bearing of arms. - निवारणं the warding of a weapon.-मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्ज: -जेक: a furbisher. - y fighting with weapons. -ਲਾਬਰ dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. - विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शार्क, -वेद: the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -gie: f. a shower of missiles. -इास्त्रं all sorts of weapons. - जिला military exercise. -सायक: 1. an iron arrow. -2. the नाराच missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

সন্থিব a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जन: पुनरनेन हतः किल भी Udb. (a pun on the word ).

সন্ধা 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram. ) The masculine and neuter genders ; वरकं बरकलमिख्यां Ak.

अञ्चीक a. Having no wife; without a woman.

अञ्चेण a. Ved. Without a wife. अस्थर्ने n. (The base used in some of the cases of आह्य after acc. ) A

अस्था Ved. A thunderholt.

अस्थाम a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. - न 1 A bad or wrong place; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्यादृति: S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion: °वर्षी?Dk. 81 ( = अपात्रदायिन् ) ; अस्थानं परिभते: K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportunely, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object. उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थान महानधारिसर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3; अस्थाने कोप: M. 4.

अस्थायित a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable; प्रायेण साध-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थावर a. 1 Moveable, moving. not fixed. -2 ( In law ) Personal. as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land ( = जंगम ).

अस्थि n [अस्यते अस्-कथिन Up. 3. 1547 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषास्था ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; व कर्पासास्थि न तपान Ms 4.78. [cf. L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta; Pers. astah ]. -Comp. -कृत, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारः, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. - छालित a particular fracture of the bone : (पार्श्ववोर-स्थिहीनोद्रत ) -ज: 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तंद्वः अस्थीव कटिन तढ-मस्य । 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. a bird. -ala: pain in the bones. - स्वच f. periosteum. —घन्दन m. N. of Siva. - unt: 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. - प्रक्षेप: throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. —भक्षः, —मुक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. -fracture of the bones. - भ्रयस a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेद: 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदक: a bone-breaker. -- HIST 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. —मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युद्ध m. [अ-स्थि युनक्ति ] a kind of tree (हस्तिझंडा-वृक्ष ). -योग: the joining of a broken limb. -- विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-इ:) N. of मृंगिन, Siva's attendant.-श्रंखला,-संहार:,-संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum ( j-थिमतीवृक्ष ). —शेष a. [ अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य ] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोष: dryness and decay of the bones. — सहारका 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचय: 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. - Hill: I. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. --मधेज throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थपा: ' having the bones for its pillars', the body. — if a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्वत्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony,

consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

आस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. - a: f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also. ). -2 Want of good manners or

अस्थिर a. I Not stable or firm. uneteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थेर्घ a. Unsteady. —ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थारिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (पकाश्ययक्ताकट

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sinews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्तिरध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -are n. a kind of pine tree.

अर्नेह a, Unkind, cruel. —ह: Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंड a. Not trembling or moving, motionless; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्ज a. Not touching, not in contact. - 5: Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शनं Non-contact, avoiding the contact ( of anything ); प्रशासनादि पैकस्य दूरावस्पर्शनं वरं ; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure '.

अस्प्रच a 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -00mp. -रज-स, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -वाहि a.

unsheathed by fire. अस्पृष्टि: f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

Natural Not clear, not clearly viable. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टबद्धार्लिगानि वेद्धांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फ्रह a Indistinct, obscure. -दं An industinct speech. - Comp. — কঠ indistinct fruit or result. - वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [ अस्-मदिक् Up. 1. 136 ] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul; यूर वर्य वर्ष यूयामित्यासीन्मातिरावयोः ! कि

जातमधुना येन यूपं यूपं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3 65 (quite estranged from each other). - Jomp. - बृह् a. Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. — विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मत्रा ind. To us, with or a-mong us.

अस्मवृत्यि क. [ अस्मद्-छ ] Our, rurs, यदस्मवृत्यं न हि तत्वरेवा Pt. 2. 105, स- हास्मवृत्येरपि योधसुख्ये: Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्रांच् a. [ अस्मानचाते P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towrds us. —क् ind. Towards us.

अस्तयु a Endeavouring to socure us, desiring us.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अर्मते प्. v

अस्मर्णं Forgetfulness.

starta a 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law.
-3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृति: f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —ितं ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि भार्त. (Strictly 1st. pers sing. Pres of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं : आसंस्तेरस्मि जगरमु जातः Ki. 3. 6 ; दासे कृतागसि भव-रधितः प्रभूगां पाद्यहार इति सुंदारि नास्मि दूथे॥ quoted by Malli, स्वामस्मि व-चिम विद्वर्ष समवायोऽत्र निष्ठति S D., अन्यत्र यूथं कुद्धमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोन्मि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism ; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्योरे-कात्मत्वास्मिता Pat. Stitra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीयं [ अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्यश सूक्ते मक्ष्यें छ ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाम् ( Bv. 1. 164.).

अस्युवत a. = उचतासि with the sword raised.

अस्त्र: [अस्-रन्] 1 A corner, an angle. - 2 Hair of the head. - i 1 Tear : अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. ->omp. —अर्जिक a. produ-si plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कंट: [अल्ल. कोण: इव कंटोड-ह्य ] an arrow. -खदिर: the red Mimo-88 - जं flesh.- जित् = अश्रजित् q. v. - पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rakshasa or goblin ; वध्यंतेऽस्त्रवपुंगवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakshatra पूछा. -पा 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî or female imp. -पत्रक N. of a plant (भिंडावृक्ष ). -पित्तं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils \$6. - फला, -ली N. of a plant (सलकी). —मातृका chyle, chyme. — रोधिनी the plant लज्जाल Mimosa Pudica. - विदुच्छ-दा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणाइक्ष). अञ्चायते Den A. To shed tears.

असि: 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अधि.

असिध, असेधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अस्त = अधु q. v.

अश्रेमन् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अन्त a. 1 Indigent, poor ( नास्ति स्व वनं यस्थ ). -2 Not one's own.

अस्वक, -अस्वकीय, अस्विक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp.-म a Ved not going to one's home, homeless; 'ता Ved. homelessness. --आति: a. of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वं -ता Absence of ownership. अस्वच्छेद् a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्तर्तत्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्तर्तत्रः खी-युरुषप्रधाना Vasishta. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वंत a. Ending, ill. —तः Death. —तं Fire-place ( अश्मंत q. v. ).

अस्त्रम a. Sleepless, wakeful. —त: 1 A god, deity. —2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वमन् a. Sleepless.

अस्वभाव a. Of a different nature. —व: Different or unnatural character.

अस्तर a. 1 Having a bad voice.—2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech).—र: 1 A low tone.—2 A consonant.—3 Absence of any accent.—रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्रह्म a. Essentially different unlike.

अस्तर्ग्य a. Not securing or leading to beaven; अस्वर्ग्य लोकविद्धिध धर्ममप्या-चरेन्न तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश a. Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्याय: [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य ]
1 One who has not yet commenced
his studies, not being invested with
the sacred thread. -2 Interruption
of studies ( as on अष्टमी, eclipses
&c.)

अस्बस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; चलवत अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; "श्रारा ibid., K. 159, 211; "ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्यास्य 1 Indisposition, sickness.

2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमह दिवं दिवः S1. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक a. Unowned, unclaimed — कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c. अस्वामिन a. I Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -30mp. — विकयः a sale without ownership; निक्षित वा परइन्यं नष्ट लब्धवाडपहृत्य वा। विकायतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविकयः॥

अस्वाम्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. --म्बं Absence of right to property.

সন্থ I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = প্রান্থ q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (প্রস্থানী, প্রান্থীন, প্রান্থ বাবি, প্রান্থ বাবি, প্রান্থ, প্রান্থ

आह und. A particle implying (a) praise (यूजा); (b) separation; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainy; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety; स्वमह शामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यापं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). —तं An unwashed or new cloth, of.

अहति:, अहंति: f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंत्य,अहंत्र, अहन्य ं a. Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

भहन् 🕫 [, न जहाति न त्यजाति सर्वथा परिवर्तन, न, हा-कनिन् Un. 1. 55 ] ( Nom. अहः, अह्वी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्वा, अहो-म्या & 0.; अहरिति हंनि पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night ), अवाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time; सन्यापारामहाने न तथा पीडये. क्राद्धियोगः Me. 88; यद्ह्या कुरते पाप by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमहाः सवितिरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishņu -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to आहः, -हं or to अहः, see P. V. 4.88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the Iorms अहब or अहरू, e. g, सवाहः, पकाहः

प्वांहा:, प्रण्याहं, सदिनाहं, अह:-पतिः or अहर्प-तिः &c. &c. ). -Comp. -आगमः (अहरा°) the approach of day. -आदि: dawn; Si. 11. 62. -सर: (°द: °or °स्करः) 1 the sun; अलंचकारास्य वधूरहस्कर: Si 1. 58: ( P. III. 2. 21. ). -2. A kind of tree. -गण: (°हर्ग°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson) -जर: [अहाभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयानि जू-णिच्-अच्, अहाानि बा अस्मिन् जीर्यति आयारे अपू-बा Tv. ] Ved. the year as making days old. - जात a. Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. —िद् व a. (°हाँई°) existing every day. ( -चं ) ind. [अह्छ दिवा च समा दं ] daily, every day, day by day, य इस्यमस्वा-स्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिव: Si. 1. 51. —हिनि ind. day by day, every day, constantly. -इञ् a. Ved. belonging to the day ; living. -- नाथ: 1. The sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. - निशं [अहश्च निशाचसमा० द्व०] a day and night, a whole day; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-57) ind. day and night, during the who'e day, continually. —पात: [अह:-पनि:, अहर्पति:, अहस्पति: P. VIII. 2. 70. Vart. ] 1. the sun ; नतु राह्वाह्वमहर्पति तम: St. 16. 57, R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. A kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. -- aiwa: the sun. —भाज, -लोन a. Ved. partaking of the day. -मानि: the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. - viat (P. VIII. 2. 68 Vart ) a portion of Sama to be chanted at day. - राज: (-जं also ) 1. a day and night ( P. II. 4. 29 ); जीनहोराजान् Nala. 12. 44, बिंशत्कला सहुर्तः स्यादहो-रावं तुताबत: Ms 1. 64, 65; Ms 11. 84; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitris, a month of the gods and a year of Brahma. — विद् a. Ved. 1. existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. - राष:, -प (°ह: शेष) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उपा Sây.).

अहम pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-एमन्.). I. [cf. Zend azem; L. ego; Germ. ich.]. -Comp. —अधिका a contest for superiority, rivalry—अहमिका [अहमई शब्देऽस्यन बीप्साया दिख टन् ने दिलोप: P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहिसेका तु सा स्याप्यरस्परं यो भ-वस्यहंकार: Ak.; अहमहिसेक्या प्रणाम-लालसान्। K. 14, 81; अहमहिसेक्या मधकरकुलेरसुबध्यमानं 139. Mv. 6. 54. -2. egotism. -3. military vaunting. —कर्तन्य a. to be referred to salf. (-च्यं) the object of. अहंकार. कार: 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

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love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedanta phil. Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14; Y. 3. 177. -2. pride, self consciousness, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3. (in San. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i e. the conceit or conception of individuality, one of the 25 elements; San. K. 22, 24, 25; \* aq a. selfish, proud. -कारिन a. proud. self-conceited. -कार्य that which is to be done by oneself, personal business or object. —⊋a a 1 egotistic; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. - 377: f. egotism, high opinion of oneself, pride — ga a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका, -प्रथिका [ अहं पूर्वीड-हं पूर्व इत्यमियान यत्र ] 1. the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition ; जवादहंपविकया वियासभि Ki. 14. 32. -2. bragging, vaunting -प्रस्थ: [अहमित्याकारक: प्रत्यय ] self conceit. —भद्रं [अहमेव मद्र इति ,निर्णयो यत्र ] seifconceit, high opinions of one's own superiority. - भाव: 1 pride, egotism; अहंभावावृतो निस्तप: Bv. 4. 10. -2=°माति q. v. -माते: f. 1. self-love or selfillusion regarded as spiritual ignor. ance (in Vedanta phil.). -2. conceit, pride, egotism. -बादिन a. speaking only of oneself, proud, hanghty; Bg 18 26.— अपम or सं n. claiming superiority for oneself; अहंश्रेयसे विवदमाना: Sat. Br. -सन a. Ved gaining for oneself.

अहंयु त. [अहं अहंकारोऽग्यस्त, अहं युन् P V. 2. 140] Seifish, proud, haughty. Bk. 1. 20. —यु: A warrior.

अहर् a. Not taking away; so अहारिन. -र: A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहार्य वाह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be won over (by fraud), devoted, loyal; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; 'निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku 5. 8. —थ: A mountain; 'ता, -सं not being:liable to be taken away, security; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfurrowed.

अह्ल्य a. 1 Unploughed. -2 Not arable. - ल्य: N. of a country. - ल्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great god's conde-

scension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at mid-night. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took his place. Gau-tama, when he knew of her seluction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रीपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा। पच कन्याः स्मेरेन्नित्यं महापानकनाशि-नीः ॥ Kumarila Bhatta explains the seduction of Ahalva as Indra's (the sun's ) carrying a vay the shades of night, Ahalya signifying night ]. For a very succenct account, see also Mv. 1. -2 N of a sea. -Comp. -317: Indra. - नंदन: the sage Satananda, son of Ahalya. -===: N. of a Tirtha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहाल्लिकः [ अहानि लीयते, ली-छ, निपातः संज्ञायां किन् Tv. ] I A dead body. -2 Ved. A talker.

अहिं a Without oblations or sacrifices.

अहस्त a. 1 Handless. -2 One whose hand is cut.

अहड्-हा [ अह जहाति, हा-क प्रो॰ ] A particle or interjection implying (a) Sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह सम्पादिता विथे: Bh. 2. 92. 3 21; अहह जानराज्ञितिनष्टः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहर महता निस्तिताक्षितिविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; भूनं ते जीवतोष्यदह सुतका मंद्मतयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling; अहरो द्या कर Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

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हहारे त्या श्रद Ch. Up. ( e ) Fatigue. आहे a. Killing, pervaded, pervading. -हि: [आहति, आ-हन् इण् स च डिन् आङो द्स्तश्च Un. 4. 137 ] 1 A ser. pent, snake ; अहहः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा बुंडुना: स्मृना: Ks. 14. 84. -2 The sun. -3 The planet Rahu. -4 A traveller. -5 The demon Vritra. -6 A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 The Aslesha Nakshatra. -9 Water. -10 Earth -11 A milch cow. -12 Lead. -13 The navel -14 A cloud. 一頁 (du ) Heaven and earth. [cf. L. anguis, Grehis]. -Comp. - 319, a. gliding away like a snake, not facing the enemy. -aid: air, wind. -कोष: the slough of a snake. -क्षत्र:, -क्षत्र: N. of a country in the east. -niq a. Ved. guarded by a serpent. ig the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vritra. - gt m. killing snakes. चत्र: 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Drona. -2. a kind of vegatable poison. (-AT) 1. suzar. -2. the plant नेपञ्जा .-3. N. of the city अहिच्छत्र. - छत्रकं a mushroom. -- जित् m. 1. N. of Krishna. ( the slayer of the serpent Kâliyâ ). -2. N. of Indra. - 同面 N. of a plant (नागा नहालता). -तुंडिक: अहस्तुड मुखं तेन • दिन्यात टन्, टब् वा ] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. —द्विष, -दुइ, -मार, -रिपु, -विद्विष् m. 1. N. of Garada. -2. an ichneumon. -3 a peacock -4. Indra. -5. Krishņa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. எதற் snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोवैरम् बुन् P II 4.9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -नामभूत m. N. of Baladeva. -निमीतः, -निक्लयनी the slough of a snake. — पताक: a kind of snake ( not venomous ). -पविः 1. 'the lord of snakes ', Vasuki. -2. any large serpent. -- प्रकाः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -प्रतनं, -ना a kind of disease. -फेन: नं the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. -बु बु)हन:, -ब्रह्म:, -अहिबुहन: - इन्य: 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva.º -3. Uttarâbhâdrapadâ Nakshatra. -4. a name of a Muhûrta e an the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -अयं 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. appreshension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; "दा [ अहिं मयं यति खंडयति दो-क ] N of the plant मून्यामङकी. —भाद व Wed. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सर्व-गतिहेत) as the wind; an epithet of the Marats. - Hom m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2. a peacock -3. ichneumon.-4 N. of a plant. - भृत m. Siva. -सन्य a.1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge: -2. enraged like ser. pents, epithet of the Maruts. (-=g:) the anger of a serpent. — महनी N of a plant ( गंधनाकुली ). —माय a. having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vitta. —मारकः, -मेदकः 1. N. of a plant ( आरमेद ) -2. = दिष् प. v. —लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंबनाकुली). — जुदम a. having all pervading strength; 'सत्वन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्ध a. having a long thigh like a merpent. (-क्य: ) N. of a country. -हत्तं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. -हन् a killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

आहेत: 1 The polar star ध्रुष. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; द्शाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree ( शाल्मली ).

आहिंसक a. Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

आहेंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining, from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as आहंसा परमो धर्म: ; Bg. 10.5; Ms 10.63, 5.44, 6 75.-2 Security.

आईसान a. Ved. Not hurting,

সর্ন্ধির A Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4 246. – সাং, – সা N. of a plant (কুলিক).
– স্থা Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

आहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

आहित 1 a. Not placed, put or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper: Ms. 3.20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. न्तः An enemy ; अहिताननिलोखतैस्तर्ज-पश्चिव केताभि: B. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तद्दितयुक्तरेभीक्षणमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5, 77. - 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. - 3 = a. not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन a. inimical, acting unkindly. -नामन् a. having as yet no name assigned. -मनस a. not friendly minded, hating, inimical. —हितं good and evil ; °विचारञ्जून्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. —अंद्युः, -करः, -तेजस्, -युतिः, -कचिः the sun.

अहान a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; अत्मातरहीनभोगभाक् Si.16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनवाहुन्दियाः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साध्यते, अहन्-ख P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; ह्यहीन, अहीन &c. -नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vâsuki (अहिन्दाः). -90mp. —गः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीर: A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [ अहीन् ईस्पति दूरीकरोति ईर्-अनि ] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्चवः [ अहिरिन श्रयते, श्र-कवा° दीर्थः ] An enemy.

अह वः [ अह्-व्यावी-उन् ] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

সম্ভূন a. 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation.-a: Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहृतं मेव च। ब्राह्म हुतं प्राश्चित च पंच यज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms 3.73, 74.—Comp.—अद् a. 1. not eating of a sacrifice.—2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहुणान a. Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोबन), Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहणीयमान a. Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृद्य a. 1 Heartless. -2 Absentminded; K. 84; हृद्यमहृद्या न नाम पूर्व Ki. 10. 47.

आहरा a. Not desired or agreeable, unpleasant; कृत् a. causing disgust.

आहे ind. [ अह-ए ] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation.

अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतु: एक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. —तः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे(है)तुक्त a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ( ड )त्, -हेडमान a. Ved. Not unwilling.

आहेरः N of the plant श्रानमूली As paragus Racemosus.

अहो ind. 1 A part cle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ab, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पर्यति ८.२. 2; अहो मधुरता-सां दुर्शनं S. 1 ; अहो बकुलावलिका m 1Oh, it is B. - (meaning 'I dil not expect to see you here'), अहो राग बद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सन्त्रमहो छुति-Râm (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगत ने-तनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regretin general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्पंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः  $S \cdot 6$ ; विधिरहो बळवानिति मे मतिः  $Bh \cdot 2 \cdot 91 - 3$  Praise ( 'bravo,' 'well done' ) ; अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach (' fie ,' ' shame ') ; अहो भो धिग्वलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाह्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्याम P. VIII.1.41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for saist q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो स्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो उ खलु (भो:) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable ( आश्चर्य ); अहो द्ध खल्बीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि ८.५;

अही द खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालियं नाम Mal. 5. अही बत shows-(a) compassion, pity, regret; अही बत महत्यापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अही बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अही बता in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. (अही थिगर्थे शीके च करणार्थविषाद्योः। संबोग्ने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पाद्पूर्णे॥ अम्यायां वितर्के च प्रायशोहो। अग्रुज्यने। अही बतातुकंपाया

सेदांमेत्रणयोक्तथा ॥ ). -00mp. —पुराविका = आहोपुरुविका प्. ए.

अहः (The last member of a comp.) See under अहन्.

अहवास्य a. Ved. 1 Not concealing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अहाय and. Instantly, speedily, at once; अहाय सा नियमजं क्रमस्त्रसर्क Ku. 5.86; अहाय तावद्रणेन तमी निरम्बं B. 5.71; Ki. 16. 16.

अन्ह्य, अह्याज a. Shameles, proud presumptuously bold.

आहे a. [ इ-कि ] 1 Luxurious, fat,
-2 Wise, learned ( क्वि ).

आहेत a. Shameless, impudent. —तः A Buddhist mendicant.

সম্ভৱন a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked ( স্ভাইল ); °cg a. Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

भहन्न a. Not fluctuating, firm, steady. —हा N. of a tree ( महानक).

## आ.

The second letter of the Alphabet.

at 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (a) Assent; 'yes', ' verily '. (b) Compassion (अनुक्रपा) 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आस् or आ: q. v.) 'alas '. (d) Recollection ( स्मरण ) 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But ( used as a disjunctive conjunction). (f)And (used as a cumulative conjunction ). (g) Sometimes used as an expletive ; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these senses an is treated as a Pragrahya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14. -2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of 'near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around' (see the several verbs ). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as un to go, smun to come; बा to give; आदा to take ; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among आमूलात् श्रोतुमिच्छानि S. 1 ; बहुम्य आ from out of many; आ जन्मन: S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; आ मनो: U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it ex. presses the limit exclusive or conclusive ( मयोदा ), till, until, upto, as far as, unto ; आङ मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13; все आमिविधि ; आ परितोषाद्विद्वषां 8.1.2 till the learned are satisfied; आ कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailasa; औदनांतात S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense ar sometimes governs the acc ; ज्ञतमा जानी: npto a hundred births. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayabhâva comp. or compound adjectives, आवार्ट ( or आ बालेम्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children; आस्ति (or आ सुन्ते:) संसार. Sk. till final emancipation; आसेखलं Ku. 1. 5 as far as &c. ; आनरणं Pt. 1 till death; आनो पाछ नदृत: K. 70 down to the cowherd; आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. So netimes the compound so formed stands a the first member of other compounds, सोऽहमाजनमञ्जू नामाफलोदयक्रमेगां। आतसुद्रक्षितीशाना-मानाकरथवरर्मनां B. 1.5; आगडविलंबि S. 6. 17; आकर्णलेखि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेट्वा Rv. 1.91 13. —4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) or has a diminutive force, surist a little white, whitish; आलक्य S. रॅ. 17 slightly visible; Ming; gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable adverb ) an chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means 'near, near to, or towards, thereto, further, and also, even'; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आस् व. ए.

आ: 1=आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi ( आ ).

आकर्यनं Boasting, swaggering. आकंप 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To shake, put in motion (fig. also) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some take आकंपित = इपस्कंपनं); Rs. 6. 22. आक्षप 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; अनाकंपयेथे V. 5. 22 v. 1.

आसंपन a. Slightly shaking. —ने Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप a. Shaking, trem bling ; moved, agitated.

आकर्य [अ-कत-धन् P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure. というのできます。これは、大きなできないのできるとは、大きなないできないできないできないできないできないできないできないできない。

आकर्ष 10 P. (properly a Den. form) To hear, give ear to, listen; सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयंति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकल् 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; छुत्हलाका लितहृद्या K.49 seized.—2 To conside, regard;. स्पर्शमिप पावनमाकल पति K. 108, 23; 5 खिल्लमस्यया हृद्यं तवाकलपामि Git. 3—3 To observe, notice, take into consi deration; भयरेतुमाकलस्य H. 1.—4 (a) To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छहुक्लपञ्जवाकालितमीले: K. 99, 84; (b) To confine, to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसूत्राकालितास्तं कां हों। 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52.—5 To shake, agitate; मार्चाकलितास्तं व इमा: Mb.; Bh.1. 42.—6 To cast, throw Si. 3. 73, 9. 72.—7 To surrender,

transfer. - 8 To measure ; आकलयंत-भिव जिस्चनं K. 73 to count, reckon

সালন্তন 1 Laying hold of, seizing, মন্তন্তন K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42 confinement -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Com prehending, understanding.

आहल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration, आकल्पसारो स्पाजीवाजनः Dk 63, K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress (in general), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing

आकरपक: 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkress. -5 A knot or joint.

आकल्यं Sickness, disease.

आक्ष: A touch-stone.

आसपक a. Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch stone; ( आक्षे कुश्लः, तत्र नियुक्ती वा ); testing.

आकषिक a. [जाकषण चरति ष्ठल्] Test-

ing, touching.

आक्रिमक a. (की f.) (विनयादिगणः, अक्स्मात्-छक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; जासरनाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless; नम्बद्धानिष्टी जगद्दै-चित्रयमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांस् 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect; प्रत्याञ्चसतं रिप्राच्यसंत R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121; Y. 1. 153; Me. 91 -2 To try to reach a place turn to; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense; see आकांक्षा

आकांस a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 ( In gram. ) Requiring some words to complete the sense; आंगयुक्तं तिङा-कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. — आ 1 Desire, wish ; भक्त Susr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसत्ति ); आकांक्षा प्रनीति-पर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense; see Bhasha P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49; in the ex. गौरश्वः पुरुषा हस्ती there is आकाक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. - 4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

आकोशित p. p. Desired, wished, inquired; looked at, wanted, necessary.

आसंशित् a. 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; Bg. 17. 11; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

সাহাহ্য a. Desirable. —হয় Need of supplying a word or words for the com letion of sense; P. III. 4.23.

आकायः [आ -चि कर्मण घन् चितो कृत्वम्] 1 The fire on the funeral pile, आ-कायमग्निं चिन्दोत P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

आकाट्य a Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

आकाल: 1 The right time. -2

आकालिक a. [ अकाले मदः हत् ] ( की f.) 1 Monentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103, 105; आकालिक: स्तनियस्टः, आकालिकी विद्युत, उत्पत्त्यनंतर विनाशिनीत्यर्थः P. V. 1.114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकी वीश्य मधुमबुत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाश्च 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [ ममतादाकाशते स्र्यादयोऽत्र Tv. ] 1 The sky : आकाशभवा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 39 ; वा, वारिन &c. -2 Ether ( considered as the fifth element ). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; onc of the 9 dravyas or substance recognized by the Vaiseshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; इन्द्रगुणमाकाइं, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अधारमनः शब्दग्रुणं ग्रुणज्ञ परं (scil. आकारो) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, -4 Free space or vacuity; यश्चायमंतरात्पन्नाकाशः Bri. Up -5 Space, place in general; सपर्वतवना-काशां पृथिवीं Mb.; भवनाकाशमजायतां बु-राजि: Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether ); आकाशस्ति हिं-गात् Br. Sat.; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानय-मंतर्हेदयाकाशः Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In Math ). आकाहो in the air; आकाहो लक्षं नद्धवा fixing the look on some object out of sight. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage-direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीपि, किं कथयसि &ः ; द्रस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशारीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षातारित वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशभाषितं below ; ( आकाशे ) त्रियंवदे, कस्यद्मशीरानुले-पनं मृणालवंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिम-मिनीय ) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called How

where only one character conducts the whole play by a copious use of आकाशमाषित. - comp. - अनंत्यायतनं the abode of infinity or of infinite space; N. of a world with the Buddhists. -आस्तकाय: N. of a category with the Jainas. - for: I am epithet of Indra. -2. ( in law ) any helpless person ( such as a child, a woman, a pauper ) who has no other possession than the air. - aray ' the girdle of the sky,' horizon - acu: Brahma. -π: a. moving through the atmosphere (-गः) a bird (--गा) the heavenly Ganges. --गंगा [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges;नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्धामादेग्गजे R. 1. 78. - चमसः the moon. -sr a. produced in the sky. —जननिन m. a casement, loophole, an embrasure (left in castlewalls ). —दीप:, -पदीप: 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmî or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divali festival in the month of Karttika. -2. a beaconlight, a lantern on a pole.--भाषितं 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard, किं बवीषीति यन्नाटचे विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते। श्वत्वेवानुक्तमप्यर्थं तस्त्यादाकाश्माणितं S. D 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air -ਸਫਲ the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशभवा मांसी ] N. of a plant ( शुद्रजटामांसी ). -मूली the aquatic plant (कुभिका) Pistia Stratiotes - 414 1. a heavenly car, a balloon -2. moving or travelling through the sky; आकाशयानेन पविश्वति enters passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas ). -3. one who moves through the air. —रक्षिन m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle ( आकाश इव अत्युचप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति ). -वचने = °भाषितं q V. —वत्मन् n. 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. —वङ्घी a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant ( अमर्बेल ). —वाणी a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अश्रीरिणी वाणी). —सलिलं rain, dew. - ₹थ a. abiding in the sky, aerial. —स्फाटिक: a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail ( क्रका ).

आकाशवत् a.: 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going th ough the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [ आकाशस्येदं, छ-यत् ] Atmospherical, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आर्किंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम ind. Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आइंच् 1 A., 6 P. To bend.-Caus.
1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress , आਤੂੰ चितसञ्यपाद Ku. 3. 70, R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending contraction, compression, K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 karmans q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुछ a. I Full ot, burdened or filled with ( in general ) ; पचलद्रीने-मालाकुलं (समुद्रं ) Bb. 2. 4; मुगपक्षि-गणाकुलं Râm ; बाष्पाकुलां वाच Nala. 4.18 आलापकुत्हलाकुलतरे ओन्ने Amaru. 81 .- 2 Over ome affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c -3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in, S. 4.18.-4 Confounded agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रति-ष्ठासुरामीत्कार्यद्वयाकुल: Si. 2. 1., rerplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2 54. °आकुल very much agitated, K. 10 28; Ki. 14. 32 -5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair), असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Katn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18.-6 Wild, dreary; S 2.-7 Taken out of one's natural condition -8 Incoherent, contradictory. -लं An inhabited place;रहितेण्याकलेषु च Râm.-adv. In bewilderment; Si.1 2.

आक्रलता,-त्वं 1 A multitude -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amaru. 72; Bh 1 18.

आकुलयाति Den. P. To confount, make disordered, agitate.

প্রাক্তান a.1 Distressed, confounded, agitated ; मार्गाचलब्यतिकराकुलिनेव सिंधु: Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled, K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded ; ਬੂਜ° ਵਦੇ: S. 4.-4 Overcome or affected; silar, विपासा<sup>©</sup> &c.-5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

প্রাক্তরিক 8 U. 1 To fill with.-2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome ; कुत्हलेनाकुलीकियमाणा ल-विमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुलीमू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित a. [आ कूण्क] Con racted, a little; मद्नशरशल्यवद्नाकुशितात्रि-भागेन R. 166, 8I.

**आकृतं** [ आ-क्र-भावे-क ] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose ; इतीरिताकूतमनील-चाजिने Ki. 14. 26 -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion, चूहामंडलबंधनं तरलयस्याकूतजो वेपशुः U.5 36, भात्वाकूतं Amaru. 4; San. K. 31; Mal. 9. 11, स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction).-3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे °करं U. 4.-4 Wish, desire.

आकृति: f. [ आ क्र्-भावे-किन् ] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10, 128. 4; आकृतीनां च वित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. प्रत accomplishing one's own intentions

आइ 8 U 5 P. 1 To brin near or towards; to drive near or together. -2 To bring down; form wholly (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To invite, call, summon ; रद्धानिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174, Pt. 1 ; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk 4 calls or arrests; Si 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel ; समापि कौत्हलेनाकारित एष: S. 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकार: [ आ-कृ वज् ] 1 Form, shape, figure, fgurof two forms or sorts, Pt. 3 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance, आकारसहरापज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16 7, S.1. -3 (Particularly) expres sion of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमेत्रस्य गृहाकारेंगित-र्य च R. 1. 20, Pt. 1, भवानपि संवृताका-रमास्तां V. 2; S 7; Ki. 1. 14, साकारो नि:स्ट्रह: Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved, K. 233, Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63,8.25-6.-4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in San. phil.). -7 The letter आ. -Comp. -- ग्रासिः, -गोएन,-गृहनं dissimulation,suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, –णा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित a. 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon . - 3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत p. p. Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृति: f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything ), गोवर्धनस्याक्वतिरम्बकारि Si. 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body ; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुतीनां 8.1. 20; विकृताकृति Me.11.53; घोर°, सौम्य°&c. -3 Appearance, oft a good or noble appearance, good form , न ह्याद्वातिः ससदूरां विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राक्त-तिस्तंत्र गुणा वसंति Subhash.; आकृति-मद्रगृह्णांते गुणाः Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, character. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp. —गण: a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does nct give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapatha); e.g. अर्श आदिगण,स्वरा-दिगण, चादिगण &c. — छत्रा the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आक्रुतिमत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Self-

formed.

आऋष् 1 P.,6 U.1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वाक्रव्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; इरमसुना सारंगेण वयमाकुष्टाः 🞖 1; (मनः) शंभार्यतद्वनः माक्रष्टुमयस्कातिन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाक्रष्टस्य विषयै: B 1 23 not attracted or seduced; ਲੀ ਮਾਲਣ: H 1; Santi. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टवति S. 1.33, Amaru. 2. 72.-2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si 9.40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; इस्तात्कदकमाक्रुष्य Mk.2; U. 1.-4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch, Bk 16. 30.-7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. - Caus. To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्रमाक्षयंती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्ष: 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction. fascination -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice ; आकर्षस्तेडेवाक्फल: Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch -stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive. -ক: A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण a. Attracting, carrying to another place. - of I Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -vir 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudra ( or mark on the body ).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, attractive ( आकर्षेण चगति ).

आकार्षेव a. Attractive ( as a smell at a dictance). - of A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टि: f. 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्र मही तया यत् खम्धं ग्ररु स्वाभिमुखं स्वराक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति सभे समंतात् क पतिने भे ले ॥ Golardh. 1. - 3 Drawing or bending of a bow sqr Amaru. 1. -Comp.-नंत्र: an incantation by which another person is attracted ; आकृष्टि-मंत्रे। पर्म H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread cver, all, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in p. p. q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकार: [ By P. III. 3. 118 आडुवेला-स्मिन् , कु अप् ] 1 A mine, मणिराकरो द्भवः B. 3. 18; आकारे पसरागाणां जन्म काच-मणे: कुत: H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich sourg.

of anything (उलिवस्थाने); मासो उ पुष्पाकर: V. 1. 9; अशेवग्रणाकरं Bh. 2.92; Mk. 8.38, Mu. 7.7. -2 A collection, group, पदाकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2.29; Mål. 9.47.-3 Best, excellent.-4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahâbhâshya.

প্রাক্তিক: [ সাকা বিশুক্ত: তল্ ] A person appointed ( by the king ) to

superintend a mine.

आकरित a. [ आकर-इनि ] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; व्यवमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्ण मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं ग्रहमिन S. 5. 10; आकीर्णमृषिपरनीनामुख्यद्वाररोधिमि: R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. — ज A crowd; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलवाकेकरलोळचधुपा Ki. 8. 53; Mål. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; हिराकेकरा किंगलस्क्रापांग प्रसारता। मीळिनतार्थप्रालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोचरा॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आक्रोकेर: The sign Capricornus , ( a word of Greek origin ).

आक्रंद 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणामल मेस्तुहिने: पतिद्राक्रवतीयोषि शीतकालः Rs. 4.7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रोद्धीमसेनं वे Mb. -Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहोहीति शिखहिनां पहुतरे: केकाभिराक्षेत्रितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आजंदः 1 Weeping, crying out; जिं कंदिस दूराकंद Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आकंद उत्प्राप्त Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdem lies next but one; पार्टिगाइं च संपेश्य वधाकंदं च मंदले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आऋंदनं 1 Lamenation, weeping, ory of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आफ्रोंद्द क. [ आहंद पापति-दश् P. IV. 4. 38 ] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard. आफ्रोंदेत p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. —तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

আক্রিব a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at, Ku 5, 26.

भाक्रस 1 U. I To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं आश्रम &c.-2 To step or tread uson, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; अजगपतिरयं में मार्गमाक्रम्य स्तः Mk. 9. 12. covering , खं के श्वी अपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2, छायामप्याक्र-मितुं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130, V. 1. 152; पदा म-स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43, त्वंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आकामति धुमो हर्म्यतलं Mbb. -3 To occupy, extend over, योजनानां सहस्राणि वहनाकम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15.-4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पश्चिज्ञावकाः नाक्रम्य H. 1., पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामस्तांस्ता-ज्जनपदाश्जयी B. 4. 34: H. 4, त न .. ज़े-कुराऋमितुमन्थपार्थिवाः R. 19. 48; Bb. 1. 70 , Si. 1. 70 -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse.-6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्पतापनिधिराक्रमते न भातः R.5.71;आक्रमते सर्थ: Mbh.-8 To ascend. mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.), विवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14. 51: सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, ध्वज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the seve ral senses see आकात below ). -Caus. (क्र-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into स तैराक्रमयामास ज्ञाहोतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः,-मजं 1 Coming near, approaching.-2 Falling upon,attacking, an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing,taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing.-6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour.-8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome ; आक्रांतविमानमार्ग R. 13. 37 reaching upto; 531° Pt. 5. 52; विदुक्षा° हृद्य: Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाकातोयसदेशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव सुज्य R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of,occupied, covered,overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाकांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2 1)8; वलिभि-र्श्यमाक्रांते Bh. 3.14, 62; U. 2.20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; "Aft having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19 ; Mal. 9. 48 ; so मद्न , भय , शोक &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); बाराकांता वर्स्रघस Mk. 8. 9 ; K. 118 : Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णान्तराक्षांतपयोधरामां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accombanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांति: f. 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon, आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपाँद Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामक: An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy. आक्रय: A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड् 1 U. To play, spot, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting — हः, - हं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. - 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden, आक्रीडपर्वतास्त्रेन कलिपताः स्वेषु नेइमसु Ku. 2. 43, कमप्पकी हमासास्र तत्र विश्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing. आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आकुञ् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ जिपुरहर होनी जिनयन। प्रसिद्ध्याकोशन Bb. 3.123; call out loudly to; प्रतिमाचुकु : Råm. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोमीमाकोशासि Dk. 58.97; हाते जाह्मणमाकुश्य क्षत्रियो दंडमहित Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आकुष्ट p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c, Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. —इ 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमृषिकास्पर्शे आकुष्टे कोषसंभवे Kâty.

आक्रोश:,-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound.
-2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रोन्शनिपिस्समानल्यान्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °गर्भमेवणुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, कोष्ट्र a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots क्, भ and अम्; see Gana. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेदः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयातिक a. (की f.) [ अक्षयूतेन निर्देत्तम् उक् ] Effected or completed by gambling.

आसप्तं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपाटिकः [अक्षपट-उक् ] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

आक्षपाद a (दो f.) [ अक्षपाद-अण् ] Taught by Akshapâda or Gautama. —दः A follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy, a logician. —दं The Nyâya system of philosophy.

आक्षर 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, recuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वना-आरित: पूर्व Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षार: A charge or calumny, accusation ( of adultery ).

आक्षारणं, -णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery), नन्न न्वाक्षारणा यः इस्यादाक्षाशो सेथुनं नित Ak. आक्षारित p. p 1 Calumniated. -2 Accu ed of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आसि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay ( with ). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित a. Abiding, dwelling.

आंक्षिक a. (की f.) [अक्षेण दीयाति जयाति जित वा, अक्ष-टक् P. IV. 4.2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (भारम्तानक्षानाहराति व-हिते). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling: -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आंक्षिक करणे Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -की 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -Comp. -qu: a stake, a wager

आक्षिप 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down , फलं तरंगाक्षितं Pt. 4; ज्ञिलायामाक्षित्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over, यशा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयै: K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse ( used in medicine ). -5 To interrupt, cut short, एवंबादि-मो वचनमाक्षित्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw, take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off ; अग्रपादमाक्षित्य R. 7. 7 , Ku. 7. 58 ; बासो चलादाक्षिपन् Bh. 1 43, Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove ; म एतानाक्षिपदाङ्गात् Mb.; आक्षिताधिकारयो: Mu. 1. - 8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner ). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate ; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपद्माक्षि-प्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्य आ-क्षिप्यन्ते S.D. 2.-10 To reject, neglect, disegard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to ( as argument ). -12 To insult ; अरेरे राधागर्मभारभूत किमेवमाक्षि-बासे Ve. 3 ; to blame ; Santi. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure, आक्षिपंती-मिन पर्मा ज्ञानिन: स्वेन तेजसा Mb.-14 To infer (from circumstances); जास्या स्याक्तिराक्षित्यते K. P. 2.-15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time), Si. 14. 45.

आशित p. p. 1 Cast, thrown down.
-2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4
12 -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कोंतुक, कुत्रल U. 4; seduced, enticed, K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; भिन्न से बत: Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or enquivalent to

आशितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage . V. 4.

आक्षेप: 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away, signi-क्षेपविलक्षिताना Ku 1.14, withdrawing, Ku. 7. 95, movement, shaking, K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; पचंडनया U. 5. 29, विरुद्ध माक्षेप-वचास्तितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25 , Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कथारसस्याक्षेपमामध्ये K. 346, 348 power to interest -4 Distraction, allurement, विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तब्द्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up -6 Applying, laying on, putting in er into (as a colour), गोरोचनाक्षेप-जिनातगोरे: Ku. 7 17 -7 Hinting at, referencet, taking to oneself or assuming ( as the meaning of another word), स्वासिद्धये पराक्षेप: K. P 2.-8 An inference. -9 A deposit -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Con vulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A n gure of speech (cf. Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning ; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेयी विचा-रणात् । चद्रं सद्र्शयात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियासुखम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and Akshepaprakarana in R. G.

সাধানক a. 1 Drawing, drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -ক: 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपिन a. 1 Drawing or enatching up: Mål. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्यान्यंतरात्रेषया-क्षेपी चतुर्थ: Pat. Sat. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीन a. 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. —नः = अक्षीन q. v. आक्षत्रक्यं [अक्षेत्रज्ञ पञ्] Spiritual Ignorance.

সাহ্বীত:-ভ: A walnut; see সন্থাত. সাহ্বীত্র Hunting (for সাভারে ). সাহ্বিত্র a (f. সহা or সহা) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

সাবৃত্য a Hard (to dig up) (as stone).

आखंडलः [ आग्वडयति भद्यति पर्वतात्, ग्वह-उठन् इस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] Indra; आखंडलः सामिम् व साथे Ku. 3. 11; तमीक्ः कामस्तपाणामत्याखंडलविकनन् R. 4. 83 Me 15.

आग्वः,आग्बनः [ खन्-इ P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

अस्तिक: [आन्छन् इकन् Un. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat -3 A hog -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आसानिकवकः [ आ-खन्-करणे कसीर वा इनक P. III 3. 125 Vart.] I A stork in relation to a mouse, (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person -2 = आस्विक q. v. above ( = खनिनं Sk.)

आसर. 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आसातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखान: [आ -खन् -धन् ] 1 Digging all around -2 A spade, a digger.

आख्द: [आखननीत्यान्य , आखन्-डु Un. 1 33 ] [ A mouse, rat, mole ; সেব नाञ्छति शाभवी गणपतेराखुं शुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1 159 -2 A thief. -3 A hog -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे साति ने∙ वाति न द्वाति जहोति न तबाहराखुं - 6 The grass Lipe coicis Serrata ( देव-नाड) -00mp - उत्कर: a mole hill. - उत्थ a. produced from a mouse. त्थः ) [ आग्बुनामुत्थान P. III. 2. 4 Vart. I the rising or appearance of rais, a swarm of rais. - - - a flu a molebill. -कर्णपर्णिका, -पर्णिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant Salvinia Cucullata Roxb. -गः, -गत्रः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhash. — यात: a Sudra or a man of low caste and profession, (lit.) ratcatcher or killer. - quotor: I. a kind of mineral -2. a loadstone. - Hat, - भुजः a cat. — विषहा a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आंखेट: [ आखिरुंते शास्त्रेते शास्त्रेते शास्त्रिक्तः, आ-खिद्-चश्र् Tv. ] Eunting, chase.
-Jomp. -शिक्तं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुश्मिन्). -2, a mine, cavern.

आहेदक a. Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —क: A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunting.

आबोटिक a. [आखेटे कुशल टक्] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. —क: 1 A tunter -2 A bound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

ACT NO.

आस्या 2 P. I (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate ( usually with det of person ); à रामाय वधोपायमाच्छ्युदिव्यद्विष: R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93, 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; M- 100 Me. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2 65 . sometimes with gen. of person अ ख्याहि भन्ने मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4 15 केन हत्व ख्यात: Mo. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. -2 To call, denuminate, name; सुवर्णविद्विस्याख्यायते Mai. 9 ; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. - 3 To look at, ccunt; tr recite (  $\nabla \epsilon d$ . ) -Cous. ( ख्याप्याति ) 1 To cause to tall or nairate. -2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-स्यायते अनेत ; आस्या अस्]
A name, api ellation; कि वा इक्कंतछेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7, 33; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुसुकी जनाम Ka. 1 26; तद्वाख्यपा सुवि पत्रथे R. 15. 101 became
known by that name; often at the
end of compount's meaning 'named'
or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजपें: सा
धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रचुवंशाख्यं कार्यं &c.

आख्यात p. p. 1 Said, told, declar. ed. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. - न A verb; भावभ्रयानमास्त्र्यात Nir., वास्त्रथन विशिष्टस्य विययत्वेन बोयने। समर्थ. स्वार्थमलस्य शब्दी वास्त्र्यातसुच्यते॥

communication, publication (of a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

आख्यातृ m. 1 One who tells, communicates &c. -2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंपुताख्यानं P. I. 4. 90, रामसंदेश Râm. -2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्वप्रताक्तः S. D., ( ६. ९. देश: सीड्यमप्रतिशोजितज्ञेश्योममन्द्रतः प्रतिशः Ve. 3. 31). -3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अम्प्रताः प्रकरवमं चकम इत्याख्यानविद्यास्मानं अर्थे। अर्थे अ

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यान-कारुवायिकेतिहासप्रराणाकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —की N. of a metre which is a combination of Indravajrå and Upendravajrå.

आख्यायक a. Telling, informing.
—क: 1 A messenger, courier; आस्थायकेश्यः श्रुनस्ज्ञ्ज्ञासिः Bk. 2.44. -2
A herald; U.5.

आख्यारिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यादिका कथावत् स्यात कवेर्व-शादिकतिनं । अस्यामन्यकवीना च वृत्तं गद्य क्वचित् क्वचित्। कथांशानां व्यवचेछद आश्वास इति वध्यने । आयीवक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छद्सा येन केनचित्। अम्यापदेशेनाश्चासमुखे भाष्यर्थसू-चन। S. D. 568. Wilters on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bana's हर्पचरित as an औद्यायिका and कादनशि as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kav. 1.28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः र्सज्ञाद्रयाकिता 1. -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायित् a. One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रहस्याख्या-याव स्वनसि मुद्र कर्णातिकचर: S. 1 24, Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय pot. p. Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द् fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगस् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition ) ; आचुण्यमागम् to become free from debt ; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. -3 To have recourse to. —Caus. (-गम्यति ) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूर Git. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचटे Sk.-4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः संपंडितः Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगाग-मिता विद्या प्रकीधविनयाविव R. 10. 71, त-द्प्यागामिते मया Mb.; आगमय वंडनीति कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9.79.-6 (Atm.) To wait tor, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग a. Accidental, sudden; ेत्वं accident, chance.

आगत p. p. 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -30 btained, got; ज्यापायतम् Y. 3. 205; आध्वस ब्राह्मांत्रं दें अन्य hereditary; भाग्य angry; विस्मय surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासन्तं, पंचन्दं, संदेहं, विस्मय &c. -5 Living or residing in. —तं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगति: f. 1 Arrival, coming ; लोक-स्यास्य गतागतिं Râm. ; इति निश्चितिभयत-सागतय: Si. 9. 48. -2 Obtaining, acquisition: Y. 3. 170. -3 Return.-4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगंतच्य pot. p. Likely to come, to be arrived ; coming necessarily.

आगंतु a. [आ-गम्तुन् ] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual, नियमस्तु स यस्कर्म निरयमगंतुसाधनं Ak. —तः A new-comer, stranger, guest, R. 5.62, H. 1. -Comp. —ज a. arising accidentally or casually, आगंतुने रोगे Susr.

आगंतुक a. (का, की f) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving univited; आगंतुका वय Dhûttas. -2 Stray (as an animal), Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागंतुका विकास: Asval. -4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority, अत्र गंधवर्षभाव-वानित्यागंतुक: पाठ: Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -क: 1 An intruder, interloper. -2A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance, लतायां पूर्वल्यायां प्रस्नस्या-गनः कृतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30 ; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवंत्यहरागमे । राज्यागमे प्र-लीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18, R. 14. 80, Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401, so ज्यसन°, अंधकार° &c.-2 Acquisition ; एषोऽस्या सदाया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is now I came by this ring, Dk. 139; वेद्यानामागम: K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. - 3 Birth, origin, source;आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्ति-तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short buth or duration, transient; आगमः कान्यामृतरसानां K 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition ( of wealth ); अर्थ°, यन° &c. -5 Flow, course, current ( of water ); Мз. 8. 252, 9. 281; ₹क, केण°. -6 А voucher or written testimony; see अनागम.-7 Knowledge; शिष्यमदेशागमाः Bh. 2.15 ; प्रज्ञया सहुज्ञागमः आगमैः सहु-शारमः B. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकाये M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything , आगमेपि वलं नैव सुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sastra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18 ; परिश्रद्ध आगम: 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of Sastras, sacred knowledge or learning .- 13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषोपतेन K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमीर्भ-साः यानः सिद्धिहेतवः B. 10. 26. -14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्या यनिजीत सारत्वा जिरपेश सिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naivavikas (also called ज्ञान or आज-बाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded ). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter ; भवेहणींग-मार्टम: Sk.-18 An angment : इडागम:--19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग): चतःषष्टिकलाः गममयोगचतरः Dk. 120. -20 ( -मः,-मं ) A work inculcating the mystical worship of जिन and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचनकत्रात गरं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवरय तस्मादारामसुच्यते॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. - Migaf N. of the plant Targia Involucrata Lin. ( वश्चिमाली ). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. - नीत a. studied, read, examined. --रहितं a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Såstras. - a advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; war-प इत्यागमन हसेवी R. 6. 41. - वेदिन व. 1. knowing the Vedas .- 2.learned in Såstras (-m.) an epithet of San. karacharya's preceptor Gaudapada. -Histy a. supposed by a voucher.

आगमन्त् a. 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एन-चे सर्वमास्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् प्रिक्षm. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगिमन, आगिमन व. [आ गम् शिनि वा हूस:] 1 Coming, future; क्षथनस्याता-सिनमर्थे K. 46.-2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; ह्याचट्या-गमिनो M. 3.-4 An intruder.-5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ a. Coming very quickly,

आगामिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया दु-दिस्तत्कालदिशिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगासक a. [ आ-गम्-उष्ट्य P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future. आगर: [अगु-अप्] The day of new moon (अमानास्य).

आगहित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन a. [गोः प्रत्यपंणपर्यतं यः कर्म करोति स आगधीन P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो -ख] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस् n. [ इ-अमुत्-आगहिशः Un. 4. 211] I Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये ज्ञतमागांसि स्नोस्त इति यस्त्रया Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; हो रिपू मम मतौ स-मागसौ, R. 11. 74; स्तागाः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41. 43. -2 Sin. -3

Punishment. - Comp. - जुत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अम्यर्णमागस्त्रतमस्यशस्त्रः R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [ अगस्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः ] The south.

आगम्सीय a. [अगस्तवे हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of

आगस्त्य a. [ अगस्यस्येद्म यञ् यलोपः ] 1 Southern ( दिग्माग ). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; "आस्वानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्त्यी 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race ( गोत्र ).

आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti, U.2.

आगाध a. [ अगाव पत स्वार्थ अण् ] 1 Very deep or unfathomable ( fig. also ). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगष्टकात ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling, room, covered place.
-Comp. -गोधिका a small lizard. -दाइ: setting a house on fire. -दाहिन् a. an incendiary. — भूम: 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आग्र 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आग्र, see below.

आधु f. [आ-ध्य-किय़] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; ये३ यज्ञामह इस्लागृ:
Asval.

आग् (ज् )रणं 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion.

आगूर्ण-र्ने p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.) - जै -र्ने Exertion, resolution.

आगूर्तिच् क. [आगूर्त-इति ] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगूर्ती वा एष, भवति यो दृश्रीर्णमासान्या यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आग्रद a. (बी f.) Belonging to agallochum (अग्रह); Si. 4. 52.

आगः (f.) An agreement, promise.

आगे 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगातृ a. Obtaining by singing. आगाने Obtaining by singing.

आग्नापीट्या a. [अग्नाप्यणी देश्ते अस्य अण् ] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pushan (as an oblation).

आशाबिष्णाव a. 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाबिष्णू ( as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक ).

आाग्रिक a. ( की f.) [ अंग्रेस्ट्रं बा॰ टक् ] Belonging to fire, belonging to he sacrificial fire. आग्निपद क अग्निपदे दीयते कार्य वा न्युष्टा॰ अण्ं] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारूत a [अग्नःमरुती देवते अस्य अण् ] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c.), so आग्निवारण belonging to Agni and Varura

ভায়ি टামি হ a. (की f.) [ अग्निशेम-टक्] I Belonging to the अग्निशेम ; °कं भक्ते, °की व्शिणा. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निशेम ( अग्नि-शेनमधीने वेट वा ).

आशीश a. Belonging to the अग्नीश (the priest who kindles the fire). —গ্ন [ आग्नामेड्रे अग्नीत तस्य शरण, रण् मसाम जश रिण.] I The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.—2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire.—भा Care of the sacred fire—भ: The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्रीधीय a. Being within the आ-ग्रीफ. -य: 1 The fire within the आग्रीफ. -2 The fire-place within the आग्रीफ

সাগ্লীপ্রত্ত a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. — সভা The place for the fire.

आग्नेंद्र a. [ अग्निश्च इंत्रश्च- अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय व. ( ची f. ) [ अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता बास्य टक् ] 1 Belonging to Agni; flery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni : Y. 3. 287. - 3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach : stimulating digestion -5 Kindling the fire ( as ghee &c. ). -6 Belonging to Agnâyî. -य: 1 An epithet of Skanda or Karttikeya.-2 N. of Agestya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svåhå.-यी 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni ). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni ). - 1 The lunar mansion called Krittika. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye .- 5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body ( भर्ममद्नपूर्वकस्नानं ). -10 A kind of worm .- Comp. -- कीट: a kind of insect which flies into the fire. —पुराणं = अग्निपुराण व्• V.

आग्न्याधानिकी [अन्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा टक् ] The Dakshina or a gift of money given to Brahmanas.

आग्रभोजानिक: [ अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते] असी टब्र् P.IV. 4.66] A Brahmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner. आध्रणाः । अत्य अयनं भोजन हास्योद्धिन कर्मणा, ष्टु॰ न्हह्मद्धिः व्यस्यः ] 1 The first-Soma libation at the Agnishtoms sacrifice. —2 A form of Agni -3 The time of the sacrifice. —जी An oblation consisting of first-fruits, see आध्यण - जे An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season ( आश्विनी पूर्णिमा ); आध्यण निविधं स्थामक , निविधं, यय , यथापूर्व वर्षामु अगिड दसते च तत्करणीपदेशान् Arya. S.; आध्यणं निविधं नवाल नाक्ष्मीयात् Att. Br. . आध्यणं निविद्याम् माक्ष्मवाना Asval.

সামাই 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v l -3 To persist in.

সায়ত্ব: 1 Seizing, taking. -2
Attack -3 Determination, strong
attachment, persistence, insisting
( লেহ, সামিলিইয় ), ভাতীৰ কাক্ষ্য বহুৰ্থ
পায়ত্ব: Nai-hadha; Dk. 176; alzo
Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, pa
tronage.-5 Surpassing, surmounting.
-6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहिका Favour, patronage, help. आग्रहायण: [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N cf the month of भागेजीर्थ. —णी 1 The full moon day of मागेजीर्थ; कातिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Påka-yajna. -3 N. of a constellation called ग्राह्मस्म.

आग्रहायण(णि)क क. [आग्रहायण्या देव-पणं बुक् टक्, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्ग-शीर्ष (as debt).—कः (-णिकः) [आग-हायणी पीर्णिमास्यस्मिन् मासे टक् P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशिर्ष.

आग्रहारिका a. (की f.) [अग्रहार टक्, see आग्रमोजनिक ] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brâ. hmaṇas).

आधडू 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आधड्यामास गतागताव्यां Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

आवहरू a. Moving. —क: The red Apamarga.

आधहन 1 Moving, shaking, striking against: रणद्भिराधहनया नभस्वत Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आधर्ष:,-र्षणं Rubbing, friction, strinking against; गडस्थलाधर्पगलन्म-बोदकदनदुमस्कंथनिलायिनोलयः Si. 12. 64. —णो A brush, rubber.

आघाट: [ आ-हन् वज् निपात: ] 1 Killing, striking ( sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant ( अपासार ).

अयादि: m. f. Musical instruments.

आधात: See under आहन्.

ange 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To preise. -3 To

listen. -4 To make oneself audible. 10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आबोब: Calling out, invocation. आबोबजं-जा A proclamation, public announcement, एवमाचोबजायां फ्रतायां Pt. 5.

आवृण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about, आवृणति-वानिल: (अवरं) Mk. 5. 27; प्रवनाष्ट्र-णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आयुर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whitling round, swimming.

आह 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, strinkle.

आधार: 1 Sprinkling (ingeneral).
-2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आएशि a. [ आगती पृणिदीतिरस्य ] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. —जि: The sun

आजा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at, गंधमाजाय Me. 21.-2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head, Bk. 14.12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, de vour, seize upon, मामाजात्मागतवान Dk.6, जामाजात्या अनया 116, smitten, affected, Mål. 5, 29; Bh. 3.104.

आज्ञाज a 1 Smelt (as flowers).
-2 Satisfied. —णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आज्ञात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंकुशिक: [अंकुशं-टक् ] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. ( शी f.) [ अग-स्वार्थ अण ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram ) Relating to the base ( अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -4: A prince of the Anga country. — मं A delicate body.

आंगक a. (की f.) [अगेषु जनपदेषु भवः बुज् ] Produced in the अग country; ruler of that country. —क: 1 An inhabitant of the Angacountry. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य a [अगविद्या वेद अण्] Occurring in or being familiar with-अगविद्या (chiromancy or the know, ledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). — द्या A work or अगविद्या.

आंगिक v. (की. f) [अग-निर्श्वार्थ-उन्हें-1 Bodily, corporeal -2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions: आंगि, कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. —क: A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [ अगाराणा समृह अण् ] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (सी f) Descended from or referring to Angiras -सः। N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sûkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatiya by will of Brahmâ and by profession.

आंगूष: [अंगूष स्वार्थ अण्] Praise,

hymn.
आचक्ष 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ग्रुरवे... अस्तुतमाच-चक्षे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4 59, 81, M. 5; इत्याद्याचित्र आचक्षेते Mâl. 2; sometimes with acc.; तच्ये किमाचश्महे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2To name, call, say; ज्ञवे इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, tespeak; यथा भे हृद्यमाच्छे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचशुस् m. [Un. 2. 120] A learned man.

आचतुरं and. [चतुःपर्यत अच् समा॰] Till the fourth generation; आचतुर हीमे पत्रवो हंद्रं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1. 15.81

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap, drink (a small quantitly); नाचेमे हिममिप वारि वारणेन Ki. 7.34; पर्याप्त-माचामिति U. 4.1, Bv. 4.38; Ms. 2.60, 5.139.—2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2.61.—3 To lick up, dry or drink up, abostb; आचामिति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13.20.—Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3.251, 5.142.

সাহ্ম: Rinsing the mouth, sip

आयमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious cere monies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; व्यादाचमन ततः Y 1.242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कत् ] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot ( Mar. पिकदाणी ).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth. —य Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचांत p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् भावे वज् ] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेन;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक a. Rinsing the mouth. आचामनक A spitting pot.

आचाम्य pot. p. To be ringed. - म्ये water used for rinsing

आचय: 1 Collecting, gathering -2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक a. Skilful in collecting or gathering ( आच्ये कुझनः ).

आचर 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise तपस्विकन्यास्वाविनयमान्वरति 🕹 🗓 25 practises rudeness; स्थिति R 1 89.12. 22; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरे: V. 5. 20, 1. 17. नाचरेत्किंचिद्धियं Ms 5 156; Y. 3, 65; न चाट्याचरितः पूर्वेरयं धर्मः Mb., so सेवां, विधि, स्नानं, वृत्तिं -2 To actor behave towards ( with loc. ) : नर्या रवं साधु नाचर: R. 1. 79, विष्णाविवाचर-ति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.), जडवङ्कोक आ-चरेत Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्र मित्रवदाचरेत् Châp. 11; पुत्रमिदाचरति ज़िल्यं Sk.; Ms. 8. 102 -5 To observe the usual formality; S. 7.-6 To come near, approach (Ved.) , आ वां चरन्त बृष्टय: Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about. frequent, resort to, follow; नरकरा-चरितो मार्ग: Ram., श्वापता चरिने वन Mb.; अगस्त्वाचारितामाज्ञां R. 4. 44; परेताच-रितां दिशं Ram.; आविद्यञ्जनाचारित एप मार्ग: K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, est into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; इस्तेनाचराति Kâty. ( हस्तेन प्रेरवात प्रक्षिपति ).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्म°, ਜੰਗਲਾਂ &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour, अधीतिनोधाचरणप्रचारणै: N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept ); अधर्म°, दुर्° &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot,

carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचारितव्य, आचर्य pot. p. To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित p. p. 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. - a I Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; Ms. 8. 49; see also Brihaspati quoted by

आचार: [ आचर्-भावे वज् ] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself , सदाचार: good conduct ; नीच %c.; लोकाचारविवार्जताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; Bg. 16 7, Ms 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. - 3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारवर्यक्रमा-गत: Ms. 2. 18 . Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (ocp. spage in law); आचार्य आचाराणां K. 56, Ms. 1 109 oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' werel', 'as is the custom', 'ccc. ung to form' ' as a formality ', 'grangon's М. 4 , see °ын, °ы ы b.low ; °ы Гос-र्मेस् S. 1 -5 (a) Any custom ry observance or dufy; व्ययम् ए. १.१.३ खु-हाचारव्यपदेशेच U. 3. (b) A form, formality . आचार इन्गवहितेन स्था ग्-हीता S. 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. ( a ) Ine customary salatation or how, usual formality, आचारं प्रतिपद्यम्य S. 4; V. 2; अविषयस्तावदान्दारस्य Mv. ... - 6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct).
-Comp. -3ii title of the first twelve sacred books of the gainag –ৱন্ন one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). - 37: [ आचारार्थः नीराजनाधी दीपः ] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspicious ness. — जूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony), R. 7. 27, Kn. 7 82 -पुत a. purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; R. 2 13. -भेद: difference by the custom ary law. - भ्रष्ट, -पतित a. apostate. fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —ভাজ (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect ( as when he pasees through the streets of his capital ); R. 1. 10. - बित, -होन a. 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [ आचा-रस्य वेदीव ] 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryavarta, the, sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत a. Well-conducted, virtuous; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक a. [ आचार-टऱ् ] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. - i Rules for the preservation of health; bygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् व-[आचर् णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारा N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका आचार्यः [आ-चर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 35 ] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general ). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उननीय तु यः जिष्यं वे-दमध्यान्येन् द्वितः । सकत्वं मरहस्यं च तमाचाः र्दे प्रचाने Ms. 2. 140, ser अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An advise or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Drona -of A Lemale preceptor, a spiritaul preceptions. - Jomp. - 34144 waiting upon or serving the spiri-ाकी precentor. -करणं acting as a .escher: P. I. 3. 36. - देव: one whose precrutor is his god. - भोगीन u. [आनार्य- गाय दिन का] 'o be enjoyen by, fit for the use of, a preceptor, delighting the preceptor. — निश्र a vederable, honcurable.

आचार्यक a. Originating from a spiritual preceptor; P. IV. 2.104 Vart. - in I Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकाञ्चीणां पुनश्वके विलापाचार्यकं शरै: R. 12.78 ; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मधमाविरासीत Mal. 1 26, By. 4 37. -2 The proficiency

of a spiritual teacher

आचार्यता. त्वं The office or profici-

ency of a hely teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रिया आनुक्] P.VI. 1 49 Vart. ] The wife of an आचार्य or holy piccoptor, ज्ञास्त्रमदुरखाय न पुनर्द्र धुसुत्महे । व्यंवकं देवमाचार्यमाचा-र्यानीं च पार्वतीं Mv. 3. 6.

आचीण p. Devoured or eaten

भाचरण्याति Den. P. To move one. self, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. I To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; जेलेरिवाचिनोन्ध्रमें Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with, कचाचितौ विदय-गिवागजी गजी Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा हो। &c. -2 Tied. strung, woven; अर्थाचिता सत्वरसुर्थिता-याः R. 7. 10 ( v. l. for अवांचिता ); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). -3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. -a: 1 A cartload. -2 ( n. also ) A measure of 10 Bharas or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचिनं दश माराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 palas. आचितिक (की f.), आचितीन a. [ आचित टक्स वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4.

Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an Acheta;

e, g. ज्याचितिक.

সামুদ্ধ 1 Suction, sucking up.
-2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Ap
plication of cupping-glasses to the
skin.

आच्छ्ड् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general), नाच्छाद्यति कोपीन Pt 3.97.

-2 To hide, भानोशाच्छाद्यत्यमां Mb.

-3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes:
Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छक्त: Mb.;
पक्षं, भावारान् &c. आच्छाद्यति &c.

आच्छ ह . Ved. 1 A cover, covering -2 A sheath; "विधान an arrange ment made for defence, a means for covering.

आप्टानः ( टब्-वज् ) Cloth, clothes आच्छात्क a. Covering, concealing, आच्छात्क 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; स्पणाच्छात्नाइके: Y. 1.82.-4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a r of.

आच्छादित् a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा( च्छु )ক্ষ: N. of a tree ( = সাধিত ).

आच्छिन् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिय धमनीमपि Mb.; धमः, ज्यां &c-2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदास्यानमाथी मिषतामाच्छिन्ति नः Ku.2.46; Mål. 5. 28, 8. 9, Dk 99.—3 To disregard, take no n. tice of (as words); मम चच आच्छिय inspite of, notwithstanding, my words.—4 To out off, exclude; भनारमाच्छित्यासि सामिनीस्य: Mb.—5 To remove.—6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छारत a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -त 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखनायं).-2 A horse-laugh. आच्छारतकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजिन: f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. (जी f.) [अजस्पेदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -ज: A vulture. -जं1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां समृहः बुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (रा f.) [ अजगर-अण्] Belating to ajayara or the boa; a chapter in the Mahabharata. সাসাৰ 1 The bow of Siva. -2
A strong bow like that of Siva.

sign 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजनं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. —ind. From birth.

आजन्म - मां ind. From or ever since birth. - Comp. - सुर्भिष्य: No of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance). आजाति: f. Birth, origin.

সাজাল: [সাজন্বজ্] 1 Birth, ori gin. -2 Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). — ন 1 Birth-place -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). - and. From the time of the creation. -Comp. — ন a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). — বৈ: a god from the very creation.

आजानि: f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sây.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (शी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. —यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्या-स्वलंतीप पदे पदे। आजानंति थतः संज्ञा-माजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेट्य a. Ved. Of good breed. आजमीद a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीद (or अजमीर).—दा: (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु ind. Up to the knees', 'विलंबिबाइ' B. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः  $m \cdot f \cdot [$  अजंत्यस्यां, अज्-इण्  $P \cdot$ III. 3. 108 Vart. ] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजी तावांश्व दृद्शे स तै: R. 12.45. -2 A fighting or running match, आर्जि धावू or इ, अब् or to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजी नयनसिललं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.) -7 A buse, invective. \_Comp. —sia: the goal in a race-course. – ਭੂਰ a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. - किया fighting. -Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, sequire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering.-2 A battle. आजिगोषु a. Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass. आजिश्रह ेa. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. —न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntapa hymns in the Aitareya Brahmana.

आजिरि a. [आजिर-इत् ] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेव a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीव:,-वर्न 1 Livelihood, subsistence. maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तर्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like द्धपाजीव, अजाजीय, शखाजीव, अजाजीय. शखाजीव, अजाजीय. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इव्।नीमाजीव: S. 6. —व: A Jaina beggar.

आजीवक: A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywh-re.

আজীবিদ্ধা Profession, means of subistence.

आजीवित् a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एक -वंडिन).

সান্ত্রা, সাল্ল f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज़ा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञापपति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

সাল্যানি: f. An order, injunction, command; হুব a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command ; तथेति शेषामिन भर्तराज्ञां Ku. 3. 22 -2 Permission, allowance. -Comp₂ -अडग, -अडगामिन्, -अ**ड**यायिन्, -अद्यवर्तिन्, -अद्यसारिन्, -संपाद्क, -वह a. obedient, submissive. — কাং, –কাং रिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-र:) a servant; व्करत्वमाधि गम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नत्यंत्याज्ञा-करत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. —करणं -पालनं obedience, execution of commands.-ৰুক্ত a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. - un an edict, written order. —प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination ; नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते

द्यवर हपतयस्त्वाहुझाः सार्वभोमाः Mu. 3. 22. –2. rebellion, disloyalty.—विधेय a. obedient to commands.

আত্মানু a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञाविः ईश्वरमावः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापने 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञायिन् a. Perceiving, know-ing.

आज्ये [ आज्यते, आ-अंत्र-क्यम् ] 1 Clarified butter, ghee ; आज्यधूमोद्मेन S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from वृत ; सिर्पिविलीनमाच्य स्य द् वनीमृत वृत भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense ) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; ष्टृतं वा यदि वा तेल पयो वा दाध याचकं। आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यदाब्दो विवीयते ॥ -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः ) ; आजिभीयुस्तस्मादा-ज्यानामाज्यत्व Nir.-4 Turpentine.-Comp. -air a hymn to be recited by a Sâmavedin. - q a. drinking ghee. ( qr: pl. ) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order ; युलस्त्यस्या-ज्यपा: प्रजा: Mb. ; Ms. 3. 197-8. -पार्ज, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter.—भाज m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter ) .- 2. a god, deity .- arit: sea of clarified butter', one of the seven

आंचर्न Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आंह्र 1 P. ( आजति, आलंग, आजित ) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg), चक्र-योगेनांछेड्वंस्थि निर्गतं Susr.

সান্তন Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आंजन a. (नी f.) [ अंजनस्पेद्-अण् ] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Maruti or Hanumat ; दशर्थियलैरियांजननीलनल-परिगतमांतै: K. 58.

সাজনী Ointment, especially for the eyes. -Comp. -- স্বার্থী a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आंजनिक्यं [ प्रोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आंजनेयः [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक् ] N. of Maruti.

आंजलिक्यं [ ef. आंजनिक्यं ] Folding the hands in supplication. आंजिनेय: [अंजिन्या भवः ढक् ] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटस्तप [अटम्बम एव, स्वार्थे अण्] X. of a free, see अटम्बम

आटविक: [अटब्या चरित मनो ना टक्न] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आदवी [ अटब्याः मित्रकृष्टा पुः अण् ] No of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आहि: [ जा अर्-इण् ] 1 A kind of bird (इस्ती ) ( also written आहि). -2 A sort of fish -Comp. — मुख:, -सं a surgical instrument used in bloodletting ( so called from its being like the beak of the bird आहि).

आटिक, आडिक्य क. [आटाय गननाय प्र-वृत्त टण्, ष्यञ्च वा ] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयो बरा-विश्वीस्यंजना Sankara).

आरीकनं [ आरीक्-ल्युर् ] The leaping motion of a calf; so आरीलकं.

आटीकरः A ball.

साहोप: [आ-तुप-चन्न पृषोण्टल Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साहोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stagedirection. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फहाहोपो भवंकर:; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साहोपा सेवा हुइयन्ते Pt. 1, Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आइंबर: [आ-डब्-क्रेपे, अरन् ] 1 Pride, arroganace. -2 Show; means, external appendage ; विरचितनार्सिहरूपाइं-वर K. 5. 309; निर्धुणः शोभते नैव विपुला-हंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion ; वंतिनामाडंबररवेण K. 114.-6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid, -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence ) A charg sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. --Rubbing and kneading the body. -Comp. -- Sigia: one who beats a dram.

आहंबरिन a. Arrogant, proud. आहि: = आटि पु. v.

आद्भ: [अल्-ऊ, लस डः नि॰ वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आहकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kudavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoir.); अष्टमुष्टिभेवेत् झांचे झुच्योऽहो तु पुक्कलं। पुक्कलाने च चलारि आहक परिकीतितः श्र. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आहांकिक, आहकीन a. [cf. आचितिक] Holding an Adhaka, sown with an Adhaka of seed; cooking an Adhaka (of nice &c).

आह्य a. [आ-ध्ये-क-पृषो° Tv.] 1 Rich, wealthy; आद्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योरित सद्शो नया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5.8; Ms. 8.169. -2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp., सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 viry truthful; वंशमपहावण्याद्याय Dk.18,एवमा ि-गुणेराहच: Vet. मस्त्रमित्र स्नाहचं Râm. (b) Mixed with, watered with; n-थाड्यः प्रज्उत्तमगंधाड्याः Mb.: मुबा**ट्ये:** करजफलमर्वने: Susr.-J Aburdant, copious -comp. - striving to get weel'a. - कुलीन व [ आड्यकुले भव: ख ] a. (री f.) [ भूत पूर्व आह्य: चरट् ] once opulent. - वात: [आङ्यो वाता यत्र ] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आहर्यकरण a ( णी f. ) [ P. III. 2. 56 ] Entiching. — में The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आहचंभविष्णु - भादुक a. [ P. III. 2. 57 ] Becoming rich or eminent.

आहचता Opulence, wealth.

आपाक a. [अणक पत्र स्वार्थ अण् ] Low, inferior, vile —के Sexual enjoyment in a particular position: आणक सुरतं नाम देवरवी: पार्श्वसंस्थयी: 1.

आणव a. ( वी f.) Exceedingly small. —वं Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

भाणवीन a. [अछ्यान्यानां भवन क्षेत्रं वा खुज् ] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आपि: m.f. [ अप्-इप् न्नियां वा हीप् ]
1 Tha pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee ( जाउन ऋचीसमयत्वस्थलमाणिनीम Sust.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

প্রান্ত a. [अंड भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird).—হ: An epithet of Hiranyagaibha or Bramhā.—ই 1 A multitude of eggs, brood.—2 Scrotum.—हो (Ved.) The testicles.—Comp.—ল a. Forn from eggs. (—ন:) a bird or a serpent. (—नं) the body of a bird.

आंदी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंडीर a. [आडमस्वस्य ईंप्सू] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown ( as a bull ).

आतु The letter आ.—ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यह, यहा, यह and then sometimes strengthened by the particles आह, उ. यह &c. -2 Then, further, also, and ( अपिच ). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogat.ve pronoun lize इ, अन, तु added to कि ( possibly, at all ).

आत a. [आ-अन्-अन्] Spread a-round. —तः Ved.! A quarter of the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The frame of a door.

आतंच् 7 P. To-coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतंतः [ आ-तन् घच् , छुत्व ] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दीचेतीज्ञानयप्रसं नाह्मणं गामधापि वा । हुद्धा पि निरातंत्रं कृत्वा वा नंह्महा धुन्तिः ॥ Ү. 3. 245. -2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction (of the mind), disquietude; anguish, agony, किश्वासिचीयमार्ततः: आतंत्रस्पुरितकटोर्गर्भमुनी U. 1.49, S. 3, V. 3. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear, apprehension, पुच्चायुजीविन्या निरातंत्रा निरीयतः R. 1.63, fright, terror, Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

smid 1 Cansing to coaquiate for curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. -2 Causing to contract in general. -3 Curdled milk.-4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of whey. -6 Conveying.-7 Gratifying, satisfying.-8 Casting away, destroying.-9 Danger, calamity. -10 Speed, velocity -11 Calcining, adding flux to metals infusion. -12 The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, sirctch over, overspread, cover; निषाद्विकाः स्थलमातनीति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. -2 To spread, diffuse. -3 To cause, produce; आम्बनन जहतां पुनरातनीति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mál. 5. 9, Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform, सुरतमातनाति K. 57; सप्यो 64. -5 to illuminate. -6 To take hold of, seek to attain. -7 To assume a hostile attitude. -8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत p. p. 1 Spread, extended.-2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1.19; ंद्र stretched out on the bow;11.45, 16.77.

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आतताथिच् a. or s. (आतोन विस्तीणेन शक्षादिना अधितं शिलमस्य Tv.] I 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; गुढं वा बाल वस्ती वा बाह्मण वा बहुश्रुतं । आतताथिन सायातं इन्यादेवाविचारयन्। Ms. 8. 350-1, Bg. 1. 36. -2 Any one who commits a heincus crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; आधितं गरदश्रेव शक्षोत्मची वन्यादः । तेवदारदश्रेतान् पद्म विद्यादातवायिनः । Sukra N. वत, न्त्वं murdering, steal.ng, destroying &c.

अन्तराहित् 2. Ved. One whose bow | is stretched.

आतन 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding -2 Sight, view

आतान a. Ved [नन्डन्] Spreading, pervading.

आतान: [तन्-वज् ] 1 An extended cold or string ( Ved ). -2 Long extension

সাব্য P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow-pass. To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (austerities) upon one-self. সাব্য a. Ved Heating (সাব্যিন).

-f. Heat.

आतप a. Ved. Causing pain of affiction. -q: 1 Heat ( of the sun, fire &c. ), sunchine , आतपाची ज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपङ्कात R. 2. 13, शीतानगाभियातान् Ms. 12 77 , प्रचंड° Rs. 1. 11. 10 , सूर्य° Me. 108 . बालानप: Ms. 4 69 the morning sun, emais expessed to heat. -2 Light, छायातपा ब्रह्मविद्ये बद्ति Keth. -Comp. -- अत्यय jassing of the sun's heat, sunset , आन्पात्ययसक्षितनीवारासु R 1. 52. — энта: non-existence of the sun's heat, snadow. -उउक mirage. -चं,-बंफ [आन्पात् त्रायते, त्रे क] an umbrella ( of silk or leaves used as a parasol) ; तमातपञ्चातमनांतपञ्च है. 2. 13, 47, पक्ष 4. 5, राज्यं स्वहस्तधृत-बृंडिनिवातपत्रं 8. 5. 6 लंबनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke, आतपल्बनाइलवद्स्वम्थश्रीरा शकुंतला <sup>8</sup>. 3. -बर्च a. (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. - नारण [ आतपं वारयति ] an umbrella, parasol, च्पतिककुदं दस्वा यूने सितातपवारणं B. 3. 70, 9. 15. - sten a. dried in the eunshine.

आनपन: N. of Siva.

आतपवत् a. Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय a. Sunny.

आत्रद a Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् ind. Very near.

आतापि: [आतप् इण ] N. of a demon; आतापिभीक्षेती येन वातापिश्च महा-छर: । सद्धद्रः शोषिती येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदृतु॥

आतापि( यि )न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon ( Falco Cheela ).

आताली and. Compounded with अस्, भू and क्रु; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः = आटि q. v. ( cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130 ).

आतिथेय ब (यी f.) [ अतिथिषु साधु दन् ; अतिथेये इदं दन्त् ] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रस्यु-जनगमातिथिमातिथेय: B. 5. 2, 12. 25. त्तापत्यभा महुपानपूर्वमा Ku. 5. 31. -2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि वारितातिथिः Si. 14 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वय Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality, Bv.1. 85.

आतिश्य त. [अतिथिरिद धन् ] Hosp'-table, proper for a guest &c. (= आतिथ्य); इविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टि: &c—थ्यः A guest.—थ्य 1 Hospitab! reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यानिया शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58.—2 f particular rite, the reception of Som when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः).—Comp——इप त. being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice.—मत्कारः, नसर्विक्रया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक a. (की f.) (Ingram.) Connected with आतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे( रे )क्यं [अतिरेक धन्] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

भातिवाहक a. [अतिवाहे नियुक्त टक्]
Employed to convey to the other
world, आतिवाहिकास्तर्शिमात् Br. Sût.
—कं An epithet of the Sût.shma
Sarîra (in Sûn. phil.) from its sur
passing the wind in swiftness.

आानिश्चर्य [ अतिशय स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्टं [अतिष्टस्य भावः अण् ] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ट ).

आतुः [ अत्-उण् ] A raft, floal.

आतुच् f Evening, growing dusk. आतुच् m. Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुनि a. Ved [तुन् इत्] 1 Knshing on, hastening towards. -2 Carrying off (आदातृ) -3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुर 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन a. Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं – सकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यनिन्यासादिकाविषयः Ve. 1. स्रज-मातोद्यक्षिरोनिवोज्ञेतां R 8. 34, 15. 88,

आतुर a. [ ईवर्थ आ, अत्-उरच् ] 1
Hurt, injured. -2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; राजणावरजा तज रायचं मद्गातुरा R. 12. 32, Ku. 4. 25; so काम, भर्थ, ज्याधि &c. -3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आकाशिशास्त विजया चालद्रद्वज्ञशातुरा Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77, Pt. 1. 155. -4
Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. -5
Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —र: 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5.
41. -2 Illness, disease. —Comp.
—शाला an hospital.—संन्यास: a kind of

urais ( takis by a person when sick and grown happels sof life).

आतुर्थ [ अपुग्ल मात्रः यत्र ] I A k.nd | of fever. -2 bickness.

आतुइ 7 P. 1 To spiil, sever, picrce. -2 To varh open, oper.

आदर्न Pushing open, opening. आनुष्य p. p. [आन्द क] Pierced, cut. - of I An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आत्प् 4, 5, 6 P. To be scticfied.

-Caus. To sat siv.

अनुनर्भ 1 Satisfaction, gratification, -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 While-washing the wall, floor or seat (in feative occasions) (नगरा-रूम). -4 The sigment used in the above purpose.

आतृष्य: A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. एवं The fruit of the

Mig 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overrome. -4 To entarge, increase.

आतर: आतार: [ आतरि अनेन अन् अप् पत्र् वा ] fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्थ a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore हैं( Ved. ).

आत See ander आहा.

आत्मन् m. [ अन्-मनिण् Un. 4. 154, -aid to be from अन् to breathe also ] I The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; जिमारनना यो न जितेंद्रियो भवेत H. 1 , आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव न Keth. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन is compared to a river ). -2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singalar number, maculino gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers, 344-या चितयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Bata 1; आश्रनद्शीनन आत्मान पुनीमहे 8. । ; धूर्त , बहु शुर त्मानं सर्गः स्वमेषु वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देवी...पातपसवात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विसंचति U. 7. 2; गोपायंति कुलिखय आत्मानमा-स्वेना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used ın pl. also; Si. 17, 19; Mâl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma; नस्माद्वा एतस्माद्वात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Opan ; U. 1.1, Ms. 1. 15, 12. 21. -4 Essence, nature, काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D. see आत्मक below. - 5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate memberr of it ) ; स्थित: सर्वा-कतेनोवीं कांत्वा भेरुरिवात्मना B. 1. 14; पोस्यात्मनः कारायता Ms. 12. 12:

K1. 9. 66. -8 Mia., interfect : #27-त्मन, नहारमन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The undersanding ef.आन्नन्तन, आत्मवन् &c.-10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, imano; [ अ'मानमाधाय Ка. 3. 24 वत्रायकार his cwn form : 2. 61 : संशोधिनेट्यात्माने S. 6. 23 myself being implanted in her.-13 A son; आन्मा वे प्रचानतान. -14 Caro, efforts, pain.-15 Thourn. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air wreng 14 used as the last rember of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'. see sura. Tao furu =47 is a'60 found to se used; कुनाई जन्यने स्नान Mo. fcf. Gr. aimos, asimon]. -Comp. - sult a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentiers, existia ( - - - 1 1.8 401. - 2. 3 wife's brother .- 3, the jester or Aq-यह ( ia dramatio literatira ). —अनुway a. worthy of oneself; Ku, 1, 18 R. 1. 33. — эдиня personal attendance; R. 1. 83. - अरहार: concealing oneselt, क्यं वा आत्मावहारं करेगाने S 1 -স্বাস্থ্য: one who pretands to belong to a bigher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आविष्ट a. self-counselled. (-ए:) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it bimself; H. 4. 121. - MIKIH a. 1. striving to get knowledge ( as an asuetic or बोर्नेन् ), seeking spiritual knowledge; ब्रात्मारामा विहित्र ग्या निर्विकल्पे समाधी Ve. 1. 23. -2. seifpleased, delighted in self. Bh 3. 93. of.Bg 5.24. arra m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मस्या इव जना निर्दे मक्षयंति परशरं। Râm.-आश्रय a. depend ent on oneself or on his own mind. (4:) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. — द्वेन्दर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आन्ते बराणा न हि जाउ विद्याः समाधिभेद्दश्भवी भवति 🗓 u 🛭 ३. ४०. -उद्य: self-exaliation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. —उज़्द a. born or produc ed from oneself. ( -पः ) 1. a sen; R 18.12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-ar) 1. a daughter. -2. intelle t. ন্তিৰ m 1. cue who lives by his cwn labour; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8.362). -4. an actor, public perform r. -- उपनिषद f. N. of an Eustaug which treats of the supreme spirit. - 344 a. like oneself. (-म:) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of selfconceilt, proud .- 2. loving Brahma on the Supremespirit only. -- aif one's own business, private affair, - wa

a. I. self-executed, done by oreself -2. done agrirst one's own self. —सन् a. produced in one's mlad ; ेत्री नन्त्रेरफ S. 1. ( -नं ) . . aside ( to oncself) being considered to be Tooten privately (oup. swift alond ): frequently are last bugg-direction in dram is . this the same us प्रवास which is thus defined; अशाब्द जन् यहेला तादिह सागर जन S. D. S. —गति: f. 1. portee of the soul's existence. -2. one's own course. of-qr by. noe's own act. -uffe: f. a cave. . e niding place of an animal, tan. -misa a. selfi-b, greedly. -- चात: 1. suicide. - 2. here . v. -- चान-ञ. - बातिन 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer: K. 174 ; म्यातास्येत् बृध्वास्मान स्वय थोड-ग्युद्द हार्गेडा - । अन्येनेव मार्गेश आत्मयाती स उच्यते ॥. -2. a horelio. - बील: 1. a cock (calling out to binnelf). -2. ा०ण. -जः, -जस्मन् ाः, -जातः, -प्रभवः, -मंभवः १. ६ ५०७ : तमास्तजनमानमजं च-कार R. 5.30, तक्या पार शासुस्यामया मास्मज-== WHER 5; R. 1. 33; Mal. 1, Ku. 6. 28. -2. Unpid. -3. a descendant.-ar 1. a daughter: वंद्यं युगं चारायोर्जनका. त्मज्ञस्याः R. 13. 78 ; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding - जय: 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself. seif-denial or abnegation. - ज्ञ:, निर् m. a sage, one who knows bim. self. - mr 1. self knowledge. - 2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85,-92. -3. true wisdom. - at 1. the time nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. 37: a sage versed in the Vedinta doctrines. —ताटे a. celf-satistied. (-हि: f ). selfeat.afaction. - εσιπ: 1. self-eacrifice. -2. svicide. - taiffig m. 1.a scicide; आत्मस्यागिन्यो नाशीचोदकभाजनाः Y. 8. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. - aruf 1. s.lf-preservation. -2. a body-द्रवात - वर्शः व णांतराः प्रसादमात्मी-यासेबात्मद्रकीः 11. 7. 68. -द्रशीन 1. seeing oneself. -3. applicate knowledge, true wisdom, V. 3. 157, cf. Ma. 12.91. -gra. Ved. granting one's existence or life .- gras ill-soo (fice, resigning पता a tubling deily. —होहिन व-1. self-tornea ing, fretful. -2. a spicide. - fileq a, being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. - fast self-reproach. - fa-चेत्रने offering oneself ( as a living sacrifice to the deity ). - fag a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -पराजित a. oa who has lost himself ( Vod. ). - #. troi N. of a work clueidating the

Upanishads (coasisting of in crap. | 7.45. -विन्द्रिः, नृद्धिः f. self-exeltaters). —मुनोषः 1. organit a n' क्या tra. — हिंद a. i. raighty, powerful, soul; self-con crouse ss. -2 title t an उपनिषयु. -प्रभ त. १९१ - भीरतांद्रकेट -ware: conversation about the adpreme spirit. - बनांबा डली-पृश्य . —वंधुः, -बांधवः 1. ose's cwa kit e man, आत्ममातुः स्वनुः पुत्रः आत्मि 🖫 स्वन मु: मुताः । आत्ममानुल्हाश्च वित्रेया ए व्यासरः Sablik.. : e metre e cistor'e son. father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. -2. the scul, the self. - Tiu: 1. spiritual knowledge. -2. knowledge of acif. -- भाव: 1. cxistence of the soul. -2. the self proper, peculiar nature. -3. ti vody. -मृ a. self-born, elf-unistent. (-स्.) -योनि: 1- N. of B.ahml, वच्छ प्यतिने तस्मिन् समर्ज गिरमात्मभू: Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. -2. N. of Visaya. -3. of Niva; S.7 35 -4. Cupid, god of love, Ku. 3. 70. -5. a son. (-4: f.) 1. a daughter. - 2. talent, understanden: - ya a. 1. self-produced : 1 -uliar, belonging to -2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms.7.217 (Kull= 2774 Jed). (-a:) 1. a son. -2. Cup.d. (-ar) 1. a daughter. -2. talent. - 44 1. pcculiarity, own nature. -2. Link Ju. -HIRI a portion of the Sapene spirit. -मानिन 1. self-resporting. respectable. -2. arrogant ponc. -मूर्ति: 1. a broth r; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरान्यनः -2. soul, supreme spirit. - मूर्ज N. of a plant (दुरालमा). - मुलि n he universe. -पातिन् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (-m.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul ( of others ) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वस्रेषु चारमा-ने सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि । सम प्रयुवादनयाजी स्वाराज्यमगिवच्छति, Ma. 12 91. - यो लि:= °g(m.)q v. K1.3.70.-- 7211 1 N. of a plant (इंद्रशहणी वृक्ष ). - 2. seil-protection. —সাম: birth, production, origin; येरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Ma 3. 1, 5.23, Ki. 3.32, 17. 19, 18. 34, K. 239. — लोमन 1. the hair of the body. -2. the beard. - बंबन o. seltdeceiver. - नचना self-detusion; relfdeception. —वध:, —वध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वज्ञ a. depending en one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (-57:) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °রানি, °বর্গাক্ত to reduce to subjection, win over. - 454 a. having control over self, self-prossessed, selfrestrained. -- विक्रय: sale of oncself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. - दिइ m. I. a wise man, sage; as in तरित शोकमात्मवित्- -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116.

-3. N. of Siva. — Rev knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

s.rong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for of (solf ( as diet &c. ). -3. emistent, sentiant (-7:) 1. a son. -A. wife's prother -3, a jecter (in पार्थारकः ). — हसं. -पुस्तांतः account of che's own self, autobiography. — मुल द. dwelling in Atman or saul. (-ास: f.) 1. etate of the heart : Ku. 2 76. -2. action as regards ones.if, one's own state or circumstance ; विक्साययन् जिस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ  ${
m R}$ . 2 33.-3. practiging one's own duties o: cocupation - शाकि: f. 1 one's cwn power or ability, inherent power or ellort; वैवं निहत्य कुर पौरुषमात्मरात्त्वा Pt. 1.361 to the test of one's power. -2 illu icn. - sieur N. of a plant ( जनायरी ). -श्रापा, म्युति: f. self praise, boasting, bragging -संयम: self est int. — ng a. Ved. dwelling in onescif. — ngg a. self sufficient. -मनि a. Ved. granting the breath of life. - Har a worthy of oneself, caral to enerelf, Ka. 3. 13. —मदेह: 1 internal or personal doubt. -2 iisk of life, personal risk. — संभव, -समुद्भव: 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रचुमा-न्त्रनेभव R. 3 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupin. god of love. -3. opithet ca Branul, Vlahna, or Siva -4. the Suprem being (पामलमन्) (-वा)
1. 2 daughter. -2, understanding intellect. — जंदन a. 1 self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent : R. 18. 18. -सिद्धि: f. self-aggrandizement. -सन a self aslighted. (-सं) the highest bliss, — at a. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c. ). -2. a suicide, self destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever.-4 a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हननं, -हत्या suicid. —हित a. Leneficial to oneself. ( - ਰੇ ) cne's own good or wel-

आत्मक a. ( At the end of comp. ) Made up or compased of, of the nature or character of &c; ya hve. fold, made up of five, संज्ञय° of a doubtful nature; so दु:ख° strry, grieved; वृह्म° hot; विष् ° poisonous

आत्मकोष, आस्मीय a. Belonging to oneself, one's o en ; सर्: कातसारमी नं पर्याति 8.2; स्यामिनमातमीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over, अहमात्मीयो न भवि-ज्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आरमीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अ-यमारमीयः कियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; पसादमा-रमीयमिनात्मद्दी: R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, -त्वं Identity with self. spirituality.

आत्मना and. ( man. ज आत्मन् Used redusively, अथ चास्तमिती स्नभारमना B. S 51 thou thyself; आ-त्मना ग्राकनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals, e g. ेहितीय: second including himself, a. e. himself and one more, so <sup>c</sup>तनीय: himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन a [ आत्मने हिनः च ] 1 Be ionging to oreself, one's own, कस्यै-ष आत्मनीन: M. 4 on whose side is he?. -2 Beneficial to oneself; आरम-नीनसुपतिष्ठते K1. 13. 69, 3 16, Bh. 3. 77, good, fit, suitable, appropriate ( as diet &c. ). -3 Existent, sentient. - 7: 1 A son. - 2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [ आत्मेन आत्मार्थफलको बनाय पर्द अद्धर् स॰ | 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मेशि व. [ अस्मान निर्मात, मू न्य सुम् च P. III 2. 26 ] Selfish, greedy ( one who foeds his own self ), आत्मंभरिस्टवं पिशितेर्नराणा Bk. 2. 33, H. 3 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्वित् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् a. [ अस्त्यर्थे मतुष् मस्य व ] ! Self-possessed, possessed of selfrestraint; Mu. 5. -2 Composed, prudent, wise, किमिवावसादकरमा-त्मवना Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41, Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. — ind Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Salf-possession, selfcontrol, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृति-ण्वात्मजमात्मव तथा R. 8. 10, 84, Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with ੜੂ or ਮੂ; °ੜੂ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; द्वारतेराप कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकु 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभाव: Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक क (की रि) [अत्यत मवार्थे दञ् ] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless,infinite,permanent,everlasting; म आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुतहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेपसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute ; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्विनवृत्तिः Mit. -Comp. —द्र:सनिवृत्तिः f. absolution.

—মন্তবঃ the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक त. ( जी र ) [ अत्ययः नाशाः अयोजनमस्य टक् ] 1 Destructive, disastrous -2 Painful, unpropitious, illomened, distressing -3 Pressing, orgent, emergent, ending quickly not suffering delay, Ms. 7. 165, H 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special

आत्युहः A gallinule

अञ्चय a. (बार्) [अन्यवय टक् ]
Belonging to, descended or spiurg
from Atri. — य: 1 A descendant of
Atri. — 2 The head of the descendants of Atri. — 3 A priest closely
related to the Sadasya. — 4 An edi.
thet of Siva.— 5 An essential humour
or juice of the body, lymph. — या
1 A female descendant of Atri. 2
The wife of Atri.— 3 A woman in
her courses (अञ्चल), Ms. 11 87, Y
3. 251. — 4 Any woman of the
Brahmancial order — 5 N. of a river
in the north of Bengal, also called
Tistâ.

आनेयिका [आनवी स्वार्थ कन्] A woman in her courses.

आश्चण a. (जा f.) [ अथवंजा मानेना दृष्टः वेष्ट. अण् आथवंज तमसीने वित्ते वा अण P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —जः 1 A Brahmana knowing or study ng the Atharvaveda. —2 A descendant of Atharvan. —3 A priest whice ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथवंजा समुद्धः). —5 A house-priest. —जं A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brahmana.

आधर्नणिक: A Brahmana who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंश: 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. -2 A tooth.

भाद्दन a. Ved Reaching up to the mouth ( आस्+द्रन ).

आदादि a. Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदृश्च.

आदहनं 1 Burning. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Reviling, despising. -4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt ( आदहातिस्मिचिति ).

आद् 3 A. (आदचे ) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to, स्यवहारासनमाइदे दुवा B. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाइदे न पद्धति B. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणाचिद्दविराग्निराद्धे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. -2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; ধাৰ আৰু ত speak, utter : विनिश्चितार्थामिति चाच माददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R 1. 59. जिब जिन शिवत्यासन्दर्भः Bb. 3. 42 v. l. -3 To se ze, tale hold of . क्षितिधरपतिकस्यामात्रदानः करेण 🗓 ए. 94; R. 2 28, 3 CO, Me. 8 31:: इद्मेव निवित्तमादाय 11.1 र हि हार्र न लोकस्य मन आदवे ति. 4. 8 attracte ' had a beld on, the rand. -4 To , '. on ' ar clo her रहर. ) , यहच्छरीक्सारसे Svet. Up. -5 To take up, abrovi. drink up . R 1.18 , प्रतीप: के नहालां ब्रायामनंतरस्थया Si 2 83. -6 To exact, take in (set mes) take away, carry off , अग्रस्तु गण्डे मोर्थ है 1 🙄 : Me. 8 341, 222 , so ਕਰਿ, ਗੁਲਗਾ ਵੱਤੋਂ &c. -7 To pluck, lop off, separ te 4.8 -8 To carry take. near; with मादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net ; कुझानादाय ८.३ , होयवालाच ਸਵਲੇ: Me. 20, 46, 62 ; ਫ਼ਰਹ ਤਸਤਾਹ brlow , काश्यपसंद्शमातृाय bearing K.'s message -9 To perceive, compre hend : ब्राजेन रूपमादृत्स्व रमानादृत्स्य च छुषा ओचेण गंधानादृत्स्व &c. Mo. −1() To agree to, undertake, begin. - 11 To imprison, make captive - Caus To cause to take. — Desid. (-दिस्मते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद् a. (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving , as is दायार.

आदत्त, आत p. p [आ-ग-क] । Taken, received, assumed, accepted. अस्तिसारश्चक्षवा स्वविषय: M. 2; प्रदेसा-त्तरति: R. 11. 57 , M. 5. 1 ; कास: Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. -2 Agreed to. undertaken, begun. - 3 Attracted - 4 Drawn out, extracted , गामाचसारां र-पुरुष्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; °बलं 11. 76 taken away. -Comp. - ny a. 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, irsulted, defeated , पक्षच्छिदा गोन्नभिटा त्तगंथाः R 13.7; केनात्तगंभी माणवकः S 6. -2. already smelt ( as a flower ), आत्तर्गंधमदधूय श्रञ्जाभिः Si. 14. 84 ( where sno has sense 1 also ). - na a. bumiliated, insulted, degrades. - de a. assuming the royal sceptre, S. 5. 8. -मनस्क a. one whose mind is transported ( with joy &c. ). - Rear a. stripped of wealth. -वचस a. Ved. 1. destitute of speech. -2. having commenced speaking.

आदात् a. One who takes or re-

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशांकुराटानगरिक्षतां-गुलि: Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विमगाय सर्वा वारिसुचामित R. 4. 86. -2 Earn ing, getting. -3 A symptom (of u disease). -4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). -5 A hoiso's trappings. —नी N. of a plant हास्त-वीषा. आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

াহাৰ ind. Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; সাত্ৰাহাৰ H. 1.

সাদাধ: Receiving, taking &c.
-েলেফ — হাব a. cne who goes away
after taking anything.

আর্থির a. Taking, receiving, inclined to receive ( gifts ); অর্ব°, মাংল° &c.

ज निन्हा अ. ( Fr. desid. of आदा ) Willing to take ; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेश a. To be taken or received, rece valle, acceptable.

আহাতিক a Belonging to the class of costs of which the first is জন, ১. c. to the second class.

आहि o. 1 Tust. primary, primi-धारत ; विदान स्वादिकारणं Ak.-2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp in this sense; see belcw. -3 First in time, existing before. - fa: 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अत) ;अप एव ससर्जाही तास बीजमबार्यजन Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनादि &c. , जगवादिस्नादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera' 'and others, ' 'and so on ' (of the same nature or kind), 'such lik,'; इंदादया देवा: the gods Indra and others ( इंद: आदियेंगां ते ) ; एवस्तावि this and the like ; स्याद्ये धातवा भू and others, or words beginning with H, are called roots ; oft used by Pamini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words ; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. -2 First part or portion. -3 A firstling, first finits. -4 Prime cause. - 5 Nearness. - 00mp. - 377 a. 1. having beginning and end. -2. first and last. (-a) beginning and end. ead having beginning and end, finite. अंतर्वतिच् a. having a beginning, end and middle, being all-in-all. —उदाच a. having the acute accent on the first syllable. -उपांते ind. from first to last. -करः. -কর্ব, -রুব m. the creator, an epithet of Brahma; Bg. 11. 37. -कर्मन् n. the beginning of an action. - कावि: 'the first poct', an epithet of Brahma and of Vålmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of peots'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he carsed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकत्वमापयत यस्य शोड: ); he was subsequently told

by Brahmi to compose the life of Rama, and he tons gave to the world the first room in Sanskrit, the Ramayana; cf. U. 2 Vishkamphaka. - Tie the first book of the Limitana - True 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, ac ording to the Vedantins, is Brahma: while, according to the Naiyayikas and particularly the Valueshiras, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -2. analysis. -3. algebra. -ard the first pecm, i. e. the Ramayana : see अविविध —ताल: a sort of musical time or aid; qu ta अधुर्यत्र आ:दनाल स कथ्यते. - देव: 1. the flist or Supreme God; एउपे ज्ञान्यतं बिच्यं आदिवेनमज विभु Cg. 10. 12, 18 38. -2. Narayana or Vishnu. -3. Siva. -4. the sun, -देश्य: an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. - 147 n. the first section or chapter, 'N. of the first book of the Mahabharata. - growthe first Parana, N. of the Brahma Purana. -g(q) = 1. the first or primeval bung, the lord of the creation. -2. Visbni, Krishna, or Narayana; ते च पापुरुवन्वंतं बुनुधे चादिपुरुष: B. 10 6; तमस्यमस्यादिकयादिषुकवः Si. 1. 14. - बल generative jower, first vigonr. -If a. perceived in the beginning. (-মু:) the primitive Buddha. - ম্ব, -सूत a. produced at first. (-व:,-त:) 1. ' the first born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahma. -2. also N. of Vishņu ; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. -3. an elder brother. -- मूल first foundation, primeval cause. - योगा-बार्य: 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Siva. -ver: the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. ज्ञार or love -राजः the first king va; an epithet of Manu. -431: primeval race, primitive family. -weig: 'the first boar,' an epithet of Vishna, alluding to his third or boarincarnat on. - fage m. the first learned man, कापेज. -शक्ति: f. I. the power of माया or illusion. -2. an epithet of Darga. - sitit 1. the primitive body. -2. ignorance. -3. the subtle body. - - - the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so cn.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first , तद्दी नादिनी इतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम व. [आही भवः आदि हिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, नरं Priority, precedence. आदिनत् a. Having a leginning. आद a [आदे भवः बत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the reginning. -2 Being at the bead, excellent, usparal-

leled, pre-eminent, foremest; STAT साही कितामाद्य: प्रणव्ह्यंत्रमामित R. 1. 11. -3 (At the end of comp. ) Beginning with, and soon; see. anfa .- 4 Immediately preceding; एकादशासं Srut. 27 immediately before the 11ths. e. 10th ; so मंयुक्ताचं 2. - 5 Ratable ( अद्-ण्यत् ). - द्या: ( m. pl. ) A class of deities. - ar I An epithet of Durga. -2 The first day (南南) of a month. - & 1 The beginning .- 2 Grain, food .- 3 Akand of funeral obsequial ceremony नित्राद्धभेत्र) -Comp. -कविः 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmå or Vålmiki ; see आदिक्वि. -बीर्ज the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sankhyas, is ayra or the inanimate principle. -मायक: a measure of five gunjas ( about 17 grains troy ).

आदितेय [ आदिनेयस्य टक ] 1 A son of Adui -2 A god, divinity in general. -3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदिनेरपत्य ण्य ] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U.C. 18. -2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. -3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. - : 1 A son of Adit; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityse appears to have been oil, ginally seven, of whom Varuna is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brâhmanas, however, the number of Adity as rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाना मित्रोऽर्यमा रही वरुणः सर्य एव च । मगी वि-बस्वान पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः ॥ एकादशस्त-था त्वष्टा विष्णुर्दाद्श उच्यते । ); आहित्याना-महं विष्णु: Bg. 10 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the univeise; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धु विश्व दहनकिए-णेनोदिन। द्वादशाकीः ). -2 The sun. -3 A name of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभूः शसुरादित्यः V. Sah. -4 N. of the Arka plant. - स्था (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. - 00mp. - कत: 1. N. of a son of Dhritarashtra. -2. the charioteer of the sun. - चंद्री (dual) the sun and moon. - पन: N. of a plant. (-=;) the leaf of the Arka tree. - पाणिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. - gra; ar red swallow wort. -भक्ता [आदित्यं मना ] N. cf a plant , see अईमका. — मंडलं toe disc or orb of the sun. - an worship of the son of the sun' N. of Sugriva, Yama, Saturn and

आदिन् व [ अचीनि अद् णिनि ] Esting (in comp.); परस्परादिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, -वं 1 Misfortune, distress. -2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice) -3 Fault; see अनादीनवः -00mp -वर्ज a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.)

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicite, show, मार्ग आदिश (oft in dramas ) lend the way ; 8. 5. -2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थ मादिष्टोस्ति S .4, पुनरप्यादिश तावदुास्थितः Ku. 4. 16 ; तेषामच्येतदादिकीन् M. 11. 193 ; आद्भिदम्याभिगमं बनाय Bk. 3.9, 7 28, R. 1. 54, 2 65, to appoint, वसुमित्रं गोप्तारमादिश्य M. 5. -3 To aim at ; assign; आदिसरिंमहासनं तर्घ Bk. 3. 3; हरिवीराणामा दिशहासिणां दिशं Ram -4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct. advise; a चास्य वतमादिशेत Ms. 480; बुद्धिमादि-इय R. 12. 68. - 5 To specify, determine ; Y. 2. 260. -6 To foretell, predict , सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri 8. 5. 96; आदिष्ट: सुरासुरसंगरी भावी V. 5. -7 To undertake, try; जहास्त्रमादिश Mb. -8 To provoke, challenge. -9 To profess as one's own duty -Caus. To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. ( same as आदिश् ).

srifter f. Ved 1 Aim, design, intration. -2 A project, proposition.

-3 A proposal, declaration. -4 A region, quarter. -5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

সাইছ p. p. 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c -2 Said, foretold. -3 Substituted. - g 1 Command order.-2 Advice. -3 Leavings

of a meal ( उच्छिष्ट ).

अ विश्वित a. One who gives orders-m. (अस्यर्थ इति ) I A Bråbmana in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (असवास्ति ). -2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite, Ms. 5.88

आहेश: I An order, command; ब्रातुरादेशमादाय Ram : आदेशं देशकाल-ज्ञः प्रतिजयाह R 1. 92; राजाद्वेष्टावेश-कृत: Y. 2. 304 doing aute forbid ien by the king. -2 Advice, instructtion, precept, rale ; आदित्यी बह्योत्या-बेडा: Ch. Ud. -3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. -4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K 64; 800 हि: द्वादेश also. -5 (Gram.) A substitote ; धातोः स्थान इवाद्शं सुत्रीवं संन्यवे-ज्ञायत R. 12. 58. -6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. - Comp. - कारिन a. obedient.

आहेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन a. 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Causing, producing. -3 धर-

oiting, instigating; क्रवेत्वयच्छादेशि समूत सुचेटिनं R. 4. 63. —m. 1 A commander, firstor -2 Ar astrologer fortuse-tiller.

saitg a. One who orders —m I An advise . countatin, circetor. -2 An employed forcets ( appart)

सार्वाचयः ! Desires quin, eneasiness -2 Parit, transportion St. 2. 22. -3 4 info corof server

आदीष Crus. To hadle, set on fire; to illuminate.

आविष्य । Se han en fire, inflaming -2 दिर संस्कृत कर किया है : emb lishing. -3 Whiter were expressle, floo & Anna fact ve access 9.

आदीपिन आदीन  $p \geqslant 2$  or fire, blazing up.

आह ( ं (-हियो ) ! To respect, hounger, veverage; सीतां सह चय भव-त्मिधातिमाहियस्य Mv. 7 3 recure respectfully ; दिती गाडियो। महा H. Pr. 7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृरा धर्मा यर्रेते जब आदृताः Ms 2 234 . Bk. C. 55. -2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of , usually with न ; ल न्यागमान्त्रियने K. 104, 167 . वाक्यं साहयते च वांववजनः Bh. 3. 111, असाहरण disre, aiding; मम बच्चनमनादुन्य in spile of or notwithstanding my words. -3 To feel timid from a Leeling of respect, be awed. -4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for , मूरि श्रन शाध्यतमादियंते Mal. 1. 5. -5 To desire, be eager for, Mv. 6. 3. -6 To enjoy honour, be honoured

आदर: [ आ-ट कर् ] 1 Respect, reverence, honour, निर्माणमेव हित बादर-लालनीयं Mal. 9. 49: न जन्तहार्देन न विडियादर: Ki 1. 35, Ka. 6. 20. -2 Attention, care, notice, close application; आद्रप्रयत्न Mâl. 7 careful efforts; तां प्रणामाद्रसम्तजांबृनद्वतेस-## Ku. 6. 91. -3 (a) Engerness, desire, regard ; स्थान्त्रागर्शसाहर: Ku. 6. 13; आद्राउपसर्पिततुरगः K 119 ragerly, पांक चनकारितायामाव्दः 120, अन्वेष्ट्रमान्द्रमक्दर्वं 152 made up my mmu, Ki. 8 41, 26; 13. [8. (b) Earnest desire. request; S. 6. -4 Effort, endesvour, गृहयं जपताकाश्वीर-पौराद्रशनिर्मिता Ku 6. 41. -5 Oommencement, beginning. - & Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आवर्तन्य pot. p Venerable, respontful.

आदार: Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sây.). -2 N of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

अम्बादिन a. Vod. 1 Attracting. -2

সান্ত্রবি a. Ved. Careful, attentive.
সান্ত্রব p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.
-2 ( Used actively ) ( a ) Zealous,
dilyent, earness; সান্ত্রবাদনাকৈর K.
211, 170; Ku 7. 30. ( l ) Attentive,
careful; ইভনবিয়া নাব্যান্ত্রবান্ত্রন্য Dk.
154 ( c ) Ruspectful ( নাব্য ); হুল্যান্ত্রনিন্দ্রিরাকি R 13.72; ভুনি কম পুভন্তবেভালি মান্ত্রন; 3.5 respectfully or earnest'y, Ms. 11. 223, 7. 150.

आह्ना 1 P. Tolock at, see, behold. — Caus. To sho v, ind cute, exhibit; उन्हालावित्रायाः R. ६ १९.

आतृर्शः [ आडस्यरेशः श्रा अत्यो य ] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass: आरमान-माराम्य च जीनमानमाद्श्रीविने स्तिनिता-पताक्षी K.c. 7. 22. -2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (dg.) a pattern, model, type, आद्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 43, आद्शः माराखाणां K 5, so गुणानां &c. -3 A copy of a work. -4 A commentary, gloss. -5 A patticular boundary of a country. -6 N. of a country. -Comp. —मंडलः I. a globular mirror. -2. the surface of a mirror (-लं). -3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शक: A mirror.

आत्र्रानं 1 Showing, making apparent, displaying. -2 A mirror.

आहृति: f. Looking at, power of looking.

आइ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. 2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आद्देरि a Ved. Crushing, split-

आदारिन, आदृति a. Crashing, destroying.

आदिवक a. [।दिव्जबुल् ] One who aports or plays.

आहेवन 1 Gambling. -2 A die used in gambling. -3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदा See under अन्त.

आहून a. [आ-दिव क, ऊद नत च P. V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अह to eat ] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योत: Light, brilliance. आद्रिसार a. Made of iron.

आध्रमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको हानीशः सर्वत्र दानायमनविकथे; Kâty.; योगायमनावेकीतं योगदानमतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. -2 Frandulent puffing of goods at a sa'e.

आधासण्यें [ अवनर्णाय मानः कर्म ना प्यञ् ] The state of being indebted.

आधारिक a. [अवर्ष चरति टन् P 1V.4.41 Vart.] Unjust, unrightcous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पहमावधी R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुव्यंते माहितं तेजः S. 4. 3; आहितो जयविष र्थिशिय से R. 11. 86 inflicted on me; 19. 26 ; समूते जिखिन गृहमाद्धुः 19. 54 consigned to the flames, burnt; धेर्य चाधिपताधिकं Bk 7. 102 plucked up greater courage -2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन आधरस्य Bg. 12.8; गमने मतिमाधत्त Rån.; S. 2 3; आधीयतां धेर्पे धर्मे च धीः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वाहितमतिः K. 56. -3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have, bear ; भूयो बभी दर्पणमादधाना Ku. 7. 26; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मी Ki. 5. 29 takes or assumes ; गर्ममाधत राजी R. 2. 75 5. 57; आहितेकोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support, शेषः सर्देवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To. cause, produce, create, rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c); हायाखांति बहुधा भयमाद्यानाः S. 3. 17; K. 4. 12, 6. 19, 8. 46, 57; Ku. 2. 20, Bk 2. 8; विस्मयं M. 5. 17; K. 246; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मि-तिमादधती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse; Si 2, 76.-6 To supply, give; impart ( with dat., gen. or loc. ), ज्ञाद्धिमादधाना R 1. 85; इंड्रे जैलोक्य-नाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; समेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये B. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय सामित्सामिजं Ku, 1. 57. - 9 To perform, practise ( as a vow &c. ).

आयात् a. One that puts in, de posits, imparts &c.; M 1.6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ; ममिदायानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 ( a ) taking, having. (b) Receiving, recovering. (c) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (anan-यान), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनदीरकि यां कुरीत् पुनराधा-नमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting, goil विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तधर्मः S. D. 2; निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद-अजाइरजास्त्वे R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (a) Engendering, producing, कोतकाधान-हेतो: Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (b) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion, application; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्र.थानं, प्ररूपाधानं. ~10 A surety. -11 Enclesure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception ; see गर्भाशन.

আথানিক: [ পাবান-তমু ] A cere mony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception, आधार: One who has placed anything.

आयायक a. Patting, placing, eqsigning.

आधिः [आवीयते स्थान्यने नरीकाराय मने डरेन, आ-पा कि P. III. 5 82, ecznecod with आओ in some se . 7 7 Mental pain or anguish, .gony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि waiten is bidg paid), ज तेषामाधदः संति नाधनं, व्याधयस्त्रशः Mb., मनागतहाधि हेर्नु ६ इ. 11; R. 8 27. 9 54; Bn. 3. 165; Pr. 4 11; Mil. 4: E1 1. 37 -2A bice. sinso, miserg 77-4-वं गृहिजीपदं युवनके वामाः कुलस्यायः S. 4. 17, Mv. 6. 28. - 3 A pledge. deposit, pawn, mortg ene; Y. 2. 23, Ma 8.143.-4 A place, residence -5 Lecation, site. -6 Definition, epithet -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यमन ). -8 Reflection on religion or dity (वर्षांचना) - - 9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the nointenance of his family ( क्ट्रंबर्ग, 14 . -Comp. - a a i soffering built. distressed. -2. crooked. - Hig: the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) —सन्दु: ( pl. ) feverish heat or burn ing. - स्तेन: one who uses a d prair without the owner's consent

आधिरने,-ता The nature of cround stance of a pledge; उत्पादि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीक 8 P. Te pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आयेष pot. p. 1 To be placed. pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. —पं = आपान.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्यादितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do. भारतीमाहितभरां St. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, do e. -Comp. —अभि a. 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer ; cf. अन्याहित. -2. a Bråbmana who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक a. marged, spotted. - औत्सुक्य a. one who creates anxiety; R 2.73. —क्रम a. exhausted, tired —लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; कक्रतस्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽत्तत् B. 6 71: ( according to Malli. = प्रत्यानगुण noted or well-known for good qualities) -स्वाध a. pained, grieved. —स्वल a. making a sound, noisy.

smera: f. Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकर्णिकः [ अधिकर्णे निष्ठकः  $\sigma$  ] A judge ; Mk, 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location. आधिकारिक a. (चीर f.) 1 Supreme, surerior, relating to a person or trangin authority. -? Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [ अधिकस्य भावः व्यन् ] ! Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; क्ष्मेशाधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk -2 & reniority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिद्वियः a. (की र्र.) [ अविदेव टर् ] 1 2clating to अधिद्व or tutelary don'y ( as a Mantra ); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म ज्येद्राधिद्विक्सेव च Ms. 6.83.—2 Gaused by fate ( as pain &c.); according to Suruta pain is of three kinds आवादिसर, आविभातिक or आविदेशिक.

आधिपत्यं [ अधिपतेमीवः कर्म वा यक् ]
1 Sapremacy, power, sovereignty, lords of p, राज्यं सुराणामापि चाधिपत्यं (अ वाद्य ) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king, पाडी: पुत्र मञ्जरूरवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिमोतिक a. (की f.) [अविध्त-टल्]
1 Caused by animals (as pain ). -2
Relating to beings. -3 Elementary,
material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [ अविराजस्य भावः कर्म वा ध्यन् ] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway, बभी ध्यः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्य-मवाच्य मः R. 17. 30, Mu. 2.

आधिवेदानिकं [ अथिदेनाय हित उक् तत्र काल दत्ते उन् वा ] Property, gifts &c. mand to a first wife upon marrying a s' cond, यस द्वितीयविशहार्थिता पूर्वस्तिये पारिती-षिक धन द्वं तदार्थिद्निकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2 143., 148 also.

आदु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate. आपन: Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आयननं Shaking, agitating.

आध्यनीय: A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed. आध्य: That which is shaken.

आधुनिक a. (की मैं) [ अधुना भवः टब् ] Now, modern, of recent origin. आधु 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वे चाधारदेत् हृद्धि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधार: आ-वृ-चन् ; आधियतेऽस्मिन्कयाः इति Kåsi. ] 1 Support, prop, stay ; Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronge, assitance, त्वमेन चातकाधार: Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir ; तिव्रत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां छुक्षिराधारतां मतः Ku. 6. 67; अपामिनाधारम- उत्तरेगं Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च सल्क-

शिखानिन्यं बरेखां किता: S. 1. 14 : आधा-र: क्षमांभसां K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in drames); Mv. 1.3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आबारवंधनसुखैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. 🗕 🗗 🗛 dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension, आधारोऽधिकरणं: ( आवार 18 of 3 kinds - आपश्केषिक, वैभविक, and अनिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4 45) -10 !:elation - Зотр -жидч-भाद: the influence, relation, oraction of the support or recip eat upon the thing received or support. ed; H. 3. 12. - 51 75: f. 1. Maya or illusion -2. the supreme goddess.

आ गारक: A foundation.

आधारण Holding, supporting, sus-

आधार्य pot. p. To belocated -ात्माक् -आधारसंबंध: the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत a. Ved. Contained, supported.

MINT 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आपर्: 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring

forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आयर्षित p.p. 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, consured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट p. p Checked, overcome. आधृष्टि: f. Assailing, attacking.

आधनवं [अवेदु प्यत् ] Want of cows आधारणः [आधार गतिचातुर्वे ल्यु ] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणाना गजसिन्याते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18 39.

SHEMT 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -pass. To be elated or inflated, be filled; Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आस्मात p. p. 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवारमात्रमुच्यः K.107; Dk. 110. (स्थारमात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9.12, असून U. 6 21, Mk 5. 22; स्र व्ह्यः U. 1. 29; व्ह filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -त: 1 Flatulence; swelling of the sbdomen with noise. -2 War, battle.

आध्यानं [आन्ध्या-लपुर् ] 1 Blowing, inflation, (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting.-3 A bellows.-4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यक्षं [अध्यक्ष ध्यञ् ] Ved ] Superintendence. -2 Presence.

সাংঘানিক a. (কী f.) [আন্দান স্থি-বুংম মন: হস্ ] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self, Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see সাধিইনিক.

आध्यापकः [ अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor

आध्यायिक a. (की f) [अध्याय ठज्ञ] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतेबद् ).

आध्यासिक a. (की f.) [अध्यसित कलित उज्ञ] Caused by adhyasa s. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedanta phil.).

आध्ये 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आया.

आयों f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

अभित p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. — ते The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection. आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [आ -यू-क] Poor, indigent, weak. —अ: Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की र.) [अध्वित ध्यापृत. कुशलो वा टक् ] Being on a journey, wayfaring, कांतारेख्वपि विश्रामी जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वे Mb.

आध्वारिक a. (की f.) [अव्यर-उज्ञ ] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. —कः [अव्यरस्य व्याख्यानी ग्रंथ: ] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्ययेव a. (बी f.) [ अध्ययी: इद अज् ]

1 Belonging to the adhvaryu (q v)
or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P.IV.
3. 123). -दे 1 Service at a sacrifice.
-2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

সান: 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sây.). -3
Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उत्साहबतः करोति अर्-जिच्-ण्डल् Tv.] 1 A large military आनदुह a (होर) ] अनदुत हदं अग् ] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 283.

आननं [आनियनेन, आ-अन्काणे ल्ट्र]
I The mouth, face; R. 3. 3;
स्वाप्य कानं विवाद: गुनानानं 17 -2 A
large division of a work, chapter,
book &s. (e y. the two ânanas of
Rasagangådhara).

आनंतर्य [अनग्र-पञ्चे] I Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space)

आनंत्यं [अनंत-ध्यः ] l Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number), आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच K. ट. 2. -2 Boundlessness -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानत्यं दिवः पासिः प्रवर्णात्रके Y. 1 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यन्तु नित्य कृत्मानिर्भेगेना (भिष्यने। अज्ञैकमानः कल्याणि सोऽस्वानंत्यमञ्ज्ञे Mb.

आनंद् 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted, आनंदिनारस्वां हुद्धा bk. 22. 14; Gtt. 11. — Jans. I To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356, Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनंद: [आनद-वज् ] 1 Happinese, joy, delight, pleasure ; आनंदं ब्रह्मणी विद्वास विमेति कदाचन supreme Lliss or xelicity, आनंद एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मान-दात्माने हेर्व सर्वे देवा: Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (  $\pi\pi$  ) ( said to be n. also in this sense ). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Vishou. -6 N. of Balarama (according to Jama doctrines ). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Såkyamuni, compiler of the Sûtras. -8 A variety of the Dandaka metre - दा, -दी N. of two plants. - & 1 Wine, liquor. - 2 A kind of house. - comp. - store: the delight of Brabma —काननं, दनं N. of Kas. -शिरि:, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानिगिरि: N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarâ-chârya. - s a. caused by joy (as tears ). - a, - a cxbilarating, delighting. - इस: [आनदी दत्ती वेन ] the membrum virile.-पदः [आनंदोजनको पटः] a bridal garment. - पूर्ण a. delighted supremery, full of bliss.

(— দ:) the Supermospine — স্বৰ; semen. — স্কৰ: a. cassin; both joy and fear. /—ব:) ম. of Siva. — কেইছি:, — দৈ f. wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankaracharya addressed to Parvate.

आनंत्रक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनंदना Joyiviness, joy.

आनंद्धु व. [ आ-नंद्-अथुद्र् ] Happy , Joyful.—थु: Happinesa, Joy, pleasure.

आनंदन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चनसः H. 1. 210. — न 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. —3 Courteons treatment of a friend or a guest at m sting and parting, court-ay, nivility. —4 What gives or produces delight.

आनंदान a. Bleatful, fult of ju, made up or consisting of happiness, सुप्रतिस्थान एकी छूप: मजायन एवानेन्स्यर्ग सानंद्रश्रज्ञ Mand. Up.—प: The Supremo spirit —पा Africa of Darga. क्षेत्रः the innermost wrapper or resture of the bod, causal frame enshrining the soul; see क्षेत्र.

आनद्यितव्यं The object of enjoy-

ment or sensual pleasure. आनंद्यित a. One who gives joy or

delight.

आनंदिः [आनंद्-इत् ] 1 Joy, happiness . कामल्यानीद्वर्धनः hâm. -2 Curiosity.

आनंदिन व. [ आन्तर्नानि ] 1 Happy, joyful, delightse. -2 Pleasing, giv ing delight.

आनपत्यं Chilalessness.

आनस् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bew, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To sald(o ( respectivity ), bow down to; तमि श्राज्यान गा it. 59. -3 To humble. — Caus. ( -नमयनि ) To cause to bend down; जुचभारानासीता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; विद्र्भपतिमानसित चर्नेश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully salued or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, atcoping, inclined; कुसमाननः (नरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादाननः Ku 3. 8, so वश्चयं, सल्लारं - -3 Making a low how, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, opedie f, submissive, pacified, conclinated.

आनंतिः f. 1 Ben ling, bowing, stocping (fig. alro); गुणनिमम्भिनानिम् मण्डे Ki. 13. 15, चरणानित्यनिकरं Amaru. 44, कि वस्थरणानित्यनिकरं स्थाजेन गोपान्यते 22. —? A bow or salutation, obcisance; आत्मनातिसहर्शी किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. —3 Homage, reverence. —4 Delight.

आनम: Bending, streehing (as a bow); of. द्रानम.

आनम a. A little bent, bowing,

stooping.

आनतः [ आनुरायत आयारे पञ् ] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurashtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvaraka was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhs. which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhasa also stood in the same peninsula.) — ते Water. -Comp. — पूरं, नगरी the capital of the Anarta country

आनर्तक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta.

आनर्तीय a. [ आनर्त-छ ] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

भानर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Uselessness,unprofitableness; अत्यान धेक्यमिति चेत् Kâty.; आम्नायस्य क्रिया-धेत्वादानर्थक्यमतद्भीनां Jaimini S -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आन्व a. [आहः शाणी तस्य अण् ] 1 Human ( as strength &c. ). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. — द: 1 Men. people. -2 Foreign men or people

आनस a. (सी f.) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुनी इदं अण ] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनह p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). — दः
1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accounting. -Comp. — वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनार: 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistasis. -3 Length ( especially of cloth ).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-टक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाष्ट्यं [अनायस्य भावः व्यञ् ] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिहत a. Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world ( Mahidhara ). —त: A class of principal deities.

आनिस्त a. (हो f.) [ अनिस्त्येदं अण् ]
1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vâyu (as an oblation &c). -सः, -आनिद्धिः N. of Hanûmat or Bhina.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch, भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते S. 7. 8; तेपासुवक-सानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय सुव: कंपं R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or pear, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce of lead to any condition, इज आची to reduce to subjection — to To lead off, divert. — Caus. To cause to bring ( with instr. of persia who brings), R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयन 1 Bilaging -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (of उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते मन्धेत्तेन नी-ऋग्णे बङ्ग] A net , जालमानायः P. III 3. 121.

आनायिन क. [आनाय इति ] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपहुष्टनका R. 16 55, 75.

आनास्त्य a. To be brought near. - स्यः [आनी-ज्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from महिन्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाण्डी), दक्षिणाशिविदेश एवंदे म हि गाईप-वादानीयते अनि स्यक्ष सतनमप्रज्ञस्तनातु Sk.

आनीतिः रि िञा-नी-किन् ] Leaning near; चंक्रसित्वा प्रियानीर्ति रामो रक्षोवधं स्थित: 1 Mugdha.

आनंतस्य a. To be brought.

आन्य a. To be fetched.

आनेतृ a. Bringer, bringing. आनील a. Darkish, slightly blue.

সানান্ত a. Darkish, slightly brue

आसुकल्पिक व. [ अनुरुष् ने वे अर्थाते वा उक्षा॰ उक् ] I One who knows or studies the anukalpa q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुरुष.

भानुक्लीक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-दङ्ग] Favourable, conformable.

आह्यकूरण [ अनुकूलस्य मानः कर्म ना व्यन्त ] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; यत्राह्यकूर्यं द्पत्योखिनर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ध्यञ् ] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुग्राण्यं (अनुग्राणस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ् Favourableness, unitableness, congruity.

आनुशामिक व. (की ति) [अनुशामं भवः दन् ] Rural, rostic.

आनुजाबर a. Ved. Pesthumous. आदुनासिक्यं [ अनुनातिकस्य भावः यञ् Nasality.

आनुपादिक क. (की f.) [अनुपादे पानीत टक् वेद अवीते वा] Following, pursning, tracking, studying.

आउपूर्व, न्यं न्यां [ अउपूर्व य भावः प्रम् ततो वा डीषि यलीपः] i Order, snccession, series; Ms. 2. 41. –2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, पडाजुप्ट्यां विभस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवसन Ms. 3. 23. –3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically

आतुपूर्वे-व्यं-ण, आतुपूर्व्य ind. One after another, in due order; आतुपू-व्योगित्यसम्बद्धांकः K. 95. आनुमानिक क (की 1) [अनुमान-रामन नक्ष्ण 1 Derting to a conclusion. -2 Octive, from an inference, raigest to the mana, inferential. -3 'a' red — Phe Prolama of the Santhyer, अनुकारिक मामिति केंद्र Br. Set. - क्षण e o ate of being inferable.

সান্ত্রাভিক: A foilower attendant, Jal. 6, U 1.

आनुरुक्तिः f. Pashon, affection. आनुरुक्तिक क. [अनुरुक्तिकायाः विधाय-स्म् ]. or ming the drity of an अनुरु-

आजुलेशिक a. (की ति.) [ अनुलोन-वर्तने अनुलोम उक् ] ! Regular, or kelly, in due course.—2 "avoura' le, se ttable. आजुलोक्ब a. 'In the election of the hire,' produced in natural or direct or lor.——के [ अनुलोनस्य भाव-कर्म वा बाह्य- ध्यम् ] ! Natural or direct order, proper arrangement, आज-लोक्येस संभूता जास्या क्षेत्रस्य में Ms. 10 5, 13.—2 Regular series or succession.—3 Favourableness, fit d'aposition.—4 Bringing to one's fight place.

भानविधित्सा logialitade.

आनुवेद्यः [अनुतेश वसति ] A neighbour whili ves next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेदयानुवेदयो च कल्याणे विरातिदिचे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. s.ys; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेद्यः, तद्नत्रंगृहवास्यागुवेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेदयः

आनुशासनिक व. (ती /) [ अनुशासनाय हिन दक् ] Kelating to or treating of instruction.

भातुञ्ज a. ( की f. ) Being with or wit in the awns ( as rice ).

Wiggs and. Ved. 'In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुष्तिक क. (की ति) [अनुषान आनवः उद्द श्रिया की पू ] 1 Connected with, concomment -2 implies, inherent. -3 Necessarly following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, see and ry; अगुभिः स्थास्त यक्त-भिनीपतः न गुल्दमीः फरमानुष्ति है सिं. 2.19; अन्यत्रस्यानुष्तिकत्वेदन्य यः ऽक्षः; see अन्यान्य. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तक्ष Pt. 1. -6 Inke, analogous. 7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence. आनुष्य ind. In order, successively. अनुष्क a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्ट्रभ क. (भी न.) [अनुष्टुप् छंदोडम्य उन्मान अञ् ] 1 Consisting of Anu sbtubhs. -2 Relating to Anusbtubh, formed like the metre. —भ The Anushtubh metre.

आनुसूय क. (ची रि.) [अनुस्यया अत्रिवल्या इतं अण् ] Coming from or given by Anusûyâ; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं and. Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनुष a. (पी f.) [अन्पदेशे मव अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. —प: Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); नांनं the flesh of such animals.

आन्त्रक a. Living in marshy places. भानुण्यं [ अनुणस्य भागः कर्भ वा ष्यञ् ] Acquittance of debt or obligation . see अनुणना.

आनृत a. (ती f.) [ अनृत शीलमस्य अण् ] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनुशंस-स्य a. Mild, kind; merciful. —सं, -स्यं 1 Mlidness. -2 kind ness; Ms. 1. 101, 8 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनेपुर्ण, -एयं [ अनिपुणस्य भावः अण्, भ्यञ् वा ] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनैश्वर्षे [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Ab sence of power or supremacy.

आंत a. (ती f.) [अंत-अण्] Final, terminal. —तं ind. Completely, to the end.

आदिय: Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर a. [अंतर मध्ये भवः अण्] i Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mål. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. — Inmost nature. -Comp — ज Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Mål. 1. 8.

आंतरत≠पं, आंतर्थे Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters ).

आंतरागारिक a. Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamber-lain.

आंतराल a. [ अंतरालं भेरी अण् ] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरि(री)क्ष a. (की f.) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospherical, heavenly, celestial. -2 Produced in the atmosphere —क्षे The, firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक a. (की f.) [ अंतर्गण मन: हत्र् ] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.). आंतर्गेहिक क (की f.) [ अतर्गेहं वेहमनि भवः टल् ] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अतिकेव अण् टाप्] An elder sister.

সাঁস a. (পা f.) [ সন্স্ণু ] Relating to the bowels. — স্থ Ved. B wels, entrails.

आजिक a. (की f.) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल 10 P. [-दोलपति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro -2 To shaka, tremble (fig. also) Mal. 4; मंद्रमास्तांदोलिता लतेव Db 17, 21.

आवोल: 1 Swinging, a swing -2 Trembling.

आदोलनं [आदोल् भावे ल्युन्] I Swinging, a swing -2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking, किंरवासामरविंद्सुंद्रशा झाक्रवामरांदोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling, oscillation.

आंध्रम: The scum of boiled rice. आधसिक: [अधो मक्तं जिल्पमस्य टक्] A ook.

आंध्यं [ अंधस्य मात ध्यत्र् ] Blindness.

সাম a Belonging to Andhra ( as language ). — ম: ( pl. ) The Tela gu cuntry, modern Telangana, see

आর a. (র্না f.) [ अनं লখা এব অ P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, raving food.-2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाव्यं Another form.

आन्षिक a. (की f) [अन्येष प्रशासकुळे भव टब् ] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth.-2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक α. (की f) [अन्बह टर् ] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पक्तिं चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3.67

आन्बेिक्सिकी [अन्बीक्षा श्योजनस्याः छन्]
1 Logic, logical phylosophy. -2
Metaphysics ( आत्मविद्या प्.र.), आन्बी
क्षिक्यास्मविद्या स्यादीक्षणास्त्रज्ञद्वः खयोः। ईक्षमाणस्य
या तत्त्र्य हर्षशीकौ स्युद्स्यति ॥ Kåm. 2. 11;
आन्विक्षिकाश्रवणाय Mål. 1; Ms. 7. 43,
(न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पेचाध्यायी गीतमेन प्रणीता
Madhusûdana).

आन्वीपिक a (की f) [ःान्वीपं वर्तते उह् ] Favourable.

आप 5 P, rarely 1 P. (आमिति
or आपित, आप, आपत्, आपस्यित आनु,
आत) I To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमंग्रेणोपतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12.
अञ्ज्योपन तेलानि तिलेम्यो नामुमहिति H.
Pr. 30; इतं क्रतुनामपविष्नमाप सः R.
3. 8; इठ फलं, क्रीति, सुखं &c. -2 To
reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in
with; इाग्रीमायनुचेने Bk. 6.59. -3 To
pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

undergs, suffer, meet with; दिस्तान भारमान भनान R. 9.79; Ms. 8. 188. -5 To equal. —pass. (आजन) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. -2 To arrivo at one's end or aim. -3 To become filled. —Caus. (आजनि) 1 To cause to reacher obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. -3 To hit.

आप: [आए वज् ] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. -पं [अप मह्ह] 1 A flood or stream of water, water. -2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक व. [ आप्-ण्ड्ल् ] Getting, ob taining.

आपनं [ आप लाह ] 1 Getting, obtaining, reacting &c. -2 Pepper

आपांचितृ व [ आप्। जिच्-तृज् ] One who gets or procures, procuing.

आपि: [ आप-णिच्-इन् ] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance, ally ( नेषु ); व्य friendship, alliance.

आत*p. p.* िआप्-क ∫1 Got, obtained, gained, काम:, शाप: &c.-2 Reached, overtaken, equalled -3 Reaching to, extending as far as. -4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible ( as rews &c.).-5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. -6 (а) Clever, skilful; якла-श्चेन्द्रवेदास: Ms. 8. 294. ( b ) Apt, fit. -7 Full. complete, abundant; user गजा ऋतुभिविधिरातद् निधीः Ma 7. 79.-8 True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely related,a quainted: सन्गायाः किल पुजयेति पितरो जामातुरावं जन U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101.-10 Appointed .- 11 Generally received, commonly used. authentic. -12 Accused, prosecuted--13 Reasonable, sensible. - 7: 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, redible person or source, guarantee; आप्त: यथार्थवन्ता T. S. -2 A relative. friend · निश्रहात्स्वसुराप्ताना वथाच्च धम-दानुजः R 12. 52; कथमातवर्गीय भवत्याः M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -- er A twisted lock of bair. - # 1 A quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree -Comp. -डाक्तः f. 1. an augment -2. an affix -3. a word of received acceptation and esta blished by usage only; see MR-वाच also. -काम a. 1 one who has obtained his desire. - 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-A:) the supreme soul. —कारिन् a. doing things in a fit or confidential manner, Ms. 9. 12 (-m) a trusty agent or confidential servant. -गर्भी a pregnant woman. — दक्षिण o. having proper or abundant gifts. -- and 1. received text or authority.

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温热性。

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. – बाक्यं a true or correct sentence, = वचनं above. -वाच् a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते यैविधिति ते संतु किलासवाच: S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihasas and Puranas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence), आसवागनुमानाभ्या साहयं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28.-श्रुति: f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

衛 圖馬 分子養等等 城城外 等 医内脂 多花 物 的 清明

आति: f. [आए-किन्] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; सिन्न°, काम॰ &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union, especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; सामस्यापि जगतः भतिष्ठां Kath. -7 Future time. (—pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apave.

आप्य तः [अपा इदं अण् सार्थे ष्यञ् ] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable ( आप्-ण्यत् ). — त्यः A class of gods. — त्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर a (शि.f.) [ अपकरे भवः अण्] अञ् च ] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक्त a. Crude, raw, half-baked.

आपगा [ अपा समृहः आपं ; तेन गच्छति गम्-इ ] A river, stream ; फेनायमानं पितायमानं Si. 3. 72.

आपनेय: [आपनायां गगायां भवः ढक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

**अग्पणः** [आपण्-थञ् ] A market ;

आपणिक a. [ आपणादागतः टक् ] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). —कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुशन पत्रतः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एत्यागण श्रुतिविषयमापतिनेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; क्यानिवापतिने U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतिने Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माने महारोजनमपतिने Pt. 1; आपति है सेसार्यमननीजानोने इयोताः K. 175, 132; सर्वेश्येव स्काल्यमायतिने 291; H. 1. 30, 173.-5(a) To open to, cross

(the mind); इति हृद्ये नापतितं K. 288 (b) To be felt or regarded, मधुरतराज्यापतंति सनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329.—Caus (-पात्यति) To go towards, approach ( Ved. ).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge, काचित् पाकरणिकाद्यांद्याकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S.D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. —ति: The wind (always blowing (सत्तगतिवाद्यः).

সাঘানিক a. (কাঁ f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. — ন: A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of.
-2 Happened, befallen, occurred,
come to pass.-3 Alighted, descended

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. न: I Rushing or failing upon, at tack, descending, alighting ,तदापात-भयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरहापातानिश्लिष्टमे-यनावास्त्रवंधन: R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; uttrata: Me. 48.-4 (a) The present or current moment. the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यत-परितापिन: Ki. 11. 12 ;आपातसुरते भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्दते 8. D., H. 4. 75, Bv. 1. 115; Mal. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance ; see आपाततः.-5 Happening, becoming appaient, sppearance. -Comp.-द्र:सह a.unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. - gcq-सह a. unbearable in its onset, waking a furious charge, M. 5. 10.

आपातत: ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिच् a. Falling on, attacking , descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (त्यों f.) [ अपत्य-अण् ]
1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाद्य a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. —िश्व:, न्धाः, न्ध्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एव रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकर: Bk. 15. 89. -2 Tenter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वन्नमाप्य मान्तः Sik. 9; निवेदमाप्यते becomes disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेंडचरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षेत्र दिधमायमाप्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामाप्यामानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179, अज्ञेकत्यमाप्या यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; विनामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; 80 विश्वासं, निवृति, संक्षयं, वशं, पञ्चलं, &c. -3 To get intouble, trofall into misfortune;

अर्थधर्मो परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमा-पर्यंत क्षिपं राजा दशरथी यथा॥ Râm., sec आपात्र below -4 Tohappen, occur, Bk 6.31 : एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is, -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कूजिंद्रापा-ादितचेज्ञाक्तरयं R. 2. 12, Santi 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer, R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; लिबमानमापाइयति K. 105, 109 ; दोषनपि गुणमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter .- 4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news).-6 To turn or change into, एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk 156.

आपसि: f. [आ-पद्-कित् ] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्ते देखेषु धर्मन्त्राभ: Kâty.-3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity, Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिहम्रसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्रिप् ] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity, द्वेवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमाप-द्रां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां परम K: 2. 30, 14, प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्य रहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90 , आपदि स्था, आपदं पाप् to fall into difficulty. - cmp. -क्ट्य: an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. - are days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger, अनाहाणा-दध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2 241. -क्रालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty. —πα, –ग्रस्त–प्राप्त a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. —धर्म: [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः ] a practice, profession, or curse of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1.116, 10. 130. (-की) N. of a पर्व in Bhàrata.

आपदा f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired, जीविकापन्न: for आपन्नजीविन्न: Sk.-2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां वृज्ञामापन्नीपि Bh. 2. 29; इत दु ल°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपनाभयमञ्जू दिक्षाः खन्न पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छिदो हि पाहिर्य यदापना निपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -00mp —सस्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापनस्वसम्बास्ता रेज्ञरापांदुरात्विषः B. 10.59

आत्पादः [ आ-पद्-बञ् ] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about ; tending to ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरा-पादने Sk.

आपनिकः [आ-पन्-इकन् Un-2.46 ] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kira'ta or barbarian.

आपिमत्यक व. [ अपिमत्य परिवर्त्य निर्धृतम् कक् ] Received by barter or exchange. - in Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क ] N. of a river near the Sarasvat:

आपराह्निक a. (की f.) Being 11. the afternoon.

आपर्तेक a. (की f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपव: An epithet of Vasishtha आपवर्य a Conferring final beatitude.

**आप्स् n.** [आप्-असुन्] 1 Water ; आ-पोभिर्मार्जनं कुत्वा -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity

of the trunk or body.

eargr 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and ig.); षडाननापीतपयोधरासु R.14. 22; आ-पतिसूर्य नभ: Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured ; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौपधी: Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; at राधव दृष्टिभिरापिवंत्य: R. 7. 12; K. 86, भगवत्कथासुधामापीय कर्णीजालाभि: Bhåg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet ; Mk. 8 ; आपाने पानकलिता देवेनाभिप्रजोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company ( अमि); तांबूलीना दलस्त्र रचितापानभूमय: R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सव: K. 32.

ञापायित् a. Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [ समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यतेऽत्र ] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [ अपांगे देशं ज्य ] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes ( 8.5 अंजन ).

आपालिः A louse.

आर्पिजर a. Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. -₹ Gold.

आपिशिलः N. of an old gram.

आपिशल a. Originating from आ-पिश्वलि:- —लः pupil of आपिश्वलि:

**आपी, आपीन** See आचै.

आपीड 10 P. i To press, weigh down; पंयोधरमारेणापीडित: Git. 12; ख्जाम्यां तमापीडच clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड a. I Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m) A chaplet (fied on the crown of the head ), garland in general ; चूहापीड-कपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवार्यः Mal. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel. वस्मिन्कुलापीं हानिभे विपाद R. 18. 29, Mal. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं I Compressing, squeezing, tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित p. p. 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत a. 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). - a: Yellowish colour. - a A pyritic mineral ( माक्षिकधातु ).

आप्रपिक व. (की f.) [अप्रपटक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes ( with benefit ). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes.-6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as us). -- a: A baker; confectioner. -- A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूर्यः [अपूराय साधुः वः व य ] Flour. সাযুদ A kind of metal ( perhaps

आपूच् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate one-

आपृच् a. [पृद्-किप्] Connected, blended. -:nd. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आप 9 U. or Caus. To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30, Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil ( wishes ) ; सृत्येरापूर्यते तृप: H. 2. 74. -pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch) ; आपूर्य-माणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

आपूर a. Becoming full. —र: 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरी अवितसरितां ब्याप गंडस्थलानि  $S_1$ . 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्फुल्लया हुआ Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण a. Becoming full. —of Filling, making full ; गर्त कुतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्ण p. p. Filled &c.; आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिंद्ररमलः Mal. १. ३१.

आप्रति: f. 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण a. Becoming full, being filled; 'पझ: the crescent or waxing moon.

भापेक्षिक a. (की f.) [अपेक्षा-टक् ] Raising expectations.

आपोक्किमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं षष्ठनवममंत्यं चापो-क्रिमं विद्रः [ cf. Gr. apoklima ].

आपामय a. ( यी f. ) [ आपम्-विकारे प्राचुरे वा मयरू ] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्रा The subtle clementary

principle of water.

आपोशान: N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतीपस्तरणमासि खाहा and अमृतापि-थान मिस स्वाहा ); आपोशान क्रियापूर्व सन्छ-तासमद्भत्सयस् Y. 1 31, 106. — मं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपियान ( covering ) for the food

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्तयः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आच्ये 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. -Caus. (-प्याययाति ) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge ; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्यायपि-ष्यति Mb., सैव कांतिर्मन्मधाप्यायिता शुतिः S. D.; बायुभिराज्यायितश्ररीर: Pt. 1; Me. 44, Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी a. Fat, stout. - पी: f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन p. p. [ चै-क्त ] Stout, fat, strong. -भ: A well ; आपीनोंडचु: Sk. —नं An udder, teat ; आपीनभारोद्वहम-प्रयत्नात R. 2. 18.

आत्यान p. p. 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2 -2 Pleased, satisfied. -- I Love. -2 Growth, in-

आत्याय: Becoming full or fat.

आत्यायन a. Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. — नं, -ना [ प्याय्-लाउट् ] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याच्यायना भवति Pt. 1.-4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. - 6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. - 7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. -Comp. —হালৈ a. satisfying.

आच्याचित a. 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

**क्षाप्र** a. Ved. [आ-प्र-मूल० क ] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Say.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell ; आपुच्छस्व भियसखमसुं तुगमा-लिंग्य होलं Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Mål. 7.; Bk. 14.63. -2 To salute on receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor ( साथी वामि डाने बचन ).-3
To ask. -4 To extol.

आपुच्छा [प्रच्ए-अह् ] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding fa.ewell. -3 Curiosity.

sugarate pot. p. 1 To be saluted, welcomed or hon used. -2 Praiseworthy, commedable. -3 Beautiful

Muster 1 Pidding adien, taking , leave at the time of departure -2 . Welcoming, had no.

आप्रचान a Siciet, hilden.

आप्रदिवं md. For ever.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

आप्रपद् [प्रवर् ५दाध तस्येत अप्रधी ॰ ] A dress reaching to the feet. —ind To the end of the feet, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपद्दीन a. [आप्रपद् न्यापोति ख ] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K.

130; (आप्रपदानक धी १०).

भाषी f [ आत्रीणत्यनया आ- प्री-ड गोरा॰ कीष 7 Ved. 1 Corciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice : some take the Apris to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called Apriverses. The objects invcked are 12--Susamiddha, Tantinapat, Narasamsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barbis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilâ, Sara svati, and Mahi, Tvashtri, Vanaspati and Svåhå, (all these being regarded by Sayana to be different forms of Agai) ; स पता आत्रीरपश्यचाभिर्वे स मुखत आ-त्नानमात्रीणीत ; cf. also Max Muller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

আগানব:, -বা: N. of Vishnu ( pro tecting those who have appeared his anger ).

आहु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, epring; आहुत्य पदान्यशे Mb.; (रथं) आहुत्वे मिंह इवाचलांग. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also), प्रयागे आहुत्य गाचाणि Mb.; आहुत्याकाञ्गायां abid.; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. — Caus. (- हावयनि) I To cause to be washed or bathed, आहृत्याका गाचाणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle, आज्ञाह्य यात्रिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion -5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आहुन:, -दुननं 1 Bathing, immersing. - 2 Sprinkling with water (on

all sides ). -Comp. - - बतिन् or आहुत-बातिन m. a house holder who has paraed through the first order (ब्रह्म-ब्रिट) and is admitted into the second (गाई-ध्य), an initiated house-holder; cf स्नातक.

Spinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आहत p. p 1 Bathed; अवस्थाहुतो हुन: R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled, R 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; बाह्य, स्थान, रिधर &c. -तः, विती An initiated house-holder, see आध्रवातिनः —तं Buthing.

आएवन् m [आएवन् Un. 1 152] Wind, air (आप्व: according to Uj-

war ).
Sicar The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

भावध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमावध्नातु अवदंभ: K. 290, न क्राचिन्निर्भरमावध्नारिन प्रं 104 places, तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषिन तरि स्नेहमावध्नति 289. —2 To make, form, आवद्धाजिहः, see आवद्ध below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आवह p. p. 1 Brund, tied. -2
fixed; स्थंदनावद्वदृष्टिषु R. 1.40. -3
Formed, made, आवद्यमंद्रला तापस्परिष्ट् K 49 sitting in a circle; आवद्देखमभितो स्विमंजरिभि: Git. 11;
Bk.3.30; Ki 5.33. -4 Obtained. -5
Hindered. —हं (इ: also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -Comp. -माल a.
forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9

आवध: Ved. Binding.

आवंध:, -धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also), प्रेमावंधविवधित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plongh. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आबर्ह a. Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —ई:, -ईज [ -आ-वर्ड-हिसायां बङ् ल्युट् ना ] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आवर्हिन α. [आवर्ह-इति] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्पानहि P. IV. 4 88.

आवर्ष [ अवलस्य भाव: ] Weakness. आवाध 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आवाध: 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणावाधमाचरेत Ms. 4. 54, 51 -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack (Ved.).—wr 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आबाल्य Age ending with childnood.

भाविल a. 1 Turbid, dirty (= आ बिल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking. आदुत्त = आदुत्त q. v.

आद्वध 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आक्षेत्रनं 1 Knowledge, understanding.-2Instructing, informing. आढद a. ( इदी f.) [अञ्चलण्] Belonging to, or produced from a

आब्दिक a. (की f) [अब्द-टक् ] Annual, yearly; आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129. 3. 1.

आसगः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sây.).

आभरणं See under अःमुः

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोकितं Subhash.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्देश R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [ भा-लह ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; द्वापामां श्रातमा पथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty, जशातमिन शुद्धानं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; एकमाभं арpearing or shining like gold; यमद्वामं Pt. 1. 58; महत्तमामं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभाति: f. [ आ-भा किन् ] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb , तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष् 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्रं- झापीडमानभाषे K.117; कुरुते नालापमा-भाषिता Någ. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आमा- खिरामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखी वेन्रभ्रवानभाषे R 6.82, 14.44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाष: [माष्-वज् ] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

् आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन ). -2 Conversation ; संबंध्यभाषाणपूर्वमाहु: B. 2. 58.

्आभाष्य pot p. To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जन्माभाष्यमिम न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. — इसं What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आभास 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze.
-2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इ-वावभासे Ku. 7.3; R. 7. 43, 63; 14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly, have an appearance; इंगिक: रजतवदा-भामते; K: 17 21. — Caus. To illuminate.

आभास f. Splendour, lustre, light. आभाम: [भास्-अच्] 1 Spiendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection; तचा-ज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभानानु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedanta. -3 (a) Resemblance. likeness; oft at the end of comp.; नभश्च रुधिराभामं Ram. &c.: चिद्धाभाम (b) Semblance, phantom; युक्तिवा-क्यतदाभाससमाश्रयाः S. B ,तत्माहमाभासं Mal. 2 looks like wantenness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance ( as in हेत्वामास ): पुनशक्तवदाभास: S. D. -5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument; вее हेलाभास ; S. D 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

आभासनं Making apparent or clear, illuminating.

आभास् (स्व)र a. Splendid, bright, shining. —र: 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N of an attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक a. (की f) [ आभिचरण-चार-टल् ] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. -कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन a. ( नी f.) [ अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth ( अभिजन ), patronymic (as a name); तो पार्व-तीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [ अभिजातस्य भावः ध्यञ् ] 1 Nobility of birth; ° इंसिनी च न-झता Dk. 137; Ratn. 3. 18; Mv. 2. 18.-2 Rank. -3 Learning -4 Beauty.

आभिजित a [ अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अज् ] Born under the constellation Abhijit.

आभिया [ अभिषेच स्वांथे' अण् ] 1 A sound, word. -2 A name; mentioning; see अभिया

आभिधानिक व. (की f.) Contained in a dictionary. —क: A lexicographer.

आभिधानीयक a. Relating to a word or name. —कं The property of a name.

भाभिष्ठाविक a. (की f.) [अ-भिष्ठब-टकू] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिष्ठव q. v.

भाभिमुख्यं [ अभिमुखस्य भावः ध्यत् ] ! Direction towards; "रूपं पाति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face; नीताभिनुत्रपं पुन: Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-vourableness.

आभिरामिक a. (की f.) Good, agreeable; Mu. 4.

भाभिस्तपकं, आभिस्त्यं [ अभिस्तप दुत्त् यात्र च ] Beauty.

आभिपेचितिक a. (की f.) [अ-भिषेचन-उत् ] Relating to the inauguration of a king: आभिपेचितिकं यचे रामार्थेन्यकल्यितं Ram.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक a. (की f.) [ अभिहार टर्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. -कं 1 A present. -2 A room

आभीकं [आभीकेन इष्टं नाम उत् ] N. of a Sâma melody.

आमहिणयं [ अमहिणस्य भावः ध्वज् ] Continued repetition; बहुलसामीहण्ये P. III 2. 81, 4. 22.

आभीय a Contained in a chap ter of Pânini which ends with bha । म ).

आभीर: [आ समतात् भिय राति, रा क Tv.] 1 A cowhered . आभीरवामनयनाहतमा नसाय दत्तं मनो यदुवते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Brahmana and a female of the Ambashtha tribe. -2( pl. ) N. of a country or its inhabitants , श्रीकॉक्णाद्योभागे तापीत पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशी देवेशि विंध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः ॥ -शी 1 A cowherd's wife -2 A woman of the Abhtra tribe. -3 The language of the Abhiras; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी(प्रयोक्तव्या) S. D 432. - 20mp. - 42 - 20mp. - 432. -पञ्चिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील a. [आभिय लाति दहाति ला-क] 1 Fearful, terrible; Si. 18. 78. -2 Suffering from. — लं Injury, physical pain.

সাস্তু a. [ সা - মু - স্তু ] Pervading, reaching ( Sây. );; empty; stingy, empty-handed.

आधुक a. Ved. Empty, powerless. आधुम a. A little curved or

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

ary a. Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn) -4 Very prosperous. -m. A prison, a place of confinement.

आमृति: f. 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

आधुषेण्य a. Ved. Praiseworthy. आमृ 1 P. 1 Tobring ; आ नो अझे रिवें भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कद्परणामृतं दुःखं Bhåg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. 'also); कि मित्यपास्याभरणानि यौ-वने धृनं त्वया वार्ड्यक्त्रोमे वहकरुं Ku. 5. 44, प्रश्नाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आभरण occurs in the names of works; e. g. सरस्वतीइंटाभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

आभित p. p. 1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

आभेरी One of the modes of music ( रागिणी ) personified as a fermle.

आभोग [आ सन् वज् ] 1 Curving. winding -2 A coive; आभागकहिला ( गगा ) 1 Mb. ; crain ling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts environ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-यत एव यथायमाभोगस्त्रपोवनस्योति S. 1; गगनाभीत: the expanse of heaven, wide firmanients of the sky; Bh. 3. 57; Mv. 6. 30; Mal. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, falness, extent, expansive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from: the broad cheek, पतिरवाभोग Mal. 3. 8, 4 10, 5. 11; प्रतिभया भागैः प्रवगाधिपै Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature; U. 2, 2. 14; भवाभोभोद्दिया: Bh. 3. 42, 86; Mv. 2; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (need by Varuna as his umbrella ). -7 Enjoyment, satiety, completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा दर: San tilakshana. -8 A serpent.

आभोग व [ आभोग यानि या-ङ ] To be enjoyed ( as Soma juice ). — यं Livelthood ( Ved. ).

आभोगि: Ved. 1 Erjoyment. -3 Living, supporting lif.

आस्पंतर a. (री f.) [अप्यंतरे भवं अप् ] 1 Interior, inner, inward; as आस्पंतरो भृत्यवर्गः -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक  $a \cdot (an f.)$  Living in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक α. ( की f. ) [अम्पवहा-राय हित टक्] Estable ( as food &c. ).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-टक्] A kind of जीवन or woman's property.

आक्यासिक a (की f.) [ अन्यास-उच् ] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising, repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आन्याहिक).

आभ्युद्यिक a. (की f.) [ अन्युद्य-उक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity ; अनान्युद्यिक अभ्याकद्शेन Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything ; सुख Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. —कं A Sråddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आञ्चिक a. (की f.) [अश्रया खनति टक्] One who digs with a spade. आस ind. An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्म: M. 1; (b) recollection; आं त-स्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्वाहितमासीन V. 3; आ जातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3, (c) determination, 'surely,' 'verrly', मां चिरस्य खड यतिबुद्धारिम, (d) reply.

आम a. [ आम्यते ईंपत् पन्यने : आ-अम् कर्मणि वन् Tv. ] 1 Raw, uncooked, un dressed (opp. qs.) (oft applied to the cow in the Ved: ); आनाच Ms 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, im mature. -3 Unbared, unanealco (as a jar).- 4 Undigested. -# 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, pass ing hard excretion -3 Grain freed from chaff. -#: 1 Disease; sickness, -2 Indigestion ; आहारस्य रसः सारः योन पके। अग्रलाववात् । आत्मसज्ञा स लभने महान्यापि ममाश्रय: ॥ Susr. -Comp. -आतिसार: dysentery or diarihosa caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter ). - 313 a. eating raw flesh cr food. -अस undressed rice. -आज्ञयः आमस्यापदः-नस्यात्रायः ] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. —कुंस: a jar of unbaked clay ; H. 4.66. - नांच n. smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गांधिकं the smell of raw meat. - उदर: a kind of fever ; cf. स्वे-यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंऽभसा परिषिंवति Si 2. 54 -- rate a. of tender skin. -- पाक: 8 preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. - uni an unannealed vessel; विना शं वजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवां-अभि Ms. 3. 179. - पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. —मांसाजिन m. a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -रकं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. - qra: constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. — sig: pain of indigestion, colic. - शा a Sraddha performed with uncooked food; आपद्यनग्री तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथा। आमश्राद्ध द्विजी: कार्य शूद्रेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prachetasa. आमक a. Raw.

आमता, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness. आमंज् a. Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंद्र: The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम( मा )नस्य [अमनस्-ष्यञ् ] Pain,

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्य सहयरं S 3; लक्षमिनीनी S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. —2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तभामंत्रयांवस्य K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. —3 To say,

speak; परिजनोटयेवसामत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come), आमंत्रपथ्वं राष्ट्रेषु त्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं—णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to, अंबति वे योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesv. -4 Invitation; आनिद्यामंत्रणाहुने Y. 1.112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation, अन्योज्यामंत्रणं यरस्याज्जनाते नज्जनानिकं S D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking, interrogation.

आसंत्रचितृ a. Asking, inviting, calling &c —m. ( -ता ) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Bråhmanas.

आमजित p. p. 1 Invited, called.
-2 Appointed to do unnecessary
things. —तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk,
conversation, V. 2. -3 The vocative case; सबोयने य' प्रथमा सामंत्रितमंज्ञा
स्थात् Sk.

आमंड्य pot. p. To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —इयं 'A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant

आमंद्र a. Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंद्राणां फलमवि कलं लप्टर्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. –द्र: A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अन् ; Tv., said to be fr अन् also ] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper, न्पीमयः Mv. 4. 22, आमयन्त रितरागसंभवः R. 19. 48, सभी हि शिदेशन्ताती वरस्पतानामयः म च। Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. —यं N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

आमयावित् a. [ आमय-वित्-विपात P.V. 2. 122 Vart. ] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; वित्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत,-तिक a. (की f.) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणांना: प्रणया: कोपास्तत्क्षणअग्ररा: H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीत्वारो भवेदामर णांतिक: Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितृ m. Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impationce; see अमर्षः

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आवळा). -2 N. of another tree ( वासक ). -के Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; चद्रामलकाअदा-डिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया f. N. of a particular Rik or verse of the Rig-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आसात्यः [ असाय स्व स्वाधे अप् ] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see असायः

आमानस्यं [अमानस-व्यञ् ] Para,

आमावास्य a. (स्पी f) [ अमावास्या अणू ] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival.—2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —स्प The new moon oblation.

आमिक्सा [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सर् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mix ture of boiled and coagulated milk: तसे पयसि ब्ह्यानयति सा वैश्ववेद्यामिक्षा महति

आमिह्यं, आमिक्षीयं [ आमिक्षा यत् छ ] Curd suitable for the preparation of Amikshå, so आमिक्षीण in the same sense.

आमित्र वः [अमित्र-अण् ] Inimical,

आमित्रिः m. f. Tre child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-शत a. Readily mixing.

आमिष् n. [ आ-मिष्-किष् ] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिष्च द्विश्व Un. 1.46]
1 Flesh, उपानयत् पिंडमिनामिषस्य R.2.
59, यम्मिषं जले मत्त्येणेक्ष्यते श्वापदेश्वीव।
आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चेन तथा मर्वञ्च नित्तवान
-2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim,
object of enjoyment; ( एज्यं ) रंभान्ने
पणद्भाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययो R. 12.11
fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food,
bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as
in निर्पेक्षो निर्मामक Ms. 6.49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.
-7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of
the Jambira tree. -Comp. -आशिव acarnivorous, eating flesh. - प्रियः,
मुद्ध 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird,
heron.

आमिस m. Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटाम सी ). आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा प र र

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes), नेत्रे चामीलयक्षेष Kåv. 2. 11; to shut; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक देवरजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 åbeing absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् a Ved Attacking.

आसुर्खं 1 Commecnement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude ( प्रस्तीवना); (every, Sanskrit play is introduced by आसुल. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विद्यको वापि पारिपार्श्वक एव वा। स्वारिण सहिताः सलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रविक्येः स्वकार्यात्येः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मिश्वः। आमुलं तचु विज्ञेष नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा॥ 287. — खं ind. To the face,

शामच 6 U. 1 To lossen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on ( as a garment &c. ); accoutre with; करोऽयमासक्तविवाहकौतकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आसंचतिवाभरण द्वितीय B 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25, Ki. 11. 15; आसंचहर्भ रत्नाद्यं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge ; आमोइयंते त्विय कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -4 To threw or cast off, take off, put aside ( as garments &c.)

आमुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, let go. liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c., see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आसक्ति: f. 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude .- 3Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &o ). -im end. Till final beatitude is ob

आमोचनं 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on. आमुर, -रि a. Ved. Destroying,

hurting.

**आमुद्मिक** a. (की f.) [अमुदिमन परलोके भवः उक् ] Belonging to the next or other world , आसुहिमकं श्रेय: Susr., नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरिप चिरादास्तिमकीर्या-तनाः S. D.

आसुष्यायण a. or -ण: ( णी f. ) [ अस-प्य स्यातस्यापत्यं नडा<sup>®</sup> फक्ट् अलुक्] Well-born, a sca or descendant of such a one, .. c. of an illustrious person or family; आसुष्यायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br., तदास्व्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहतिनाम्नो भडगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mal. 1 ; Mv. 1.

आसूण a. Vulnerable.

आसूद 9 P. I To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्थपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दिक्ट-केशरं S. 7. 14. - 3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् a. Crushing, pressing. आयुद्ध 6 P. 1 To touch; handle ( roughly ), lay hands upon; नवातपा-मृष्टसरोजचाराभिः Ki. 4. 14, (ता) सहरामु शन्मुगधराडे अकरै: Si. 9. 34, शरासनज्यां सहुराममर्श Ku. 3. 64, K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. -2 (a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5.9. (b) To attack, assail ; आसृष्टं नः परेः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

Mure p. p. 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c.-2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, strnck against; S. 7.2.-4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य a. To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोटनं Crushing , Mâi. 3.

आसोड a. Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. - 7: 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमीदं परमं जग्हः Ram. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोवसुपजिञ्जेतौ स्वानिःश्वासास्रकारिणं B. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभव मुद्देव धत्ते मुद्दंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारगंति Suphash., Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोइन a. Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2

Making fragrant.

आमोदित p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आसोहिन् a. I Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant, fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp., नम्कुटजकदंवामोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bb. 1. 55. -m. (-qî) A perfume for the mouth ( made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष a. Robbing, stealing. —पः

Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् m. A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant

STIRT 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts, भवत्यणीतमाचारमामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31, एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनंति Mål. 7. (b) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down ; त्वामामनंति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81 ; M. 1.4, Bk. 18.5, Kam. 8.24, U.5, Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat, आमनन्सेत्रसत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद बहा सम्यगाम्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, bail,

आक्नात p. p. 1 Considered, regarded, said to be , समी हि शिष्टेराम्नाती व-त्स्र्येतावामयः स ( शत्रुः )च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. --Study.

आम्नातिन् त. [ आम्नात-इनि ] One wl.o has studied the Vedas.

आस्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नाय: [ आ-म्ना-घन् ] 1 (a) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition.(b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brahmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also) ; अधीती चतुर्वा-मायेषु Dk. 122; आम्नायवचनं सत्यानि त्ययं लोकसंग्रहः। आग्नायेम्यः पुनर्वेदाः मन स्ताः सर्वतोस्खाः ॥ Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4.-3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or interuction (in past and present usage ). -6 A Tantra .- 7 A series of families. - Jomp. -सारिन् a. 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2 . containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्रायवत् a Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction, U.6. आंबरीप्युत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishaputras.

आंबह: An inhabitant of Am-

bashtha.

आंबिकेय: [अविकाया अपत्यं रक् ] An epithet of (a) Dhritarashtra; (b)Karitikeya.

आंभस a. (सी f.) [अभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक  $\alpha$  (की f ) [ अभसा वर्तते टक् ]

Aquatic. — a: A fish.

आद्धाः अम् गत्यादिश रन् दार्वश्च Un. 2. 16 ] The mango-tree. — # The fruit of the mango-tree. - Comp. - आवर्त: 1. N. of a tree (элятат ). -2. inspissated mango juice. (-3) the fruit of आत्रातक. -क्ट: the name of a mountain; साद्यमानामकृदः Me. 17. -गंधक: N. of a plant (समष्ठिजवृक्ष). —पेषी [आत्रस्य पेशीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. --वणं [आत्रस्य वन cf. P. VIII. 4.5] a grove of mangotrees ; सोहनाम्बवणं छिन्दा Râm.

भाष्मातः [आत्रं आत्ररसं अतित अत्-अव Tv. ] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango) .- - The fruit of this tree.

आसातक: 1 The hog-plum. -2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. 1112); आत्रस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः। वर्मशुष्को सहुर्देच आत्रातक इति स्मृतः n Bhav. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आधिमन् m. Acid tasto , see Gana to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्रेड Caus. To repeat, एतडेव यवा वाक्यमाञ्चेहयति देवराइ Mb.

आम्रेडन Tautology ; repetition of words or sounds.

आमेडित p. p. Reiterated, repeated (as words). - a 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication ; द्वितीयामेहितांतेषु Sk.

आम्लः, -मला The tamarind tree. -re Sourcess, acidity.

आस्टि (ही )का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अय्-वन् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring ( opp. व्यय ); आये दु:खं व्यये दु:खं Pt. 1. 163. - 3 Income, revenue, receipt, यामेषु स्वामियाद्यो भाग आयः 8k. ; Y. 1. 322, 326 ; Mk. 2. 6 ; आवहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income ; आयब्यकी च निपताबाकराव कापमेव च अह. ह. 415, आयाधिक व्ययं करोटि be lives he vond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology) -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. - व्ययो (dusl) receipt and disbursement, income and ex penditure. - Fura a place where revenues are collected

आयत् a. Ved. Coming. approaching, one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् ind. At the time when cows return home, प्रक्रांनामायतीगव bk. 4. 14.

आयनं Ved. Coming.

आचिन a. Ved. Coming or driving

आयःशालिक ग. (की रं.) [अयःश्ल-Et P. V. 2. 76 ] Active, diligent, indefatigable. - a: A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means ( ती-भूणोपयिन योडन्विच्छेत्स आय सूत्रिको जन ) cf. K. P. 10, अयः जूलेन अन्विच्छति ( sci) अर्थान् ) इत्याय-श्लिक

आयज् 1 A. i To honour, worship (the gods) -2 To give, present, iurnish, supply. -3 To consecrate,

ordain, aedicate.

आपित G. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ a. Sacrificing or procuring

best.

आयज्य a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आपान: A gift given at a sacrifice; "ya a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.), वयं त्वय्यायताम-È Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतन [ आयतेत इत्र, यन् आधारे ल्युट् ] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place, (fig. also), जूलायतनाः Mu. 7 bangmen. स्नेहस्तवेकायतेनं जगाम Ku. 7.5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयाना-मेकेकमध्येषामायतन K. 103 °म्रोण 130 domestic deer , Châp 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतन, मटायतने &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 Au inner seat ( with Buddhists who consider the five senses with manas as the six Ayatanas). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतमार्व State of being an altar

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

সাধ্য p. p. [ आ-यत्-क ] l Dependent on, resting with (with loc or in comp.). दैवायतं कुले जन्म मदायतं तु पौ-चवं Ve 3. 33 , भाग्यायत्तमनः परं S. 4 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried , ogr, -ra dependence, humi lity, docility.

आयत्तिः f. [ आ-यत्-किन् ] 1 Depend. ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expendient. remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day -8 Steadiness of corduct, continu ance in the right path -9 Length -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q.v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness,unsuitableness, impropriety, St. 2. 56.

आयम् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out, वसं-पाणि-आयन्हो Sk.; स्वांगमायच्छमान: S. 4. v. !, आय-च्छानि कूपाइज्जुं Sk. draws up ; बाणसुख-तमायंसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out .- 2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c ), Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24.-3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28 -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw ou'. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत p. p. 1 Long , दशांग्रलमायता यष्टि: a stick ten fingers long ; ज्ञतम-ध्यर्ध (योजनं ) आयता Mb.; °स्वमावा-नि च दु:खानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif fuse, p clix. -3 Big, large, great, Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Longdrawn, distant .- 6 Curbed, restrained. -a: An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long , as in आयतं निश्वस्य. -Comp. -अक्ष a. (क्षी f.), —ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. ( a woman ) with large eyes. - अपांग a. having long-cornered eye : . - 314; half an oblong. -आयति: f. long continuance, remote futurity; S1. 14. 5. - = ser a plantain tree 一方面 a. long carved; Ku. 1. 47. —स्तु: m. [ आयत स्तौति, निः दीर्घ ] a panegyrist, bard.

आयति: f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time ; the future ; ° भंग K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदायतायति: St. 14. 5, रहयत्यापदुषेतमा यति: Ki. 2. 14 ; Ms. 7. 169 , अनायति क्षमं वदा: Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; ग्लानिभूत: Mu. 4. 12, स्थिर Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consquence or result; आयाने सर्वकार्याणां तद्दात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7 178, Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. - 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा सिन्नं धुवं लब्धवा क्रुशमप्यायातिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 205 (фан Kull.). -7 Uonnection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent , तदायति: Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint ( of mind ).

आयतिमत् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-

restrained.

आयत m. Ved. One who approach es, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension .- 2 Restraint, curbing -3 Stretching (as a bow ).

आयाम: [ आ-यम् पत्र् ] 1 Length, तिर्थ-गायामशोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension, Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain,, contro:, stopping ; पाणायामवरायणाः Bg. 4. 29 प्राणायाम: परं तप: Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si 12 65.

आयामित क Stretched out, ex tended. आयामिन a. 1 One who restrains,

-2 Long (in space or time), K. 25, 55, °यामास Ki. 11. 48.

आयह्नकः Impatience, longing. आयवनं Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः,-सं Pasture-ground,place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert, oneself, पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14.-2 To wearv oneself, become exhausted or fatigued , नायस्यमि तपस्थती Bk. फ़. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict ; आयासयति मा जलामिलापः K. 35, Mu. 7. 8, V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lessen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow), अनायासितकार्धकः Pt. 1.385.

आयस्त p. p. [यस्-क] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7( Actively used ) Toilling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [ आ-यम-धन् ] 1 Effort, exer tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहम्लानि द्राः खानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षों तः थायासः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयामक a. [ आ-यस्-ण्वृल् ] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome, Bh 3. 58.

आयासिच a. [ आ-यम् णिनि ] 1 Ex hausted, fatigued. -2 Making extions, striving ; मनस्त तज्ञावदर्शनाया-सि S. 2. 1. v. l.

आयस व. (सी f.) [अयसी विकास क्ष् ] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic ; आयस दृष्टमव वा Ms. 8. 310, सांख मा जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं I Iron; मृढ दुद्धमिवारमानं हेमीभूत-मिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चक्क प्रस्माचद्यस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्ट्रार: The upper part of the

thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); अर्थ, वर्ध, वर्ध, वर्ध, दिन, तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. —तं Excess, superabundance ((उद्रेक); Ki.

5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-किच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानी Coming, arrival.-2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting. आयाचित a. Urgently requested or asked for.

भार a. [इ-उण् Un. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. —पु: 1 A living being. man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Pururavas and Urvass. -Comp. —पुन् a attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke ( to anything ).

-2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) to wards; आरोजिवस्तप-स्पास्मा K. 173. -- Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकार्यको मधु: Ku. 4.24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with ( with gen. or loc. ); कुशलोड-नेबणस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्माण Bk. 8.115.

-2 United, joined, obtained. —कः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोग: I Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are stached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो अमरायोग: प्रदीप इव डश्यते Râm.-6 Obstruction (राथ).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत्त a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. —तं Half-melted butter.

आयुष् 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. — Caus. To oppose, attack,

tight with, रिथनः पाद्चारमायोधयाति U. 5.

आयुधः,-धं [आयुधू वत्रधे क] 1 △ weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword ; ( 2 ) इस्त्रमुक्त, e. g. a disc; (3) यंत्रसुन्ह, e. g. en arrow, न में त्ववृन्येन विस्रोहमायुधं B. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). - # 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-ы) आगारं an armoury, arsenal ; अहमटयायुधागारं प्रविरयायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविद a. living by one's weapon. (-m.) a warrior, soldier. — ঘর্মিণী the tree called जवंती (रोगनाञ्चने तस्या आ-युवर्यम्लात्). - पिशाचिका 'devil of arms, ' devilish warlıke spirit ; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. —क: [आयुधेन जीवति टन्] A soldier, werrior. आयुधिन, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इनि-छ] Bearing or using weapons. —धी, -धीय: A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णागतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वियं भीर याते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; अययो तुर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, kiking.

आयुस् n [इ-असि-णिच Un 2.117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घनायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तक्षकेणाधि वृष्टस्य आयुर्ममिण रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वेषु-शतं चुणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107 ; शतायुर्वे पुरुष: Ait. Br. ; प्राणी हि भूतानानायु.। तस्मात्सवीयुषसुच्यते । सर्वमेव ते अध्ययीति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुद्दीम performed to secure long life (In comp. the final w of this word is changed to q before hard consonants, and to t before soft ones). -Comp. —有 a. (行 f.) promoting long life, K. 351. - काम a. wishing for long life or health - and a. giving or producing life. —इब्य 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. —योग: N. of a योग in astronomy. — दृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. —वेद: [आयुरिसन् वियने-डनेन वा आयुर्विद्तीस्यायुर्वेदः Susr. ] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different department . (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs, (3) काय चिकिसा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूताविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind suppos d to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कीमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगद्वंत्रं dectrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixits; and (8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase generative power). -वेद्दूर्, -वेद्स्य, -वेद्स्य, -वेद्स्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्स्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्स्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्र्र्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्र्य, -वेद्द्

आयुष्मत् तः [आयु मनुषू ] 1 Alive, living. -2 Lorg-lived, आयुष्मतं सुतं सुतं Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मत्. A Brâhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मान् मन सौम्यति वाच्यो वित्रोडभिवाइने). -3 Lasting.-4 Old. -m. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृतिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुर्ष (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुवकीविन्य: B. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.]
1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jainas)
Connection with the body of person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long infe, vital, preservative of life; इदं यहास्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं प्र Ms. 1. 103, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. l.; Dk. 158. -च्यं 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आये ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थ अण्] The son of a Sûdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; of. Ms. 10.48); स्त्राद्योगन- क्ष्ता बांडाल्यायमे नृणाम्। वेद्यराजन्यवित्रास्त जायते वर्णसंकराः ॥ —वी A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -रं [ आ-ऋ-पत्र ] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मबुराम्रकल ) -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in MREI q. v.-6 Extremity (সারমাশ ) - বা ( आ-ऋ अप् ) 1 A shoemaker's awl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke, cf. अर. -4 A goad, or whip ; उद्यम्यारामय-का धोत्थितस्य Si. 18 7. - Comp. -अग 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. - আৰান্ত: N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. - at brass ; U. 5. 14.

आरकात ind. Ved. Far from.

आर्श्न a. Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. - श्न:, - श्ना 1 Protection, preservation, guard ; आर से मध्यमे श्थिनाच Râm. ; Sânti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. - 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुमतीय). - 3 The part of the forehead below this junction. - 4 An army.

आरक्ष (चि) क: 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आर्ग्यम: The tree Cassia Fistula ( Mar. बाह्बा ) largely used in medicinal recipes. -धं Its fruit.

आरचित a. Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see रचित.

आरटः [ आगद् अच् ] An actor.

HITE: 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Râvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.).

2 A horse from this country.

SHOW Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आर्णि: [आ-ऋ-अति] An eddy,

whirlpool.
आरणेय a. (यो f.) [ अरणि-टर् ]
Relating to or sprang from Arani
q. v. —य: N. of Suka. —यं or °पर्वन्
Title of the last section of the third
book of the Mahabharata.

आरण्य a. ( ण्या,-ण्यी f. ) [अरण्ये मवः σ] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. यान्य); °पञ्च: Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपञ्च is of 7 kinds : - सराम्रिको रुरुश्चेन महिषो वानरस्तथा। पूषतकी सगश्चव पर्द्ये सहवा मतः ॥ ). - ज्यः, - ज्यं 1 A forest. -2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac ( see °राशि below ). -4 Cow-dung (-ou; only ). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahabharata.-6 N. of a Kanda in the Ramayana. -comp. -कुझद: a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Ganas or psalmbooks of the Sams veds. -पर्वन n. N. of the third book of the Mahabharata, usually called Vana-Parvan. - qui a wiid beast. — मुद्रा a kind of bean. -राशि: (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Lec,

आरण्यक a. [अरण्ये मणः बुज् ] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born ( usually with the words अध्याय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन, विहार and हास्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vart.). —क: A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपःषद्भाग महान्यं दृद्धारण्यका हिन: S. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. —क An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former

half of Capricorn.

cal writings (connected with the Brâhmanas) which are either comp sed in forests, or must be studied there; e. g चेनरेवाग्ण्यक, बृहद्र्एण्यकं and तै-चिरीवाग्ण्यक, अर्ज्येऽन्च्यमानस्वात् आर्ण्यक Bri A:. Up., (अर्ज्येऽन्च्यमान्स्वात् आर्ण्यक मुहाइत) -Comp.—कांड the title of the third book of the Râmâyana.

आरथ: [ईषत्स्त्रत्भे तथ: ] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरम् 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभतेऽल्पनेवाज्ञाः St.bhåsh.; आरक्ष्या वालिवियहं Bk. 5 38 -2 To be active or energetic, be busy 'अद्यनारभमाणस्य St. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; भूतैः पंचिभरारक्षे देहे Bhåg.

आरद्य p. p. Begun, commenced.

आर्श्डिय: f. Beginning, commence-

आरभट: [आरम्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. -द:, -दी Boldness, confidence. —दी I A branch of the diamatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage, मायद्रजालस्यामहो बोद्भुतादिचेटितैः। संयुक्त द्ववन्योदेरुद्धतारसटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinos, see S. D. 420 et. seq.). -2 A kind of literary style ( ज्ञृष ) -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरम्भ ind. Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.) । सालत्याः प्रथमावलोक दिवसादाग्य्य Mâl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134. 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपद्धिनसार्थ्य Bhâg.

आरंभ: [ आन्त्-पन् सुम् ] 1 Beginning, commencement, उपाय: plan of commencement; इत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेराईना-पाजिनेच्छां Me 93. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमें: सहुतारंभ: R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71, V. 3, Bh. 2. 69, R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4 (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चढारभ: समीद: Ve. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रार्थेतारंभ इवायतस्थे R. 2. 31 -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक a. [ आ-रस्-ण्डुल् हम् ] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभण [ आ रष्ट सुद् सुद् ] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन a Enterprizing; one wh forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport, आरमतं परं स्मरे Bk. v. 52, 3. 38 -2 To cease, stop ( to speak ), leave off, विरामोऽस्टिनित चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased, Ki. 5.6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle. आरति: f. 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरति).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Ceqsation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम a. [रम्-घन् ] Pleasing, delightful; रामभन्न गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. — म: 1 Delight, pleasure: इन्नियाराम: Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामा: Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove, प्रियारामा हि वैदेखासीत् U. 2, आरामाधि पतिविवेकाविकल: Bv. 1 31 [cf. Pers. åråm]. -00mp. — जीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिक: A gardener.

आरंबणं ( Vedic for आलबनं ) Support.

आरव &o. See under आह.

आरस्यं [अरसस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] Instpidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् ind. [आ-रा-वा॰ आति Tv.; abl. of आर q.v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; ( with abl. or by itself), तमर्चभाराद्भिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3-2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3.31, 8.29, 12.28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2.24.-4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय a. [आरात्-छ ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vårt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आराचात् ind. Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः आ-रा-किन् ] An enemy. आरातिः [आरानिकं [आरानिकं निर्नेतंदन् ] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओवाळणे); सर्वेषु चागेषु च सप्तनारान् आरातिक भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. —2 The light so waved; शिरासि निहितभारं पात्र-मारानिकस्य भ्रमयित मिथि भूयस्ते कुराई: कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषा चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक a. A worshipper.

आराधन 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येषानारा-धनार U. 1; रादि चा जानकीमिप आराध-नार लोकानां ग्रंचतो नास्ति मे ब्यथा 1-12. 41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य मखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58 Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रवे: Mb. -3 A means of pleasing : इदंतु ते भाकि-नम्र स्तामाराधनं वपः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. - T Service - नी Worship, adoration, propitiation ( of a deity )

आराधनीय, आराध्य pot. p. Fit to te worshipped or propitiated, R 16.82.

आराधियत् a. An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नन्त्रयमाराध्यि-ता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते 8 3, पितरमारा-धयिता भव ४. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु a. Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

**आरालिकः** [आरालं द्वाटिलं चराति टक् ] One who deals crookedly', a cook · (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहितः पाचको विषादिसंसृष्ट पचती ति तम्य तथारवं )

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेक: [आ-रिच् यञ् ] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction -3 Doubt. -4 Excess. आरोचित व [आ-रिच-णिच क्त ] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed -3 Contracted, आरोचितभूचतुरे: कटाक्षै: Ku. 3. 5 आरित्रिक a. [ P. IV. 2. 116 ] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आह 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2

To praise.

आर(रा)वः [आ-इ-अप् पक्षे धञ्] 1 A cry, howling: वानराश्वक्रराखं Ram -2 Sound; St 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् a. Sounding, noisy; नूप-राराविणा M. 3. 16.

आह: [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. - 5: f. A pitcher.

आरकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himâlayas ).

आरुच् Caus. To regard as pleasant, choose, like ; वासं नारोचयेऽ-

आरोक: 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन a. Shining.

**आरुज्, -ज** a. [आ रुज़-क ] 1 Dis. tressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुज़त्न a. Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुणस्य आपत्य इण् ] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruna. q. v. - for: 1 N. of Uddalaka. - 2 Descendants of the sage अरुज. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinata (वेनतेय.)

आदणी f. Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain ; ব্যুবা হাৰ-साइणत Bk 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. - Caus. To obstract, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधन Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुपी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of जोबे.

आक्रदकरं The fruit of the tree called महातक q. v.

आहर 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon ( with acc, sometimes loc. ); सिंह। सनमारुरोह K. 111; आरुरह रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8 ; आरूट-कुरालचक्रमिन Mu. 5 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12 -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.), बुषात भृत्यमिव मामारोद्धमिच्छासि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make : प्रतिज्ञामारोहुं पुन-रपि चलतेष चरणः Mu 3. 30. 27; so यौदनास्त, योगास्तह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सोंदर्यस्य पारतारूढा न वा Dk. 88: K. 2. 13, तुलां यदारोहति दंतवासमा Ku 5. 34; आरुशेह कुसुदाक-रापमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आस्तु-TOT Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारूढगुरुपहर्षः R. 5. 61: मंत्रि-पटमारूढ: Mu. 6; तर्कारूढा 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; जीवं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind : गौवनपदवीमास्तदः attained his majority ; अवस्थांतरमास्ता M. 3 ; संशयं प्रनरारुह्य H. 1. 7. running a risk, सज्ञयमाचरोह जैलः Ki 13. 16. —Caus. (-रोह प-यति ) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अमात्योऽस्मान्युरातनीमवस्थामारोप-चिड्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate ; ज्ञलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आनेतिता म-नोविषयमात्मन: Ku. 6.17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.), करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5 -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4
To establish, instal, seat (fig.); To ज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारेगिपतчятед R. 15. 91. -5 То счике, ргоduce, bring out; उदमान K 105; प-णयं 134, 142, आरोपिनपातरमूत् 173, 212 ; प्रतापमारोपयितं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; ar-कमारोट्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चुझु.° cast a look at ; Pt. 1. 243 : आशीवादमारोप-थंतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपंगति K.. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं क्रफ

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोट्यते शिला ज़ेंडे H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with ; संजिणि राज्य-भारमारोव्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state ; करनजं कर्णपुरतामा -रे। नितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्टबं 207 raise to greatness; 315, Dk. 118-9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; жил-न्यारापिताभिमानाः К. 108. 185 : द्धाया हि भूमे: शशिनो मलन्वेनारापिता श्रद्धिमत: पजाभि: B. 14 40. -10 To string (as a how ), धनुराराययन् U. 4 ; तं देशमा रोगितप्रवाचे Kr. 3. 35, Bk. 14. 8 आरुट्झ a Wishing to ascend, mount or reach, कलामगार बुषमा रह-क्षो: R 2. 35 ; जोतं Bg. 6 3.

आहतू a. Ved Ascending. —f. 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरह a [अ:-हर-क ] Ascending, mounting &c. - 3: Ascent.

आरुट p. p. i Mounted, ascended: seated on; आन्द्रो बुक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively, आस्त्रसदीन् R. 6. 77 : Me. 8, 18 ; S. 4 ; so वृक्षं, नावं, हर्ग, रथं &c. . चक°, दोला°. -2 Raised up, elevated on high -3 Arisen, produced. - d Ascending, mounting; See अत्यास्त्र.

आहादि: f. Ascent, mounting; rise. elevation (lit. and fig. ); अत्यासाहि-र्भवति महतामप्यपद्धंज्ञानिश S. 4. v. 1.

आरोप: 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्त्रस्यवस्त्वारीपाऽध्यारोपः Vedanta S.: attributing or assigning to, imputation ; दोषारोपो गुणव्यपि Ak. -2 Considering as equal ; identification (as in सारीपा लक्षणा). -3 Super-imposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. - 6 Relating to. - 7 Superior position

आरोपक a. Placing, fixing, plant-

आरोक्न 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting ; आद्रश्चितारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mu. 3. -2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). -3 Planting. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित p. p 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow ) -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोह: [आ-स्ह्-बङ् ] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारीह, स्यंद-नारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Ram.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, elevation, altitude, height; नगावारोह उ-क्छाप: Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride -5 A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's waist ; the buttocks ; सा रामा न वरा-शोहा Udb.; आरोहैनिचिडवहक्तितंबिवैः St. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating. -3 Rising. -- 1 A rider, driver; 3-Fruitigm: Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

Military 1 The act of rising, asoending, mounting ; आरोहणार्थ नवयो-बनेन कामस्य सीपानमिव प्रयुक्त Ku. 1. 39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3 A stair-case, ladder .- 4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants) -5 A raised stage for dancing. -6 A carriage ( Ved. ).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-

ing or ascending.

आराहिन a. Ascending, mounting. आस a. Of a tawny colour. —क m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog; a crab; see आरु. -3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himâlaya.

art and. Ved. 1 Far, far from ( with abl. ). -2 Near. -Comp. - সৰ a. Ved. having evil far removed. — Agg a. one from whom blame is far removed. - sig a. one whose enemies are driven far away.

आरेबतः N. of a tree (आरग्वर q. v.). - The fruit of this tree.

आरोहण Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [अरोगस्य मावः ष्यञ् ] Freedom from disease, good health. -Comp. -- sirer an hospital.

आर्कि: [अकस्य आखं इन् ] A son of आई, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) वैवस्वतमनुः

आक्ष (क्षी f.) [ऋक्षरेयं अण् ] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. - a: A son or descendant of Rishka. -Comp. -- ac a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

आर्झीद [ऋशेद-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain Rikshods.

आगलः -ली [ अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण् ] A bolt or bar ; see आर्गलं.

आरबंध = आरग्वध प्. र.

आचा [आ-अर्थ-अच् ] A kind of yellow bee.

आहर्ष a. Relating to this bee. -हर्य Wild honey.

आर्च a. (चीं f. [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2, 101 ] 1 Devout, worshipping, pions. -2 Relating to the Rik or Rigveda.

आार्चिक a. (की f.)[ ऋषि मदः, ऋ· चो म्याख्यानी ग्रंथी वा टब् ] Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it. - An epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आरचींक व • [ऋचींके पर्वते मवः अण् ] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. -क: The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जिवं [ ऋचोर्माव: अण् ] 1 Straightness ; दूरं यात्यद्रं च रामलतिका नेत्रार्ज-ब धावति S. D. -2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, cincerity, open-heartedness; आईसा क्षांतिरा र्तवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्रमाजिवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3 Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13; Mv. 5. 46.

आजीक . व. [ ऋजीकस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to the 報刊年 country, or a vessel cailed ऋजीक. -क: A lake in the ऋजीक country; ( according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक व. —या 1 A terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्य इत्र्] The son of Arjuna, अभिनन्यु.

आर्त a.[आ-ऋ क] 1 Afflicted with. struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्व, श्रुधार्त, त्यार्न &o. -2 Sick, diseased ; आर्तस्य यथारेषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; эн-र्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8 31, 12. 10, 32. -4 Perishable (विनाशिन्) -Comp. -ताद् , - ध्वानि:,-स्वर: a cry of distress. -चंध्रः, -साध्रः a friend of the dis-

आति: f. [आ-ऋ-किन् ] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental) : आर्ति न पश्यिस पुस्तरवम्हनद्धे V. 2. 16; असार्निपशः मनफलाः सपदो ह्युत्तनानां Me. 53. -2 Mental azony, anguish ; उत्कंडाति Amaru 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 The end of a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आतिमत् a. Suffering from pain, afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिटी. आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव व. (वा-वी रि.) [ऋतुरस्य प्राप्तः, अण् ] 1 Conforming or relating to the season ; seasonal ; आभिसूय विभू-तिमार्तवी है. 8. 36 ; स्वयमगेषु ममेद्मार्तवे Ku. 4. 68; V. 1 13; vernal; R. 9. 28, 48. -2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge.

-a: A section of the year, a combination of several seasons ( Ved ). नी A mare. —ने 1 The menstrual discharge ( of women ) ; नोपगच्छे-त्यमचोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3.48.-2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेथी A woman during her

आस्नि: The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन क. ( नी f.) [ऋविज तक-मोईति खत्र ] Fit for the office of a sacr:ficial priest ( ऋत्विज् ).

आर्त्विज्य [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वाष्यञ् ] The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (धीं f.) [ अर्थादागतः अण् ] 1 Relating to a thing or object. -2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. ज्ञान्द्); आर्थी उपमा &c. -3 Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,

possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (की f.) [ अर्थ गृह्णाति टक् ] 1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4 Substantial. real, material.

आर्द्र a. [ आ-अर्द्-रक् दीर्षश्च Un. 2. 18 ] I Wet, moist, damp ; तंत्रीमाद्दी नयनसिंहिहै: Me. 86, 43; आर्द्रीक्षता-रोपणमन्त्रभूतां R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent, living, not dry. green, juicy; সাঁহ इण्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3 Fresh, new ; कामीवादीपराध: Amaru. 2; कांतमार्झापराधं M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4. -4 Soft, tender; oft used with words like स्नेह, द्या, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with, ' 'moved, ' ' melted ' ; स्नेहाई हृद्यं a heart wet or melted with pity; करुणा°, द्या°, प्रेमा-द्याः स्थाः Mal. 5. 7. -5 Full of feeling, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -af N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. - Jomp. —कान्नं green wood. —दानु a. Ved. giving moisture. - नयन a. weeping. -पदी a woman with wet feet. -पार्वत्र a. Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. -ys a. watered, refreshed ; आईपृष्टाः कियंतां वाजिन: S. 1. - माषा a leguminous shrub (माषपणीं). —शाकं fresh ginger. —लुड्यकः ( °द्रां° ) the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu.

आईता Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

आर्च्क a. (की f.) Born under the constellation Ardra; cf. P. IV. 3.28. - Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger ( Mar आलें ).

आईयति Den. P. To wet, moisten ; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्घ a. (Only used at the beginning of comp. ) Half. -Comp.

चातक a. (की f.) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (一亩) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses ( opp. सावेबातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. - यश्यिक, - कंसिक a. (-की f.) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक a. (की f.) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fort night. —रात्रिका: ( pl. ) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक a. (की f.) [अर्थमहीने टक् ] Sharing half, relating to a half. - क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Bråhmana; see the quotation under

आधुंक a. (की f.) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आपियत् m. Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव a. (बो f.) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्थ a. [ऋ-ज्यन्] 1 Aryan. -2 Worthy of an Arya. -3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाचि मे मन: S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेद: respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्या अर्हधती &़ ; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्थे revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons: — (1) बाच्यो नटीसूत्रवारावार्यनाम्ना परस्परं । ( 2 ) वय-स्वेखुत्तमैवाच्यो मध्येरार्यात चायजः । (3) (व-क्तम्यो ) अमात्य आयीते चेतरै: । ( 4 ) स्वेच्छया नामभिवित्रैवित्र आर्थिति चेतरः। S D. 431. -4 Noble, fine, excellent. — य: 1 No of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, द्स्यु and बास ; विजानीस्मार्थान्ये च द्रयव: Rv. 1.51. 8. -2 A man wao is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तेव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्वध्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति पकृताचारे संवा आर्थ इति स्मृतः ॥ -3 N. of the first three castes ( as opp. to श्रद ). -4 A respectable or bonourable man, esteemed person ; बुत्तेन हि भव-त्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb. -5 A man of noble birth. - 6 A man of noble character. -7 A master, owner. -8 A preceptor. -9 A friend. -10 4 Vaisya. -11 A father-in-law (as

in आर्थपत्र) -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists ) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them .- 14 A son of Manu Slvarna. —यर्ग 1 N. of Parvati. -2 A mother. in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. --अਵੜਾਰੇ title of a work of Arya Bhatta consisting of eight hundred verses. --आवर्त: आर्या आवर्तने अत्र ी 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas V; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22, आसमुद्रातु वे पूर्वादासमुद्राच पश्चिमात्। तयोरेवांतर गिर्योः ( हिमवर्द्धिथयोः ) आर्यावर्ते वि-दुर्जुया: ; also 10. 34. -गृह्य a. [ आर्यस्य गृह्य पञ्चः ] 1. to be respected by the noble. -2. a friend of the noble, readilyaccessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृद्धां निगृहीतधेतुः R. 2. 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. —देश: a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्र: 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &3. -4. the son of the fatherin-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses ). --प्राय a. 1. inhabited by the Aryas. -2 abounding with respectable people -ਜ਼ੜੂ: N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. -भारत: honourable character or behaviour. -- Arf: the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. - fast a respectable, worthy, distinguished. ( -- अ: ) a gen'leman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्योमिश्रान् विज्ञापथामि V. 1. -2. yeur reverence or honour ( a respectful address), नन्दार्थिनश्रै: प्रथममेव आज्ञतं S. 1.; आर्थिनिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. -- युवन् m. an Aryan youth. - a a. having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. -लिंगिन m. an impostor; Ms. 9. 260, -- g a. virtuous, good, pious, Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-a) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman ; Ms. 4. 175. -- वेझ a. wellclothed, having a respectable dress. fine. - an a. observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noblemen. (-a) the duty of an Aryan. -भ्वेत: a noble or honourable man. -संय: the whole body of the Aryans.

-सर्प a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हरं ind. [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —हरा a. liked by the noble.

आरेक: [ अर्घ-स्वार्ध-कर् ] 1 An honcurable or respectable man. -2 A grand-father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. -कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्थिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् ind. After, afterwards ; behind.

आई a. Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष  $a \cdot (\operatorname{uff} f \cdot)$  [ ऋषेरिदं अ $\operatorname{uq}$  ] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लीकिक or classical); आर्प: प्रयोम: संबुद्धी ज्ञाकल्यस्थेताचनार्षे Sk; आर्षो धर्म: Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्ष: प्रत्यय: P. II. 4. 58.-2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U.6. - V: A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह, आविंदा a wife married according to this form. - of A class of Vedic metres. - 4 1 The holy text, the Vedas. -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्थेय a. (शी f.) [ऋषि-दक् ] 1 Relating to a Rishi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —यं 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसमूदः).

জার্ঘ a. ( भी f.) [ হ্রম্ম-জন্ম ] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्थ-प: [ ऋषम-ज्य ] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आहित a. (तो f.) [ अर्हत्-अपा ] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines.—त: A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.
—तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आह्रियं The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आहेती—त्यं [ P. V. 1. 124 Vårt.] Fitness.

आल a. [आ-अल पर्याती अन् ] Large, extensive. —ल:, -ल 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °अक्त anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick,

fraud; येषां श्रुनमालजालाय K. 288; जालानि चिंतयती 310.-3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

সালপ্স 10 U. To descry, behold. সালামি a [ লন্হন্ ] Knowing,

সাজহ্ব pot. p. 1 Visible, apparent, B. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible, °র্নমন্ত্রনাধ S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यणयं [ अलक्षणस्य भावः प्यञ् ] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [ अलगर्ने एव स्वार्थे अपू ] A water cobra.

आलप् 1 P. To address, speak to converse; क्षमालपामि K. 164, तस्या नामधेपेन भर्मा देखालपिता V. 2 addressed. — Caus. To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question, यदा काथिस्यामालाप्यिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387; K. 188.

आलाप: 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation: अथे दक्षिणन दुस वाहिकामालाप इव श्रूपते S. 1; प्रवसनालाप Amaru. 97; लिलतालापे Srut. 36.—2 Narration, mention.—3 Tha seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, भ, नि).—4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraica lsum.—5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or converse with. — नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-

आलाट्य,—लापनीय pot. p. To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् a. Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch; गामाल म्यार्कमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5.87, 4. 117; Bk. 14.91; सत्येवाय्थमालभे, सत्येव (सत्यं) आत्मावमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to; अतितरां कांतिमालप्र्येत ते (वपुः) Me. 15 v. 1.; Kâm. 9.63 -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); मातवें पञ्चालभेते Sat. Br.; गर्वभं पञ्चालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. —Caus. 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

সাত্তৰ p. p 1 Touched; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धि: f. 1 Touching. -2 Killing; immolation.

সান্তমন 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलम्प, आल( लं)भनीय pot. p To be killed or sacrificed; to be touched or rubbed.

आलंम:, -भनं [आन्लम् वज् न्युर् सम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching; Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179.—2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants); Ms. 11 145. –3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice), अन्यालंभ गरालंभं Adipurâna.

आलंभिन a. Touching, seizing.

आलंब 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on, जाखामाल-ह्य Râm. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंड्य धनू राम: Bk. 6 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up, आधोरणालवितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome; तस्य कवि-ता माच्चित्तमालगते Dhurtas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, aseume ; असुमेवार्यमा अब्य Mu. 2. 20, स्वा-तंत्रयमालब्य K. 181; 13. 14; यज:-शरीर नवमाललंबे Mv. 7. 18 obtained; Ki. 17. 34; 80 हवानं, धेर्य, क्रोबं, औडा-स्य, दक्षिणा दिश &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended; सुखालंबितहेमसुत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon; तमालंडय रसोद्रमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note ).

आलंब a. Hanging down. —व: 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवतं के Sânti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection, तवालंबाडव स्ट्रास्टल खुगवेण सहसा Jag.; भीतां सून्ये पथासुंब निरालचा हरिष्णामि Râm. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -वा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from. hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 32; sustaining, supporting; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode; U. 6 10. -4 Reason, cause. - 5 Base -6 (In Rhet. ) That on which a to or sentiment, as it were, hangs; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a Rasa are classified as two - आलवन and उद्दोपन ; e. g. in the Bibhatsa sentiment stunking flesh &c is the आलंबन of the Rasa and the attendant circumstance which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the fiesh) are its उद्दीपनानि ( exciters ) ; for the other Rasas see S. D. 210-238. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring be. fore his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things correspon ing to the five senses, i. e En, रस, गंव, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 Dharma or law corresponding to manas.

সালেখিন p. p. 1 Pendent, suspended -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7. V. 5. 2.

সান্তবিব a. 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon , ব্যান্তবী বাবেদ্য: Pt 1.144, depending on; R. 12.85.

—2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding: কুলান্তবী দুল: H. Pr. 20.—3 Wearing; গলানিবার্তবি Ku. 5.78.

आउर्क क. [अलर्कस्येद अण् ] Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्क विषामित सर्वत: प्रसुत U. 1 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवणस्य माव ध्यञ् ] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवार्ल [ आसमंतात् लव जललव आलाति. आन्ला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); भूरणे नियुक्ता St. 1; विश्वासाय विह्यानामालवा शंबुपायिनां B. 1. 51.

आलस a (सी f.) [आलमाते ईषत् धाप्रियते अच्] Idle, lezy, slothful.

आलस्य a. Idle, slothful, apathetic.
—स्य [अलसस्य मानः, ध्यञ् ] Idleness,
sloth, want of energy; ज्ञाक्तस्य चाटयछत्ताहः कर्मस्नालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य
'want of energy' is regarded as one
of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यामनारिमान); for example:-न तथा भूषयत्यगं न तथा भाषते सम्बीं। ज्ञुभने सुहुरासीना नाला गर्भभरालसा S D. 183.

आलातं [अजातमेव स्वार्धे अण्] A firebrand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽन, आन्हीन्ह्यू ] I The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अकृतुवामेबालानमानिवाणस्य दंगिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81, आगने मुद्याते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक a. (की f.) [आलान-टर् ] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिक स्थाणुमिव हिंपें-द्व: R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (बूः) f. A pumpkin gourd;

आलावते A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [ आल पर्यातमास्यं अस्य ] A crocodile.

आहि a. 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. -2 Honest, sincere ( विश्वश्वाय )
—ाठ: 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. —ाठ:,
—ाठ: f. 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवायंनामाठे किसत्यय बहु: Ku. 5.83, 7 68; Amaru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवठि); तायांतमांकत्राठीव देने सुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; रध्याठि Amaru. 89; स्थानाठि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आछिस् 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निष्ठाझून्य अमित च किमप्यालिखति च Mål. 1.31; Mk. 2.—2 To paint, draw in a picture आछिखित इव सर्वती रेगः S. 1; V. 2. स्वामालिख्य प्रणयक्तिपतां Me. 105; K. 19.19, M 2.2—3 To portray, write, sketch.—4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विष्यमालिखंतिमवांचर.

आलेख: 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आहेखन a. Scratching, painting.
—नी A brash, pencil. —ने 1 Writing -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य pot. p. To be written, painted &c. -ह्यं 1 A painting. picture; इति सर्राभेणो वाणीविलस्यालेख्यवेचताः Si. 2 67; k 3. 15, V. 2. 10 -2 A writing.-Comp. -लेखा a painting. - केखा a having nothing left but a painting, e deceased, dead; आलेख्यक्षेषस्य पितः R. 14. 15.

आलिंग् 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आर्डिंग: 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आर्लिंगने Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप); आर्लिंगनिनेद्वितः R. 12.65, (said to be of seven kinds आमोद्, सुदिन°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मद्रन° and विनोद्द °).

आलिंगित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -त: A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. —तं An embrace.

आलिंगिन् a. Embracing &c. -m (-गी), आलिंग्य: A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (पन); चतुरंग्रल-होनोंक्यान्स्रके चैकांग्रलेन यः। यनाकृति: स आलिंग्य आलिंग्य स हि वाद्यते॥ Subdårpava.

आलिंजरः [अलिंजर एव स्वार्थः अण् ] A large earthen water-jar.

आिंदः, -द्कः [अहिंद एन स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अहिंदः

आलिन् m. A scorpion.

आलिए 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आर्लिपसमुतमयैरिन मलेपै: U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिएयते चंदनसंगनाभि: Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,

आर्छिपनं [ लिप्-लप्ट्-मुम् ] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occa sions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेष a. To be anointed. —प , -पमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liniment.

आली = आहि\_q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्मियोगरि कणिकारकुद्धमान्यालीयते षद्-पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; सहराली-वेते भीता Mb. -3 To melt. आलय:,-पं [आलीयनेऽस्तन, आ ली-जच्च] 1 An abcde, a house, a dwelling, आलपं देवजञ्चणां सुवारं खांडव वनं Mh., न हि दुष्टारमनामार्या निवसंत्यालये चिरं Râm.; सर्वोञ्जनस्थानकुतालयान् Râm. who lived or dwelt in Janasthâna. —2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालच्यां नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1, so देवालयं, विद्यालयं देट., fig. also; दुःखं छु 8 51; सुण्--3 Contact. —यं and. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचंदनी lt. 4.51; so भिन्ने एसे. -3 Melted, fused -नं,-नकं 1 Tin -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आर्लांड p. p. [आंख्ट्रिक ] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt, सेनान्यमालीटिनिवास्तां के: R. 2 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. - À A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिक्दालीटिक्शेषशोभिना R. 3.52, see Malli. on Ku. 3.70.

आलोहरू The frolicking of a calf. आहु: 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. —ह: f. A pitcher, water-jar. —ह (n.) A raft, float.

आलुक: 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु).
-2 An epithet of Sesha. —कं An esculent root.

आछंचनं Rending, tearing to pieces, इयेनो बहालंचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुड़ 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitnate, shake, disturb; कारचननमालेडियंती Ve. 3.4; विषमालेडिय पास्पामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरताविमतं सर्वमालेडियातिप्रयत्नतः!

आलंडनं 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडिन p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered. আন্তৰ্ভ Plundering, taking away

by force.

आहुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आद See आह

आद्भ p. p. Cut, cut off, Ku. 2.41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, per ceive, behold; त्वन्सार्गमालोकते S. D.; अथालुलोक तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24, used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुण-मिव जगडजालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66 -3 To express congratulations. greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकियतुं महत्तः Ve. 4.

आलोकः,-कर्न 1 Seeing, beholding.
-2 Sight,aspect, appearance; यदालो के स्क्मं S. 1.9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुख V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; B. 1. 84; Me. 3, 37. -3 Range cf sight, आलोक ते निपतित प्रा मा बलिस्याकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5 Ku. 2 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour, आलोकमार्ग सहसा बजस्या R. 7.6 air-hole, or window; निरालोक लोक Mâl. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); प्यादुदोरितालोक: R. 17. 27, 2. 9, K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. —तं A look, glance; Mål. 1. 27. आलोकिन a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच् 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोच-यंतो विस्तारमंभसा वृक्षिणोव्धे: Bk. 7. 40; इति-एव-आलोच्य so thinking.

आलाचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding.
-2 Causing to see. — कं The faculty
of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचनं,-ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलायतलोचनाः Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आलोलामलकावर्लो Amaru. 3; कीडालोलाः Me. 61. —लः Trembling, agitation.

आलालित a. Shaken, agitated. आवक a. [ अव्-ज्नुल् ] Protecting. आवत f. Ved. Proximity.

आयनेयः [ अवन्या अपत्यं दक् ] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवंतेरय राजा अण् ] A king of Avanti.

আবানিক a. ( की f. ) Coming from or belonging to Avants.

आतंत्र्य a. [अनंतिष्ठ भवः ज्य ] Coming from or belonging to Avantî. —त्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantî. —2 The offspring of a degraded Brâhmana; see Ms. 10. 21

आवर्ष 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about, वर्षात्र्यशावरेद्धाव Mb.; so असाव throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Srâddha). — Caus. -1 To shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

সাব্দন 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. —নি Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपंतिक a. Vod. Scattering.

সাবাব ৫. [ সাব্যু-বস ] Throwing, scattering; ( as in সন্ধাবাব q. v.). —q: 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, directs ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vsssels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs, Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of driuk. -11 A bracelet (311-वापक ). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापक: A bracelet.

CARL CREATING SOLL STATE

The state of the s

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shav-

आवापिक व. [आवापाय साधु टक् ] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. --य:,-या Water (Ved). - v Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sây.); or one who averts by means of sac-

**आवरक, आवरण &c.** ६०० आह.

आवरसमक क. (की f.) [ अवरसमे देय-हणे बुझ् ] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालि:, -ली f. [ आ-वल्-इन् वा बीय् ] 1 A line, row, range ; अरावली V. 1. 4; во अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित व. [बल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently ; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्यज a. Produced from the plant अवल्यज्ञ.

आवद्यं [अवस्य अण्] Nocessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य दुज् ] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यक-स्त्वसी Bhasha. P. 22, 20. -क 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. s to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवर्षदता,-त्वं Nccessity, inevitability.

आवस 1 P. ( With acc. ) 1 To inhabit, dwell in ; रविमायसते सतां कि-यायै V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमामावसत् Ram.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1.320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon ; गृहस्थाअस Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take port carnally; co-habit.

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp ( for the night j.

आवसाति: f Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आदमधः [ आवस्-अथव् Up 3.116 ] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, restdence, house, habitation; निवस सावमधे पुराह्यहि: R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sauctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसाधिक a. (की रं.) [ आवसथे गृहे वसित टण् Tv. ] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [ आवसथ ज्य ] Being in a house. - Eu: The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see प्चामि.-१यः-१र्य A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. - Eq I Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवास: (a) A house, habitation, abode , आवासवृक्षीनसुखबर्हिणाानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [ अवसानमामिजनोऽस्य अञ् ] Living at the extremity of a town ( as a चांडाल ).

आवसित क.[आ-अव सो-क्त] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled .- 3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -- a Ripe corn ( when thrashed ).

आवस्थिक a. ( की f.) [अवस्थायां मवं ৱস্ ] Suited or adapted to circum-

आवह 1 P. I To bring ; अग्ने पत्नी-रिहाबह Rv. 1. 22. 9 -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; वीडमावहाति मे स संपति R. 11. 73 shames me ; मनोरजमाबद्द S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौद्यमाबहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगम К. 174, Ms. 3. 82.-4 To pay; Y. 2.193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear. मंहनमावहंतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, nse, employ ; मा रेखिर्धियमावह Mark. P .- Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपातिमावाह-यानि &c.

आवह a. ( As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्रेशा-बहा भर्तरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5; во दु:ख°, -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Caused प , अप &c. -इ: I N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the Hadis or atmospheric region between the भूलीक and स्वलीक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं bringing near, producing. आवहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आबाह: Marrying.

आवाहने 1 Sending for, inviting. calling. -2 Invoking a deity ( to be present ) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनि-योगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवार्चनं Pûjâ Mantra. -3 Offering, ob. lations to fire; Y. 1. 251. - ar A particular position of the handa at the time of invoking a deity; startal-मंजिल बद्धाऽनामिकाम्लयर्वणोः । अंग्रष्टा निक्षिपे-त्सेयं मुद्रा त्वांवाहनी स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree ; see आलबालं.

अगाविक कि (की र्र.) [अविना तहो-म्ना निर्मितं दक् ] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. - A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. -सी-त्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविश्व a. distressed, troubled. —य: N. of a fruit-tree ( अविग्न ).

आविद Caus. 1 To make known, declare, announce, tell, report, communicate, inform; किमिति ना-वेद्यास-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1 ; राज आवेद्यश्वं मां संपाप्तं Bam.; आयुषः पमा-णनावेद्यति K. 46, 47; आवेद्यंति प्रताः सज्ञमानंबं...मिमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21 ; B. 5. 23 ; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म ब्रेणे • रावेदा R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविस and आवित्त.

आविहस्त. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. - =: 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं I Communicating, report ing, or addressing respectfully. -? Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे क्यांत पूर्वमावेदन य: Narada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय,-वेद्य pot. p. . 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवोदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -a: The person to whom something is made known-- That which is communicated.

आवेदिन a. 1 Declaring, announc. ing. -2 Giving orders

आविदूर्य [ अविदूरस्य भाव. ष्यञ् ] Proximity.

आविद्ध, आविध See under आव्यय्. आविभीव &c. See आविस्.

आबिल क [ आविन्ति दृष्टिं स्तुगान विन् स्नृता-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy, पंकच्छिद्: फलस्पेव निक्कषे-णाविल पप: M 2. 8; तस्याविलांभः-परिसुद्धितेताः R. 13. 36 –2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also: व्यक्तियारितरनाविलेः Ku. 5. 37. –3 Dark coloured,dark-blue,darkish; V 5.8.-4 Dim, obscure; आविला मुगलेखां R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P To sully, make turbid, stsin, blot; S. 5. 21.

आविश् 6 P. 1 To enter; गोरीयरोगेहरमाविश् 8 2. 26, 3. 28. -2
To take possession of, possess, affect; मुहमाविश् ति न पंडितं H. 1. 3;
so भर्यं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain
to a particular state; सुन्तं, मन्युं &c.
-5 To arise. --Caus. 1 To cause to
enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट p.p. 1 Entered -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भय°, कोध°, निदा°; कुपयाविष्ट Bg. 2. 1, भोगिन: कचुकाविष्टा: Pt. 1. 65 covered with, clad in.-4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तस्पर, उद्युक्त). -Comp. —िलंग a. (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतिलंग); e.g. भ्रधानं, अर्घः, उपवर्जन.

সাবিদ্য: 1 Entering into, entrarce; সাবিদ্যান্ত Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into.—2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; হম্মত influence of pride R. 5. 19; so মর্বত, স্লাঘত, ম্যত কৈ.—3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea.—4 Pride, arrogance.—5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291.—6 Demoniacal possession.—7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक a. (की f.) [ आवेश-ट्रज् ] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असावारण). -2 Inherent. —क: A guest, visitor. -कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आविस ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes ', 'openly ', 'evidently ' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस्, भू and कृ ) ; आन्वार्यकं विज-यि मान्मधमाविरासीत् Mal. 1. 26.

आविर्भ 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show one-self to: तमरतपि वर्माजी कथमाविर्भाव-क्यांति S. 5. 14, तेषामाविरभू ब्रह्मा परिस्तानसुखांक्रया Ku 2 2; आविष्णू कुश्ममुख्यं मृगाणां युधं B 2. 55.

आविभाव: 1 Manifestation, presence, app-atance -2 An incarnation -3 Nature or protectly of thengs

आविष्कु 8 U To make apparent lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth. (याति) आजिन्माम्बर्यसम् एकतोक: S. 5 1; Si 20 76

आविष्करणं, उन्हार: I Nanifestation, making visible, abowing; असूया गु-णेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible

आविष्य a. Ved. Manifest.

आविस्त शास ind. In a more manifest way.

आवी रि. [अवीरेव स्वार्थ अग् ] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of child-birth.

आचीत a. [आ-धे-क ] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. --त The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन m. [ आवीत-इति ] A Bråhmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The apposite-leaved fig-tree.

आबुक: A father (in theatrical language).

সান্তন: A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U.1; S.6.

आद 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide' conceal; आवणोदात्मानो रंग्ने R. 17.61, K. 199; आवरीतामेवाकाश Bk. 9.24; धूमेनावियते वाह्नि: Bg. 3.38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमाद्यय तिष्ठाति Bg. 13.13; Ms. 2.144.-3 To choose, desire.-4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृत्य पथानमजस्य वस्थो R. 7.31; 12.28.-5 To keep off; Bk. 14.109.—Caus. 1 To cover or conceal.-2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक a. Covering, concealing.

आवरण a. Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमञ्ज R. 14.71. — ज 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय हुटे: कल्पेत लोकस्य कथ तमिश्रा R. 5.13, 10.46, 19.16.—2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing.—3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; इस्तो स्वी नयति स्तनावरणतां M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलनावरण श्चियः Ram.; चरित्रावरणाः श्चियः Chân. 76 -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.), शालनावरणाय्ययात् U 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall, अवस्तारा सावरणियि गेहे R. 16. 7. Ki 5 25 -6 A bott, I teh -7 A shield —homp. — कार्यतः ime tal ignoral e (which wells the real nature of the gal)

ानिक की ोत् U et ac ve s ervelue, a. 18 40

आवार: Énclore के हार है। वि. त

अधिशि (आहण्डि: १०० स.). व still (n ac.on.).

आह्रत p. / t Cov en accorded, correlated. -2 In stant blook -3 Enclosed, surroun of by a date, wall &c ). -4 Spread, overcast; आह्रते सम्बद्धते H 3 -5 Filled or abounding with —हः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a w man of the Ugra caste; Ms 10.15

आवृति: f. Covering, hiding; see

आरुज्ञ 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved ). -2 To turn to or towards -3 To choose, -Caus. 1 To bend, bend down ; incline ; गौरवेणावर्जित: Pt 4 ; आवर्ज्य शासाः सद्यं च यासां R. 16. 19, 13 17, 24; My 5. 63 K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over. attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनासि Någ. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्लायसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368 -3 To bring, collect; B. 6 76.-4 To pour out, offer, give; आपि त्वदाविजतवारिसं-भूतं Ku. 5 34 , R. 15. 80 ; तनपावाजित-पिंडकां क्षिण: 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4 . K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nag. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of ( as a jar &c. ), कलझमा-वर्जयित S.1; V.5, Ka. 7. 10, K. 82, 310.

आवर्जन 1 Bending down &c. -2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172. आदत 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back, धेनुरावन्न बनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19, Bg 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy, Mâl 1.41. — Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयं K. 42 telling the beads. -2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c ). -4 To attract, win over (see आहज्). -5 To repeat, recite

आवर्त: 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिख: Râm. -2 A whirlpool, an edd y whirl, चूप त-

मावर्त ननो ज्ञानाभिः R. 6 52: इजिताबर्त-नाभेः Me 28; Dk. 2: आवर्त- संश्याना Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliteration, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. -4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. -5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. -6 A crowderl place (where many men live closely toof a form of cloud personified; आव-वी निज्ञी मेन. -9 Melting (of met. 18). -10 Doubt. -11 Worldy existence (समन) - के A minial sub-tence. pv ite= (मानिवयान).

সাবৰ্গত এ [ সাবৰ্গত ক্ৰাণ কৰু ] প্ৰvelvi এ an in and again. — : 1 N
of a form of cloud p recuffed; সাব
কাল সুৰনাৰ হিন তৃত্ৰমান্ত্ৰকালা M 6:
Ku 2 50. - 2 Depression above the
eye-brows. - 3 A whirlphol. 4 Revolution. - 5 Revolution of the mind
from the influence of the senses - 6
A curl of hair - 7 A of a creeping
plant. — ক্ৰি N. of a creeping
plant.

strada a ! Turning round or towards -2 B-volving —a ! Turning round, returning, revolution -2 Our cular motion, gyration -3 Counting or sturing up anything in fusion -4 Melving together, fusion, allightion (said of metals). -5 Mid-dar, the time wher shadows are cast in an opposite direction. -6 Repeating, doing over and over again. -7 Study, practising —a: Vishnu. —ai ! A

Īī

crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.
आवर्तिन a. 1 Whirling or turning
upon itself, returning; आजसमुननाछोकाः पुनरावतिनोऽर्जन Bg. 8. 16; कालानाविन H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,
mixing &c -m. (-ती) A horse baving curls of hair on various parts of
the body (considered as a sign of
auspiciousness).—नी 1 A whirlpool.

-2 N. of a plant (अजङ्गी).
आहत् f 1 Causing to turn towards.
-2 Turning towards or round; entering. -3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner; अनयेवाह्ना कार्य पिंड-निवेषणं सुतै: Ms. 3 248; Y. 3. 2. -4 Progress of an action; occurrence.-5 Turn of a path, course, direction.-6 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आइत p p. 1 Turned round, whirled, returned; Mâl. 1. 29. -2 Repeated; दिराइता इत दिक्ताः Sk. -3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U.6. -4 Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6 Retreated, fied.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपर्ध R. 2. 18; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, retreat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling, going round; Mal. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or plases (of the san ), उद्यान्नात्तिपथेन नारदः R 8. 32 -5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभय · Ku. 6 77.-6 Repetition in general, an edition (modern use), मतमीयमकना-वृत्ति: seventh edition -7 Repeated ieading, study . आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणा बोधादाप गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, employment, application. -9 Turn of a way, course or direction .- 10 Occ arrence - nomp - fiq a rhetorical ficure ' त्रिविव दीपकावृत्ता भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम् । ( दस्यार्शस्यभयाना आवृत्ति ) क्रमेणोडाहाणं-वर्ष्यवृतमालयं वयन्येषा च अर्वरी ॥ उन्नीलति व-दंगानि म्प्टनि क्टजेप्टमाः । मायति चानकास्त्रा माद्यानि च दिल्लावलाः ॥ Kuval.

आतृति: f Riining, a sbower of

স্বাইদ্ৰ 10 P To surround ; নুখী-শ্ৰহ্মান কলু 12 made or formed of et. w . Pt 1.331.

आेष्टक: A wall force, an enclo-

জাইচল 1 Wrapping round, tying, binoung. -2 A wrapper, an envelope. -3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आंड्रंप क. (बी र्र.) [ अवेर्मेषस्य विकारः व्यञ् ] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2 Worllen.

आह्यभ् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce, see अनाबिद्ध -2 Towound. -3 To break or pierce through. -4 To put on; Bk. 20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitata, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel; निर्माधिन्थिति Mv. 5. 39.

अपनि ह p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down, उत्पादाविद्व-स्ति: Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven; V. 4. 28, इपविद्वम-द्वारियत: Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिश्चप Mål. 8 cast forth in taking long strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. -00mp. -कर्जी, -कर्जिका N. of a plant (पाटा)

्र आविधः [आःव्यय्-घञय-कः]An awl; drill.

आन्याधित् a. [ आन्यय्-णिलि ] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. —नी A gang of robbers ( Ved. ).

आवश्च 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt. আরপ্তন 1 Cutting or tearing off.
-2 The stomp of a tree ( Ved. ).
সারক: Being torn off or tearing

itself off (Ved ).

आर्त्रीडकः [अर्त्राडाना विषयो देश ] A country of the shameless.

সাহা a. One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); e. g ভুনাহা, স্থাপ্ৰবাহা &c. &c. -হা সিহ্-বস্থু ] Eating (as in সান্থাহা ).

आज्ञकं Eating স্বাল্যিত a 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

সাহিন: f. The act of eating food. সাহিন a. 1 Eaten, given to eat -2 Sarisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. —a Eating.

अंशिन॰ दीन a [आशिता अशनेन तृता गावो यत्र, चत्र् ान० सुस्] Formerly grazed by cartle.

आश्वितभव a [आशितोडशनेन धुनी भवत्यनेन P. III. 2 45 ] Satisting, satisfying (as food). -वं 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (m. also), फलेचेंदवाशितभव Bk. 4. 11.

আলিবু a. Voracious, gluttonous. স্থানিব a. Esting (in comp.), প্রাচী &c.

आहाद् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To hope for, expect, desire. wish or long for ; स्वकार्यामाद्ध पुनराहास Ku. 3.57; Bk 14.70, 90: S. 2.15; M. 1 मनोरथाय नाहास S. 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to: एवं ते देवा आहासत Mk. 1: इत्याहाहासे करणरवाहो: R. 14.50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell! Ku. 3 14 -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. —Caus. To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टा-शंसनमाशी: Sk -2 Telling, declaring, आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope; निद्धे विजयाशसां चार्षे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R 12 44; Bk. 19 5 -2 Speech, declaration -3 Indication, reference; शरतसमयवर्णनाशंसया Ve 1 -4 Imagination, आश्सापरिकालिपतास्व पि भवत्यानंदसांद्रो लय: Mål 5 7

आइंसित a 1 Wished, hoped, expected -2 Said, declared -3 Considered, said to be

आज्ञसित्, आज्ञसित् a 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; V 2. -2 Announcing, declaring

ি সাহান্ত a. [ সাহান্ত ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस् a Ved. [आ-शंस्-क्रिप्] Hoping. -f. 1 Praise -2 Desire.

आহাক্ 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing ).

आशक्ति a. Able, powerful. आशक्ति: f. Power, ability. आर्गक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust, द्यितां मार्श्वां त्वमारां कि चयथा: मणे Bk. 21 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आकंशमे चद्यों S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72, Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense, M. 4 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरतायमनमारांक्य R. 12 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वत्यारांक्यते Mål. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आइंकनीय pot p. 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आज्ञंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टा-जंका हरिणाज्ञ्ञंका मंदमंद चरति S. 1. 16; आज्ञंकया भुक्त Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याज्ञंकायामाइ Gudâdhara. -3 Distrist, suspicion, आन्व-त a apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित p. p. Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजनेनापि U.3, doubted, suspected. —तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकित a. Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21, attended with fears, Pt 1 284.

आशन a. [ अशन-अण् ] One who feeds. -न: 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी

आहारः [ आ-য়ু-अद् ] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin ( रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आज्ञारिक: Violent and acute pain in the limbs ( Ved. ).

आशल: A tree ; see जीवक

आश्चं [ आशोर्मावः अण् ] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आमव q. v.

आश्रासनं Ved. Cutting up an animal ( when killed ).

आशा [ आममंतात् अरुत्ते आ-अञ्च-अच् ] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषा R- 12 96; आशा हि परमं दु:खं नेराइयं परमं सुख Subhash. ; त्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3. 6; so अग्न, हत°, निराज्ञ &c (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आज्ञा is compared to a river) -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचि रतामाशाम-नाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Oomp. —आन्वित, -जनन a. hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. —कृत a. attended with the hope of success., —यज: a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see 312-दिमाजः -तंतु: a thread of hope, slender hope; Mal.4.3, 9 26. — पाल: a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -पिशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरगुग्जुः or -संभवः a kind of Baellium. — भास a. successful ( = प्रावाश ). —वध: 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation: ग्रांपि विरहदु:खमाझानंध: माद्यति S 4.15; Ve. 6.25; V. 3, U. 3, Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. - नंध: disappointment. -वह  $\alpha$ . inspiring hope. ( -हः ) N. of a son of heaven - विभिन्न  $\alpha$ . disappointed in expectation. -हीन  $\alpha$ . despairing, despondent

आजादत् a. Having hopes, trusting.

आजाह: See अ( आ )पाड

आशारः Shelter . °एविन् seeking shelter.

भाजास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; इन्क्छं-दसा आज्ञारते S. 4: किमन्यदाज्ञारमहे केवल्ल घोरमसना स्था: U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, nope, expect; यस्य भवाद मगलमाज्ञारते Ve. 6, Ms. 2. 80, सर्थन-रिमन्ययमाज्ञारतहे S. 7: ज्ञाति Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आज्ञास्य pot p. 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed. Mv. 4. 13 -3 To be wished for, desirable, अनाजास्यज्ञयो बयो R. 4 44 ( who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unsuight ). —स्य 1 क. thing to be wished for, wish, desire, सपजास्ते अपारिताय: Mn 7; M. 5. 20 -7 A blessing, benediction आङ्गस्य चितारेगीमां यस्त Ku 7 87, अन्जास्य सम्य पुण्यक्तभूरं P. 5 34.

आशिस् र्रं ( °शी . °शीम्यो & भा । अा-शास-किंग, अत इत्वस्] 1 A लि-स्ट्राट्ट, ए. ६० diction ( It is this ceffe. ल्याद्यत्र मान्येन कांन्ष्टस्याभिवीयते। इटाउव रक्ता क्यमाशी सा परिकार्तिता॥ ). अर्न्स् म sometimes dis 'namsha' i un at the forme, bern tobers be much an extrageon of one social Guales which may or may not be realized; while a gras a boon which is more permanent in character and surcrof fulfilment; cf वर: खल्वेष नाज्ञी: S. 4, आशिषा गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यंत 🛣. 291; अमोचाः मतिमृह्णतावद्यानुपद्माक्षिपः R 1.44, 11 6, Ka. 5, 76, 7, 47 -2 Act of bestowing a blessing up n others -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6 10 -4 A serpent's fang (cf আর্রা) -5 One of the eight chief in-dicamenta (बृद्धि: -Comp —वादः, —वचनं (आजीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, extression of a prayer or wish . आशीर्वचन-सद्यक्ता नित्य यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D 6; Ms. 2. 33. - विष: ( आशी विष:) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिंजित a. Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26. आशित, आशिद &e. See under

आजिन a. Ved Aged.

आार्डीर नं [आश्रीयते पच्यते आ-श्री-विष् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (श्रीतिक अपण्डचं Sây.); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purtfort.

आहिर a. Voiscious. —र: I Fire. -2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आज़ी [ आजीयेनेडनया, अ:-यू क्षिप् पृ॰ ]
1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction.
-Comp. -विष: [ आह्या विषमस्य ] 1. a snake; शहरतदाजीविषमीमद्यांने: R. 3. 57 -2. a perticular kind of snake; क्षणीजीविषमीमिन मज्ञामिते Ve. 6. 1.

आर्जा 2 A. 1 To be lie or sleepon; कुमुसान्याज्ञेरते पद्यदाः V. 2. 23 v. l. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To with, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

সাহায:[আ-হা:িস্ট্] $^{1}\Lambda$  bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat arg-भिधानिवाशयात् Bg. 15.8: अपृथक् Ü. 1 45 -3 Sle ping, lying own. -4 Receptucle, reservoir : विश्रमापि विशा-ह्यन नयः कुलतीर्थः पयमामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3 ; c'. also words like জন্তাহাৰ, সামা-जाय, रक्ताहाय दिए. -5 Anv recipient vess-lor visces of the body the Asavas arr 7 -- वान पित्त , श्लंध्मन् , रक्त , आम , uge tan and in the case of women). -6 th कानाबाध ; आज्ञणात्रिद्यातिः Dk 7 M . ning, ilientich, pur-धारी, धार्वः इत्यान्यः , गव नव्यान्य ( if us a by commentators, see Sun a) -8 he sent of feelings, पाछ. ३ १.६ अइनात्मा ग्रहा हेज सर्व-बुताह 'स्थित: B 10 20; "v 2 37 -9 D. . . v age ind -10 Pr spenty. -11 4 barn. -12 Will of pl asore. -13 Virtue o. vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain) -14 Fate, forture. -15 Property, possession. -16 & miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catening animals) आरते परमस्तती नूनं िंद इवाशये Mb -18 N. ot at ee (पनम ) - Gomp -आजः fire.

आहा a. [अन्-यातो उप् ] Fast, quick — ज्ञ: Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (repening quickly in the rainy season). - हा end Fast, quickly, immediately, circetly, उदस् भागोस्त्यजाहा Me. 39, 22. [cf Locu Grobus] -Comp. —आपस् a obtaining quickly. नसारद, -हत a 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) — जापन्य a. irascible, irritable. -ज्ञिया quick operation of a medicine. — म a. swift, quick. (-गः) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow; प्रपाचनास्वादितपूर्वमाञ्चाः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —गामिन् a. going quickly (-m.) the sun. —तोषः a. easily appeased or pleased. (-पः) an epithet of Siva. —पन्ने a tree which yields frankincense (शहकीलता). -पत्त्वन् a. flying quickly. —नोध a. teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. —पा a. going quickly. (-ind.) quickly.—नोहः rice ripening in the rainy season —चेण a. Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् a. running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेम् a. Ved quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (शीनशब्दायमान).

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आञ्चरनं, -ता Quickness, speed. आशिमन m. [आशोर्मावः इमनिच्] Quickness.

आञ्जुक्षणि a. [आ शुर् सन् अनि Un. 2. 102.] I Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sây). -2 Shining forth —ाण: 1 Wind, air. -2 Fire; मंत्रपुतानि हवींपि प्रतिगृह्णात्येतन्त्रीत्याशुश्चक्षाणि: K. 44.

आशू a. Quick, fast ( Ved. ). आशे इटिन m. A mountain.

अशिक्षिय तः ( थी रि.) [ अशोक हम् ] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree. आशोषणं The act of drying.

आहोन्सं [ अञ्चर्भावः अण् ; P. VII. 3. 30 ] Impuri y, see अज्ञीनं ; ब्जाइं जावमाज्ञीन्सं बाह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80 ; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य a. [ आ चर्-ण्यत् सुद् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious ; आश्वरों गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk. ; तदन्त ववृषुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेघाः R 16 87; ° ब्रानी मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. — चे 1 A worder, niracle marvel किमाश्चर्ये क्षारदेशे पाणदा यमदूतिका Udb; कर्मा-आर्योगि U.1 wonderful deeds; K 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. -2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment: ंसच Bg 11. 11. -3 A strange ap pearance, prodigy. -4 ( Used as an exclamation ) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्य परिवाहितो-ऽभिरमते यञ्चातकस्तृष्णया Chât. 2. 4; usually with यस, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. -Comp. - भूत a. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

भाश्र्वो-श्र्वचो-तन a Sprinkling. — ने 1 Aspersion, sprinkling. -2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आइम α. ( হনা f ) [ अश्मन-अण् ] Made of stone, stony. —হন: Anything made of stone. -Comp. - नारिक

a. having a mass of stones. — रहप: N. of a teacher of ritual.

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आइमन a. (नी f.) [अइमने विकार: अण्] Stony, made of stones. —न: 1 anything made of stone. -2 N. of Arnna, the charioteer of the sun.

भादमिक a. (की f.) [अश्मर्थेन खार्थे নাত टল্] Suffering from stone in the bladder. - कः N. of a disease (अश्मरी q. v.).

आहिमक a. (की f.) 1 Made of stone.-2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आइये 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावसाइयायते बेद्दि: R. 17. 37.

आह्यान p. p. 1 Congealed, consolidated; पंकेरिवाइयानयनेस्तटानि Ki. 16. 10. -2 Partially dried; प्रथान्द्र्यानकर्द्मान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [ अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण् ] Tear.

आश्वपणं [ आ-थ्रा-णिच् त्युत्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः,-मं [ आ-श्रम् आधारे घत् बृद्धच-मानः ] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. -2 A stage, order, or period of the ( religious ) life of a Brahmana. [ These are four:- ब्रह्मच्ये the life of a student, गाईस्ट्य the life of a house-holder ; वानप्रदेश the life of an anchorite or hermit; and सन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also ) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7.20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also: cf. स किलाश्रममंत्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; प्रविश्रम: Kn. 5. 50. -3 A college. school. -4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). - 5 N of Vishnu. -Comp.-uv: the head of areligious order, a preceptor, principal. —ਬਸੰ: 1. the special duties of each order of life. -2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रम-धर्मे नियंक्ते 8.1. - पदं, - मंडलं, - स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest (तपीवनं); शांतमिद्माश्रमपदं 8. 1. 16 -2. a period in the religious life of a Brahmana. - we a. fallen from any religious order, apostate. - ara: residence in a hermitage. - बासिक a. relating to residence in a hermitage; on un the 15th book of the Mb. — वासिन, -आलय:, -सद् m. an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन a. [आश्रम-टत्-इति] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91. 12. 111, 3. 78. -2 Beonging to a harmitage.

সাম্ব: 1 Stream, river. -2 Fault, transgression; see সাম্ব and under সাধ্য also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचरितसूगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17 ; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; दक्षिणां मुर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वर्थ कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4 ; आशिश्राय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground ; 17. 92; दुनि-माश्रित्य वैतसी R. 4.35 resorting to or following; 80 धेंथे, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.;आश्रित्य baving recourse or reference, तामाश्चित्य M. 4. 1; कतमत्त्रकरणमाश्चित्य गीयतां  $S.\ 1.$ (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c); ज्ञरण्यमेनमाश्रयंते R 13 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तते सर्वे आश्रमाः Ms 3. 77; सर्वे गुणा: कांचनमाश्रयंते -2 To go through, experience ; एको रसः... पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. -3 To rest or depend upon. -4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur ; पापमेवाश्रधेवस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. -5 To choose, prefer -6 To assist, help.

आश्रय: [आश्र-अच् ] 1 A restingplace, seat, substratum ; सीहदादपृथ-गाश्रयामिमां U 1. 45 v l.; so आश्रया-सिद्ध q v. below -2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely nected -3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R 3 58. -4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter : भर्ता वे ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet. ; तवहमाश्रयोनमूलनेनेव त्वामकामां करोाम Mu. 2 (b) A dwelling, house. -5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. सामुद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35 ; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. -6 Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. -7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. -8 Dependence on; oft in comp.; मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R 8.69.-9 Patron, supporter ; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठांति पंडिता वनिता लता: Udb. -10 A prop, support; R 9. 60. -11 Help, assistance, protection. -12 A quiver; वाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् B. 11. 26. -13 Authority, sanction, warrant. -14 Connection, relation, association. -15 Union, attachment. -16 A plea, an excuse. -17 Contiguity, vicinity. -18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संअय), one of the six gunas, q v. -19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. -20 Source, origin. -21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. -22 (With Buddhists) The five organs of sense with Manas or mind. \_00mp. -आसिद्धः, -द्धिः f. a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध ; that whose substratum is false or fictitious , e. g. गगनारविंद मुराभ अरविद्ग्वारमरोजाराव-द्वन्. -आशः -सुद्ध a. 1. consuming everything with which it comes in contact. (नूजा, नक् ) 1. fire, हुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तेः आग्मानात्मविद्वस्य । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाशवत्॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum -3. the constellation कृतिका. - भ्न a. one who is the refuge or support ( of another person). — लिंग an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to ).

आअपण a ( रोर f.) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -जं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आअवणीय pot. p. 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be

practised or followed &c

आश्रीवन् a. 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तदाश्रियणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6 4; Ratn. 2. आश्रित p. p. ( Used actively ) ( with an acc. ) I Resorting to, having recourse to ; स किलाश्रममंत्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कुष्णाभित:=कुष्णमाभित: Sk; मांचर्ष तहं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on, इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4: ८० चातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति, द्रव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak.; R. 12. 21, 1. 75 ; हार°, हुर्य° &c.-3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing ; माध्यस्थ्यं, धर्मे, प्रवज्यां ; Ku, 6. 6 , Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. - 6 Dependent on tre पाइनलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. - 7 Referring to, regarding ; भी त्याश्रियाः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively v 1) Resorted to, inhabited &c.: ८ न्याश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3 11. -a: A dependent, servant, followen : अस्मद्वाञ्चितानां H. 1; प्रभूणां पायश्वलं गौरवमाश्चितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -a (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind

आां श्रे. f. The edge of a sword.

आह्र 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise ( with dat. of person; cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; आंभित्याकावयनि Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat ( as a Mantra).

आश्रव a. [ आ-श्र-अनू ] Obedient, compliant; भिपजामनाश्रव: R. 19. 49, N. 3 84. --व: 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgressing. -3 One of the categories according to the Jainas, see आजव.

आञ्चान of I Calling cut so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; आं स्वधित्याश्रावणसस्तु स्वधित मत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आहत p. p. 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रति: f. 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्चक्षं a. One whose ears hear

all around ( Ved. )

সাস্তিষ্ 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp, Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to. সাস্তিষ্ট p. p. 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; সাস্তিষ্ট কংশা Sk.-2 Connected, interwoven, blended; বংশবানিস্থানাৰ: पাৰ্থ: Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; স্বানিকলাসিম্ভলনাই অবা K. 67, এবৰ সূজ R. 6 53, St. 3. 72; ইব্যালস্থেশ লাই Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread.

-6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेष: 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलीलुपवधूस्तनसार्भद्रयः साक्षितीं Si.2.17; Amaru. 15 72, 94; कंडाश्लेषवणीयनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation, सामीप्यश्लेषविषयेच्योप्त्याचारश्चनु विध: Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. — जा f (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakabatra.

आस् a. (श्री f.) [ अरुस्पेद अण् ]
1 Belonging to or coming from a
horse, equestrian; आश्रं कफहरं मूर्ज
क्रमिद्दुपु शस्यते Sust. -2 Drawn by
horses (as a chariot). -श्री A number of horses -2 A chariot drawn
by horses. -3 The state or action of
a horse (अश्रस्य भाव: कम वा Sk.).

आश्वस्थ a. (त्थी f.), आश्वस्थिक a. की f.) [अश्वस्थान अस् टक्ब ] l Relating to or made of the holy figtrec.-2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a सुदूर्त. —त्था The night having the अञ्चास्थ Nakabatra. —त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक  $a \cdot (\hat{A} f \cdot) = अश्वभारं हराति, वहति आवहति वा$ 

आश्रमेधिक a. ('फी f.) [ अश्रमेधाय हितं टप्प्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. — कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahâbhârata. আন্দ্রন্ত a. ( ে. f.) [ अध्यन्-अध् ]
1 Belonging to the month Asvina.
-2 Born under the constellation अध्यधुन् — ज: The month आधिन , भाइपदाध्युजी वर्षा: Susr.; Ms. 6.15, Y. 3.
47. जी The day of the full moon in Asvina

आश्वयुज्ञ a (की  $\hat{f}$ .) Sown at the day of full moon in Asvina.

আব্দেষ a. (খী f) [ জন্মখ-জন্] Belonging to a charact drawn by horses. 是有人不知道我们就并将我们也一是一一人一一年,我还是我们是我们的人,一个是我就没有了一种人

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आश्वलस्थित a. (की f) [अश्वलस्था टक्] Knowing the marks or norses. —क: A farrier, groom.

आन्तिक a. (क्षी f.) [ अञ्च टज् ] Relating to a horse, drawn by norses, equestrian, cavalier — क. 1 A cavalier -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

সাম্প্রন a (না f) 1 Belonging or sacred to the Asvins ( স্থানা ইন্দ স্থান) -2 Pervading —ন: 1 N of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvin) -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins -3 ( du ) The Asvins. —না 1 N of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (খিনিনঃ ). —না A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved)

आश्विनेय m [आविश्वन्याः अपूर्ये इक् ] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). —नः 1 N of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pândava princes. -2 A day's journey for a torse

आश्वीन a ( नी f ) [ अन्य खन् ] Made or traversed by a horse ( as a journey &c ); ° नो દુష्বা Sk — ন: — ने 'The distance travelled by a horse in a day, सहसाकीने वा इत: स्वर्गा लोक: Art. Br

आश्वीयं A number of horses.

সাম্লাঘৰ: N of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the Asvaiayana Sutras.

आश्वस 2P. 1 To breathe; स्समान्यसंति शिरथः Mv. 5 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease, प्रस्थादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8, Pt. 1. 307; Bk 4 38, 5. 23 -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. —Cans. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संवीतिनाश्वासयास्यास्यान्यः V 3, R 12 5, 14. 58, 15 45; Me. 113, V 5 16 -2 To refresh, gratify; स्थाश्वासितपथिक जनसार्थः Pt 2. -3 To conciliate.

সাম্বান: 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.

inspiring confidence; U.6.10.-3 An assurance of safety or protection.

-4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5
A chapter or section of a book. -6
A probable story.

आश्वासक a. Consolatory, comfort-

ing. -a: Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तादें द्वितीय हृदयाश्वासनं S 7,देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासित् a. [आ-व्वस-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढ: [आषाढी शूर्णमा अस्मिन्तसं अण्]
1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथम-द्विसे Me. 2, श्रेति विष्णुः सदापाढे कार्ति-के प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palasa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनापाढयरः प्रगत्भवाद्ध Ku. 5.30--3 The Malaya mountain. —दा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पृथ्माडा and उमरापाढा-रो The day of full moon in the month of .1shådha. -Comp. —भव, -भू a produced in the month of Ashådha. (-यः, -भू: ) the planet Mars.

आपादक: The month आपाड

आपादिन् a. Bearing a Palasastaff; K. 21.

आषादीय a. [आषादा-छ ] Born under the constellation Ashadha.

आष्टमः [अहमो भागः, अहम-त्र ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आइं [ अञ्चलित हुन् Up. 4. 159 ] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आर्टी I An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस् I 2A.(आस्ते, आसांचळे, आसिष्ट आसित्, आसित् ) I To sit, he, re-t, एतदामनमास्यता V-5 आस्य गमिति चो कः मझासीताभिसुखं ग्रो: Ms. 2. 193.—2 To live, dwell, तावद्वपाण्यासते देवलो के Mb; यज्ञारमे रोच्ते तज्ञायमास्ता K. 196, कुष्ट्वास्ते 8k.; यज्ञामृतास आसते Rv. 9.15. 2; Bk. 4-6, 8 79.—3 To sit quietly, take no bostile in-assures, remain idle, आसांच त्वासुत्थापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57.—4 To be, exist.—5 To be contained in; ज्ञांति पर्यो साविकाशमासत Si-1. 23.—6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous cr uninterrupted action ; विदारयन्मगर्ज-आस्ते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (नुज्यी &c. ), or with the instr. of a noun , सखेनास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in ( with dat. ). आस्ता मानसतुष्टये मुक्क-तिनां नीतिर्नवोद्धेव व: H 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. - Caus To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्मालेले प्रश्वी Sk. --Desid. आसिशियते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [ आस्यति, आसित् ] 1 To enclose, border .- 2 To admit (as water)

आस: [आस्-वश्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-स also), स सासि: सामुस् साम: K1. 14. 5. -3 Ashes -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [ आस्-त्युट ] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool, म वासवेनासन-सिक्क E Ku. 3. 2, आसनं सच् to leave one's seat, rise, R. 3. 11 -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting ; cf. प्रस°, बीर°, भद्र°, बज्र°, &c -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling, Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar υ£ sexual enjoyment (84 such as anas are usually mentioned ). -7 Maintaining a prat against an enemy (opp यात), one if the six nodes of foreign policy; which 8: ": मंबिनी विश्वही यानमामन द्वैवन अ 1: Ak ,प्रानिबद्धशक्योः काळप्रनिश्चया तृष्णीमवस्थान-मामन ; परमारस्य सम्मर्थितिगताद्वास व्स्वत A P., Me. 7. 160, 162, 166, Y. 1. 310; Pt. 3. -8 The from part of an e phant's body, withers 9 Phrowing (fr. seg to throw ) -10 N of ( ,, trees ( अमन and जीवक ) —ना A s at, steel, stay. -नी । डीकर, स ाता., र 1ing -2 A small seat of star shop, stall. -Comp. - बंधरीर त. 😁 so ute to sit down, firm in .. ue's sear; न्षिद्वीमासनवधधीर: R. 2 6.

आसित p. p. [ आम्-क ] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः, आसित तेन Sk —तं 1 Sitting down.—2 A seat: इद्मेषामानितं Sk. —3 Abode, a place where one has lived, a city.

आसीन pres. p Sitting, seated, °4-चलायिन nodding when seated, fall ing asleep.

आस्य Sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity. आससार, -संसति a. Liable to pro-

gress or alteration. —i, —id ind. 1

Thil the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits of range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh 3 46, Ki. 3, 6 (Mailitelland)

आसंग्रयं Datachment, disunion.

आमंज 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attaen to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.), चापमासज्य कंट Kn. 2. 64, अनुबंध आसज्यते Sk., आसज्यमानेक्षण: S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed, (fig. also ), भजे ..स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज B 2. 74, 80 पत्रे राज्यं, जने दोषं & , आतसंज भयं तेषा Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, conduce to ; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to. depend upon. -4 To take up. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on -2 To place, put, throw round , आसं-जय, नाम यथापदेश कठे गुणं R 6 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-Aug ) To adhere, stick, be attached, पद्धि नेष्टात्मनः पीडा मासंजि भ-इसा जने Ki 11. 29, cf " Do unto other as you would be done by."

आसक्त p. p 1 Strongly attachep to ment on neveted raddicted to, ( ual y with loc. or in e mp.), स्व, सग्दा -2 Absorbed as engaged in, zado siv fo lo viaz " pursuing -3 W.z. on, thre to i sower is, joined Lit hed to placed on estinguo, H-स्ट्रामकदृष्टिः है. 158 , यक्ष्मक मरूपं च. 11. 5 58 former, जिला पक-ज्ञान देव 6 का 10 मार्ग राष्ट्र १ वर्ग देखनया d, -4 Jung aunded, e c relid. -5 Conto an a pain tual, or ral -61 untme to, conditing to - to aid Eter-Lilly scopetantly Cours चित्र, चे-हर सनस्य कर में,, १५ m ad fixed ca and object.

अ भाकि: f 1 situal > 5, sevetion. forces of selfon at the first term of K. 120; intenta of point of -2 to ay by g ( Ved. — कि. 22 Ved. Performy.

cf fragrant earth ; ( नेगार्याचिका ). - वं ind Without interruption, eternelly. आमगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिम [ अमिंग भव डिन्स् ] (In surgery ) A kind of bundage

आमंजन 1 Factening to, fix ng. putting on the body (as dress, arrow &c) -2 Getting entangled, clinging, ज्वतिवलयामंजनात S. 1 33 v l. -3 Attachment, devotion -4 Contact, proximity -5 A hendle, hook

आसद् 1 P. i To sit down or near (with re . or Ice ) -2 To vatch er lie in wait for. -3 To approve h reach o go to or towards (a "luce &c.) · िगान्यस्य लयमासमाउ म .. 7 69 BL 7 1 S 2 2; 3HF T R 6. 4. 53 . 11 23 . 4 T meet with, find. fri. ; \*\*\*\* 1 5 60; 14 25 . 3.4.4 Pk 3 2f ne rna 4 43 -5 25 cn counter, sittle & 6 % countries a. undertake -7 T ... see. -10 P er Caus 1 (a) I neet a th find, ar-त्युभयमासः वितः भिक्षेत (b) Trac, b tain, अमरगणना हिस्स्यमामा अ R 8 9% Ms. 4 237 , ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ ਚੁਲ &c. -2 Thepro ch, go to, each नकः स्वस्थानमा-माद्य गर्जेनमपि कर्पात ; ते पुण्यमासः छ-रेंद्रलेख, Bg 9 20 Me 34 . Bk 8 37. -3 To : vertake, come up with , প্রদীর रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थित वेने यमप्यामाउथेय V 1, Ve. 3. 7 -4 Fo encounter, attack, आसारिता कथ वर्त न गजैः कुलसुद्रकेः Bk. 6 95. -5 To effect, occasion, acromplish -6 To make one sit down ( Ved. ).

आसचि: f. [आ-सद्-किन् ] 1 Meeting, junction. -2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact; किसपि किसपि देवं संवसासचियोगात् U. 1. 27.-3 Gain, profit, acquirement. -4 ( In Logic ) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them; कारण सन्धिम तु पदस्यान्यिक्यते Bhåshå. P. 83, वाक्य स्याद्योग्यनाकाक्षासाचिग्रकः पदीच्याः S. D 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Contact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity. -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A seat.

সামল p. p. 1 Drawn near, ap proached, near (in time, place or number); সামল বিয়া: nearly or about 20; at hand, close by, impending, imminent; সামল বাব কুট S. B; গ্ৰামল, ভালে q. v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining.-3 Well-placed. -4 About to die.—ম: The setting sun. -Comp. -লাজ: 1. the hour of death -2 one whose death is near. — বাংলাকে; -বাংলা personal attendant, body-guard; U.1; S. 6. — সমল a. about to be confined or delivered; about to bring

forth or lay eggs ( as a hen &c. ).
— सुन्य, - क्रारायान a one whose death
has drawn near ; Ku. 5. 44.

आमात: Ved Cushion

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meeting with going towards. -4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसाद्यतिन्य. आसाद्य pot p. Attainable, to be attained &c

आसादित p p 1 Obtsinad, got. -2 R-ached, gone to -3 Spread, extend ed -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met with attacked overtaken

आसन n Mouth, (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases क्षी e acc c al )

s. To san a. Ved Having a mouth. street a Ved. Being in the

आसंदः [ अर्धाद्यासम् प्रत्यमते निवा-तः ] Vishnu r Vå-udeva -ती [ आस्य-तः प्रम् श A small cluch or objecy रोगाः : en erm-chair ; K. 94, इयं वा आरंद्र अस्यां हीदं सर्वमामस्त Sat. Br. -2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आमदिका [ स्वल्पार्थे कत् ] A small chair; K. 219.

आसंवाधः a. Blocked up, obstructed. contined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भविष्यति पंथानः शरब्रष्टिभिः Rûm.

आसव See under आस.

आस्या Ved. Proximity, nearness; आस्या near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसार: [आ-पू-वज् ] 1 A nard or sharp-driving shower (of anything), आसारासिकाक्षितिबादपयोगात् R 13.29; Me. 17, पुद्धासार: 43; so ताहिन, रिध-र &c.; बाद्धासारा M. 3 20 flooded or suffused with tears; धारासारे होट-वेश्च H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack, incursion. -4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). -5 Provision, food, Pt. 3.41, 51.

आसिकः [आसिः प्रहरणमस्य टक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसन, आम्-ण्डुल् ] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [ असिवारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण् ] N. of a particular vow, अम्यस्यतीच जनमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —Caus. To have anything poured in.

आसिच् f. An oblation which is poured out, a dish, vessel (?).

आसेक: Wetting, watering, pour-

आमेक्यः A kind of ennuch or neuter man पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादास-क्यः प्रुषो भवेत्।

आमेसन a. (नी f.) Charming, beloved; so आसेबनक —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved), वन hollow, concave -नं A small vessel.

आसिंध् 1 P. To arrest,, keep in custody ( on'y in p. p. ).

अभेद्ध m One who arrests another.

आसम्: Arrest, cus'ody, legal restraint: it is of for kinds — स्थानानेव कर्मकृतः प्रशासन कर्ममस्त्रशा Nårada; 2.0 confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing a y'hing.

आसेपक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved ).

आसव: [आ मृन्छण् ] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirithous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवास्य करणं मदस्य Ku.1 31; सुमारी , द्राक्षा &c. यस पक्षापां मुक्त मदा असवा Bhâva P. -4 A vessel for liquor. -5 Exciting. -Comp — -: [आसवस्य कारण द्र. शाक वि.] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor)

आसाव: A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुति: f 1 Distilling, distillation.
-2 Decection. -3 A draught so
prepared -4 Birth, production (प्रस्).
-5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीवल: [ आसुतिरस्यस्य वलच् द्विं P. V 2 112] I A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the fall and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसर a. (शf) [अस्परेब्द अण् opp देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras. -2 Belonging to evil spirits आस्ती भाषा, आस्ती राजि: &c -3 Infernal, demoniacal; आस्त्र भाषामाञ्चनः Bg 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आस्त्र conduct, see Bg. 16.7-24) -4 Not performing sacrifices -5 Divine, spiritual —: 1 A demon [स्तार्थ अण्] -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father ( ther paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाद का स्तारिक क्षित्र कर् णादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31 -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -शि 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; समादा प्रशाम: Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. नोहरी; एई). -री 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसरि: A pupil of Kapila.

आसरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आस्त्रित a 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेव 1 A. 1 To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्म, वर्त &c. —2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमानेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. —3 To accomplish: attend to.

आसेवा, वन 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पोन:पुन्य Sk.-3 Intercourse.

आसेवित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated —ते Perform a nce.

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आसंविन a. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथामिदानी सन्मादोपरागो माधनेंद्रमास्कंदिती श्री. 9; आस्कंद्रह्मभणं नाणे: Bk. 17.82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedaugas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्तेदः, -वनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवानेता प्रमान्त्रस्य Ve. 2 -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant.-6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्केदिनं,-तक The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आक्तिव्य a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

সাংক্র a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [ आ-सु-धन् ] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की f.) [ आस्ति परहोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, उक् ] I One who believes in God and another world; यक्षास्त्येच कदस्ति वस्त्विति सुषा जल्पद्धिरेवास्तिकै। Prab. 2.-2 A believer in sacred tradition.-3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः अद्धानस्य Y. 1. 268. —कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, न्दं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belie f in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-गुद्धमवत: प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Prety. faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42;आ-स्तिक्यं अङ्घानता परमार्थेट्यागमार्थेपु Sankara.

आस्तीक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तिक .—क: N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkåru; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Någa Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम नास्यामनख्यातं छोक्ष्मास्तिक इस्तुत । अस्तीस्त्रस्य गता यस्मास्तिता गर्मस्यमेव तम् ॥ —कं A section ( पर्वे ) of the first book of the Mahåbhårata.

आस्तु-स्टू 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्थ, बसनमा-स्तीर्थ &c.

आस्तर: [आ-स्तृ-अप् ] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वलकलमास्तर: किसलपानि Santi. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering.
—जं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A
bed, layer; कुसून° a bed of flowers;
Ku. 4. 35; सकुसून° strewn with
flowers S. 3; तमाल्यनास्तरणासु रंदे R.
6 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes; सत° without the bedclothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An
elephant's housings, painted cloth
(thrown on his back). -6 A layer
of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की f.) [ आस्तरण प्र-योजनमस्य टक्] I For spreading (as clothes &c.).-2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तार: िआ- स्तृ-वज् ] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. --पाकि: N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [ अञ्चस्पेर अण् ] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U.1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount ; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वचमातिष्ठंत्यनसूयकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्तं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form ; तद्धं Mu. 7. 19 ; R. 6. 72 ; कूमेसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise ; पदमातस्थ्रवा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among ; जत Ve. 3. 19; so salea Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषाद्धियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy ; Bg. 7. 20 ; K. 165 ; आस्थितविष्टर: B. 15. 79 ; सहदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7.

29 ; विषमार्थ जलं रज्जुमास्थास्थे तव कारणात् Mb. use ; चिनामानामिनास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform. carry cut. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix.-5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविद्य स्थापकस्महन्तास्थान् राप्येत्तः S. D. 283; Mv. 1.13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ् ] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for ( with loc ); मत्येष्वास्थापराङ्ख्यः R. 10. 43; मत्यप्यास्था न ते चत्र Bh. 3. 30; 2 98; see अनास्था also.—2 Assent, promise.—3 Prop. support, stay—4 Hope, confidence; जयलस्था वर्षेशास्था Raj. T. 5. 245.—5 An effort.—6 State, condition.—7 An assembly.—8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्यात a. Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard, see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14.-6 Recreation-ground (बिज्ञानस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -महपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतना-जिरं Ki. 1-16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित p p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding, यस्ते Pt. 1.220 using efforts carefully, उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2 80,9.84, so नियमं, स्थान, धर्मे &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to, सन्तिज्ञाश्य Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐन्वर्य, सामवश &c -4 Occupied, enclosed (as a hunting ground), R. 9 53; दानवास्थितः शेलः Râm. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (आस); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थिति: f. Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्तेय a. Bloody (fr. अमन्); being in the mouth (fr आहन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद-घ स्ट्च ] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं आर्धवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेषिके Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तांदुशानां गिरि वेतथ्यमास्पदं कुपीत् K. 174; राजन्यास्पत्मलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदा-मान्यदं Mk. 1 14; क्षिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमिस सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13.39, soदोष°. उपहास°&c -3 Rank, position, station; काष्यार्थभावनेनायमि सम्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Digrity, authority, office; लक्ष्यास्पदेश्मिति चिवादमीरो: M. 1. 17. -5 Business, affair. -6 Prep, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धे Emulation, rivalry-आस्पर्धेन् a. Emulous, striving after.

आस्प्रत्य, न्रह्म्य 10 P. or Caus. 1
To cause to flap, rock or shake;
to strike or press against; आस्प्रालितं
बस्मन्तकराग्ने: R. 16. 13: पयोराजेशोगः
अल्यपनगर्यालित इच U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred; Någ. 1, शिलायामास्प्रालितः
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धन्तरायामास्प्रालितः
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
lute), strike; बीणामास्प्रालियंतं K
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्काल: 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion

of an elepant's ears.

आस्कालनं I Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवस्त्रधन्त्रज्ञांस्कालनन्त्रपूर्वे S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्कालनन्तरप्राणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru, 54; कुचतर K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत कियोग हरतेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फ्राजित m. N. of the planet Venus.

सास्फोट: 1 The Arks plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. उड्ड टोकर्णे); कर किशेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow; एक्ड Mv. 5. 63; लांगूलास्फोडशब्दाच्च चितः स महागिरिः Mb. —हा The नव-महिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by striking on the arms. —कः = पर्वतज-

पीलुभेद.

आस्ताहनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping of the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. - नी A gimlet.

आस्फोतः, न्तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पूषी॰ दस्य तली ] N. of several trees; अर्कः, केंबिदार, भूष्टाश. न्ता, न्तका N. of several plants; माहिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक क (की f.), आस्माकीन क [अस्पद्-अण्-खन् अस्माकादेशः] Our,

White the

ours; आस्माकदांतिमाञ्चिष्यात् Si. 2 63, 8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the morth or face. — स्यं [ अस्यन ग्रामें इत. अस्यवया ] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यक्रमक. — 3 A part of the mouth used in pronuncing letters; त्रव्यास्ययव्यक्तं सवर्णे P. I 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तात्वाविस्थानं Sk., षडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55; (the six puts being the throat, head or brain, palate, tooth, lip, and nose — 4 Month, opening; व्यास्यं, अंकास्यं &c.—Comp.——आसव: spittle, saliva.— प्रं a lotus.— लांगल: 1. a dog.—2. a boar.— a dog.—2. a boar.— a dog.—2. a boar.— a dog.—2. a dog.—2. a boar.— a dog.—2. a dog.—2. a dog

आस्यंधय [ a. आस्य धयाति घे-ख मृत्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing. आस्या See under आमृ.

अस्ति [ असमेव स्वार्थे ज्य ] Blood. -Comp. —प: 1. 'blood drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion

সাম্ব: [ সান্ত-সন্ ] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called নান or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects'; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards god or evil objects.

आसाव a. Flowing, running. —q: 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. -Comp. — भेषकं medicament, medi-

one.

आसावित a. Flowing, emitting fluid or humour; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्बद्ध 1 A. To taste. — Caus. To taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3. 54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नाः

स्वाद्यमें सुजंगेः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. —दः 1 Tasting, eating; चूताकुरास्वादकषायकंडः Ku 3. 32; काव्यामृतरसारवादः H. 1, 152; मुखास्वादः Y 3 229 kissing. —2 Relish, flav ur, taste; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतज्ञयनां को विवृत्ते समर्थः Me. 41; मुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वादकर्थोर्थः Pt. 1. —3 Enjoying, experiencing; वत् a. delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वादविदः कवलेरतु-णानं R 2.5.

आस्वादक a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादन Tasting, eating. आस्वादा pot. p. To be tested, delicious, sweet, palstable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [ आ-स्वर्-क ]

Hig ind. 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity. (c) command; (d) casting, sending. -2 An integular verbal form of the 3rd pers sing. Pics. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' cr'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from a and by European scholars from and the language are:—Aira, Airay, Mil.

आह्नकः [आह्न-उ-कन्] A peculiar diserse of the nose; तनुना रक्तकोथेन युक्ती नामापुटांतर । गामगलजनरकरः श्लेष्टमणा साहको ज्यरः॥

आहंगार्थे Conceitedness.

आह्च 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat; इ्डिममाजवान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहति Sh. Si. 7. 17; इजेयान करिणः...आहन्यात् Kâm. 19 60, said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; आहने शिरः; but of. आजने विषमविलोचनस्य सहः Ki. 17.63; so आहस्य मा रम्मम ; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).—2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) Bk 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66; B. 17. 11. —3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p.p. 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden ; पादाहतं यदु-त्थाय मुर्धानमधिरोहति Si 2. 46 ; गजर बाह्ना हुना: Ram. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied ( in Math. ) ; सूर्याब्धि-शंख्यया दित्रिसागररैयुताहतै: Surya S. ; एकोक भव्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6 Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -a: A drum. - 1 A new cloth or garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. uv वंध्यासतो याति Subhåsh. - Comp. -ल-क्षण a. = आहितलक्षण q. v under आवा.

आहति: f 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेद्वधन भक्ता Laia

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2

आहननीय a. Making oneself known by beating a drum.

आहनस् a. [ आ हन् असन् ] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

अभावत: [आ-हत्-वन् ] 1 Striking, striking against; अम्पर्यति तटाचातं Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow, stroke; तिवाचातमतिहतत्वरूकंषळसेकदंतः S. 1. 33; किनकुचतट° Amaru. 55; प्रवन्°, पाद्° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing; प्राणाचातात्विद्यत्तिः Bh 2. 26; Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (मुत्रावात) -8 A slaughter-bouse; आधात नीयमानस्य वश्यस्येव पत्ने पत्ने मि. 4. 67.

आयातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

भाह्य, आहाय, आह्यन &c. 500 under आह and आहे.

आहिक: [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अफ्.] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pânini.

आहिंद् 1 A. To roam about, wander ; आहिंद्यते अटब्या अटबी S. 2.

आहिंदिन: A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिंदिनो निषादेन वेदेशामेन जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kuli. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंदिन).

आहितुंडिकः [ अहितुंडेन दीन्यति उक् ] A juggler, a snake-catcher. conjurer; अहं सहनाहितुंडिको जीर्णनियो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship ( as fire ).

आहव: A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवद्सी महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आहे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice ; ज्रुसाहवनमः धन्नस्मनाम् Si. 14. 38.-2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —य: A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गाईपरयादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतम्र द्वेत्। पिता वा पषोऽग्रीना यद्शिणः पुत्रो ग.ईपरयः पीत्र आहवनीयः Asval.; see aslo आग्रितेता unier आग्रि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —क: A consecrated fire

आहाव: [आ-हु आयारे वज् ] Fire ; see under आहे also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings ( स्वयत् or महुष्ययत् ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; of. पंचयत्त.

आहति: f. 1 Offering an oblation to a derty, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations ; होतुराहुतिसाधन R. 1.82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुइ: N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. —का: N. of a people.

आहुत्य N. of a leguminous shrub,

आह 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch ; यदेव बने तदपद्यवाहत B. 3. 6 ; पुष्प फल चा-

तवमाहरंत्य: 14. 77, 18. 8 : प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer ; चार्ती bring news -2 To bring near, give ; चंद्रग्रताय मे बिनीं Kâm. 1.5; अयाचिताहत Y. 1 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97 -5 To have, assume ; आजव्हतुस्तञ्चरणी ...far Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, pro duce, lead to ; बलोपचयं K. 105 ; प्रीतिः कोधं &c. ; जनकानां कुले. कीर्तिमाहिर-व्यति मे सुता Râm. -7 To bring near (as wife ), marry ; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित-साज्ञ R 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract ( as mind ). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -11 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. -Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms 10. 119.-2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show,

आहर a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिन्द्रश्चललाहरे: R. 1. 49. —र: 1 Taking, seizing.—2 Accomplishing, performing.—3 Offering a sacrifice.—4 Drawing in breath, inhaling.—5 The air so inhaled.—6 Inspiration, breath inspired.—Comp.—करदा,—चला,—निष्पा,—निष्करा,—वसना,—वितना,—सना compounds of the class called मयुर्च्यंसवादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरण. — जं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय पश्चिता वर्ष S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75 -3 Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अञ्चनेथस्य कोरब्य चकाराहरणे मिर्त Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage), सरवाद्यक्षाहरणीकृतश्री: R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, indue ng.

आहर्तु व. 1 One who takess or seizes.

-2 Bringing, fetching -3 Performing; आहर्ता ऋतृनां K. 5. -4 Causing. bringing on; आहरनां महावनं कासी विह्यतस्कर: V. 5. 1.-m (-तां) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a (रा or रा f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहार: कार्यवशात Sk. - 2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता में फलाहारों महावनं Skv 4. 23. —र: 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. - 2 Employing, using. - 3 Taking food. - 4 Food; (आहरति समस्मादिखाहार: Sk.); वृत्तिमकरात् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलहार; वृत्ति: means of livelihood; भैक्षाहार: living on

alms; पवाहार, निराहार &c. -Comp.
—आर्थन a. begging or seeking for
food. —निःसरणमार्थ: the posterior
part, passage of voiding excrements.
—पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of
food). —विरह: want of food, privation, starvation. —संभन: the juice
of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring;

एधानाहारको बजति Sk.

MIGITEM (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded ( ब्याप्य ). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessary ; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेश्वते गुण Ki. 4. 23 ; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाडंबरेग Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चद्रों मुखमित्यादी चद्रभिने मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तचाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped ( as Agni ). - A kind of bandage ( वय ). — ये I Any disease to be treated by means of extracting -2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आह्रेय a. [ अहेरिदं ढक् ] Pertaining

to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111. आहा ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं :वैस्नानसं किमनया वत निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवत्स्यति समं इरिणांगनाभिः S.1 27; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -Comp. —पुरुषिका [ अहोपुरुष-बुझ् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride ;आहो-पुराषिका वृषीद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मानि Ak.; आहोपुरविकां पश्य मम सद्दत्नकातिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, beasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निज्ञुजनलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं), आहोस्वित्यसवी ममापचारितौर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9.

VIII. 1. 44 Sk. आह्न व. ( ह्वी f. ) Daily, performed in a day. - ह्वं [अहा समृहः अञ् ] A series of days, many days.

किंद्विजः पचिति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P.

आहित क. (की रि.) [अहि भव, अहा निर्वृतः साध्यः टब् ] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; sur-द्विक: स्वाध्याय: daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day ( as a teacher, servant, or fever ). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed bour; अत्राह्मिकं सुरश्रे-हो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कुताहिकः संवृत्तः V. 4 ; समुद्रे कुताहिक: Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work ( such as that of the Mahabhashya).

आहादः Delight, joy ; साहादं वचनं Pt. 4 ; °दूच a. conferring delight.

आहादन a. Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्नादिन a. 1 Delighted, glad. -2

आह्न 1 P. Ved. To make crooked,

आहर्ष a. 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आहूत p. p. Injured; ेभेवज a. curing what is injured or bent.

সাহকে: A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself) ; अनमपहर्नार आदरका भवति श्रद्धे सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

সারেদের: A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहाति a. Making crooked.

आहे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2
To invite, invoke (in a liturgical serse). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; जुड्याब्राण्यसाहयते Sk.; आहन चेक्रियाब्रार्शि St. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 13, 15. 28. 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call, ज्याबिनाह्ययमास मन्त्रन्थिय R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2
To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [ आहुगतेऽरयोऽत्र, आ-हे-अर्] 1 Battle, war, night : एवंविधेनाहव चेटितेन R 7.67; हरवा म्यजनमाहवे Bg. 1.31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहाव: 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battlle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहृति: f. Calling, invoking, chal lenging.

आह: Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहृत p. p. 1 Called, invoked, invited; वियसमाणेनाहृत: पार्थनाथ द्विष्टु-स्म St. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —तं Calling. —Зотр. —मपलाचिन् m. a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संदन: the time of universal destruction.

आहुति: f. [आ-ह्-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

সার a. [ সা-ই-র ] 1 Wno or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -রা [ সা-ই-সর ] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, off at the end of comp.; সমুবার:, স্বারা &c.

आहय: 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); कान्य रामायणाह्नयं Râm.; चक्रसाह्नयं, चरणाह्नयाः,
इन्द्रेरव्याह्नया इसे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law), पण्यर्वकपक्षिमणादियोगन आहयः Råghavånanda on Ms. 8 7.

आह्रयन a. Taking one's name. -न' Name, appellation.

आहानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); मुद्धवाद्धानं यक्कवित Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. -द्शीनं day of trial.

अहानयति Den. P. (In law) To

आह्वाय: 1 A summons. -2 A name; आह्वायक a. Calling, inviting. '-ल A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान मृमियतेरयोध्या Bk. 12. 43. ₹.

The third letter of the Devanagari alphabet.

হ: [অ-হ সু ] N. of Kâmadeva.-ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhâtup. written as क्ष्ण) (पति, इय, य, अगात, पतु, इत) 1 To ge, go to or towards, come to or near; अभिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी B. 8. 56; ईयुर्भर-सम्बद्धानिकित Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निद्धाः अयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so चरां, शबुस्तं, यूद्धतं &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6
To undertake anything (with acc.);
समायन Våj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To
be; to appear. -9 To be employed in,
go on with, be in a particular
condition or relation, with a part.
or instr.; इषेतो ह सम ने वर्षतो यात
Sat. Br,; सवामयनेनेष्ठः Kåty. -10 To
thrive, prosper. -11 I U. = अस्प. v.
-III. 4 A. I To come, appear. -2 To
run, wander. -3 To go quickly or
repeatedly. -4 To ask, request.
-Caus. To cause to go or come.
[cf. L. eo; Gr. eim: with पति ].

হ্ব a. [হ-কিব্] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as জাখন).

इत p. p. [ इ-क ] 1 Gone to; विचरं-कमनीयत रागिसता Si. 6.71.-2 Returned. -3 Obtained.! -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by ; स खद्ध तुर्गेः समाभि-रित: K. P. 10. -त 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इति: f. Going, moving.

इत्य a. To be gone to wards or approached ; इत्य: शिष्येग ग्रवतः —त्या I Going ; way.-2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वन् a. [इ-क्रनिन् ] Going.

इत्वर a. (शि.) [इकाप ] I Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -र: A eunuch. -रा 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisârikâ q. v.

quad a. Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26. इकट: A sprout or stem of a reed. इक्कट: A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्कबालः (In actr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. iqhal].

इक्ष: [ इञ्चतेऽमी माधुर्यान्, इश्-क्स Up. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree কাদিলা -3 Wish, desire.- তালাচ. -কাতঃ, -ত N of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and मजनूग). —क्रद्रक: a gatherer of suga: cane. -गंप: Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. - ; :;, -याष्टि: f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -द्भि a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. —ব্যঃ a kind of grain. —ব্যক্তঃ molasses. —प्र: N. of a tree ( श्रवृक्ष ). -बालिका a kind of grass (काहा). - Harra meal of sugar and melasses. — সামিরী a woman who cats a sugar cane. —मती, —मालिनी, -मालवी N of a river. - Hr the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. —मेह: diabetes or deabetes mellitus ( cf. मधुमेह ). — नेहिन् a. diabetic. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनि: [इझोरिव योनिः यस्य ] Saccharum Officination (पुरूकश्च ). -रसः 1. the jaice of (uga:-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. - 3 a kind of काज grass, काथ: raw or unrefined sugar, molasses -वर्ण a sugar-cane wood. -वहारी, -वही the common yellow cane. - FIFE n, -समुद्र: the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. —वालिका [इसुरिव वलाने वलू-ण्डुल् ] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिभग्वाना). -2. the कादा grass. - बारिका, - वादी 1. a kind of sugar-cane ( 貞東年. ) -2. a garden of sugar-canes. - विकार: 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकरं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane, -HIT: molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इञ्चन: Sugar-cane ; see इस.

इञ्जनीया A place abounding in sugarcane.

इधुर: 1 Sugar-cane. - 2 N. of a kind of grass ( काश).

इर्वासु. 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyå; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhåg, शुवतम्त मनोजेत इर्वाह्मीणतः सन्); इर्वास्त्र कंतोऽ। भन्तः प्रजाना U. 1. 44. -2 A d seendant of Ikshvåku; गलितवयसामिश्वास्त्रामिदे इस्त्र कंते R. 3. 70. — कु: f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इ.ख्. इ.ख् 1 P. (पखति, इज़िते ) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

हैग् (इंगति-ते, इगितं, हेगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथादीयो निवातस्थो

नगने Bg 6. 19, 14 23, त्यपा सुद्यानित् विश्वं पञ्चेगं पच्च नेगाति Mb. -2 To go, move. — Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इग्य below.

हंग a. 1 Moveable, स्वया सुद्रसिद्ं विश्वं प्रद्रोगं परच नेगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. —गः 1 A nint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge —गा A kind of counting.

इंगर्न [इंग स्ट्र] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one urember of a compound from another as by an Avagraha.

इंगित p. p. Moved, shaken. —तं [भावे क ] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारेविविभि: K 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगूह-मद्भावमितींगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गृहाकारीभेतर्य च B. 1. 20 : Si. 9 69. - 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारिशितगैत्या...गूह्यतेऽतर्ग-तं नतः Ms. 8. 26. - Comp. - कोविद्,-ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य pot. p 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada Pâtha is divided by the Avagraha.

इंगु: A disease.

इंग्रद:,-दी, इंग्रल: N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगणबेट ); इंग्रदीपाद्यः सोऽयं U 1 21; प्रस्कित्याः कि चित्र हैं कि लाभिदः स्च्यंत ए-वीपलाः S. 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इचिकिल: A pond ; mud.

इन्द्रकः, इन्छ। See under इप.

ਭੁਚਲੁਝ: N. of a tree, the citron.

হজান্ত: A small tree growing near water ( হিজান্ত ).

इज्य pot. p. ( of यदा ) To be worshipped. -ज्य: 1 A teacher. -2 An epitnet of जृह्मपति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishuu. —ज्या 1 A sacrifice; ज्यास्य कार्य तद्शिकायपा R 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2, Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. - Jomp. -হালি: a constant sacrificer.

इंचाक: A shrimp ( जलवृश्चिक ).

इट् 1 P. [ पटाने, इटित ] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To errr. -3 To make baste ( Ved. ).

हा: Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूनं a mat ( Ved. ).

इद्चर: [ इपा कामेन चराति ] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इस् f. (also witten इल् in Veda). [इल् किए, बालस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The e.rth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five prayâgas (इड़ो यजिते). -7 People or subjects. —(-pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवला a deity of libation. इड् (ल) भ्याति: N. of Vishņu or of Pûshan.

zz: An epithet of Agni.

इद्या—ला [इल्-अच्, वालस्य डन्वं] 1 The earth ; प्रबुध्यते नूनमिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig. ) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libstion and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purtiravas; she is also called मेत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Du gâ. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभेद्) (being in the right side of the body ).

इडावत a. 1 Possessed of sacrificial

food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिक्क: A wild goat.

इड्वर: 800 इट्चर.

इंट्र:, -ड्रं (इंट्रव ) ( Dual ) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire ; अधेनसिंहास्यां परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उला यास्यां गृहते ती इही Karka).

हुं , pron. a. (रा f., -रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां B. 8. 20 v.l. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरताप शतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष रावषाडकरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानितरापि

च Râm. : विजयायेतराय वा Mb. ; ਜ਼ੁਲ-मेनरसंत्रयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult ; so दाझ-ज left; बान right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-भूय जानं मन्मधेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the other, this-that. -Comp -sat pron. a. respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.); वियुक्तावितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102: °काम्यया 3. 35; R. 7. 54 •आश्रय: mutual dependence, inter-connection. "योग: 1. mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. -2. a variety of the Dvandva compound ( opp. समाहारद्दे ) where each member of the compound is viewed separately; as प्रक्षन्ययोधी छि-नति -जनाः (pl. ) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरव ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः,

हत्त्वा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Perversely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेश: ind. On another day, the other day.

इतस ind. [ इदम्-तिसळ् इज्ञादेशः Tv. ] I Hence, from here or hence. -2 From this person, from me ; इत: स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीनेंत एवाईति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. -3 In this direction, towards me, here ; इतो निषीदेति विस्पृश्वीम: Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्रमितो वृथा स्यात R. 2. 34 ; इतः स्विपति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76; इतोगतमद्धरागं V. 2; "गतवृत्तांतं न स्म-राते S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो देव: this way, this way, my lord ( in dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground; इतश्च प्रमारमेवेहात्ता भवितुमईति S. B. -5 From this world. -6 From this time. হুৱ: -হুৱ: ( a ) on the one hand-on the other hand; इतस्तपास्वकार्यमितो गुरुजना-झा  $\delta$ . 2; (b) in one place—in another place, here-there; K. 27, इतश्रेतश्र hither and thither; hence and thence, here and there, to and fie; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां; now, therefore; इतस्तत: here and there, hither and thither, to and fro : লাযুল-विक्षपविसर्पिशोभैरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरेः Ku 1. 13.

ছবি ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is ( शब्दम्बर्भंपदीतक ), राम रामेनि रामेति कृ-जंत मधुराक्षरं Ram.; अत एव गवित्याह Bhartri.; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meining is to be indicated (प्रातिपादिकार्थयोतक); चयस्तिवपामि-त्यवधारिनं पुरा . क्रमादसुं मारद इत्नवी-थि सः St. 1 3; अवेति चैनामनेयेति R. 14 40 ; दिलीय इति राजेहु: R. 1. 12 ; sometimes with acc. केवर्तामति यं पाइ: Ms 10.34; Bg 6.2; (3) or a whole sentence when sid is merely used at the end of that sentence ; (वाक्यार्थवीतक ) : ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भनों में रक्षति मौर्चीकिणांक इति S.1. 13; तयोधिनकुमारयो रन्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-मालासुपयाचित्रमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2 Besides this general sense, इति has the following senses: - (a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that, 'in English; वैदेशिकोस्मीति प्रच्छामि U.1; प्रराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वे M. 1. 2, oft with किं q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूबिति मधेतम्दिशप्य समानीत K. 320; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ). इति प्रथमें(इक: thus or here ends the first Act. (d) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together; प्रथिव्यापस्तेजी वायुराकाशं कालो दिगारमा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. (e) So, thus, in this manner, gra-क्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोन्धी Ki. 11. 80. ( f ) Of this nature or description ; wit-श्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. ( g ) As follows, to the following effect; रा-माभिधानो हरिरित्युबाच R. 13. 1. (h) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation; पितेनि स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति निंदाः, शीव्रमिति सुकारं, निष्टतमिति चिं-तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often used with the name of an author to form an Avyay:bhava comp.; 36urforfa thus according to Pânini. (j) Illustration ( usually with आदि), इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तद्नन्वयः Chandr.; नी: शुक्रश्वती डित्थ इत्पादी K. P. 2. ( k ) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-शालिः, इस्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (1) It is often ased by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of 'according to such a rule ' হাকি ভিঁছু च (P.III. 3. 172 ) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other sonses mentioned are: -(m) Manifestation. (n) Order. (o) Arrangement. (p) Identity. (q) Proximity. (r) Visibility. (s) Excess or superiority. (t) Requiring. (8) Ex-(इति स्वरूपे सानिन्ये विवञ्चानियमे मते। हेतौ

प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाजेन्यवधार्या, एवमर्थे समानी चा Hem.). -Comp. -- Auf: sum and substance, meaning in short ( often used by commentators ) —अर्थ ind. for this purpo e, hence. - आदि a. having such a thing orthings at the beginning, so forta, et cætera ( &c. ). - = information, report. -ऋथ a. !. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy. -2 wicked, lost. (-ur) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कार्तब्य, -करणीय a proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. ( - इंग्, - मं ) duty, obligation ; एवं सर्व विवायद्मि-तिकतिव्यमाद्मन: Us. 7. 142, Ki. 7 17 ; °ना, —कार्थता, -कृत्यता any proper or neceseary duty; obligation ; इतिकर्त-व्यतामृह: wholly at a loss what to do, embairassed, perplexed. - HIN a. of such extent or quality. — वृत्ते 1. occurrence, evert. -2 a tale, etory.

हानिय a. Ved. Such a one, such. हानियत् ind. In the same manner. हानिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहास: [fr. इतिन्ह-आम (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of अस to be); so it has been ] 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्माध्यमामसोशाणासुप-वेद्यास्तिव्यास्त्र प्राप्तिक्षासं प्रचासक्ति शा. - 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahl-hlaiata). - 3 Historical evidence, tradition (witch is recognized as a proof by the Paurlnikas). - Comp. - निर्वधनं legendary composition or narrative; S. 3. — पुराण history and legendary stories. - वादः historical etory, legend, M21. 3. 3.

इत्थं and. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं रते: किमाप भूतमहुश्यक्षं Ku. 4. 45, इत्यंगते under these circumstances, such being the case, इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4; R. 9. 81. -Comp. —कारं and. in this manner. — जून a. 1. so circumstanced, being in this at te, being thus; अग्रव्याने P. I. 4. 90; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26; S. 3. 5; क्याबित्यंभूना M. 5, K. 146. -2. true or faithful (as a story). —भानः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —िम्म a. 1. of such kind. -2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्यज्ञालः N. of the third Yoga. इत्याग्नातं Ved. 1 In this manner, thus -2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. °श् a. performing such or true works. इत्यात ind. Thus, in this way.

इत् ind. i A particle of affirmation, even, just, only; especially in strengthening a statement; अधेज इत्सक्तले भद्रमञ्जेते Mir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphssis to pronouns, prepositions &c (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskit).

चर्च pron. a. जियं m. : इयं f., इद n.) 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker ( इडमस्त मंनि-कृष्टें मेन ); इस्ते ततु...इति यस्च्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen: the nominative forms are used with veics in the sense cf 'here': इयमास्त्र here am I; so इमे नमः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while पतद refers to what precedes : अनुकल्पन्त्व-य ज्ञेयः सवा सद्भिरन्तिश्वाधितः। Ms. 3. 147 ( अयं = वश्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वेतादिवम् चुः. -4 It occurs connected with ag, तत्, एनद्, अदस, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically , काय-माचरत्यविनयं S. 1. 25; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. O, here am I. — and. Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -Comp. -- प्रथम a. doing anything for the first time. - warri ind. in this manner. - and the present Yuga. - u a. of this shape. - an a. Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंतन a. (नी f.) Of this time, present; momentary.

ै इद्ता [ इद्मी मावः ] Identity, same-

इद्मय a. Made or consisting of this.

zág a. Wishing this.

इता ind. Now, at this ( present ) moment, oft with अहत् ; इता खः only yesterday.
-Comp. —नरसरः, so इदुवस्सरः or इद्ध्यस्यः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वस्सीय or इद्धरसीय a. belonging to such a year.

इदानी and. [इदं-दानी इद्य च ] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; चरसे प्रतिष्टस्वेदानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमिस U. 3; इदानीमिहा: now-a-days, इदानीमिय just now; इदानीमिय now also, in this case also; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an पति ; cf. यावयेतहीं प्रताबति पंचदशहृष्य इदानीनि Sat. Br.

इदानींवन a. (नी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

Err, gæ Ste mine" इ.J.

sq 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rash upon, press upon, drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

हन c. 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -ह: 1 Alord, master. -2 The sun; Si 2 65. -3 A king, न न महीनमहीनप्राक्षनं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -Comp. -कात: sun-stone ( ध्यंत्रांत ); Bh. 2. 37 —समं a royal court or assembly. हनक्षति ( Desid. of नज्ञ ) Ved. To

try to reach, strive to get.

इंशिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= भुवहा).

इंद् 1 P. [इद्दाल, इंदितुं ] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इंद् q. v. ).

इंदे झुरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इदिदिर: A large bee, लोभाविदिवि-रेष निपतत्स Bv. 2. 183.

डाइरा [इट-किरन ] N. of Lakshmî, wife of Vishņu. —Comp. — आलप 'abode of Indira,' the blue lotus. —मोदेर: an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि( दी )वरं [ इद्देशिशीस्तस्या वर वर-णीय Tv. ] The blue lotus, बाले तव-सुखामोजे कथर्मिदीवरह्यं S. Til. 17.

इंदीनरिणी A group of blue lotuses. इंदीन र: A blue lotus.

इंदुः [ उनाचि क्वेद्यति चिद्रिकया भुवनं उंद्-स आदेशिच Un. 1. 121 ] 1 The moon; दिलीप इतिराजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव  ${
m R.}~1.$ 12 (§ is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इंद्व: Rv. 1.16. 6 ). -2 The मृगशिरम् Nakshatra. -3 ( In Math. ) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor .- (pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -Comp. -- ਜਸਲਂ the white lotus. —कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 delties in succession ). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, गृङ्खी, सोमलता. -किल-का 1 N. of a plant (केतकी ). -2. & digit of the moon. -ara: the meon-stone.  $(-\pi r)$  1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षय: 1. waning or disappearance of the mcon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Reva or Narmada. — স্বদ: 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other lewels at the churning of the ocean ). -2. the sage अति - तल: a digit, crescent. -प्रतिपका N. oi a plant (कलिकारी or जागली). -भं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस् -- भा क bir of water-lily - भृत, - शेखरः -ਜੀਨਿ: 'the moon-created god,' epithets of Siva. - Afor: 1. the mcon-stone. -2. a pearl. —ਸੰਵਲੰ the orb or disc of the moon. - रहन a pearl. —ले( रे ) जा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इद्देला. -लोक: the world of the moun. —लोटकं, -लोहं silver. —वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. —बार: a kind of yoga. —बासर: Monday. - ar a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चादायण.

इडुमत् m. An epithet of Agni. इंडुमति 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज

हंदर: A rat, mouse.

इंद्र: [इद -रन् ; ददतीति इंद्र: ; इदि देखें Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The gou of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler ( as of men &c.), first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp., नरंद: a lord of men, a. e a king ; so मुगॅद: a lion ; गर्जेद: the lord or chief of elephants , so योगींद्र:, कपींद्र: -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant gam. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yoga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. - FT The wife of Indra. Indran: [ Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashiaka, and in Rv. 10.90. 13 he is said to lave sprung fram the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.



He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large book, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. R-. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants He is a wall of defence; his friend is neverslain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soms, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani,

who is invoked among the goddesses Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayanı or Aditi Heisinferior to the triad Brahma, Vishau and Mahesa (though in some places Vishau is re garded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning uses the thunderbolt and sends down , rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The India of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is re presented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ruvana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Incra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also re-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Dittinher womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Puturavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parija's tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrans, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and hisson is named Jayanas. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. वृत्रहन्, बलमिट्, पाकशामन, गोत्रभिट्र, पुरद्र, शतकतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिस्दन &c. ( see Ak. I. 1 44.47). The Heaven of Indrais Svarga, its capital, Amaravat; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, airavata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword. Paranja]. -Comp. -आमि: the fire produced from the contact of clods; ंध्रम: frost, snow; °देवता the 16th lunarmansion. — अनुजः, — अन्रजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Narayana. -आरि: an Asura or demon. — आव-सान: a desert. —अज्ञन: 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jewel. ler's weight (ग्रजावक्ष). —आयुर्थ Indra's weapon, the rainbow ; इदाउपधोतिनतोश्लांक R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. ( -4: ) 1. N. of a horse in Kâdambar: ( s. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-धा ) a kind of leech -आसनं the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इज्यः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. — इंश्वर: one of the forms of Siva-linga. —उत्सव: a festival honouring Indra. - ऋष्भ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन m. an epithet of Vishnu (performing Indra's deeds). - कील: 1. N. of the mountain मदर. -2. a rock. (-ਲੋ) the banner of Indra. —कुंत्रर: Indra's elephant, Airavata. - T: N. of a mountain - TE a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-E:) a kind of corn produced by rainwater. - केतु: Indra's hanner. - कोझ: -प:, -पका: 1 a couch, cofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting (rom the wall (नागरंत).

-गिरि: the महेंद्र mountain. —ग्रहः, -आ-चार्च: the teacher of Indra : i. e. बहु-स्पति. -गोप:, -गोपक: [ इंद्रो गोपी रक्षकी-Sस्ण, वर्षाभनत्वात्तस्य ] a kind of insect of red or white colour ; K. 100. -- बंदने the white sandal wood. — चाय, -यन-स् n. l. a rain-bow ; विद्युत्वेनं लालेतवनि-ताः सेंद्रचापं मचित्राः Me. 64; Si. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. - छंदम् n. [इद इप सहस्रनेत्रेण महत्तग्रन्छेन छायते ] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -s-ननं Indra's birth. —जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth ( as a work ). - IT a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. —जालं [ इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मा-येव ] I. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Ar,una; a stratagem or trick in war. - 3 deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; रवमद्वालमहुत: खल जीवलोक: Sânti 2.2; K. 105. — जालिक a /इह-जाल-टन् ] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-কঃ) a juggler, conjurer. — লিব m. 'conquer or of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana. [ Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshman; while he was engaged in a sacrifice ]. 'हंतु or विज-चिन् m N. of Lakshmana. - ज्येष a. Ved led by Indra. -तापस: the thundering of clouds. -त्रं, -त्लकं a flock of cotton. -दमनः the son of Bana. sura. - दाद: the tree Pinus Devadåru.-ਵ:,-ਵਜ: ਿthe plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant क्रटज. -हीप', -पं one of the 9 Dvipas or divisions of the continent (of India). — हवज: a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhadra. -नक्षत्र Indra's lunar mansion फल्युनी. - नेमं 1. the eye of Indra .- 2. the number one thousand.—नील: [ इंद्र इव नील: स्याम: ] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16 69; Me. 46, 77. - नीलक: an emerald. - पत्नी Indra's wife, श्वी. -पणीं, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वत: 1. the महद mountain. -2. a blue mountain. - yar

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, -पुरःसर, -अष्ट a. led or preceded by Indra, baving Indra at the Lead. -- पुरोहित: N. of बृहस्पति. (-ता) the asterism Pushya. -प्रश्नं N. of sety on the Yamurâ, the residence of the Pandavas (identified with the modern Delhi) ਫ਼ਿਤ-प्रस्थगमरतावत्कारिया मंतु चेद्यः S1. 2 63. - Setof Ind: a's weapon, the thunderbolt. - भेषजं dried ginger -- Har: a sacrifice in honour of India -- सह: 1. a fectival in honour of Indra. -2. the rainy season ; कास्कः ध dcg. -माद्न a. animating er delighting Indra. —मेदिन a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the Kutaja iree. -- ਕੁਜ:, -ਜੰ: -लुसके 1. excessive baldness of the, head. -2. loss of beard. -लोक: Indra's world, Svarga or Paradice –ਲੀ-केश: 1. lord of the Indra's world, s.e. Indra. -2 a guest ( who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host ). - ইলা, -বক্সা N. of two metres, see Appendix -बहुरी, -बहुरी N. of a plant (पारिजान) or of इदवारुणी —वस्तिः (इद्रास्य आरमः वस्तिरिव ] the calf (of the leg ). -बान्तम a Ved desired by Indra. — arg (du ) Indra and Vayu —वारुणी,-वाराणिका C locynth. a wild bittergourd (Mar. मोटी कवडळ). -बाह्र a. carrying India. — बुक्ष: the Devadara tree. -- -- a kind of abscess. — वेड्ये a kind of precious stone -aa Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king ( who is said to follow saga when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain ) : वार्षिकां श्रत्ने मासान् यथे दोष्यभिवर्षति । तथाभिवर्षेत्स्व राष्ट्र कामेरिंद्रव्रतं चरन् ॥ -- आकिः f. Indrani, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. - ज्ञान: i.an enemy or destroyer of Indra ( when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रकाद ; R 7. 35. -2. [ इंट्र-शञ्चः यस्य ] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of ga (when the accent is on the first syllable ). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said tdat Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशृब्दate &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मने हीनः स्वरता वर्णता वा मिध्याप्रय क्तो न तमर्थमाह। स वाग्वजो यजमानं हिनस्ति य-थेंद्रशतः स्वरतीपराधात ॥. —शलभः a kind of insect — Har connection or alliance with Indra. —सार्शिः 1. N. of Mâtali -2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. En:, -सद: 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Ar. juna; (c) Vali, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree,

-सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutiont appli cations ( निगुंडी ). -सेना India's missile or heat. —मेनानी: the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kartikeya. — स्तुत् m., -स्तोम: 1. praise of India, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. - हप: invocation of Indra. — इस्तः a kınd of medicament.

डदर्क [ इदस्य राज्ञः क सुर्खं यत्र Tv. ] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता, -त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंदर्बत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

हंद्रपु: a. Longing to go to Indra. इद्राणिका The pland निर्शंडी.

इदाणी [ इदस्य पत्नी आनुक् डीप् ] 1 The wife of India. -2 N. of Durga, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of costus. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree ( नीलिसिंदुवार ) also the plant নিয়ন্তী•

इंद्रिय a. Fil for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. -यं [ इंद्र-प ; इ-द्रेण टर्जियं : by P V. 2. 93 इदिय = इदलिंग-भिद्रहरामिद्रंस्टभिंद्जुरामिद्र्दत्तिवा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. ( Indrivas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूवक्रपथहरास्त-चेंद्रियात्रवा: Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेद्रियाणि or बुद्धीदियाणिः--श्रोत्र त्वयनक्षुषी जिह्ना नातिका चैव पचमी ( also मन: according to some ); and (b) कर्माद्रियाणि :-पाय्पस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चेव दशमी समृता Ms. 2. 90 In the Vedanta मनः, बुद्धि, अहकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, thetotal number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियत. In Nyâya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. -3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. -4 Semen.-5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.'-Comp. —अगो वर a. imperceptible. — अર્થ: 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दी गंव-रसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh 3.58 R 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः nonattachment to sensual objects, stoicism.—आरमञ् m. I. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. an organ of sense. -आदि:

the principle called ahankara (in San. phil.). -आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e the body. -2. the soul. — आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of singe. - ਵੰਗ: the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (-र:) an object of sense. — ग्रामः, -वर्ग the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिद्यियामी विद्वासमिप कर्षात Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्ववार मधुनीदियवर्गः St. 10. 3, -ज a. in one's presence, visible. —जानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. - निग्रह: restraint of senses. —बुद्धि: f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. --ਬਜ a. exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-- ) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —६धः inseasibility. —विप्रतिपत्तिः f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —ब्रात्त: f. function of the organs. — सुद्धं sensual pleasures ; R. 19. 47. — साजिकर्ष: the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind ). - Fary: insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इंदियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंध् 7 A. [ इद्धे or इधे, इयांचके, ऐथिष्ट-इद्ध ) To kindle, light, set on fire. -pass. (इच्यते) To be lighted, blaze,

इंड p. p. [ इंड्-क ] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; ਜੀਬ Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °रान S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out -2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Kı. 2. 59 , Si. 1. 63 ; बोधे: Bk. 1. 5 (पदुबुद्धिभि:) sharp. -3 Clean, clear. 4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °शासनः Ki. 1. 22. - 读 1 Sunshine, heat. - 2 Rafulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. -Comp. -af. चिति: fire ; Si. 16. 35. — मन्य a. having the anger excited.

इध्न: [इथ्येतेऽग्निरनेन इंय-मक् ] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; श्रीष्म इध्म: शरद्धावि: Rv. 10. 90 6; R. 14. 70. —ъй Wood, fuel. - Сомр —जिह्न: fire. —प्रवश्चन: a hatchet, an

axe.

इस्पा f. Kindling, lighting.

इंध a. [इय्-अन् ] Kindling, lighting. —ध: [इय्-अन् ) i Fuel. -2 The Supereme being.

ङ्धन a. [ इंब्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Kindling, lighting. -- i Kindling, lighting. –2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलेंधनतां K. 169.

इंधनचत् a. Possessed of fuel. इधन्यस् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel. इन्द् 6. P. 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take possession of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see 37 also.

इन्बद्धाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [ इ-भन्-किञ्च Up. 3. 151 ] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). - ਮੀ A female elephant. [cf. L. ebur]. -00mp. -आरि: a lion. -आख्य:, -के-श्ररा the plant नागकेशर. -आनन: N. of Ganesa ; cf. गजानन. —उपणा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant ( गजापिपछी ). - war N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous ). - निमीलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp ( भगा ). —पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा प्रेडक्षणा इभी] a young female elephant. —पोव: a young elephant, a cub. -भर: a collection of elephants. —युवति: f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [ इममाचलयति ] A lion. इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी.

इस्य a. [इस गजमहोंने यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). - स्य: 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Say.). - स्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -00mp. - चिल्चि(ज) स्व a. wealthy, rich. इस्यक a. Wealthy, rich.

इमथा ind. Ved. As here, as now. इयञ्च a. Ved. Longing for, secking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायु: Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाण तया सहोद्धं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिर्तीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयची विवसाद्धरसव आसीत् U.1.

इयता, इयतं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईट्टक्तया स्पिमिय-चया चा B. 13. 5; न...यज्ञ: परि-चेजु नयत्त्रपालं 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामियत्त्रया B. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इपचक a. So small, very small. का A bad limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P. ( इस्ते ) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) i To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इंख्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणे 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground ; cf. इत्जि.

हरें मह a. [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. — दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt: इरंगदामन भेपनालाइस्न K. 70. -2 The Sub narine fire.

इरस्याते Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.)
To be ill-affected towards.

इररया 1 lll will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

हरा [ इ-रन् Up. 2. 28 ; इ काम राति रा-क वा Tv. ] 1 The earth.-2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatt. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirittuous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, ( Ved. in the last three senses ). -Comp. - ga: 1. N. of Varnna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. — आर a. Ved whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-v:) the milk ocean. - a. 1. earth born, terrestrial. - 2. aquatic. ( -रं ) hail ; so इरावरं. —जः N. of Kama or Cupid. - बेलिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. —m. ( बान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. —ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (राजी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgå, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. वन a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ क्र-इनच् किर्चि Un. 2. 51]
1 A salt ground, saline soil; एथोरिण
बीजसुरन्या न चना लभने फलं Ms. 3.
142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare
or barren soil, desert, dreary region.
-3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well
( Ved. ). -5 A hollow, hole.

इतिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इतिच a. Ved 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = आरमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं,-ला = अर्गल q. v.

इपं a. Ved. 1 Instigating (भेरक).
-2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pushan and of the Asvins.

इवोरु-छ a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिंक). —र: m. f. A cucumber. —Comp. —(ह) शुक्तिदा a kind of melon.

इर्वास्तः An animal living in caves. ছত্ত 6 P. (হুলনি, হ্যক, ইঙান্, হাজি, ইজিন) or 10 U. (হুল্যনি or ব্লয়নি, ইজিন্) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To leep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. Eile, Gr. elao].

ਵਲਧ a. Motionless.

इलव a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

হুন্ত্রিন্তা N. of the wife or Visravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ইন্নিল for Kubera).

इल त. [इल् क ] Sleepy. — ला I The earth. — 2 A cow. - 3 Speech; &c., see इडा. – Comp. — नोल:, - लं the earth, the globe. — तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. – 2. the surface of the earth. — भरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. — चृतं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चान्नाल्यवतः प्राच्या ग्यमादन शेलतः। इलाइन नील गरेयोग्यतो निषयान्ववतः।

डालेका The earth.

हली [ इन् क शीप ] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword ( करपाल ).

इलीविप: N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

হর্তাব:, হাত্তর: A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्बकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion ( स्मशिरस्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as ( showing उपमा or comparison ); बागर्थाविव मंपूक्ता R. 1. 1 ; बैनतेय इव विनतानंदन: K. 5. -2 As if, as it were ( denoting उत्त्रेक्षा ) ; पर्यामीत विनाक्तिनं S.1.6 ; लिपतीव तमो-गानि वर्षतीवाजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34. - 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कहार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possilly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दःखं रष्टपतेः U. 6. 30, an gra of what sort, whatlike; ক হব কান্ত: Mal. 2 what a long time has elasped. -5 gais frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुह्रेंगिय but for a moment ; किंचिदिव just a little bit ; BO इंपद्वि, नाचिरादिव &c ; (इत्र is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन निरवसमासी विम-क्त्यले।पश्च ).

हृष् I. 6 P. [इन्छति, इयेष, वेषीत्, पितृंत् पहुँ, इह ] ! To wish, desire long for; इन्डाभि संवधितमाज्ञपा ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इन्छामि संजीत or मंक्सं मवात्; मुंजीयेतीन्छति Sk. -2 To choose ; मुत्रेण मांडचामिच्छेत त स्त्रिय तहमेव वा Me. 8. 384. -3 To andeavour to obtain, strive or seek for ; भूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be willing, he about to do anything, mean or intend ( with inf. ) -5 To ask or expect anything face.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यन भाग-नीविर Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask -8 To be favourable. - 9 To try to make favourable .- 10 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked or requested .- 3 To be prescribed or laid down ; इस्तच्छेदनामध्यत Ms. 8. 322 : विराव दशरायं वा जावमा-ज्ञोचिमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as; जंभो दंतीपे चेष्यत Trik. -II 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एविष्यति, एषित् ) 1 To move; to cause to move. -2 To let fiv. cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P. (इंड्याति) I To cause to move quick ly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel. nrge, incite, animate, promote. -IV 1 U. (एपति-ते, एषोत्-पेपिष्ट) To go, move.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desirous, willing; आनिच्छतापि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श ] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; इच्छ्या according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -Comp. —्यानं fulfilment of a wish. — निवास: f. suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desired.

इन्द्र a. Wishing, desirous; usually in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

TRAC. I Speedy; going quickly.

-2 Wishing, desirous. -f. Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libaticn. -3 Strength, power, sap. freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इष: 1 One possessed of sap or strength -2 The month आश्विन; ध्वान-भिषेशनी मिषेशणमञ्जत: Si. 6. 49.

इषणयते Den. A. To move, excite ;

হুমনি: f. 1 Sending, despatching -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इवण्यति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इपण्या Impulse, desire.

इत्यात Den. P. 1 To be micy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इयस्य a 1 (The object) of sim. -2 Skilled in archery.

ছবি a. [ হ্ৰ্-কি ] Wishing, desiring.

হবিল p. p (fr. হ্ৰ্ 4 cl.) 1 Moved,
driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited,
animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

हाँपर a. Ved. [हन्-गतो-किरच् ] 1 Juicy, succellent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving -र: Fire.-viad. Quickly.

इष्ट p. p. [ हब्रू इच्छायां कर्मणि क ] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; उपपन्ना गुणेरिष्टे: Nala.1.1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear: "आत्मज: Mu 2 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, reverenced. -4 Respected. -5' Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see इष्टापूर्त. -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed (काल्पन); oft used in Lilavati. -e: 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; इष्टपवासजानितानि S. 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (परड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. - सा N. of a tree (श्रमी). -z 1 Wish, degire. -2 A holy ceremony or सस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see इष्टायुत. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp —अर्थ: desired object. °उड़ाक्त a. zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -आपान: f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापता दोषांतरमाह Jag. —कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. -- arran: the root of a fragrant grass ( , बीर्णमूल ). -कामबुद्ध a. granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. — ju a. fragrant. ( — u: ) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -जन: a beloved person ( whether man or woman ); U. 3. —देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. —यामच a. going according to one's desire. - A a. 1. rerforming desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c. ) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टापुर्त [ इष्ट च पूर्त च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपद्दीवलं ] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells anp doing other acts of charity इष्टापूर्विचे: सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1; वापीकृपनडागादिवेचतायतनानि च। अञ्चप्रदानमारामाः प्रतमध्योः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्निकर्महवन नेतायां यच्च हयते । अनुवेद्यां च यहानमिष्ट तदमिषीयते ॥.

इष्टि: f. [इप-किन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kâtyâyana's Vârtikas; इष्ट्रयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारस्या &c. cf. उपस्थान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्-किन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -Comp. -अयनं a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -एच: 1.a miser. -2.a demon, an Asura; so 'सुष्-पण्डः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

ge: f. A wish, desire.

इतम α. [ इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक् ] Wishing. — कम: 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इतिमन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इच्य:, -द्यं [ इब्-वयव् ] The spring.

इपि(पी)का [ इप् गयादो कुन् अत इयं ] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; कुशकाशशरेषिका: Râm.; °अखं R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -Comp — तुई the point or upper part of a reed.

हुषु: [ इब्-उ , cf. also Un 1. 13 ] 1 An arrow -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine.-4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -Comp. - sui. -अनीकं the point of an arrow. -अ-सनं, -अर्ख the bow, रामभिष्यसनदर्शनी-त्सुकं R. 11. 37; °यंत्रसुक्ती बाण: Dk. 9. —आस a. throwing arrows. (-सः) 1 a bow -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. — कार:, -फुत् m. an arrow-maker. — धरः, - भृत् m. an archer —पथ: - विक्षेप: an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. — त्योत: discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. —nra a having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-= ) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar. ( कुंड ). -- हस्त a. carrying arrows in the band.

इपुञ्चिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इयुक्त a. Arrow-like. —का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधि: [ इषवी धीयंतेऽत्र घा-कि ] A



डमध्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Imploring, request.

इपुध्य a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting. इप्रति Den. P. 1 To long for fcod. -2 To request.

इद्य: A spiritual teacher.

इच्छ 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इण्कर्त् a. Arranging &c.

इच्छत a. Arranged &c. ेआहच a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इण्कृति: f. A mother.

इष्टका [इप्-तकन् टाप् Un. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Onm; — मृह a brick house. -- चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. —िचित a. made of bricks , Dx. 84; also इटकचिन. - न्यास: laying the foundation of a house. — पद: a read made of bricks. —राश्चि: a pile of blicks.

द्राविका A brick &c. , see इस्का. इस् and An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. [ डद- ह डबाविजी. P. V. 3. 11 Sk. ] I Here ( referring to time, place or direction), in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. qq or अमुत्र ) , oft with जगति, K. 35. - 3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend

ıdha].-Comp. — असुत्र ind. in this

world and the next would, here and there. —आगत a. come here. - इह ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. "Hra a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere .- 2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. — जाल: this life. — ऋतु:, -चिच a whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. — भव or -aa a belonging to this world. —लोक: this world or life; के in this world. —समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. - For a. standing here. - Fura a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इहस्य a. [इह-स्वपू ] Being here, of this place or world.

इहल: N. of a country (चेदि).

₹: (m.) N. of Kâmadeva, Cupid. -t. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go.-2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become

pregnant.

ईक्ष्म 1 A. ( ईक्षते, ईक्षांचके, ऐक्षिष्ट, इंक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित ) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्रते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्घचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect ; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्वां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one ( with dat. of the person ) ; कुण्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. ( शुभाशुमं, पर्याधीचयति ) ; Bk 8.76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येटयपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. l. — अन्वच 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इंसकः [ईक्ष्ण्वुल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye; इत्यदिशोभापहिते- क्षणन R. 2. 27; so अलस्क्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षाणिकः [ईक्षण-उन्] A fortunetelier; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षातिः [ ईक्-शातिष् ] Looking, sight;

ईक्षतेनीशब्द Br. Stit. इंसा [र्इ.अटाप्] 1 Sight. -2 View-

ing, considering. इंशिका 1 An eye -2 A gisnce,

look; Pt. 5. इंक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. — a I A look, sight. -2 An eye;

अभिमुखे मचि संहतमी क्षितं है. 2. 11. इंदिन व [ईक्-तृच्] Seeing, behold-

ing, a beholder. ईक्षेण्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen ; curious.

ईख्,-ईख् 1 P. ( ईखति, ईखांचक्रे, इंखितं, ईंखित ) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a [यज्-ताच्छीलेये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईस 2 A. (ईट्टे, ईडांचके, ऐडिट, ईडितु, ईडित ) 1 To praise; आग्निमीड पुरोहित Rv. 1. 1. 1, शालीनतामव जदीहवामानः है. 18. 17; नेडिये यदि काकुरस्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15.-2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc ); उपस्थाय मातर-मचमेड Bv. 3. 48. 3. —Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ਵੱਤ f. Refreshment, libation. ईंडने [ ईंड्-ल्युट् ] Praising. ईंडा [ ईड्-अटार् ] Praise, commendation.

ईडे(ले)न्य ो ed. = ईड्य.

इंडच pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praisworthy, laudable; भवंतमीडचं भवतः पितेव R. 5.34; Bg. 11.44.

ईणमत् a. [ ईट्-अस्वस्य मतुष् ] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-किच्] Produced, effected. - fa: f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The îtis are usually said to be six:-1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा सूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्ताश्च राजानः षडेता ईनयः स्पृताः॥ (some read for the second line 科司事 परचक्र च सतेता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42 , निरातंका निरीनय: R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning ( प्रवास ). -4 An affray.

ईट्स-श a. ( क्षी-शी f. ), also ईट्र Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. - = n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईदक्ता Quality (opp इयता) ; विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईट्टक्तया रूपिनयसया वा R. 13. 5, मामीदूक्तयां जानाति knows me to be so.

हेत 1 P. To bind ; cf. अर्.

र्ष्टप्सा [आमिन्डा आप्-सन्-अ ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईटिसत a. Desired, wished for, dear

to; अशीरिसतं क्षत्रकुरागनानां R. 14. 4;

S. 3. 14. - a Desire, wish.

SCH a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get ( with acc. or inf., but usually in comp. ); सीरम्पनीटप्-रित से सुखमारतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम , धन ° &c. - nomp. - यज्ञ: a particular so na sacrifice.

ईम ind. [: ई-ना॰ सन् ] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after 47, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like 37, 37 &c. -2 Now.-3 This, here (पन).

ईय [ई बा॰ क्यप्] Pervading;°चक्षस

of pervading signt.

**ईर् 2** A. (ई इर्ने, ईराचके, पेरिष्ट, ईरित, की ); also 1 P. (p. p. इति ) 1 To go, move, shake (trans, also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate. raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Caus. ( ईरयनि, ईरित ) I To agitate, throw, cast; St. 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिरच्च महाब्र्म Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge , Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat; Mal. 1. 25; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9.8; इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; निवोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sav. 5.23.-5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपद्धवांग्रालिभिः ८.1; अपरागसमी-रणेरित: Ki. 2. 50; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; Si. 10. 32.-7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण a. [ ईर्-ल्युर् ] Agitating, driving. -w: The wind. -vi 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3

ं≡ इरण q. v.

इति p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; 'sriga declared purpose or intention.

र्इतिन व. [ईर्-णिनि ] ! Moving, agi-

tating. -2 Going.

इंचे a. To be excited. -- वी Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -Comp. -qu: 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down,

इंरिण व. [ईर्-इनन् ] Desert, barren. 🕶 र्क A desert, barren soil ; सहुर्तामेच नि:शब्दमासीकीरिणसंनिमं Ram.

ईर्म a. [ईर्-नक ] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sây.). —ind. Here, in or to this place. —h: The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. - A wound, sore ( m. also ).

इम्रोत a. Ved. Full-haunched, or

thin-haunched.

ईबोह: m. f. A cucumber.

र्ह्च = ईर्धा q. v.

ईर्द्य, ईश्र्य 1 P. (ईर्वात, ईंब्योचकार, इंब्पित, इंब्पिन ) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हर्ये ईर्ष्यनि Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ਵਿੱਚਰੰ, ਵੇਂਚਰੁੰ, ਵੇਂਚਰੰਸ a. Envious, jealons.

ईच्यी -बी [ईब्यू-अव्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite,

ईर्वा(का)ल, ईर्द्य(क्रि) a. Envious, impationt.

දිලි: (ති f.) I A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword ( करवालिका ).

इंबर्त a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so

stately or magnificent.

इंड्रा 2 A. ( ईष्टे, ईशांचके, पेशिष्ट, ईशि-ता, ईशित, ईशित ) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command ( with gen.); नायं गात्राणामीके K.312v.l., अर्था-नामीशिषे त्वं वयमि च भिरामी इमहे यावत-\$ Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमिल्लाकाकीकात ईशनीभिः Svet. Up ( also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun ). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माध्य-मीडे हरिणान् महीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कमिवेशते रमयितं न गुगाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; Si. 1. 38; Mal. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ਡਰਾ m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ईश्-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen. ). -4 Powerfal, supreme. - T: 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कर्थाचिटीजा मनसां वभूतुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so anifis, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter ). -511 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durga. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. -Comp. -- and the north-east quarter. - utl. - autl N. of Benares.

-चलं the missile पाञुपत. -मख: an epithet of Kubera.

ईशनं [ईश्-न्युट्] Commanding, reign-

ing &c.

ईशान व [ ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश् ] ! Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. - 3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7 56; K. 10.-3 The Ardra Nakhshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. - 7 A Sâdhya. - 8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgi. -नी, -न: The sılk-cotton tree (शाल्मछी). —नं Light, eplendour. -Comp. -आविपंचमृतिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. - and a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितृ a. [ईश-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe; Si. 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ई शिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See आणमनु.

ईशिन a. [ईश णिनि ] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -- ff

Supremacy.

ई चर a. (रा-री f.) [ ईश-बरच् P. III. 2. 175 ] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy; Pt. 2. 67. —र: 1 A lord, mester ; ई व्वरं लो-कोर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14; so कपीश्वरः. कोशलेश्वरः, हृद्येश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler , राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं B. 12. 11; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तृणेन कार्ये भवती व्यराणां Pt. 1. 71; B. 3. 46; Bh. 3. 59; # पयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." =4 A husband; मेश्वरे परवता सावि साहवी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God ( प्रमेश्वर ); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थ न च मामी-शते परे। दवामि च सर्वेश्वर्थमीश्वरस्तेन की-वित: 11. - 6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संबत्सर) of the Salivåhana era. — v, - i N. of: Durgi; of Lakshmi; or of any other of the Saktis; ईन्बरीं सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपहरो श्रिपं - री N. of several plants and trees; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याककेटी, सुद-जटा and नाकुरीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. --- | --- | वेघ: denial of the existence of god, atheism. - fag a. trusting in god. —पूजक a. pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. -प्रसाद: divine favour. — भाव: royal or imperial state. - विभृति: f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —समान n a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेना worship of god.

ইপানো,-না Superiority, supremacy. হয় 1 U. (ইবানি-ন, ইথান, ইমিনু, ইমিন) 1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईय: [ इंग् क ] 1 The month Asvina; cf. इप. -2 A servant of Siva.

इंप्रा, ईवाज a. Hastening. —जा Haste, speed.

ईपत ind. [ईव्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little ; ईषन् चुविनानि S. 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141. 600mp. - geor a. tepid, slightly warm. - 374 a. not quite complete, a little less than; ईपद्नार्थ कलाप् - कर a. 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (-T) very little. —ਜੁਰਾ a. of little merit. —ਜਲੰ water, a little water. shallow -दर्जन a glance, sight, view, glimpse. -- are a. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants ). — नियम a. exchanged for a little. — vig a. a little white or pale, whither (্ৰ:) a pale or light-brown colour.—্বাল a. that of which a little is drunk. (লা) a small draught. —্ব্ৰ: a mean or contemptible person. —্কে a. pale red. (লা:) 1. pale-red colour.—2. নামান কো a. to be got for little.—্বিরুল a. slightly open.—্বাল a. slightly resounding.—্বুছ a. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels).—্বাম: slight laughter, a smile.

हेपा [इंद्र-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carrage or a plough. -2 A part of a charriot. -Comp. -दंड: the handle of a plough; S1. 18. 43. -दंब a. with projecting teeth. (-त:) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

इंक्सि I An elephant's eye-ball.
-2 A painter's brush. -3 A weapon, arrow, dart. -4 A kind of missile.

इंग्लिर: [ ईष्-किरच् ] Fire. इंपीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषीका q. v.

इंटम:, -वद: See इत्म:, इव्य:. इंद्र 1 A. (ईहते, ईहाचके, शहर, ईहिव्यते, ईहितु, ईहित ) I To wish, desire, long for, nave in mind, think of (with acc or inf.); इंदेते...अर्थसंचयान Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐदिस तं कारियें कुतारमा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim ator attempt, endeavour, strive; माधूर्य मधुनिंदुना रचायें वारांष्ट्रयेरीहते Bh. 2.6, Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of.—Caus. To impel, urge.

ईह: Attempt; as in ऊर्वेहः.

इंहा [ ईंह्-अ ] 1 Wish, desir : ; ज-लिथिमकरोत्तरीत्त्रमीत्तं प्रिक्षेत्र. ; see अनीत also -2 An undertaking, ect. -3 Effor', exertion, activity : ईहानश्चेन्द्रनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. -Comp. -आर्थित् a. siming at any object, seeking wea'th; Ms. 2. 37. —मृग: [ ईहाअशनी मृग:] 1. a wolf. -2. an artificial deer. -3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. -मृत: a wolf.

बोहत p. p. [ ईह्-फ ] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहित: ति..... 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —ते 1 A wish, desire. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीपते चातुरियदितं फले: Ki. 1. 20, 8 45, 11. 43, 18, 31; Si. 9. 62

3

ड I. 1 A. (अबते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). -II. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

3: 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. -2 N. of Brahma. -3 The orb of the moon. -ind. 1 As a particle used expletively ; उ उमेश: Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(a) calling ; उ मेति मात्रा नपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compasmion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g)used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ ( अथो ), न ( नो ) and किम् ( किम्र ); see these words. 3 - 3 or 37 on the one hand-on the other hand, partlypartly.

বকাৰ: 1 The vowel ত .-2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उक्तणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्यों [बच-यक् ] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोंग्नं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sâmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sâma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and अनुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्य sacrifice. —क्या N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. — अनः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrifice (यज्ञमान). — पान्नं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libatiops offered during the recitation of in सक्य. — भूत m. a sage who

offers or divides Ukthas. - न के ब. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. - नाइस a. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. - नाइस a. praising, uttering the Ukthas. (-m.) a kind of priest. - नास, - नास a. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. - जुद्ध a. I. whose strength is praise. - 2. loudly resonant with verses. (- न्या) में a. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्सिन् a. [उक्य-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising.—2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas.—m. Indra and others.

उक्टम a. [ उक्टमहीत यत् ] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. -क्टम: 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिश्वम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्क 1, 6 U. ( उक्कति, उक्काचन हर, ६८क के Ved., भोझीद, उष्टितुं, उक्षित) ! To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon ; औक्षन ज्ञीणतमंभीवा: Bk. 17 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5 20: Ku 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw one (as sparks ). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong ( Ved. )

उस व. [ उझ-अन् ] 1 Spiins'ing -2

Sprinked. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [ उक्ष-त्युर् ] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Consecrating as by splinkling, विभिष्ठमंत्रीक्षणजात् प्रमावात् B. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षण्य a. Desirous of one wno sends down riches.

उक्षन् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. —m. (-क्षा) [ उभ्र-कनिन् Un. 1. 156 ] 1 An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उझ in some comp. महोक्षः, बुद्धोक्षः, &c. ). -2 An epithet of Soma; the Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments ( ऋषमीषि ). -Comp. -अन्त a. one whose food is oxen ( Ved. ). -at: a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; ef. वस्सतरः —वझ द. dependent on a bull ( यदि वशां न विदेद्ण्युक्षवश एव स्यात् ) ; male calf (?).

उद्याल a. Swift, terrible, high ; large; excellent. - & monkey.

उक्षित p · p · [ उक्ष क ] 1 Sprinkled. moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख -उंख 1 P. (ओखति, उंखति, उवास or उंखांचकारं, ओखित, उंखित) To go, move. उत्तः A boiler, pot, vessel. —खा 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A hre-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य a. [ उखाया मंस्कृत यत ] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.), ज्ञल्यस्क्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Being in a boiler ( Ved. ).

उखवेल:, उखल: A kind of grass ( सूरिपत्रः तृणमेदः ).

द्वाण a. Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons ( उदायुषगणीपेत ).

उग्र क. [ उच्-रन् गश्चांतादेशः Up. 2 28 ] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); 'व्हान: having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनियातसुद्धं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75; देत:, नासिक: &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense; उप्रतपां देलां S. 3 intensely hot; उपशोकां Me. 113 v. l. -4 Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. -u: 1 N. of Siva or Budra. -2 N.

cla mixed tribe, descendent of a Kshatriya father and Sûdia mother (his business being to catea or kill an male dwelling in holes, such as snakes, cf Ms. 10.9, 13. 15) -3 N. of a true ज्ञामाजनवृक्ष -4 A group of five asterisms; their names are:-एवोकाल्यनी, प्वीपांडा, एवीनादादा, मधा and भरणी ) -5 N of a country called Kerais (Modern Malabar ). -6 The sen timent called (13. -7 Wind -ur 1 N. of different [lants ; बचा, यदानी, बन्याक. -2 A crael woman. -- भी A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. - if ! A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (बत्मनामविष). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp. -- sa: the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Siva. - whiq a. fierce in accion, cruel. -कांड: a sort of gourd (कार-वेल ). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (-धः) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also ; কহ্দল, প্রজিকর্ম্ন. -3. garlie. (-ur) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plantt. -3. N. of various plante; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा (-धं) Asafœtida. —गंबिन a. strong-smelling. -वय: a strong desire. -वारि-णी, -चंडा N. of Durga. - जाति a. base-born. - att N. of a goddess. —तेजस a. endowed with powerful or terrible energy. - ig a. having terrific teeth. - as a. ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless: Pt. 3. —वृज्ञीन, -रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. - द्वादित f. the daughter of a powerful man. - भन्तन् a. having a powerful bow. (-m.) N. of Siva and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed. -un a. born in a mighty family. (-नः) N. of Karttikeya. — पृति a. horribly stinking; Mal. 5. 16. - रेत्स m. a form of Rudra. - alt a. having powerful men. —शासन a. strict in orders, severe in commands. — शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. — शोक a. sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. — अवणवृत्रीन a. terrible to hear and see- —सेन: 1. N. of a son of Dhritarashtra. -2. N. of a king of Mathura and father of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son ; but Krishua after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. -ना ) N. of the wife of Akrûra. जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishna.

डग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c. डग्रता,-त्वं Violence, fearfulness,

passion, anger, pungency, acrimony. उद्येपर्य ७. [ उद्ये पर्यति, उप-हम्, सम् सम् ] i Fierce-looking, frightful, bideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुण: A bug.

उच्च 4 P. ( उच्चति, उवाच, औचीत्, उचि-भावि, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in P.p. 1 1c collect, to gather together -2 To take leasure in, delight in be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit

चन p. p. i Fit, proper, right, suitable, उचितस्तद्वपालंभः U 3; usu-Ally with inf., उचितं न ते संगलकाले रा-हिनं S. 4. -2 Usaal, customary, जाने-तेषु करजीयेषु S. 4. 7. 12 ; K. 64 ; M. 3.3 -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp., नी वारमागधेयोचितै: R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9, चंदनोचित: Ki 1 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agresable, pleasurable -6 Known. understood .- 7 Entrusted, deposited. 8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (fad) -9 Acceptable ( गाह्य ).

उच्चर्य [ उच्यते स्तूयतेऽनेन वच् कथन ] Praise, verse ( स्तोत्रं ).

उच्छय a. [उच्छ-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses) tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevat ed, superior, exalted (family &c.) -2 Loud, high-sounding ; उच्चा: पश्चिworr: Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, viclent, strong. -4 (In astr. ) Ascendant ; see उच्चसअय below. -=च: The apex of the orbit of a planet. -Comp. - 45: 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. –ਜਾਲ: (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. -देवता time personified, chronos. -नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various multiform. (-= 1) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. - भावण speaking aloud, vociferous. —भाषित् a. shouting, bawling. —ललाटा, -हिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संभय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चता,-त्रं Height, superiority. उद्यक्ते: ind. 1 High, above, lofty ( fig. also ); श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायसुच्चकै-Si. 1. 16.16 46 46; Ki 2.57. -2 Preeminently; Si. 1. 70 -3 Loud

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,

aloft; °অন, °রুখন. তত্তী: ind. [cf. Un. 5 12 ] i Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp-नीचं-चैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिण: 5.4 v.i.; विष्युच्वै: स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28 ; उच्चैकदातः P I 2 29 -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चे बिह्स्य ; R. 2. 12. 51; Bg. 1 1? -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly ; विद्धाति भय्मु च वे-विश्वमाणा वनाताः Bs 1. 22. आश्चपूर्ण य सद्धितपूर्वसुरुचे: Amaru 94 -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble ; जनोयसुचै: पद्लंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64; 6. 75; कुल बात्मनः S. 4. 19; कि पुनर्यस्तयोच्चेः Me. 17; Ratn. 4. 16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,



famous: उच्चेरच्चे:अवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -Jomp. —कर a. making acutely accented. -gr 1. clamour, great uproar .- 2. loud proclamation. —योष a. boisterous, crying, roaring. (q:) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. - igg a. having strong or powerful enemies ; Ku 3 14. - भुज-तक a. hoving tree like outstretuned arms; Me. 36. - ara: high praise; जामदग्न्यत्य दमन इति कोऽयहुच्चर्यादः 🗓 5. — fire a. high-minded. one of high rank, magnanimous , अद्देश तून शरणं मपन्ने समत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —अवस्,-स a. 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-m.) N. of the borse of Indra ( said to be churned out of the ocean), उच्चैशच्चैः श्रवान्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. — स्वर a. high sounding. (-x:) a loud sound or voice.

उचेस्तम a Highest, tallest, londest. उचैस्तमां and. 1 Exceedingly high.

-2 Very loudly.

उचेस्तर a. Higher, taller, louder. उचेस्तर-रां and. 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7.68.

उज्ञास a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; मर्वा उञ्चञ्चषः पश्यांति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उद्ध 1P. To go away, disappear. -Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation ( of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magieal incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उचरा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. - 3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; গুলা, ব্ভালা, सूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

বৰ্ত্ত a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्र: [ उच्छिष्टः चद्रो यत्र ] The last watch of the night,

उचर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाड्यस्चराति Mbh.; K. 14 -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Mal. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice ), to be heard; उच्चदार निनदों-मृति वस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाइलक्शनिक्दचरत् K. 27 ; U.12;

Ratn. 1. -4 To emoty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस् हत्योच्चरेत्ङाष्टलोटपचनुणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; जाद्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् P. 11 73.-6 (Used in the Atm) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful ( to a busband or wife ), transgress against; अतमुद्धरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17 52. -- Caus. 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement .- 4 To emit.

उच्चरने 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चिरित p. p. 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. –ਰ Excrement, fæces •

उच्चार: 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration ; ਰਹੀਂ, ਗ਼ਾਜਾ. -2 Excrement, dung, fæses ; मातुकच्नार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general).-4 Passage (of heavenly bodies ) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं ! Pronunciation, utterance ; बाच: Sik. 2 ; वेंद्रं -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -Comp. — अर्थ a. 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -ज्ञ: a linguist. -- स्थानं the part of the ihrcat from which certain sounds ( such as nasals, gutturals &c. ) issue.

उच्चारित p. p. 1 Pronounced, ut-

tered. -2 Having excrement. उच्चारक a. Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल 1 P. 1 To start, set out ; स्थित: स्थितासच्चालित: प्रयानां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलाभित्सको वजी 11.51; cometimes with dat. of place; नगर।योद-ਚਲੇ Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away ( from one's place ), fly away from; स्थानाव्युच्चलकापि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितपर्पत् R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from. ਰਵਬਲ a. Moving. —ਲਂ Mind, understanding.

उच्चलने Moving away, setting out. ਤਵਰਲਿਰ p. p. 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out ; winnowed (as grain ).

उच्चावच [ मयुरव्यंसकादिगण ] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्व पदार्था भवंतीति गार्ग: Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46, Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उचित्र 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude : रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9 : ए-वोच्चयः S. D 2 : of शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c ), पुटपोच्चयं नाटयनि S. 4 , Ku. 3 61.-3 The knot of a woman's ( wearing ) garment ( नीविवध ); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nîvâra rice ( collected by winnowing ) -3 Prosperity, rise ; उच्चयापचर्या H. 3. 133. -6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उद्भिगटः 1 A passionale or angry man. -2 A kind of crab -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिटं( हिं )गः A crab.

उच्चित्र a. With the pictures pominently appearing; Mal. 6.5.

ਤਰਕੁਵ:-ਲ: 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a

ਤਚਲੜ α. [ਤਵ੍-ਡਵ੍-क] 1 Destroyed, cut down ( perhaps for उत्सन ) ; see उच्छित्र. -2 Extinct (as a work).

ਤਚਲੁਨ੍ਹ 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् pres. p. 1 Shining, moving about ; Si. 3. 37 ; Mal. 3 ; स्वच्छंदोच्छ-लवच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth ; Mal. 7. -3 Moving, going on; sbid. -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलने Going or moving upwards. उच्छालित p.p. I Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन व. [उत्कान शासन ] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, °वर्तिन् a. 1 Gentrary or opposed to ज्ञान्त्र ( civil or religious law-books ). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

डान्डिहरूव α. [ उड़ना शिखा यस्य ] 1 Created, with erected crest; U. 3. 18.-2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127 R. 16, 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उद्धियनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

डाच्छिड् 7 U. 1 ( a ) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy ; नोच्छि -बादारमनी मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपूरतंव ग्रुकः स्वयस्विक्छनित R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेतुं प्रभवाति यस सप्तसिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap (thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्या-पानुन्छिद्य Mb.; तेरनेभावरदान्छिला: S. D. — pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease; उन्छिद्यंत किया: सर्वा धीष्मे इसरितो पथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सर्वा गेहे नोन्छिद्यंने कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छिति: f. Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल Patn. 4.

রভিজন p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिकाअ-पकातरेव कुलटा गोजांतर श्रीगेता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —ञ्च: Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत a. An extripator, destroyer. उच्छेद:, -द्रने 1 Cutting off. - 2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकर: पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् a. Destroying.

उच्छिरस् ढ. [उनते शिरोडस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; केलासजापि पितृचाच्छिरसाँड-भिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलींध a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तु पच्च पभवति महीसुन्छि-लींध्रामवश्याम् Me. 11. -श्रं A mushroom. उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To

leave ( as a remainder ), reject. राच्छिट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned; প্রব R. 12. 15. -3 Stale : °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 ( Used actively ) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and ( bence consi dered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टं काचिद and Ms. 2. 56. - E 1 Leavings. fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice ); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिट्ट दशात Ms. 2. 56; 80 दिज°, ग्रध°. -2 Honey. - Comp. - 31 leavings, offal. —बांहालिनी a for 1 of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन, -भाकृ a. one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). —भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेपः, -पणं 1 e... remainder; सरस्वतीस्त्रवद्यांच्छेपणीकृतो द्शनच्छद् एष चुंबित Dk. 27. -2 Leavings ( of food ).

तच्छीपेक a. Having the head raised. —कं [ उत्थापितं शीर्ष यास्मन् ] 1 A pillow. -2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुत् Caus. To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छात a. Dried up, withered. उच्छोषण a. 1 Making dry, witherng up; चच्छोकसच्छोषणसिद्धियाणास् Bg. 2.8. -2 Burning, parching. -of Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोपुक a. Making dry, drying ap, withering.

उच्छद्धं Confusion.

उच्छडा = उच्चूड q. v.

उच्छून व. [ उद्भिष्य-क ] 1 Swollen ; प्रवलरावितोच्छूननेत्रं पियायाः Me. 84 ; उत्तानोच्छूनमेद्दुकपादितोद्दर्शनिभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतहादेतोच्छ्नताम्रदृष्टिं Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छ्याल a. 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed ; वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छ्याल सच्चमन्यच्छाञ्चान्यत्रित Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Barning ( Ved. ). उच्छोक: Swelling ; Mal. 5. 16.

उच्छावण Making one hear loudly.

স্থাইজু [ব্ৰ-্ফা] 1 U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To increase: Mv. 1.8.

उद्घ (च्छा) थ: [उद्शी अब् घर्षा]
1 Rising (of a planet &c.): Y. 1.
147.-2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral): ज्ञानेच्छाये: कुमुबाक्तियों वितत्य स्थित: च Me. 62; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity; मुण् Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10; नीतोच्छायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride. -6 The upright side of a triangle. —यो (उच्छायों) Plank. -Comp. — योव a. possessing height, high, lofty, elevated

उच्छ्रयज a. Raised, erected —ज Raising, elevation.

उच्छापित a. High, raised, lofty, Si. 5. 21

सञ्चित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen; 'बितांचुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5. 1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 1; पंचरोजनसुन्छित Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous; Ms. 7. 170; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

डच्छितिः = उच्छ्य q. v. उच्छ्रेय a. High, lofty, tall.

ভক্তঃ Ved. A part of the human body ( used only in dual ).

उच्छेकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

उन्ह्रम् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live; आस्मेरछपा न शक्यसन्द्वसित्तमपि K. 175, Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अतुन्द्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; नाशा-

चुन्ताति U. 3. 7; त्वरतिश्वादुन्त्वति U. 3. 7; त्वरतिश्वादुन्त्वति U. 3. 8 is delighted; Si. 18. 58; Ratn. 4; "त्वितः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom ( as a lotus ); नोच्यतिति तपनिकरणै: (कुपुदं) V. 3. 16, M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्चमनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening; Mâl. 2. 5.

उच्छासित p. p. ( Used actively ) 1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded; Mål. 4; भृति: K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4(a) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 46. (b) Inspired or animated with hope; Ku. 6. 14. - 5 Breathing a sigh of relief; M 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. -6 Consoled ; उत्कंडोच्छ्रसितहृद्या Me. 106. -7 Waving, dishevelled : ° ਤਾਲੜਾਂ R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°) Ku. 3 38. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरच्छ्रासितामिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4.-2 Bloming, blowing. -3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. -5 Be. coming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उन्हास: 1 Breath. exhalation, breathing out; स्वान्द्रसगंध V. 4. 22; Rs. 1. 3; Me. 108. -2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita; cf. अप्राप.

उन्हासित p. p. 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

air. -2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1.6; Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7.82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

বহু 6 P. ( বজান, औল্জান, বল্ডিনু, বহু) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् Caus. To kill, destroy, extirpate ( with gen. ); विद्वीजसीजा-सरितुं जगर्जुदां Si. 1. 37.



उजासनं Killing, slaughter, चार-स्योजासनं Sk.

उज्जय( यि ) ती N. of a city. the modern Oujein in Mâlvâ. the certal of Vikramiditya. It is one of the seven saured cities of the Hundus ( of. अवंति ), and the first meridian of their geographers f.om which they calculate longitude, मान्धीरसंगयणयविसुस्ता वा अस भूजज्ञपिन्याः Me. 28.

उज्ञानकः N of a province in the North.

उद्भि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer -2 To be victorious, triumph. —Caus. (-जायाति ) 1 To couse to conquer. -2 To belp one in winning.

স্থানির f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verges in the Vajasaneyi-Samhita.

उद्भेष त. Victorions. - q. Obtaining prosperity.

ৰাজিল a. [ এর-মা-ন ] Smelling. ব তথ্যাৰু 1 P. To revive, return to ife.—Caus. To restore life

gostaf Revival.

उड़्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life

उन्होंस 1 A. 1 To gape, open.
-2 To part asunder. -3 To become visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; दस्त्रेदों तन सत्ययं यद्यरः स्तानुस्त्रक्रांसने सिर्धात. 3.13, K. 290.
-4 To rovive, come to senses, Mv. 6 52. -Caus. 1 To display, show.
-2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उञ्जीम a. 1 Blown, expanded; उञ्जीमबद्गांभाजा भिनत्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open.—भ: 1 Opening, expansion. blowing. -2 Gaping of the month. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उन्होंभा, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Mål. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

তক্ষিন c. Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. — i The act of geping. —2 Effort, exertion.

उज्य [ उहता जा यस ] Having the bow-string loosened. — ज्यं A bow with the string fastened to it.

ব্যুবস্থার 1 P. To blaze up, shine.
—Caus. (-সভ্যার ) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42;

उड्डबल a. 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उड्डबलकपोल सुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निसमाज्यल: N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Un-

restrained, full, S: 5. 48. —ত: Leve, passion. —তা 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagats metre. -ই Go.d. -0cmp —্বা: N. of the author of a commentary on the Unadi Satras

ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত 1 Burning, shiring. -2 Spleadour, brilliance -3 Free 4 Gold.

उउच्चलित p.p. Lighted saming brilliant.

उउझ् 6 P. [ उज्हान, उज्हानकार, उ

उड्झ a. [ उड्झ-अन् ] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झक: 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee. उज्झनं [ उज्झ-ल्युट् ] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उड्झिटित a. Perplexed, bewild. ered, confounded.

ਤੋਂਦੂ 6 P. ( ਤੰਡਰਿ, ਤੰਡਰੂੰ, ਤਡਿਰ ) To glean, gather ( bit by bit ) , शिलान-ਹਵੁੰਡਰ: Ms. 3. 100.

উন্ত: [উন্-থন্ ] Gleanning or gathering grains; বান্ত্রখন্তাকিবলকবানি R. 5. 8, Ms. 10. 112. — ক Gleaning.—Comp. — মুখি, -হাজি a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछर्न Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उदं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -0cmp.
-जः, -ज [उटेग्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or suints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves), उटजहाराबस्ट नीवार-वार्ल विलोक्यतः S. 4. 20; सुमैर्वर्तितरो-सम्बद्धां नावपूनपूनिषु B. 1. 52, 50.

उद = कर् 1 P. (ओशन, उनेड, ओशिट्, ओहितुं, उहित ) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उद्धः f., उद्घ त. [ उद् वा क ] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; हंदुमकाशातिविद्युद्धाः R. 16. 65. -4 Water (said to be n. only) -00mp. - चकं zodiacal circle. -पः,-पं [उद्दिन जले-पाति] a raft, boat, वितीपुर्द्धस्तरं मोहादुद्धियाति सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोद्धिया परलोकन्वित विरुद्ध Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, राज्य 1. 5. स्सारमकस्थोद्धपतेश्व रहमयः Ku. 5. 22. -2. Varuna, regent of waters. --पशः the sky, the firmament.

उद्वय: 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. अद्वर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A educh. -4 A part of a sacrifice -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-t also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. -t 1 The fruit of the sight tree. -2 Copper -3 A Karsha, a measure of two tolas. -Comp -2 Cr. - 3 of the plant Croton Polyandra

उद्भः = उहातु त.

उद्हासर व 1 Agrasable oacci lent, respectable -2 Fornidable, terrilo: उद्हासरस्यस्तविश्वारिदी:खंड-पर्याप्तिकस्यप्तस्य Mil. 5. 23.

TET 1, 4 A. To fly up. some -Caus. To scare away.

उडुवर्न Flying ap, soaring , बता विभव्योद्धयने निराझता N. 1. 120

उद्दीन p. p. Flo vn ap, flying ap नो I Flying up, searing. - 2 & particular flight of birds.

उड्डीयनं Flying up.

ভারিং: 1 N. of a worz containing charms and incentation. -2 N. of Siva.

उद्र: N. of a country ; the modert Orissa ; see ओइ.

उणक क. (ेकी f. ) Removing. driving out.

उणादिः A class of horminations beginning with दन्-

3gg: 1 A species of leprosy -2 A texture, net -3 A part of the body.

उंडेएक: A ball of flour. rell-loaf ; तथैवोंडेरकसन: Y. 1. 288.

उद ind. A particle of (a) doubt (b) interrogation; (e) deliberation. (d) intensity.

En ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तात्किमयमातववोषः स्याद्वन गथा मे मनासे नर्तते S 3: स्थाखरयसुन पुरुष: G. M. (b) alternative requily a correla tive of नि ( whether, or ) ; निमिन गुवाभिवपदिष्टसुन पर्भवाखंषु प्रतितस्त मोवा पासिशुक्तिरियं E. 155 . कि येन सुजमि व्यक्तमुत येन विभविं तत् Ku. 6. 23, the place of 37 is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्, sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or दिनत् are joined to नत, (c) association, connection, ( having a cumulative force, 'and'. 'also'); उत बलवासुनावलः ; ( d ) interrogation; उत दंह: पतिष्यति, (8) deliberation; (f; intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a poten tial 'would that'); ( h ) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft used for the same of emphasis especially at the end of a line after gf? or a verb : तवा विश्वाद्वित्र सं सरविभयुत Bg. 14. 11; धमें नष्ट कुलं कुत्स्नमधमांऽभिम-बर्द्धत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding मति = on the contrary, on the other hand, but; सामबादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रस्तुत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55; न केवलं धि-पते मस्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिलति Någ. 5. -3 With a preceding कि = how much more or how much less; see किम् उत-उत Either-or, एकमेव वरं पुंसा-स्तराज्यस्ताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else, and; बा-उत वा उताहोपि-वा either-or.

उत्तर्थः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Comp. -अञ्चलः, -अञ्चलनम् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods: तथ्यास-तथ्याञ्चलक्यान्।ये गन्।याजं Si. 2. 69.
-तनपः N. of Gautama.

उरक व. [ उद् सार्थ-कन् ; उरकः = उ-कारतः P. V. 2. 80 Sk ] 1 Desirons of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.) ; अदिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6. 95 ; मानसोत्काः Me. 11, sometimes with an inf.; St. 4. 18. -2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Absent-minded. --रकः 1 Desire. -2 Opportunity.

उत्सता 1 A state of longing or regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant having aromatic seeds (गजिएचर्छा).

उस्कायते Den. A. To long for. उस्कायति Den. P. to make uneasy; Si. 1-59.

उत्कास a. 1 Having the hair erect; as in बहात्कर. -2 Having no hair.

ব্যক্ত বিজ্ঞান A metre of six lines, each line containing eleven syllable

उन्देशक a. 1 Without bodice or facket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्हर 1 P. To start or burst out; Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4. 29 .- 2 Powerful, mighty, extraordinary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv. 1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much; अस्टरकटै: पापपुण्येतिहैन फलमइतते H 1.83. -4 Prominently visible, conspicuous ; "लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Abounding in, richly endowed with ; पादगान क्रमुमोरकदान Ram. - 6 Drunk. mad, furious ; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior, high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Uneven. -10 Difficult. - z: 1 A fluid ( ichor ) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant in rut. -3 The plant Saccharum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication. -zr The plant Laurus Cassia ( केडी-डता). - The fragrant bark of Lau. rus Cassia.

उत्कडुकासने Sitting on the hams,

इत्काणका A raised particle.

उतकंठ a. [ उनतः इंडो यस ] 1 Having the neck uplifted, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp. आज्ञापनोत्कंडः S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कंडमुणे वातनीकीथे तपोवने R. 15.11.-2(Hence) Anxious, eager —ठः.-ठा A mode of, sexual enjoyment.

उत्कादने Den. A. 1 To be anxious. pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si-9.54.-2 To yearn, be eagerly desirous of (with gen. or dat.): स्वर्ग प नोल्कंडने V. 3.4; Mv. 6; उत्कादने च पुडमस्ताचिकाषस्य U.6, 6.21; Mål.4; Bk.5.72.—Caus (उत्कादनी ) To create anxiety or longing, inspire with tender emotions; Bh. 1.35; Ghat. 5.

उत्कंटा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); यास्यत्यद्य शकुंतलेति इत्यं संस्पृष्टमुत्कंट्या S. 4.5; अनात Mål. 2. 12 seized with fright, suddenly startled. -2 Longing for a beloved person or thing; द्वादिर्धकं सोत्कंटश्वासते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गाढोरकंटा Mål. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कंडित p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sorrowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. —ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or husband, one of the eight heroines;
she is thus defined: - आगंतु कृताचिचोडिप देवाचायति यक्षियः । तदनागमदुःखार्ता
विस्होरकंडिना तुसा॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंघर a. [ उनतः कंगरेऽस्य ] Having the neck uplifted; उत्कंघरंदारक-मिखनाच St. 4. 18. — t Bending back the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver, shake. — Caus. To cause to tremble, shake, agitate.

उत्कंष a. Trembling; श्र्वास<sup>o</sup> कुचं Amaru. 90. —पः, -पनं Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमधिकचासोस्कंपं विज्ञः समुद्रोक्षते Amaru. 28; Me. 72.

उस्केषिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating. उस्कर: See under उन्छ.

उत्कर्द: A kind of musical instrument.

उत्सर्ण a. Having the ears erect.

उत्हल a. Excessive, piteous; K. 306. — ल: 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जनसाध्यांतदेश उत्कलः परिकार्तितः; see ओड़; उरकला द्शितप्यः R. 4. 38. – 2 A fowler, bird-catcher. – 3 A porter (carrying a load with him ). – 4 A sub division of Brahmanas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound locsened. -2 Regretting, sorry for.-3 Opened, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising, prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16.64.

उत्तलायात Den. P. 1 To ask (one) permission to go, take leave of; Pt. 5 -2 To cause the peacock to spread its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be proud, produce conceit by an acknowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general, uneasiness; जाता नोरकलिका A maru-78; K. 138, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. -3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A bad. -5 A wave; जनावलीक कातरले जासहस्रं Si. 3. 70; श्चिभितसुरकालिकातरले मनः ruffled by weaves Mâl. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161. -Comp. — जायं a variety of prosecomposition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदु-क्लिका प्रायं समासाहचं द्वहासरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कष्णं 1 Tearing, pulling up. -2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्य:सीरोस्कषणसुराभि क्षेत्र-मारुद्धा मारुं Me. 16.

उत्काकाA cow calving every year. उत्काक्षने Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः,-सनं, -उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus-उत्कोलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कृंचिता,-का The plant Nigella Indica.

ডকুট [ডখন: কুহা থম ] Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्सुद्धक a. Stretched on the back with the face upwards. —Comp. -आ-सर्व a posture with the face upwards.

उक्तणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उत्कान: कुलात् ] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family; यदि यदा बदाति क्षितिपस्तथा त्वमसि कि पित्रस्कुल्या त्वमा । S. 5. 67.

उत्हज: The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कृदः [उत्रतं क्टमस्य ] A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कृदेनं Jumping up, springing upwards; 'शाकिनास्ति Pt. 2.

সংক্ত a [ব্ৰহ্ণাব: মুবাব ]1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank; मतिसणी दूलितहीयलाभाः Si. 3. 70.



उत्त 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृति: f. N. of a class of metres

having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत 6 P. 1 To cut cut or off, tear out or off; तिसम्दामझरोत्कृते बले B. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up. hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य क्रांचे Mal. 5 16. उत्कृति I Cutting off, tearing out,

eventing to pieces. -2 Rooting out,

eradication.

उत्स्य 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उद्कार्ष Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंग्रेक्सिट्टिस पालंबस्ट्डिस R 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकृष्). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -Caus. To elevate, raise, increase —pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्सर्व a. 1 Superior, eminent. -2
Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated,
boastful. -4 Attractive. -व: 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence,
rise, prosperity; निनीपु: कुलसुरक्षे
Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानानि भूतानासुरक,
वे पुषुर्युणा: R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्सर्थ:
स च धन्तिनां परिषय: सिर्धाति लक्ष्ये चले
S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting.
-6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्सर्भेक a. Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2

Taking or pulling off.

उत्क्रहता,-त्वं Ezcellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तरगोत्काणी: R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीणी इव वासयश्चिपु निभानिदालसा वाहिण: V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीणी also.

जल्कर a. ( -रा, -री f. ) [कू-अप] That which piles or throws up or raises.
-रा I A heap, multitude ; नवांश्रकर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (夏季帝宋) Mk. 3.

उत्सरिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय a. Belonging to a heap. उरकार: [कृ-पञ् P III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn.

-3 One who sows corn.

डस्कारिका [कू-जुलू ] Poultice. उत्किर a. [कू-कर्तर ज ] Carrying or bearing away, waiting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.), पुष्परेण्यस्किरे: B. 1. 38; निनाय सार्वनहि-मोस्किरानिला: Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उस्तीर्ज p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mål. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; "नामध्य en graven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; युज् Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं यहुत्कीर्य

B. 10. 32.

उत्कीतेंने 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीतित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celabrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [ उत्कृत्-वृ ] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचामिष बृद्ती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक a. Bribed. —क: 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोदि a. Pointed.

उत्क्रस् 1 U., 4P.1To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रांत- शेश्वो R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ज्रस्त भाणा झत्कामंति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1.-4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्थ भमाणस्त्कम्य, धर्मस्त्कम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रांतमाना Dk. 101, 97. —Caus. (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्कास: 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उरक्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring sloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणेस्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रसणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्कांत p. p. 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्कांतिमयाद्वाभ: K. 33; R. 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gene over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used)

उन्हांतिः f. 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body),

death.

उरक्रांतिन् a. Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्साम: 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्कृत् 1 P. 1 To cry cut, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to, उदकोडात्स पांडवास Mb. -3 To proclaim.

বন্ধুস্থ p. p. Crying out, exclaiming. — g 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्कोश: 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey ( कुररी ).

उस्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्हिश 9 P. To feel measy or distressed. -Caus. 1 To excite, stir np. agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

বংকুল: 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उरक्रेशक a. Causing the disorders of the humours. —ক: A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रेशन,-शिन् a. Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कक् exciting phlegm.

उत्हेदः Becoming wet or moist. उत्होदेन a. 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उल्झिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, ereot; उल्झिसगात्र: Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बालिमाकाश उल्झिपेत् Ms. 3.90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

राह्मस p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्तय Ratn. 1; so लाग, अञ्चल .-4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. —स: The thorn apple, the Dhattura plant.

उत्सितिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear. उरक्षेप a. Throwing up, tossing.
-ए: I Throwing or tossing up; प्रभोनस्थाप Me. 47. -2 That which is
thrown or tossed up; विश्वस्थाप वि पाद: M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting.
-5 Vomiting. -6 The region above
the temples (dual).

उन्होत्तक a. One who throws or losses op, who or what elevates or raises Y. 2. 274. — आ: 1 A steeler of cluthes &c.: बचाइत्विकावहरतास्त्रक्ति आंर. Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्सेषणं 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or torsing up; अतिमाञ्जाहित्यली पाइ पटोस्थ्रपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five karmans q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of backet for cleaning corn: a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen Panas.

उत्सचित a. Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with ; क्रसुमेंत्स-चितान चलीमृत: R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्सन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्सात निश्चितंत्रया श्वातिनल Bh. 3. 4, -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंशानुत्वाय नरसा R 4. 36, 33; 14 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्सात-सङ्घः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्तात p. p. I Excavated, dug up. -3 Extracted, drawn out; उत्स्वातंपरि-त्यागज्य U. 3. -3 Uprooted. plucked up by the roots (lit ): First uprooted in sport U 3 16; Mal. 9. 34. -4 (fig. ) (a) E-adicated, totally destroved appihilatei ; किस्त्वातं नवच-शस्य Mn. 1 : °लवणा मध्रेश्वरः प्राप्तः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or anthority ; फलें: मंत्रधंशामास्यत्खात-वनिरापिताः R. 4 37 (where उत्त्वात means 'uprnoted' also ). - से A hole, cavity, hollow, unaven oround; ag-\*बानस्तिमन not stopped by uneven ground ; S. 7. 33. -Comp. - केर्नेल: f. digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्सातकालिः ज्ञुगा-वैषेप्रकांडा निगद्यते.

उत्सातिन् a. [उत्सान-इति ] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs. rucged (opp सम); उत्स्वातिनी सुमिरिति-नया रिजनसंग्रमनादशस्य महीकृतो सेगः S. 1.-2 Destructive.

उत्पत्ना A kind of perfume.

उत्त्विह 6 P. To draw out, ex-

डलेंद: Criting out; drawing out. उत्त 8.0 इंड्. उत्तमः [ उद्तंस्-अस् ] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तमानरहत वारि म् जिम्मः Si 8 57; सुधांशुकालितोत्तस्तापं हरत वः शिवः Chandr. 5.59, of. कर्णाचमः -2 An ear-ring, Mål. 5.18; Bv. 2.55.

उत्तमपति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest. to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

डचंसित a. 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अंजलिकिसलय Dk. 99.

उत्तर a. [ उस्त्रांतः तर ] Overflowing the tank; उत्तरा इच नर्दारयाः स्वर्ती B. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान a 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated : उसानतारकस्य लोचनयगलस्य K. 143 : U. 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Mal. 3; ত্ৰা-नोच्छनमंडुकपाहितोद्यसमिभे K. P.7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned nowards; उसनपाणि-द्वयमीनेवेझात् Ku. 3. 45; शहिमणु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid ; स्वभावोत्तानहृद्यं S. 5 frankminded. -5 Elevated; Mal. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. -कर्मक a particular posture in sitting. —্বরঃ a species of Ricinus (रक्तरह). -पड् f. vegftation, the whole creation of upwardgerminating plants (Sây.) - पाद a. with extended legs (children). (-3:) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. 57: a. sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; जदर उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्नादं K. 62. ( - य:, -या ) & little child, suckling, infant. -शीवन a. lying extended ; stagnant. - 377 a. having the hands stretched out in prayers. (-स्ती) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the

ত্তালক: A species of the Cyperus grass (ত্ত্তা).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित a. 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. —2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. i To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तमनाराज्ञ होलां Si. 11. 50; उत्तमनि सुवर्ण सुवर्णकार: Mbb. melts; so बेजी मैत्रस्य पाणिसुवर्णते. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; ওলাবাল: আল্ব: Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; ওলাল বালে Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat, ভুত্তনীপুত্ৰবাৰি বাহিন্টাই: Si. 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on, press hard. — Caus. To warm, heat.

স্বায় p. p. 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. ্রন্ত K. 43, 36, U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired. Ve. 2. — ই 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

चत्ताप: 1 Great heat, inflammation
-2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3
Excitement, passion; भरवृह: वर्षमिज्रीनास्ताप: भथम: भिज्ञ H. 3. 45
-4 Anxiety, aidour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्ताचित a. 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint -2 To be dueasy or impatient, be anxious; ह्रवय मा उत्ताम्य S 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mål. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience

उत्तम व [उद-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp. ); हिजोत्तमः the best of Brahmanas; so सुर°, नर° &c. : प्रायेणाधममध्यभोत्तमग्रुणः संसर्गतो Grand Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest ( opp. दीन, अवस्य ). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. - #: 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology ). - HT I An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. —Comp. —эті the best limb of the body ', the head ; কাঞ্ছিৰ विषरखङ्गहतोत्तमांगः R. 7.51, Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41, Bg. 11. 27. -अधन a. high and low ; नध्यम good, midding, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed ); cf. Pt. 1. 210. - этне п. а sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in San. phil. - swoff the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंद्रीवरी). —अर्घ: 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. - अपने a. pertaining to the best half. -- was: the last or latest day; a fine or luckly day. - seq a. one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. -- Roy:, - Roy A: (37-मर्णः) a creditor ( opp. अधमर्णः ) धारेष-चर्काः P. I. 4. 35 ; Ms 8. 47, 50 ; Y. 2.42. — ओ जस a. of excellent valour. — গ্রাভেম a. possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance -nor a. of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. - us a high



office. -g( y ) ca: 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (= first person according to English phraseclogy; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first ). -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. an excellent man. - дри: an excellent profit. -वेडा: N. of Siva. - ज्ञास्तः a ti ee having excellent brauches. - wars a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-knowe, famous. - wing: (°aff°) int-igning with another man's wife, a. a speaking with her privately, looking amotousiv at her &c. -माहसः, -स the nighest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 ( or according to some 30,000 ) panas, Ms. 9. 240; Y. 1. 365 , पणानां द्वे राते मार्चे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । मध्यमः पच विजेयः सहस्र स्वेष चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punish-

उसना -तं 1 Excellence. -2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय्य a Ved. Made excellent. उत्तमीय a. Uppermost, highest, hest, principal.

उत्तेश 5, 9 P. [उद् संस् ] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्त्रधोचंभिततीर्धवारिकलकाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; Ki. 2. 48. –2 To bind up.

उत्तेम:, -भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; धुवनीत्तंभनस्तेभाव K. 260, Si. 18. 46. -2 A prop, stay, support. -3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर . [ उद्-तरप् ] ! Being or produced in the north, northern ( declined like a pronoun ). -2 Upper, higher ( opp. अधर ) , उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः Sat. Br. अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; P. 11. 2. 1. -3 ( a) Later-latter, following, subsequent ( opp. पूर्व ) ; पूर्वनेय:, उत्तरमेघः, °भीमांसा , उत्तरार्घः &c ; °राम-चोरतं later adventures of Râma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्व:-उत्तर: former-latter H 1. 2; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concludung; °काल: subsequent time; °फलं; **ैवचर्न** a reply. -4 Left ( opp. दक्षिण ). -5 Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. -6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तकांचरा अर., 2. 6. -7 More, more than ( generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals ) ; बहुत्तरा विंशतिः 26 ; अष्टो-चरं शतं 108. - 8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञी त चरितार्थना इ:खोत्तरैव S. 5; चबत्कोत्तरा R. 7. 49; असोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्सवी-चरो संगलावीच: Dk. 39, 166; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल प्रव्यक्तरूपे R. 6. 50 overspread with ; धर्मीचरं 13. 7. rich in; 18. 7; कंप 13. 28, 17. 12; 19. 23. -9 To be crossed over. -v: 1 Future time, futurity N. of Vishpu. -3 N. of Siva. -रा 1 The north; अस्त्युतरस्या दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. -2 A lunar mension. -3 N. of the daughter of Virata and wife of Abbimany. 🕂 l An answer, reply ; प्रचलने च प्रतिवक्तमुखरं R. 3 47; उत्तराहरूर वाक्यं वद्धतां संमजायने Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. -2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder -3 The last part or following men. ber of a compound. -4 (In Mtm.) The fourth member of an अधिकर्ण q. v.; the answer. -5 The upper surface or cover. -6 Conclusion. -7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; U. 3. 26. -8 Superiority, excellence. -9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. -10 Excess, over and above ; see above (3 a. 8). -11 Remainder, difference (in arith.) -ind. 1 Above.-2 Afterwards, after; तत उत्तरं, इत उचरं &c. -Comp. -अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also). ( - r du. ) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; प्रनाविवक्षः स्फ्रारितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 ( स्करणभाषिष्ठोऽवरी यस्य Malli. ). –आधिकारः, –रिता, –त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. - Mu-कारिन m. an heir or claimant (sub sequent to the death of the original owner) —अवस north-west. —अयन ( "यणं, न being changed to ज ) I. the progress of the sun to the north ( of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. -2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अराजि:, -जी f. The upper आएण ( which by cutting becomes the gay or churner ). — अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows - 314 1. the upper part of the body. -2. the northern part. -3. the latter half (opp. gafa). -4. the further end. -New a. being on the northern side. - Mg: the following day. -Muin: a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. on, - a the semblance of a reply without reality. - man the northern direction 'आधिपति:, -पति: the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. -- sargier the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an appea garment ; द्वतोत्तरासंग K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19; Kn. 5. 16. -2. contact with the north. - इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. ( - T) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरसगदुतर:] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. -2. "succes sive, ever increasing ; "स्नेहेन दुष्ट: Pt. 1; Y. 2 136 (-t) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; अलमुत्तरे। नरेण Mu. 3. -2. conversation, a rejoinder. -3. excess. exceeding quantity or degree. -4. succession, gradation, sequence. -5. descending. (-t) and. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरसुस्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उ-त्तरोत्तरं धर्धते H. 1. - उतारेन a. 1 ever-increasing -2. one following the other -sirs: that pper lip (g-नरी-रो-प्र: ). -कांड the seventh book of the Ramayana. -- Try: the upper part of the body; R 9. 60. - are: I future time -2 time calculated from one full moon to another. -表表 ( m. pl. ) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus ( said to be a country of eternal beatitude) -कोसला: (m pl) the northern Kosalas, पिद्धरनंतरमुत्तरको सलान् R. 9.1 —काजला the city of Ayodhy1 ; पद-पतेः क्र गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क्ष गती-त्तरकोशला I Udb. --किया funeral rites, obsequies - wis the last section or book. — was refutation – ग्रंथ: supplement to a work. —छह: a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5 65, 17. 21; नागचमां-त्तरच्छदः Mb --ज a born subsequently or afterwards : Y. 1. 59. -suf the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R ) — ज्योनिया: (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas -a N of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. - argan a. replying disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —िह्हा f the north. car: -qre: 1 Kubera, the regent of the north. -2. the planet बुध. बिलिन 1. the planet Venus. -2. the moon. - as: the country towards the north. — चेप: u. to be done subsequently. - un: 1. the northern wing or side -2. dark half of a lunar month -3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. प्रश्नेपक्ष ): प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपश्चताम् Si. 2. 15. -4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. -5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. -6. (in Mim.) the fifth member of an Adhibarana q. v. — বহু: 1. an upper germent. -2. To bed-covering ( এবতেঃ. ). — বহু: the northern way, way leading to the north. - That a. travelling in the northern country. - qa 1. the isst member of a compound. -2. a word that can be compounded with

another. -परिका पडकीय a. relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. — पश्चार्थ: the north western half. -पश्चिम a. northwestern. (-я:) the north-western country. (-मा) [ उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाञ्च दिशोतरानं ] the north-west. —पाट: the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; र्ज्यपृक्ष: स्मृत पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। कियापादस्त्रतीय स्याचन्थी निर्णय स्मृतः ॥ - प्रस्तात und. north-eastward ( with gen. ) .- geq: = उत्तनपुरुव q. v. — पूर्व a. north eastern. ( - वॉ ) the north-east —प्रच्छद्यः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. -2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —क( फा )ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars ( having the figure of a bed ). -माइपद्-दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch ). -HET a loud but slow manner of singing. - ara a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mîmâmså the Vedanta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Juâna Kânda ( distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वभीमांसा ). -रहित a. without a reply. -रामचरितं -त्रं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti, which describes the later life of Rama. — zari the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् a. having the hair turned upwards. - वयसं, -H n. old age, the declining period of life. — बहित: a kind of small syringe. — वर्ज, -बासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. -वादिन m.1 a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. -2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. - नेटि: 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. -2. N. of a Tîrtha near the कुरुद्वेत्र. —सक्यं the left thigh. —सं-িন্ত a. denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-a:) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन m. 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सायक a. 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-m:) an assistant, helper -eg: Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरेगं [उत्तरमंगं शकंध्वा॰ रण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उचरतर a. Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

चन्तः,-रात् ind. 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. रशियतः). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards. or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case (opp. qf= in the first case).-3 Northward.

उत्तराहि ind. [ उत्तर-आहि ] Northerly, to the north of ( with abl. ); Bk. 2. 107.

उत्तरिन् a. Superior.

उत्तरीयं, -यकं [ उत्तर-छ बा-कप् ] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण and. [ उत्तर-पन्प् ] ( With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of, तज्ञागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Mc. 75. v. l., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mål. 9. 24.

टचरेयु: ind. On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग a. 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तर्गित a. Heaving, panting; Mål. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [ उचेस्तर्जन ] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तन.

उत्ताल a. 1 Great, strong; अञ्-जालवाल नेवाल K. 251. -2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); Mål. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Roaring, gusty (wind); Mål. 5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपय-सः पुण्याः सरित्यमाः U. 2. 30; तुस् ल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mål. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; °वा-क्ता Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. — : An ape. — . A particular number.

ত্তবিত্ত Caus. P. To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक a. 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अुपू°, काम• &c.

उत्तेजनं,-ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; 'समर्थ: श्लोक: Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si, 3. 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित p. p. 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent. -4 Sharpened polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उचाजितं मध्यवेगं योजनं श्रुथव्यवाया।

उत्तंग a. I Lofty, high, tall; कर-प्रचेगामुत्तंगः पश्चनक्तिं प्रधीयसीं Si. 2. 89; हमपीठानि 2.5.-2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तंडितं The head of a thorn which enters the skin).

তন্ত্ৰ 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तालन Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance ).

उत्तवः [ उद्भाः तुनोऽस्मात् ] 'Freed from busks'; fried grain.

उन् 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of ; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from: 12. 31 ; पल्वलोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17 ; अभिष-कोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.): उदतारिषुरंभोधिं Bk. 15. 33, 10; ज्ञोक-सागरसूत्तीर्थ Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्थ पथा B. 12. 71, 16. 33 ; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from ( a difficulty ) ; ध्यसनमहार्णवादु-चीजे Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight; तद्रगृहे उत्तीर्जी Vet. -5 To give up, leave, quit .- 6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —Caus. 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark.-5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर a. 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुस्तर.

उत्तरण a. Coming out of, crossing.
-जं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking.
-3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसम्बद

उतार a. 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye-balls turned up ( as eyes).
—: 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तर-तां K. 326. -3 Landing, disembarking.-4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उसारक: 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण a. Transporting or bringing over, conveying: rescuing, delivering.—ण: N. of Vishpu. -ज 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing.—2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन a. 1 Transporting over.-2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3

उत्तार्थ pot. p. 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण p. p. 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तरितं One of the five paces of

a horse.

उत्तीरण व. [उनत तोरणमत्र ] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपर्थं प्रपेवे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उस्यान: 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -Caus. To frighten, alarm.

उत्जास: Extreme fear, terror,

स्तिपदं An upright tripod.

इत्या 1 P. [ उर्-स्था ] 1 To get np, stend, rise, raise oneself ; उत्ति-हेरप्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2, 194; R. 9. 59; St. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from ; अनज्ञनादुत्तिand Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c. ). -4 To rebound ( as a ball ) ; कराभिधातो।त्यतकं दुक्येयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from ; ur-माच्छतस्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यद्वातिष्ठति वर्णे-ग्यो चुपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अन्यद्यमु-ताद्वत्यितम् K. 136; उत्तिष्ठन् मशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) अभिष्ठमानस्त परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यमिच्छता 8i 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise ( from the dead ); मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; ह्वयदार्थित्यं स्यक्तवोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37 : Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts ; take pains, strive, try ; 3-चिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे करत्वां न बह सन्पते Bk. 8. 12; 20, 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्ताबुक्ति-हते जन: Ki. 11, 13, उद्धियत क्राती Si. 14. 17.-10 To excel, surpass. - Caus. ( उत्यापयति ) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्बाद्यते ग्रावा H. 8. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; त्वाकुत्वापयति इयं Si. 2. 57, 102

Kam. 5. 40, H. 5. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणी हीतं सर्वसुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितो र्थीतरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8 4.

उत्थ a. [ उद्-स्था-क ] ( Used only at the end of comp. ) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; इरीस खोरथेन समी-रजेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्धं नयनसिलल Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -- eu: Arising, coming forth.

उत्थाद a. Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान a. Causing to arise or spring up - # 1 The act of rising or etanding up, getting up; शनैर्यष्टचत्यान Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इंदुं नवीत्थानमिवेंदुमन्ये R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5(a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेद्रछेदकुशोद्रं लघु भवत्युत्यान-योग्य वपु: S. 2. 5; °शील: Dk. 153 disposed to work ; Mv. 6. 23 ; यशुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. - 8 War, battle. - 9 Au army.-10 Evacuating (by stool &c.) -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c ) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease -18 Awakening. -Comp. - cangail the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Karttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep ( also called प्रवेधिनी ) उत्थापक a. I Raising up, causing

to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्यापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing, (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math ) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). - al The concluding verse ( ऋच् ).

उत्थाद्य pot. p. 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् a. Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रगुप्तसहोत्थारिको Mu. 3; Pt. 3 153.

उत्पन्त p. p. 1 Risen or rising / as from a seat); वची निश्मयोत्थितसुरियतः सन् B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पाद्य: S1. 5. 11 ; R. 6. 33 ; Si. 4. 1, 17.7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वच: R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); ਅਜਿ: Ratn. 4. 14, हृद्येऽग्निरिवोत्थित: R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent, Kam. 1 17; 8.49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent -10 Extended stretched; sarq-र्चभाग° S. 4. 4. -11 An ephithet of a Pragatha consisting of ten Padas. -Comp. —अंग्रित: the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थिति: f. Elevation rising up. उत्पक्ष्मन् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पश्मणोर्नयनयोगपरद्धवारीं S. 4. 15. ; V. 2.

उत्पचिद्यु a. Apt to ripen or cock. उत्पद्ध 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots : R. 15. 19; Ku. 2 43.-2 To tear upor out, draw out ; द्तैनोंन्यारयेकसान् Ms. 4.69; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भय, रुषं, कीषं &c. ; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पद: Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाद: 1 Uprocting, eradication. destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादक: 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पादिका The external bark of

उत्पाहिन a. (oft at the end of comp. ) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पादीच वानर: Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up ; मंश्रुदपाति परिनः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3.77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुत्यतंती V. 1. 19 , उत्पत्तोद्रहम्खः स्त्रं Me. 14 , Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89 , Ku. 6. 36 ; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. ( b ) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up. emerge into view; मानंगचकेः सहस्रो-त्वतिझ: R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball ) , पातितरिष करायातै उत्पनत्येव कंडक: Bh. 2 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated , निष्पेषोत्पविता-नलं R. 4. 77; रसासस्माद्दराञ्चय उत्पेतुः Râm.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb ).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं I Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

डस्पविष्णु ७. Flying, 5.145 up. springing vp; R. 4. 77; P' 3 उत्पाद: 1 Flying rp, a .pr.ng,

जन्मतः 1 Flying up, a .pn ng, jump: एकान्याने at one julp -3 Rebounding, ning up ( देह also ) करनिहत्वकेदुकलानी: गानीस्पाता मनुष्याणा H. 1. v. 1 -3 A poinent, any portentous or unutual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्यानेन जापिने च Vârt.; जनस्य: K. 111. 287, Ve. 1. 22 माणि मुक्तारसम्बेन्यस्थान्यस्थानि K. P. 10, Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity ( az an echipse, carthquake &c.), केतु K. 5, धूमलेखा Ketu: Mal. 9. 48 — Jamp — पवन:, -वाता;, -वातालः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -क: =उलादक q. v.

उत्पताक क. [उचालिता पनाका यन] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted . पुरंदरश्री: परमुन्पनाकं E. 2.74.

उत्पंधः [ उत्कात प्यान ] A wrong road (fig. also ), ग्रुरार्ट्यविकास्य कार्याकार्यमञ्जानतः। उत्पंधपतिपकास्य क्यान्यं भवति कासनं Mb. ( परित्यानो विधीन्यने Pt. 1. 306 ), Ms. 2. 214; S1 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), arror, U. 4. 22. — थं and Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or proinced, arise, originate, spring up;
उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति सम कोपि समानधर्मा Mål.
1. 6; वायोः ज्योतिचत्यद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2
To occur, happen; उत्पादि वास्य मन
सि K. 132 it occurred to his mind;
उद्धम्पत्स्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमार्गन्तं M. 3 for which an occasion has
presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. —Caus.
1 To produce, beget, cause, effect,
bring about, prepare, वद्याणि सदेवोव्याद्यति Pt. 2, Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147,
3. 60; so दु:खं, दोषं भयं, शंकां &c -2
To bring forward.

उत्पंचि: f. 1 Birth; विषदु-पनिमतास्य-स्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production ; कस्त्रे कुसुमीत्यात्तिः श्रूयते नतु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin ; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence.-5Profit, productiveness, produce , स्वल्पी-स्पासिका: Raj. T. 5.68, -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection -Comp. -कार्लीन a. taking place at the time of birth. - \*\*\* order of birth. - प्रयोग: I. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -व्यजनः a type of birth ( as investiture with the sa. cred thread ); a mark of the twiceborn; Ms. 2. 68.

arisen. -2 Bisen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quited, cainea. -4 Effected, secomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascerdined. -Comp. -नंतु a baving a line of descendants. - अक्षिण a living from hand to mouth, ( casing what is cained ). -विनामित्र a perishing as soon as born.

उन्पादः a. With the feet up-lifted —दः Birth, production, appearance दुःखे च क्रीणियांच्यादे झाखायच्छेदने तथा Y. 225, 2 भेग्ररं Pt. 2. 177. -90mp —ज्ञयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2 a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक क. (विका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about अर्थक्योत्पाद क गांत्रिण H. 3.17 acquiring —क: 1 A producer, generator, a father : Ma 2.146; 9.32.-2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called ज्ञाम —कं Ongin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, producing. —नं Urving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपन्यस्य जानस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन a. 1 Produced, born; सर्वधुन्यादि भंग्रर H. 1. 208. - 2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother

उत्पल a. [उकातः पर्छ मांस] Fleshiess, emaciated, lean. - of A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -1 A blue lotus, any lotus or waterlily; नवावतारं कमलांबिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36. 12. 86, Me. 26, नीली(पलपत्रधारपा S. 1. 18; so ta. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general.-Comp.-अभ,-चसुस a lotuseyed. - ATH a. lotus like. - illik a variety of sandal of the colour of brass ( which is very fragrant ). -un 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —पत्रके a broad-bladed knife or lancet. - भेदान: a kind of bandage. —साद्धा N. of a lexicon.

বংশান্তির a. Abounding in lotusflowers. — না 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. — 2 A lotus plant having lotuses. — 3 A species of the Atijagats metre ( = বাইকা q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्प्र.

उत्पद्धं a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पन्त -ल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; क्रुवीणस्त्रिजल-बातपत्रे: Si. 4. 6.

इहिन्द्र 7 ft. 1 fo rub together -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder सन्द्रित a. Ground, rubbed —ई A disease, a greting of the bones of of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीह 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्योक्यमुनी इयहराहास्था: Ku. 1. 40; हा. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards, pressout, propel, urge, R. 16 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble. K. 942.

उत्पीड a. Pressing out. —हः 1 Pressing out. —2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass जा-जोत्पीड: K. 296; उत्पीड इव सुमस्य मोइ नागहणीति सां U. 3. 9; नयनसाङ्का त्पीड पहानकाशा Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess, पूरोत्पीड तहागस्य प्रांचाहः प्रांतिक्रेया U. 3 29; Mal. 6, 7. 3 froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Presu ing or striking against ; K. 82

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect उत्पुच्छवते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 ( P. ) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुद a. Blown, expanded. उत्पुदक: A sor, of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुतक a. 1 Thrilled, bristling.
-2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To clean se, purify, स्वित्रवे: प्रसव उत्पुनास्य चिळ्नेण पवित्रण Vaj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उरपचर्च 1 Cleansing, purifying; इ उपाणां चेव सर्वेषां द्वाद्विस्वत्यवनं स्भृतं Ms 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing.-4 Sprinkiing ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अन्निङ्माधावनतांभी बार् रामानी दुशे। नानांत्योगृहीत्या अंगुरोपकनिष्टिकाम्या-मुनानाम्या नामुखनाति सङ्क्षमनेण द्विस्तूर्णि Asval.

उत्पचितृ a. Purifying, a purifier. उत्पाय: [ पू-पञ् ] Purifying gheee. उत्प्रज्ञेष a. Continuous, unceasing,

उत्प्रम a. Flashing forth or diffus ing light, bright. —न: Blazing fire. उत्प्रस्व: Abortion.

Mal. 2. 5.

उत्पादान Eating by lifting up anything.

तत्पासः, सर्वे 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्प्रवृ f. Ved. A bubble.

उत्मेक्ष 1 A. [उत्पर्धि] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipata, see in prospect; उत्पेक्षमाणा जवनाभियातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किस्त्येक्षसे कुतस्योगभिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9 -4
To believe, fancy, K. 108, Ve. 2.
9; उत्येक्षामो वय तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं किक्षा5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38, U. 6 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.) -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्येक्षा below.

ত্রস্থা 1 Looking into, perceiving -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्पेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet. ) A figure of speech, ' Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one orject under the character of another; संभावनमथीत्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10 e. g. लिंपतीव तमों-गानि वर्षतीवांजन नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथि-च्या इव मानइंड Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शके, भुवं, प्राय:, नून &c. (see Kav. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उलेक्षा also.-4 A parable. -5 An ironi. cal comparison.

उत्स्रु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; St. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; पास्तुस्य विकोच्यास् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्सव: A jump, leap, bound. —वा A boat.

उत्हवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off under oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

বনেত্র 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open ( as a flower )- - Caus. To open, cause to expand.

বন্দান্ত: 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffing of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उरफुछ p.p. [उद्-फल्-क] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उरफुछ-नीलनलिनाद्रतृल्यभास: Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय° नयन: Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping 34 upinely or on the back; of. उतान.
— हां 1 The female organ of generation ( स्नीकरण ). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्पत्न An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [ उनिच जलेन, -उद्-स किच्च नलीप-Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारंज्यान्यास्ताश्चरंतः Sat. Br -2A watery place. -Comp - चि: Ved a well. उत्सक्य a. Opening the thighs

( Ved. ).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अदुत्° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [ उद्-सज्-आधारे-यङ् ] 1 The lap ; पुत्रपूर्णात्समा with a boy seated in the lap U.1; V.5.10; न केवलसुरमंग-श्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्ण: U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Mal. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity ; द्रीगृहोत्सग-निषक्तभास: Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण K. 15, श्रुटयोत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Sarface, side, slope; दूषदो वामितोत्संगाः B. 4. 74, 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip ( नितंब ). -6 The upper part, top, सीधोत्संगन्नणयानिसुखो मास्म भूर जनाः चिन्याः Me. 27, K. 52. -7 (a) i he acclivity or edge of a hill, तुंगं नगोत्सः गाभेवाररोह R. 6. 3; ( b ) Peak, summit ; उत्संग महादे: Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of anulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivâhas). -12 An ascetic ( उरक्रांत: सगं ).

उत्संगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with, उत्संगिनाभाः किषको नमस्वान Si. 3. 79 wasting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; ं एकके दारकाम्यां U. 7.

उत्संशिन् a. 1 Associating with , an associate, partner. -2 Deep seated (as an ulcer). -m. An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruinor decay; उत्सीदेयुरिने लोका: Bg. 3.24.-2 To leave off, quit.-3 To rise up.—Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साखेत जातियमी: Bg. 1.43; Ms. 9.267.-2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.).-3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1.277.

उत्सन्ध p. p. 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्सन्धारिम K. 164 undone, मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नाचिग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1.44; "निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्धी युधि-छिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased ( opp. अवसन्त ). -7 Accomplished easily ( Ved. ).

उत्साद: 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीताझुत्साद्कारि सृगाणा K. 32.-2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्साद्क a. Destroying.

उत्सादन 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनाथ लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chaing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्माद्भीय pot. p. To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. — ये Any application to a sore that pro-

duces granulation.

उत्सादित p. p. 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उट्-स्-अग् ] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत° S. 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कुत्वा विरतोत्सवाच् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; पराभवोट्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3. Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. —संकेता: (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himâlaya. इरियत्सवसंकेताच् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवाच् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. I To be able, have power or energy; ( expressed by 'can'); dare, venture ( with inf. ); तवातुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65 ; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with sec. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incit. ed; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवकोत्सहेथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure ; क्षणमध्युरमहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36.-4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. - Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite ; वरुणोत्साहि-तेन वधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साह: [उद्-सह् वज् ] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साह्समान्वतः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; म्वारसाहः कुतोस्मि सुगयापवादिना साठव्येन S. 2; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कुपाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler ( the other two

being मंत्र and प्रमाव ); नीताविवोत्साह-गुणेन संपद Kn. 1. 22. -4 Determinstion, resolution ; हानितन भाविमरणोत्माः इस्तया स्चित: Ameru. 10 -5 Power, ability, Ms. 5. 86 -6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the बीर or heroic sentement, कार्यारभेष सर्भः स्थेयानुस्ताह उच्यते S. D. 3; परनरा-क्रमदाना दिश्सतिजन्मा ओ, ऋत्याच्य R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread. -Comp. -वर्षन: the heroic sentiment (दीराम). (-नं) increase of energy, heroism. -ब्रचात: plant or scheme of encouraging or exciting; S. 2. - जितः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering. —हेनुक a. one who encourges or excites to exertion, अवेहि रे उ-त्साइडेतक S. 2.

उन्साहक a. Persevering, active. उन्माहन ! Effort, perseverance. -2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्माहिन् a Active, persevering. उन्सिच् 6 P. I To sprinkle, spread, pour down. -2 To make proud. -Pass. 1 To spout or foam up; उात्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhag. -2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; = तस्योत्मिणिचे मनः B. 17. 43, स्त्यमाः ना नोात्सच्यंते K. 329. - 3 To overflow. increase.

उत्तिक p p 1 Sprinkled. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4 Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised, elevated. - 6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादास्थरां वाचसुरिसक्तमनसां नथा Ms. 8. 71.

उन्तेक: 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Spouting out or over, showering. -3 Overflow, increase, excess; राध-गोत्सेका: Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. l. ; ਰ੍ਪੰ°, ਕਲ° &c. -4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा निविद्य: शश्यकोत्मेकाः कोसलेश्वरं B. 4. 70; अनु-न्मेको लक्ष्म्यां Bb. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन a. I Overflowing, excessive, Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वतुरसेकिनी S. 4. 17. उरसेचन The act of showering or

spouting upwards.

उत्पक्त a. I Anxiously desirous. eagerly expecting, striving for (any object ) (with instr. or loc. or in comp ), भिद्रया निदायां वोत्सुक:Sk: मनी नियोगक्रियथोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14, so रण गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Reatless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of, attached to , बत्सोरसकापि R. 2.22. -4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. - Longing for, anxious desire; पकुषेते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुक Rs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता,-त्वं 1 Bestlessness, un easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3 Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow

उत्सक्त यति Den. P. To make uneasy, M. 5.4.

उत्स्कारते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्कातः स्त्रे] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string), °सणिभि: Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3 Deviating from the rule ( सूत्र ) of Pânini; अद्धत्यव्यामा सङ्वातिः मन्त्रिवंधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सर: [ उत्कानः स्रं स्र्यं ] Evening, twilight.

उत्स Caus. 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्रदंडेरिवोत्सार्यते лот: К. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far , R. 4. 53 , परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरीत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सर: A variety on the अतिशकरी metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [ उद्-मृ-यत् ] A cow when she is fit to take the bull ( गर्भयोग्याव-स्थापन्ना गी: )-

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, ( onc who drives away men and makes room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्पारण 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way; ेचेचलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सन्त 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit. send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासिम-वोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रगुणसुत्यष्टमा-इते हि रसं रवि: R. 1. 18 to give back, Bg. 9. 19; 80 बाह्यं, वारि. -2 ( a ) To quit leave, abandon, give up; miar-पितुम्यासुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171 ; नियतमात्मान -मुत्सक्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R 5. 51, 6. 46, 7.7, Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86; kill; 80 तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; पराधे प्रा-ज उत्स्जेत H. 1. 44. (b) To put off, lay aside ; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty ; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows ); Bk. 14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter ( as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mâl. 10.23.-8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -II To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape ( Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or cleaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down omission ; तोयोत्सर्गद्भततरगातिः Me. 19, 37; so simo. -3 A gitt, donation, giving away . Ms. 11. 194 .- 4 Spending; 319° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose, as in बुषोत्सर्गः. - 6 An oblation, libation. - 7 Exerction, voiding by stool &c., पुरीप ", मलसूत्र". 8 Completion (as of study or a vow), cf. 3-त्सृष्टा वै वेदाः ( opp. उपाकृता वे वेदा ). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपनाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परेः Ku. 2. 27 ; अपवाद इवोत्सर्भ व्यावर्तियतुभीश्वर. R. 15 7. -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brahmanas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus: मित्रसुत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः and. Generally, without any exception.

उत्सर्गिन a. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation- -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension ( to be performed half yearly), Ms. 4. 96 , बेबोत्सर्ज-नाख्यं कर्भ कारिष्ये Stavane Mantra.

उत्सङ p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forta, cast into or upon. -Comp. —ay a ball set at liberty upon particular oc-

उत्सृष्टि: f. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्स्प 1 P. I To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach ; सारित्रवाहस्तटस्त्वमार्य R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise ( us the sun ).

उत्सर्पः, -पेजं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्मधिन् a.1 Moving or gliding up wards, rising , पयोध रोत्मर्पिषु (शीकरेषु ) R. 16. 62. - Z Soaring, towering: उत्सिपिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना 8.7 -3 Transcendental. - of f. A division of time ( with the Jaines ), a long period said to be = ten crores of crores of oceans of years, cf. अन सर्विणी-

उत्संध a. High, tall. —धः 1 A height, elevation ( fig. also ); पयो-परोत्मेधविज्ञीर्णसंहति ( वल्कलं ) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts , सोरसे-धै: स्कंधदेशै: Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. - 4 Killing, slanghter.

उत्सि 1 A. To saile at, deride—Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्वयः Smile.

उन्स्य a. Coming from a well or fountsin (as water)

उत्स्वत a High-sounding. --नः A loud sound

उत्स्वज्ञानि Den. A. To walk in one's sleep, dream through uneariness, भातोत्स्वपायले U 1, सापत माल-विकासस्वमायने M 4.

उद् and. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations :- 1 Superiority in place, rank or power, up, upwards, upon. on, over, above; ( বহুল ). -2 Separation, disjunction ; out, out off, from, apart &c , उहच्छित. -3 Motion upwards (তারিছনি). -4 Acquisition, gain , उपार्जिति -5 Publicity ; उद्याति. - 6 Wonder , anxiety ; उत्पद्ध. -7 Liberation ; उद्गत -8 Absence ; उत्पद्र. - 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; 3798. -10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिर. -11 Power; उत्साहः, उत् प्रावल्य-वियोगो-र्वकर्मलाभत्रकादाश्चिर्यमोक्षणाभामदलपा वान्य-शक्तिषु With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds ; उद्धिंस्, उच्छिस, उ द्वाहु, उन्निद्र, उत्पथ, उद्दानं &c It is sometimes used in the Veda as an explative simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्कं [ उद् ण्डुल् नि॰ नलीपश्च Un 2. 39] Water, अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिस्वक नावतिष्ठते Si. 2 34 उदके दा, -पदा धा To offer a libation of water to a dead person, उद्भ उपस्पृत् to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. hudor, L. unda 'a wave'] -00mp. -- sia: margin of water, bank, shore . ओद्कांतारिस्नर्वो जनोऽनुगंतव्य इति श्रूयने हि. 4. —अधिन a. desirous of water, thirsty. - 377777 a. chiefly consisting of water. -आयार: a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उद्देशनः a water-jar. —उद्दं dropsy -उद्शित् a. dropsical. -- ओहनः rice boiled with water. -कर्मन् -कार्य, -किया, -हानं p.esentation of (a libation ) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; उकोइरस्योद्कियां कुक Ve. 6, Y. 3. 4. — து. a water jar. -कु=ु: a kind of vow —गाह: eutering water, bathing. - शिह: -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. — ग्रहणं drinking water, Pt. 1. - is: a kind of magi: - - ; -दाव, -दायिन, -दानिक a. giver of water. (-द: ) 1. a giver of water to the Manes -2. an heir, near kinsman. - वानं = कर्मन् q. v. - चर: a cloud. -परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. -पूर्वकं and. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश व watery, like water. — भारा, -विवय: a yoke for carrying water. - дн: water or moist soil. –ਜੰਤਕ: a water-pitcher (Ved ). - #u: a kınd of peeled grain. —मेह: a sort of diabetes ( passing watery urine ). -- मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. - 43: 1. a thunder shower. -2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. — সাক any aquatic herb. — जांगतिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शांत्युद्कं -- शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. - सक्त: ground rice moistened with water. - स्पर्श: 1 touching different parts of the body with water. -2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an eath, gift, or promise. - हार: a water-

उद्केचर: An aquatic animal.

डदकेविशार्ण a. Dried in water ; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदम( कि )ल a. [ cf. P. V. 2. 97 ] Watery, containing water.

उद्कष a. [ उद्कमहोते द्दाः यत् ] 1 Requiring water. -2 Being in water. -क्या A woman in her courses ( requiring water for purification ).

उद्ध a. [ उद्गनमग्रं यस्य ] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards ; as in ेदंत. -2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्यद्शनां शुभि: S1. 2. 21, 4 19; उद्य: क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्यक्तत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; St. 12. 65; " आवन् Dk. 6; विक्रमीवयं शिर: R. 15. 27 exalted, sivilar gor 16. 87 sich in odour. -3 Large, broad, vast, big , अवंतिनाथोयसुरुग्रवाहः R. 6. 32, Mu. 6. 12. -4 Noble, good-looking ( 3317), Ki 14. 41. -5 Advanced in age. -6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased : स मंगलोदयतर-मभाव: R 2. 71, 9. 64, 13 50. -7 Intense, unbearable (as heat), Si. 4 12. -8 Fierce, fearful; संद्धे दूशसुद्यarear R. 11. 69 -9 Excited, furious, enraptured ; मदोवद्याः कक्कबंतः R. 4 22 -10 Mighty, strong, Ri. 18. 1, ,वेशोदमं विषं V. 5 18 strong or sharp (deadly). -Comp. - ad a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्भवति Den. P. To display pro minently; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्द 1 U. [ उद्-अज् ] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उद्य: Driving out or forth ( of cattle &c. ).

उदाज: The driving out (of cattle), leading out.

उद्दे प. [उद् असू ] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water), एकेल्पेन पाद्युव्य निष्ठति अध्यः Sat. Br., उदंचितासः Bk 2.31, उदंचिय सुद्धं मनाङ् Vb 3. 27. -2 To atter, send forth, cause to sound एत्मिन्यायित काचिद्वदंचिनपंचमगार्थ दिशः 1.-3 (Intrans.) (a) To co up: (b) to rise, rise forth: उदंचन्मास्य G. L. 6; Bv. 2.76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3.32.

ভবন্দ p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); ভবন্দপুৰ্দ দ্ববান Sk. -2 Risen, seconded. -3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदंक: [अंद् प्यू ] A leathern vessel (for oil &c. ).

उत्च, उदंद a. ( n उद्ह, n. उद्ह, f. उद्ह्नी ) ! Turned or going upwards. -2 Upper, higher; कल:, ant: &c. -3 Northern, turned to-wards the north. -4 Subsequent. - ind. 1 Above. -2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.): Ms. 3. 217. -3 Subsequently. -Comp. —आद्रि: the northern mountain, Himalaya. - अपने the sun's progress north of the equator (= उच्चायण q. v. ). - आवृत्तिः f. return from the north , उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः 1. 8. 33. -दञ्च a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment ). - uq: a northern country. - quor a. i. inclining or sloping towards the north. -2. pioceeding well (as a sacrifice ). - मृत:, -मृति: good or fertile soil. — इ क a. facing the north: उत्परीतृत्रस्यः खं Me. 14.

उदकात ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उदंचनं [अन् करणे- उद् ] 1 A puchet, a pail for drawing water out of a well, उदंचनं सर्ज्यं द्वरः चित्रप Dr. 130. -2 Torowing upwards. -3 Rising, ascending. -4 A cover or lid.

उदेखु a. [अंद्-उर्] Turned or going upwards.

उनीची The north , तेनोझीची दिश । सहसरे: Me. 57.

उद्भिन a. 1 Turned towards the north. -2 Northern.

चतिस्य a. Situated or hving in the north. -स्य: 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sirarvati; northern country. -2 (pl. s The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. --स्वं A kind of perfume. -comp. -स्यं a kind of Vertallya metre.

ভাষাতি a. One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

(-ব) :nd. by grinding in water.
—হুল্ a. Ved. causing water to flow, swimming or splashing in water (?).

उदंडपाल: 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उद्धाः See under 2. उद्न्

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद्-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction ( opp. अनान्).

उदान: [अन्-चल् ] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and ब्यान, स्पन्यस्पर्य वक्ष पाश्नेनअकोपनः। उद्देजयित मर्गणि उदानो नाम मास्तः॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of pravse or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन n. [ उंद-किनन् ] Water ( usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for see after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its ]), e. g. उद्धि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. \_Comp. —ओदन: water-meal. —कीर्ण: —र्य: N. of a tree ( महाकरंज ) ( the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes ). —कुंभ: a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. — आम: a cloud (Ved.). — s a. aquatic, watery, produced in or by water.
—यान: [ उदकं धीयते अत्र ] 1. a water-]ar. -2. a cloud. -धि: [ उदकानि घीयतेsभ भा कि उदादेशः ] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean, उदधेरिव निम्नगाज-तेष्वभवसास्य विमानना क्रास्ति R. 8 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshm:, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). कास:, -ऋा: m. a voyager, mariner. ੰਸਲ: 1. cuttle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean "मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt ). our: the king of waters, a.e. the chief ocean. -gar N. of Lakshmi; and of Dvaraka, the capital of Krishna ( said to have been reclaimed from the ocean ) -q a crossing the water (as a boat ). —पार्ज,-जी a water-jug, vessel. --पान:, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. भेड्क: (lit.) a frog in a well (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. क्षमह्क. —पेरं a paste, anything ground with water.

-ad a. Ved. causing water to flow, swimming or splashing in water (?). — हत a. swimming in water. — चिद्रः a drop of water, Ku. 5. 24. -- WIT: a water-carrier, s. e. a cloud. — मंथ: barley-water. —मानः, —नं a fiftietu part of an आहक q. v. —मेच · 1. watery cloud -2. a shower of rain. - 7-चित्र a salted, prepared with brine, briny. - = 1. a thunder-shower, water-spout. -2 thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39 -qrq: one who offers waters to the Manes. - THE standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीचढ्वासतत्परा Ku 5. 26.(-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. —वासिन a. standing in water, K. 23. - are a. bringing water; (-ह:) a cloud. —बाहन a water vessel. - बीवध: a yoke for carrying water. - sixta: a jar filled with water. - size: a water-jar. —िश्वत् " [ उद्केन जलेन श्वयति ] buttermilk containing ffty percent, water (i. e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water ). - स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. — हरण: a vessel for drawing water. - हार a fetching or carrying water (-र:) a cloud (water-carrier).

उत्नवत् a Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). —m. The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भू: B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुद्ग्नाभिव चंद्रपादै: Ku. 7. 73.

उत्नय a. 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery.
-न्या Thirst; निर्वत्येतासुद्न्यामतीकारः
Ve. 6; इयस्यसुद्न्यां शिशिरेः पयोभिः Bk.
3. 40. -Comp. -स a. Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उतन्यु a. 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Waiking in water.

उद्कु See under उद्दू.

उद्त व [उद्गोंडतो यस्य ] Reaching to the end or border of anything.
-सः [उद्गोंडतो निर्णयो यस्मात् ] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः मियोदंत R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंत कथायिष्यति K 132; कांतोदंतः सहुप्यतः संगमारिकियिद्या Me. 100 -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्याजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उद्तक: News, intelligence. उद्तिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदेत्य n. Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उद्न्य See under उद्न्. उद्भस् a Full of water, R. 4. 31 उद्यः, उद्यन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद ऋ-अप्] 1 The belly, दुष्पूरोद्रपूरणाय Bh. 2 119, cf कुशा-द्री, उदरमरणं, उद्गिरि &c -2 The interioi or inside of anything, cavity, तहास् Pt. 2 150 , R. 5 70 , U. 2. 16, 4.29; त्वा कारयामि कमलोव्रवंधन-Fr S 6. 19 ; Santi. 1 5 ; S. 1. 19 , Amaru. 88 ; जलदोदरेम्य: Mk. 5 ; Rs. 3. 12 ; धनानां चारिगभींद्राणां 8 7.4.-3 Enlargement of the abdomen from diopsy or flatulence ; तस्य होव्रं जज्ञे Ait Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to ba of 8 kinds बात°, वित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूषी°, प्रीहा°, बद्धसद°, आगंतुक°, and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [ cf L. uterus, Zend. udara ]. -Comp. --आध्नान: flatulence of the belly. -आमय: disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoes. -आमिपन a. suffering from dysentery. -- आवत:, the navel. - are the tape-worm. -मांगः -गुल्मः disease of the spleen. - arof 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly. band. - पिशास a. [ उदरे तस्पूर्ती पिशाच ga ] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite ). ( =: ) a glutton. —पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं भुक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषण, -wave feeding the belly, support of life .- 51 4 a. sleeping on the face or the belly. (-य:). fœtus. - सर्वस्य: a gintton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all ).

उद्दरक a. Abdominal.

ভৱৰ্মনি a [ ভ্ৰং নিমন্তি, ন জি প্ৰম্ব P. III. 2. 26 ] 1 Nourishing cne's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उद्रवत्, उद्रिक-ल a. Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्देश्य a. [ उद्र-हाने ] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -जी A pregnant woman.

उदर्श a [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the Felly. -ई Contents of the belly.

उद्रथि: [उद्-ऋ-वाथन् Up. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदके: [Said to be fr. सच् ) 1 (a) End, conclusion; 'स्वाचुन: कर्मण: Dk. 79; सुखोदके K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदक्तित कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदके भविष्यति U. 4; भयतः सफलादके एव Mål. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उद्चिस् त. [ ऊर्नमर्चि शिखाऽस्य ] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing, स्फुरजुदाचीः सहसा तृतीयादश्मः कुशाद्धः किल निष्पात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24. 15 76—m. 1 Fire, प्रक्षित्योदाचिष कको शेरते नेऽ भिमारतं S1. 2. 42, 20. 75. —2 The god of love. —3 N. of Siva.

उद्दः [अर्द्-अर्द् ] (In Medic.) Erympelam.

उद्धः Scarlet feve .

उद्बद्ध: A Svarita accent depending on an Uuûtta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदयसानीय a Ved Last, final.

उदबसितं [ उद-अव-से-क ] A house, dwelling; जानीचे रेभिलस्योद्यसित Ms. 4, Si. 11. 18.

उद्शु ( [उद्गान्ध्मण यस्य ] Bursting into teers, one whose tears gush forth, weeping, तस्य पद्यन् स्तीमिकेद्युर्वसतिद्यान् B. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्स 4 P. [उद् अस् ] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयंभित सुग्ध- वसुद्धास दोश्यों Si. 7. 49; पुच्छस्त्रस्थित Sk. -2 To throw down; उद्स्ताधोरण: Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उद्स्य वेथे द्यितेन साद्रं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destory. dispel, रिपुतिनिर्द Ki. 1 46. -5 To drive, propel, Ki. 8 55 -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, шаке efforts. — pass. To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; आवसूद उद्स्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उद्सनं 1 Throwing, raising, electing. -2 Expelling, turning out.

चवस्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 S hamed, humbled, humblated

उदासः [ डर्-अस्-वज् ] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

**उदात्त** a. [ उद-आदा-क ] 1 High,ele vated, lofty, exalted, noble ; अन्वयै: K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve 1 -2 Noble,dignified; अत्युद्धात्तसुजनश्चं द्केतुः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; S1. 20. 82; लिखतोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1.79. -5 Dear, beloved. - 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara ), see below. -तः 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone ; उच्चैद्यात्तः P. I. 1. 29 ; ताल्बादिषु समागेषु स्थानेषुर्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदाच also ; निहंत्य-रीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum.-4

A variety of the hero; see बीरोदाच.
— नं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great respresented collaterally to the subject in hand; लाजातिशयमपान वर्णनीदासस्यते। यदापि प्रस्तुनस्यागे महना चारित भवेत्॥ S. D. 752, of also K. P. 10, उदाच वस्तुनः भयमहता चीपळत्ण.—Comp.—श्रति a pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर्a. More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्. उदाद्यं and. Ved. Against the stream

उद्युघ a. With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons, मनुजपञ्जाभि-निर्मर्थाक्षेभवद्भिवद्युष्य १ Ve. 3 22 ;उदा-युधानापसनस्तान्द्रसान्वेक्ष्य राजवः R. 12. 44.

उदार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 ( a ) Noble, exalted, dignified : स तथेति विनेत्रवदारमते: B. 8 91, 5, 12; are: 65; Bg. 7, 18, (b) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीतें. Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine ; उदार: कल्प: S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाच: क-यका: R. 14 77 -8 Rich, plentiful ; उदारमम्यवहारविधि Dk. 49 ; Mu. 3. 8. - 9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनसुदारमध्युवास R. 13. 79 ; उदारनेपध्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below ; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving iorth (Ved.). - ind. 1 Londly; Si. 4. 33.-2 By means of a: guments; K1. 12. 40. -₹: Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -Comp -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरितः, -मनस्, -सन्व a. nobleminded, magnanimous, उदारचरितानां त वसुधेव कुदुवकं H. 1. —धी व. 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent, धियः समग्रैः स गुणेबदारधीः B. 3 30. -2 noble-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu. (-f.) good abilities. - इर्ज़न a. good-looking (having large eyes), तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदर्शने हिं। 5. 36. -रमणीय a. grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity.
-2 Richness (as of expression);
बचसां Mål. 1. 7; S. 6; (as appliedto words) उदारता = किटनवर्णघटनास्त्राविकटलळक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the
sense) = चुबनं देहि में भार्य कामचांडाळतृष्वये
इस्मादिमान्यार्थपरिहारः ibid.

হয়েখি a. 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming ( as a hot dish). —খি: N. of Vishna.

उवाबत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —ति a. painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलसुदावर्ता रजः कुच्लेण संचति Sasr.

उदास 2 A. [उद् आम् ] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तिकासिखुदासते भरता: Mål. 1; विधाय वैर सामये नरोडरी य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sån. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

चवास,-सिन् a. Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -सः,-सिन् m. 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासित a. Indifferent, apathetic. उदासीन pres. p. 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तहारीन सुदासीन त्यामेष पुरुष विदु: Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1 -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —न: 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; आरिमिजीदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित a. Set over, appointed to. -त: 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित a Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार दुपदात्मजा गिर: Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4, Pt. 2.; चिकित्मका होन् असुवाहरंति M 2, Mal. 1, त्वां कामिनो मदनवृतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; अमोक्षराणि Mk 8. -3 To cute as an instance or illustration, il lustrate : त्वमुदाह्वियस्व कथमन्यथा जने: Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अधानिरसम्भण्यसदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 5. 65; अञ्चतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with acre if e जवाने and full of alliteracion को सिवेशिनसङ्ग्रहरणे पि-यायाः 🗸 2 14 स्वारणम्यस्तिक्षयं जयो-बारणं अत्वर र 1 , अयोदाहरणं पाही-र्नापयासाम जिल्लाहा 🕽 . ८. 78 : ( येन के-नावि चालेन रायव्यसम्बन्धन अवश्युपक्र नामिन्या वियास विस्ति वे रस् ॥ ततु इ. १,० मास विस्तव-यष्टागega i Prutapara -c) - : az instance, ezamule, iliustiktica । सन् त्यानसञ्जतः पगानां येति जानिनः। प्रध्यमितोधनससरतः चांदाहरणं र ने " रे है है कि सिद्धारण East. - 3 In Navaye ) The third meiarer of an Inlian willogism (which use are members) -6 Reginning, commercement, autroduction. -7 Exhibition, Musication; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet ) And instration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians It resembles अर्थातर-न्यास : e.g अमित गुगा पि पदार्थी दाषणेकेन निं-दिनो अपनि । निवित्रमायणराजी ग्वेनेशिण लशुन 37 | R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहार: 1 An example or illustrazion. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहत p p 1 Said, uttered -2 Named, called : श्रुतान्वितो दशरण इत्यु-दाहत: Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrare 1.

उदाहित: f An example, illustra-

डाइ 2 P. I To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig also), come up; उद्देशि पूर्व कुन्म ततः फलं S. 7. 30; उद्देशि प्रविद्या नामन्ताम प्यास्तमेशि च Subhâsh; Mâl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18 20; to be seen, appear.—2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उद्तितस्य Dk 13; पुण्य: कुन्मान्तियाय भूमः R. 7. 26; उद्धितस्थि 1. 93 v.l.; S. 1. 26.—3 To go out, escape.—4 To start up; R. 17. 77.—5 To rise up against; Ku. 2. 57; प्रवस्त्रीयाय भूमः Mb.

उदय a. ( In gram. ) Following, coming after or upon ( as a letter, accent &c ): उद्यशब्दः परशब्द्ममानार्थः प्रातिशास्त्रेषु प्रसिद्धः -यः 1 Rive ( fig. sleo ) ; चंद्रावय इबोद्ध: B. 12. 36, 2. 73; golng upwards, secending (as of the sun, start &c. ). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; graur acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so आरय° dawn of for and; Amaiu. 25; 34-खुजीद्वयेन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visib o, production; ani-बय: माइ S 7. 30; सेच° Ku. 6. 54; इसितवन्यनिवित्तकतोदयं S.2.11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; S. 7. 8; फलोव्य R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3. 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रत्य ); यो तो स्वमावबोधी तो मूतानां प्रल-

पोदर्श Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountaid (behind woich the sun is supposed to r.cs ) , येथीब हर्रवत भारवान्य नेशसुद्यः स्मृतः उद्यगृहज्ञशाकम्शीचि न्ति: V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prospenty, r'se ;(००० व्यमन); तेजोह पर्य युग-पद्ध्यमनोद्याभ्या S 4 1; उज्ये मद्वा च्यमुज्यना R. 8. 84: K 5; importance celebrity . उन्मुखे त्याचि R 11. 73.-6 Elevation, exeltation, rise, growth ' उ ्यनस्त्रमय खरबद्धात है. 9. 9 ; तसुद्धयाय न वा नवयौ प्रवा ? , आत्मोद्धथः परग्लानि: Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोद्यं कर्म Ms. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following , नोढात-स्वारतोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्यं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसद्शोद्य: 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7 55, Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration raid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146 -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit -Comp. -- अचलः, -आदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, होल: the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उटयागिरिवनालीबालमं**डारपुष्पं** Udb. ; श्रितोद्धयाद्वेरभिसायसुक च्वै: Si.1. 16; तत उद्यगिरेरिवैक एव Mâl. 2. 10. क्रम: gradual rise ; नाहीनां Mal. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nadîs, (as in the act of restraining the wind). - yt N. of the capital of Marwar. - Afa: the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयन 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence .- 3 End, conclusion. - 7: 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa , पाट्यावती तुद्यन-कथाकोविदयामवृद्धान् Me. 30 [ A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Varsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayins,, saw himin a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasens, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also ].

उद्यनीय a. Balonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्धिन a. 1 Rising or ascending.
-2 Streaming or flowing forth; Mal.
5.17.-3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended; उदित-भूचिष्ठ: Mal. 1 Mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; नित्योदित: Bh. 3. 80 over-existing.-2 High, tall, lofty--3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. न्द्). —तं 1 A kind of perfume -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -एदिन a. well grounded in the Sastras. —होसन् a. sacrificing after survise.

उद्गित f. 1 Ascending, rising ( of the sun ). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेध्यत् a Increasing, rising; St. 2 76.

उद्देशि 1 A.1 To look up to look at, view, behold, सत्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6.7, 7.67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शबुःयसन Mu. 4; त्रीण वर्षाण्युद्धिन कुमार्यु-तमिती सती Ms. 9.90.

उदीभणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Sceing, beholding, seeking.

उदी चीन, उदी च्य See under उद्चे.

उदीप a. [उद्गत आपो यत्र, अप ईप् ] Flooded. —प: High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्र-र्श् ] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उद्देश्त रणिवांनि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend. go up. -4 To arise, criginate. - Caus. 1 To cause to ise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13; U. 5, 6; उदीरितोर्थ: पद्मनापि गहाते Pt. 1. 43; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; म भीमखप: शिव इत्य-दीर्थते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth; यव्शोकोयस्वीरियद्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast; throw,roll down (as dice); उडीर-यामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise. thro v up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उ-है र्याच्छर: Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7To display, manifest, make visible, Canso; तिस्मिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानसदी-रयन् Ku. 2 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect; Kr. 13. 28. - 9 To rouse, excite, sti nulate; उदीरिवेंद्रिय: Ku. 4. 41; "affacute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression: उद्घात: पणवो यासां न्याये- श्चिभिकदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, diacharging (as a missile.).

उद्दोर्ग p. p. [ ईर-क ] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty, भवहृद्धवरोद्दोर्गस्तार तास्यो महासुर: Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused; Si. 1. 32; Dk. 43,47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,



strung; "धन्दा U. 5. 11. — जी: N. of Vishnu. — Oomp -दीधिति a. intensely bright. — नेग a. violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उद्गीपित a. Risen, elevated.

**उदुंबरः** See उदुंबरः <sup>©</sup>मशक = क्र्पम ह्क

ਤੁਰੰਬਲ α Ved. Mighty, of extended power (ਤਸਕਲ). --ਲ: The fig-tree.

ਤਫ਼ੁਣ a. Ved. Red

उद्भवल = उल्खल प्. v.

उदेजय a. Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान भून-गणान न्यवेधीत् Bk. 1.15

उदोजस a. Very powerful, violent ( Ved. ).

उद्गीय a.1 Flagrant, विज्ञमणीन् थिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16 47. -2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend ( as a star &c. ), असहाया-तोद्वतरेखमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. 1. -2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear, आचरोद्वतरेखने V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18, so उद्वत्यंगो बरता: -3 To rise or apring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्यु-द्वाः पोरवभूत्यं म्पः चण्यन सथा: R. 7 16; Amaru. 91. -4 To go out, break out, depart ( as life &c. ). -5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उजान्म इत्युद्वनामधेय: R. 18. 20.

उद्गत p. p. 1 Gone ap, risen, ascended. -2 Proceeded forth or from -3 Gone, departed. -4 Vomited. —वा N. of a metre. -20mp. —असु a. deceased, dead.

उद्धि: f. 1 Going up, rising, ascept. -2 Appearance; कुसुन° K 59, rise, crigin. -3 Vonating.

उद्भ: 1 Going up, rising (of stars), ascent; आज्यधूमोद्भमेन S. 1. 15. -2 Standing erect ( of hair ); रोमोद्रमः प्राहुरभृदुमायाः Kn 7.77; व्यक्तरोमोद्र-मत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. -3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in भाषा -4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्मः Mâl. 2; appearance , फुलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्रम इव प्रजाः R. 4 9; V.4. 38 ; Bh. 2. 70 ; क्रानिपयकुसुमीद्रमः कदंब: U.·3. 20; so मांस°,पक्ष°,ग्राधि°&c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Mål. 2. -5 Action, vision (ot eyes); Mal. 1. 35. -6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्रमा Mal. 7. - 7 A shoot ( of a plant); हरिततृणोद्भाशंकवा मृगीभिः Kı. 5. 38. -8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्मनं Rising, becoming visiblec.

उद्भानीय pot. p. To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्स्यादुद्दमनीय यद्धीतयोर्ध- अधेष्ठंगं); धौतोद्रमनीयवाभिनी Dk. 42; यद्दीतपत्युद्धमनीयवाभिनी Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders 30 by दौत्वम्नं, and says युग्यहण तु न्नायिकाभिनायं &c. see ad loc).

उताह a. Deop, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much, उताहरागी-द्याः Mâl 5. 7, 6. 6. — हे Excess. —ind. Excessively, extremely.

**उद्गातु, उदार** &c. See under उद्गे, इन्.

उद्ग 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्ग्णे p. p. [ इर्क् ] 1 Raiscd, uplifted, held up; क्रोबोद्ग्णेगद्स्य Ve. 6. 12, Si. 5. 25. -2 Erected, excited.

उद् 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्दिश्तो यद्रस्त प्राणनः प्रधासि परिमले द्वारे छिए. 1 11; उद्धिश्वा स्वेह Si. 14, 1. -2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out, महांगसेवापदस्ति Pt. 5. 67, निनेपणान् रागमिवोद्दिने Ka. 1 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, uter (as words), महींपदे झासनसुञ्जार R. 14. 53; Ve 5. 14; यहिंद्रानि असरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). -3 To breathe out. -4 To rise from. —Caus. To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्वार: [ उद् गृ-चक् P III. 3. 29 ] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, voniting, giving out,omitting; खर्नुसम्बद्धानां मदोदारसुगंबिषु R. 4 57, Bh 2 36; सिलिलोद्वारमुच्ची बैमानाः Me. 63, 69, 81 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out , मनिर्झरोद्धार उदा-दिराजः B. 6. 60 ; रुधिर° ब्रियाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. -2 Repeating, narration. citing repeatedly; Mal. 2 13; साम° К. 42; Н. 3. 106; ніято Му. 4 expression of goodness -3 Q antity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3 -4 Spittle, saliva. - 5 Eructation, belching. -6 Sound, roaring, celie, bissing sound ( ज्ञब्दः, कटमर्जनं, नामवायुक्तमं ); Sânti. 1. 21 ; गंभीरगढ्द Mâl. !.

उद्गारिन् 1 Goirg up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. -2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धार मननोद्गारिद्शीस्कोऽसी R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

তার্থণ 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything ( as salva ) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, b.lch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गे 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उदारयतामिच्छानि किसराजां Ku. 1. 8; नेयसुतासुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभि: R. 2. 12; निम्ताक्षरस्ट जमे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Samaveda). साम सामाविद-संगम् उनमो Si. 14. 21, cf. उदात. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). 6 To fill or make resonant with song.

चत्रत m. One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Simoveda.

उद्भाषा A variety of the Arya measure, the same as Gitiq v. उद्भाव: f. 1 Singing alord. -2 Chanting of the Samaveda. -3 A variety of the Arya metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीध: [ उद्गी-यह ] 1 Clanting of the Samaveda ( the office of an udgâtri ). -2 The second Lart of the Samaveda; स्थान उनिधादित उसति U.2.3 -3 Designation of जोस, the three syllabled name of Gov.

उद्गेष् 1,9 U. I T. Lind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, nut or sew together (as purlands &c.); इपस्माथते सकी विचिद्याः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine . लनायाः नेत्रायितः स केशेः k. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्भंध a. Unhound, locsened. -शः A section, chapter.

उद्योधि a. 1 United (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attacrments. स्यम् १ P I To ta' o up lift up, श्रीक चायास्त्रमहीत Ek. 15 5%; elevate, ercet, reise स्रम्हीरास्काताः Me. 8. -2 To take or oras out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease ( to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue ( spearing ). —Cause I To cause to take up er out, cause to pay. -2 To state. place before, adout. चित्रपारियः साम्रं पचांद्यास्त्र पुरः 50. 2. 75. -3 to extol, laud up.

उद्यमभं - उत्याम: 1 Ved. Taling up, raising. -2 Giving, done tion.

उद्यह: -हणं 1 Teking up, raising.
-2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts
-3 Eructation.

उद्याद: I Liftinger taking no. -2 (In the Praratkhyas) The rule of Sandhi which caused the crange of the term nations of and off to si before a following voice! -3 Ro plying in argument, rulender. -4 An objection - Comp — पद्माना f. the Sandhi of the Udyrata; see above. उद्महाणिका Replying in argument. उद्माहित p.p.1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्योव, उद्योवित् a. With the neck uplifted; उद्योवित्यूरे: M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्धः [ उद्-हच अप् नि॰ ] 1 Excellence, eminence, (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्धः = an excellent or superior Brahmana; उद्धाः द्वपश्च नियतिक्षेगा न त विशेष्यिक्षिमाः Sk.; of. मतिक्षमामचाचिका प्रकादस्य द्वालु नो प्रशस्तवाचकान्यस्नि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्भन: A carpenter's bench ( the planks on which he works ), लोहो-द्भनथनस्कंथा ललितापयनां खियं Bk. 7. 62. उद्घातिन a Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open, Ku. 7. 53.
—Caus. (-बाटगति) 1 To open; unlock, निर्मनगरद्वारमुद्वाटगति Bh. 1.
63; क्षाटमुद्वाटगानि Mk. 3. -3 To
peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose,
make known -4 To undertake,
commence. -5 To rub over, stroke
gently, tickle.

उद्घारतं A hint.

उद्घाट: A watch or guard-house

उद्घादकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भव-ति यंत्रदृढ्ढे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घादन a. ( नी f ) Opening, unlocking; धर्म यो न करोति निवित्तवातिः स्वर्मार्गे छोस्यादनं H. 1. 153. — नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घारित p. p. 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. --अंगं a. 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. -- ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्धः A kind of time ( in music ).

उद्गहनं,-ना 1 Friction, strikingagainst; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घाहित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्धसं Flesh.

च्छातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्धातः प्रणवी पासां Ku. 2 12; आकुमारकथोद्धातं शालिगेष्यो जगुर्पशः B. 4. 20. –2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्धाताः U. 2. –3 Striking wound-, ing, inflicting an injury. –4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययाबद्धातस्थल सेंद्रियना Si.12. 2; R. 2.72; Ve. 2 28; चक्र V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a took, chapter; section.

उद्भूष 1 P. To seund, cry out or shout. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare alord -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घ p. p. Sounded out, proclaimed. — हं A sound, noise.

उद्घेष: 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्धर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up, यस्थेद्धर्षणलोधकेरिय सदा पृष्टे न जातः कियाः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्देश: 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दे a. 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्देशम गृह-द्विकाणां R. 16. 46; ेषवलातपत्राः Mâl. 6 long, H 2 29. -2 Formidable, terrific -Comp.-पाल:1 a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उदेश्यल).

ভইনুত্ব a. 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High tall ( তমুন).-3 Terrific, formidable(ক্ষত)-ভহুম: Subduing, overpowering

उद्दांत a 1 Energetic -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [ दो बंघने ल्युट् ] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दानं कियमाणे तु मतस्या नां तत्र रज्जुभि . Mb. -2 Taming, subduing -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodia-oal sign.

उद्दास a. 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10 -2(a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Mâl. 3, 7; "वेहपारेवाहमहाज्य-राज 6 13. (b) Furious, intoxicated; भोतस्युद्धामदिग्यने R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6.-3 Dreadful, formidable, "भारेसांतिवेद्य: Mâl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्यामोटकालिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंथोद्यामा यरा exhal-

ing great smell; Mk. 5 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पोलस्वाधिजयोद्धाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extrordinary. -म: 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. —म und. Violently, flercely, strongly; अशोद्धाम ज्वलिष्यत: U 3. 9.

उद्दित [ उर्-दो क ] Tied, bound

उद्दाल: 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुबारक) (Mar. भोकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक

उद्दालकः = 1 उदाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. -Comp. -- पुष्पभाजिका [ उदालकाना पुष्पणि मज्यते वन क्रीडाया ण्डुल् ] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उहिनं Midday.

बाह्य 6 U 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोदिष्टमास्पदं Ku 6. 35; Me. 8. 52, 3 182, Me 30 ; यथोाद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3 अनेडम्क उद्दिष्टः शढे Med denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; रवं साधुभिराहिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to ; समरम-हिरुष Ku. 4. 38 ; S. 6, see उदिश्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to , K 40 , उद्दिष्टासुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mâl. 5. 25 ; फलसुद्धिश्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; मतां केनोहिष्टं विषममासिधारावतमिवं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिश्य and. 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यशिलाम्बद्धिय प्रस्थित: Pt. 1.

-2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of, न्वां° S. 3 on thy account, कि for what purpose, on what account, निमित्त Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्धिय सभाजनाम्रसाण M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

ডাইছ p. p. 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देश: 1 Pointing to or at, directing, स्योंहेशेन निला दातन्याः Pt 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification , सार्धपहरद्व थोद्देशे Pt. 5 ; स्वरसंस्का-रोहेश: Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account , एव तूड्रेशतः शोक्तो विस्तेर्वि स्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. - 6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, hargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place ; अहे। प्रवातसुभगोयमुह्देशः S. 3, M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a -thing by its name ( which is to be further discussed and explained ), the other two processes being लक्ष्ण and परीक्षा.

ভইনক a. Illustrative. —ক: 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; প্রসাইসক: (frequently occurring in Lilavata).

उद्देश pot p. 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. -इंग्रं 1 The object in view, an incentive -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषेत्र); see the word अन-नाम also.

उदेष्ट्र a.1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवब्नसुन्दीपि भिषे Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्य जातवद्ः Kaus. — Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामकोद्दीिपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरस्दीपयित प्रशांत Mb.

उद्दीप: 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. — ऐ Bdellium.

उद्दीपक a. 1 Exciting, rendering more intense ; गरलस्याद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. –2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्देशनं I Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध', आत्रि' - 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or rasa), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास रमुद्दीपगंति ये S. D. 160; see आखंतन also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

বহীষ p. p. 1 Lighted, set on fire.
-2 bhining, bright. -3 Inflamed,
excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप a. [ दीप्-रन् ] Shining, blazing. —पः, -पं Bdellium.

उद्ह्य 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6 उत्पद्यतः सिंहनियानस्य B. 2.60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. — Caus. To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine.
—Cans. To cause to shine; (hence)
adorn, grace; जाते पुनर्ध्युद्योतयोत्संधं
U. 4. अलसुद्योतयामासुद्वारण्यामिवर्तदः
B. 10. 80.

उर्चोत a. Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.) ; त्रिनि- नेंत्रे: इतोह्योतं Mb. ; कुलोह्यातकरी तव Râm. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्दाव a Running away. - वः Flight, retreat.

उद्भ 2. P. [ उद्न्हन् ] To raise up, elevate (fig. also ), see उद्धत.

स्व p. p. 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगूलसुद्धं पुण्यन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्धनेरिंग रजींगिः S. 1.8 raised, खुर R. 9. 50, heaved, Ki. 8. 53. -2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. -3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षयभाद्धतः R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh, St. 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; "माम्यरामा Ki. 9. 68, 69; स्वावताः मर्गनिलं विचेशः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic stately, ill-mannered -तः A king's wrestler. -Comp -मनस्, -मनस्क a. high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धति: f. 1 Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. -3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. -4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्ध्या.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्ध.

তত্ত্ব a. Delighted, glad. — ব: 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Courage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

ভদুৰ্থিতা a. Animating, encouraging, exciting; ছিনদুৰ্থেতা ভীৰ ভৰাভ দ্থিন বভঃ Râm. — তা 1 Animating.

-2 Erection of the hair ( on the body ), thrill.

उद्धित a. 1 Encouraging. - 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्भव: 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the distruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practiss penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्भवद्व and उद्भवदिश. ]

उद्भत a. Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा I. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant).-2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &o.); यतो स्व: पाथिवस्याज्ञहोते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart; राज्ञहानजी- বিবা M21. 10. -3 To raise; মোধাৰ পুৰস্তাজিলানী Kâty. -4 To throw np, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्भान a. 1 Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpular', fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. -ने I A fireplace. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

राद्धि: [उद्धाकि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axies). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhå rests.

उद्भित p p. S t up. enc'el.

उद्भंत a Ejected, vemited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ictor ceases to flow).

उद्भर a. [ उद्भार प्रस्तात ] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोग Mv 6.-3 Victorious, conquering.-4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरसञ्जरधनिमहाजनाञ्चयातमानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5 64. -6 Thick, gross.-7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्ध 5, 9 U. 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोंद्धतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धनीयात सस्तेतृद Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off; St. 13.8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्भतपापा: Me. 55. -3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धत p. p. 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up: आहमभ-रोद्धतिथि धूलिवज: Dhan. V. -2 Exulted, high, loud.

उद्भानं I Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्पनं Fumigating.

उद्भलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भरनोद्भलन K. P. 10; K. 123. -2 An article used to season food.

उद्भलपति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्भिक् Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धू I. 1, 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver; भगवति तव स्पृष्टाचित्रश्चिरादुद्वीधरस् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्ह् ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; इरं...उद्धुतिच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर खुचा द्यतामद्वरण V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास तृपानसङ्ख्रन् R.8. 9, 4. 66 ; त्रिदिवसुद्धतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Mal. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चश्चपा Dk.102 -3 To plack up (flowers &c. ); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातियत्नेष शक्तिनांशापिटस्द्रते Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4 34.-5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75.-6 To sustain, be trup; राज्यधुरसद्धी Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 10 remove, put away. -9 To deduct, substract. - 10 To select, pick out : Ms. 9.116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To nivide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known.-Caus To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धा i Drawing or taking out, taking off (clottes &c.). -2 Extract.p. indagortering out, ac. Ms 9 22; चक्षुपोक्द्वरणे Mit.; so 5774° -3 Ext. touting, deliverance, rescuing ( from danger ); दीनोद्धर-णोचितस्य B 2 25; स बंधुर्थे विपन्नाः नामापदुद्धरणअमः H 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रगुसस्योद्धtoria Mu 4.-5 Lifting, taleing -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Garbapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9Anything vomited -10Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्त, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or litts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. —m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धार: 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 ( In law ) A part to be at saide from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest .- 9 Recovering propetry. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. - रा The plant ugず. 一 A fire-place.

Bescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

(water), extraoted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निश्तपणाय पर्मुख्तसुद्दंती Ku. 5. 85. - 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धारि: R. 2. 30. - 4 Separated, set apart. - 5 Divided, partitioned. - 6 Selected. - 7 Dispersed, scattered. - 8 Holding, containing. - 9 Uncovered. - 10 Vomited, cast up. - 0 omp. - उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. - 2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. - रनेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्भृति: f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; वर्षते वीर्थान स्वास्तिक्ष प्रयोद्धातिक्षे G. L. 28.

FIRM 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्भ a. [उद्भाना ] Sounding, blowing. — म: 1 Sounding, blowing. — 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उत्थमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्भ्यः [ P. III. 1. 115 ; of. उज्झ-खुद्कमिति उद्ध्यः Malii. ] N. of a river; कोयदायम इवोद्ध्याभिषयोः B. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness ( of sound ).

उद्वेष 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंटसङ्करनाति Mu. 6; पादपे आत्मानसङ्करप स्यापाद्यामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

তক্তা a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. —খা; —খা i Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्घेषकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:— आयोगवेन वित्रायां जातास्तान्नोप- जी विनः। तस्येन नृपकन्यायां जानः सूनिक उच्यति। सूनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्घेषकाः स्मृताः। विजेजयेश्वर्यन्नाणि अस्पुशाश्च भवस्यतः ॥

उद्वंद्यत: One who hangs up (Ved.). उद्वल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्घाष्प a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; स...सम नयनपोर-द्वाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

रहाह a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; माञ्चलके फले लोगाइहाहरिय बामन: R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्गित a. Out of the hole (an animal).

Tg 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind.

-2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उहुन् P. P. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उहुन्साको विकारो भावः 8. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकास्त्र Mål. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as on object seen before). -Comp. —संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्घेष:, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; नजु कथं रानादिश्त्यागुद्देश्यकारणे: सीतादिशः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्धायः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्घोधक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -क: N. of the sun.

चन्न व. 1 Excellent, pro-eminent, पदे पदे संति भटा रणोन्नटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -2: 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्भव, उद्भावना &o. See under उद्भ

उद्भास 1 A. To shine. — Caus. 1
To night up, illinminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्भा- सितं मंगलसंविधानः R. 7. 16; काले धनोद्धासित Mk. 5. 35. — 2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धानिवाखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धास: Radiance, splendour.

उद्धासिन, उद्धासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendia; विभूषणोद्धाति पिनद्ध-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसे द्धारिन Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amara. 81.

राइदि 7 U. To break up. — pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावि नाइदेशे K. 374; उद्भियानाव्यक्तिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भियानाव्यक्तिः 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. — Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् a. [उर्-भिद्-किर्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth.

-2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4
Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A
sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरिडिभनवोद्धिद् Ak. -2 A plant; उदिदस्तरगुल्मायाः Ak. -3 A spring,
fountain. -Comp. -- ज a. (उद्भिन)
sprouting, germinating (as a plant).
(-जाः) a plant; उद्भिजाः स्थावराः सर्व
बीजकांद्वमरोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. -- विद्या
the science of botany.

जिन्द a. Sprouting, germinating. —इ Culinary salt.

उद्भिष्ठ p. p. 1 Produced, generaled, developed; formed; स्वयमय बद्धा-

बंधुनीजिसी दुर्गप्रयोगः M.4; B. 18. 21; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पसुद्धिसं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in योवनादिकारीशवा--4 Breaking out, appearing; श्रीम-पुलकी: Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Betrayed; उद्भिना हिनं सहवासिन्या विसंभेण Mål. 7; Kam. 17. 45.

उद्धेश,-दर्भ 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्धेदमतिद्वंद्विभिः S. 4 🤞 उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 तं योजना द्वेद विशेषकांत R. 5. 38; St. 18. 36; Mu 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; बस्तरीद्धेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A soring, fountain. -4 Horripilation; as in पुलको द्वेद, रोमोद्धेदः -5 Treason, betraval.

3 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उत्यून्म्रजध्यानिः अंत-रीक्षारसर्वती &c see इद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उदभवत्तीको दु-भिक्ष: Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. -Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ;मायां मयोद्धाच्य परिक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्क्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उन्हदः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation ( lit. and fig. ) ; इति हेत-स्तदुद्धने K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from'; ऊकद्भवा V. 1. 3; माणिराक-पोद्धव: R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; बन्नवो यज्ञसः K. 54. - 3 N of Vishpu; बज़ब: सोभनी देव: V. Sah. -Comp. —कर a. productive. —क्षेत्र birth-

उद्भाव: 1 Production, generation.-2 Magnanimity.

बद्धावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 P. oduction, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावायेत् a. Bising upwards, lifting up, exulting (fig. also) ; उद्भावि-वा बंधून् Dk. 153.

रक्त p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as

उन्नतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंसरलं द्वेष त्वत्कुलोज्जूतये विधि: Ku.

उद्भ 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about; घावरबुद्धमति पमीलवि पतरबुद्धा-वि मुर्च्छत्वपि Git. 4.

उद्धन: I Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्धमणे 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising

उद्धांत p. p. 1 Agitated, bewilder. ed, distracted; "चेत = t R.12.74; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; सारी बोद्धांतहारीनाः B. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Writled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. - 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 ( o-asi ) Bising ( in the air ).

उद्भान n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम 1 A. ( P. in some cases ) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; ang garq S. 1 ; परस्य बंड नोच च्छेत Ms. 4 164. 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 25, 11. 17: भारस्य बढ़ते Sk; Bk. 4 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about ( with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उदाच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उचत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उधक्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उधत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेव्यपि सञ्चेषु H. 3 15; 80 °असिः, ेपाणि: &c. -3 Persevering: diligent. active. -3 Bent, drawn ( as a bow ); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp ; अनर्थायीयता Râm.; उद्यत: स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61; (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उथत a. Rising. -m. A star.

उद्यति: f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्युत a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यम: 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निहास्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Kv. 5. 3; ज्ञाक मेना न नियंतुसुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनेत्रथै. Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतस्यमो विहित: became ready to go; Pt. 1. - Comp. - अंगः discouragement. - Ag a. undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उचान: I Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

Tur 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापारममभिवाः चयुः R. 12. 47 ; प्रतस्युचाति Git. 4 -2 To originate, spring, srise; sfa मतिरुद्यासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भेनी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-न: alzo ) I Going or walk. ing out. -? A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्य द्यानस्थितहरशिरश्रंतिका-धीतहरणी Me. 7, 25, 33; eft. opp. to वन; ा. दूर्शकुनाः कलु गुणैब्यान्सता वनस्ता-ਸਿ: 8 1. 17. - 3 Purpose, motive. - 4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp — বাল:; -বালন:, - স্থো-क: a gardener, superintendent or keeper cf a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-सुतवस्तसुपासेत Kv. 2. 36.

उद्यानके A garden, park.

उदापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as बतोदापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a concl sion, accomplished.

उदावः [ उद्:यु-पत् ] Mix.১९/ूर्द्भining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्यम्-पञ् ] Effort, exerteon ( Ved. ).

उद्यक्त 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick) stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.; To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) भवंतमाभियोक्तुस्युक्ते Dk. 3.2 -3 To prepare.

उग्रक p. p. Zalously active, persevering, dilig-nt, industrious; engsged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Fff irt, exertion, industry; तह बमिति सार्चिस्य त्यजेकोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खद्ध कर्तस्यः फलं मार्जार-वत् भवेत्। -2 Work, duty, office; तु ल्योद्योगस्तव दिनश्वतश्वाधिकारी मती नः V. 2. 1. - 3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. - use n. tule of the 5th book of the Malahharata.

उद्योगिन a. Active, dil'gent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुष-सिंहसुपेति तहमीदेवि हि दैवमिति कायुरवा बद्ति Pt. 1. 381.

उद: A kind of acquatic animal.

रिद्न a. Springing ; abounding in

उद्देक:,-सः N. of the town of

उद्रथः [ उद्गती रथी यस्मात् ] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A

उद्रादः A loud noise, uprose,

उद्गित् (Chiefly used in pass.) 1 To excel, surpass (with abl.); ममेबोड्डिच्यते जन्म-तव जन्मन: Mb -2 To increase, exceed, preponderate. -3 10 abound in.

उदिक p. p. 1 Inc essed, excessive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

खने त: I Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोहे का दियात्रे तार्थियः सर्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; ग्राचीहे तं जयनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so मोह°, धन°, मन् ° -2 Commencement, outset. —का The plant ( महानिष् ) -00mp. —भंगः disc uraging a thing at the very beginning.

उद्देशित a. Abounding in increasing.

বহুল a. 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in ফুলুমুল q. v.

उद्धीधनं Rising, growth.

हिंदित a. 1 Excellent -2 Raised, हिंदित - f. An elevation, hill

उद्धरः A year.

उद्भ 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्भानं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

3314: 1 Ejection. throwing out.

2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Nonexistence of a sub-equent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up.

-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्ग 1 A. To threw up, eject, vomit (fig. also); उद्ग्याम परी R.12. 5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears &c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्दसनं, उद्दांतिः f. Vomiting, ejecting.

egia p. p. 1 Vomited -2 Out of rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped down; S. 6.

उद्गम् a. Throwing down food (as wind) (अनापातक ).

उद्दर्भ 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्ग — Caus. To banish, expel, drive away.

उद्वासः 1 Banishment. -2 Abandonment. -3 Killing.

-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Killing, slaughter.

of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

328 a From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive), Vb. 1. 11.

उड्ड 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride): पाथिवीस्ववहद्युद्धः R. 11. 54 : नोइहेस्किपिलां कन्या Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 hold up, sustain, support ; पद् : इहंती Ku. 5 85; उद्दह धुरं K. 109; Kn. 6. 30; आत्मा मुझोहुमशक् वत्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk. 9. 7; wit &c. -4 To siffer, experience, feel; Mal. 6. 9; स्वाम्य-र्भमुद्रहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with; gear-भिमानसुद्रहद्भिः Mn. 4 ; यौवनसुद्रहंत्या Ku. 1. 19 ; श्रियमुद्दहति मुखं तेबालातप-रक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42 ; M. 5. 14; 80 शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञान, गर्वे, प्र-मोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or leadaway; तसुद्वहंतं पथि भोज कर्यां R 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination,finish; पार्ब्यस्तमजनास्य-मिनोइहति Ma. 2. 17 v. 1. - Caus. 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; Si. 12. 73.

ggg p. p. 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat.-6 Material, substantial. -7 Excessive.

マスモ a. 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family): 東で U. 4; so ママ 4. 22; R. 9.9; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, beat, foremost. -元: 1 A son. -2 One (i. c. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Msrriage. -天T A daughter.

उद्दर्भ 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying; सुव: प्रयुक्तोद्धद्मकियाया: R. 13. 8; केलासनाथोद्धद्माय पूप: 14. 20; Mål. 10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding; खरेणोद्धद्मं तथा Ms 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा, जिनस् &c.

उद्वाह: 1 Bearing up, supporting.

2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं ज्ञेषो विधिरुद्वाहरू मिण Ms. 3. 43. ( The Smitts mention 8 forms of marriage:—जाहो देवस्तथा वार्षः प्राजापरयस्तथा हाः। गायकी राह्यसन्नेव पेशावश्चाहमः स्पृतः ॥ ).

दहाइन a. That which raises or draws up (in comp.); घटीपंत्रं सलि-लोहाइन पहे: Ak. -ने 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. -- 1 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowarie ( वरादिका ).

उद्यादिक a. [ उदाह-टक् ] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra), Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वाहित p. p 1 Baised, lifted up -2 Married.-3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्दादिन c. 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्दोह m. A husband.

उद्घादनं Crying alcud.

टदान a. Vomited, ejected. — i 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वास -सञ्च a. one who has put off one's clothes.

उद्गित 6 A. ( P. epic ) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, te agitated ; नोद्धि-जेत्पाटय चापिय Bg. 5. 20 ; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.) -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor, (with abl.), तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते Ma. 3 5, Bg. 12. 15 : लोकापनादाकोद्दिस K 197; नायसुद्धिजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with ; जीवितादुद्धिजमानेन Mal. 3 , sometimes with gen. ; या ममोद्धिजते निरयं साद्य मामवगृहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress ; उद्वेजयत्यंग्रलिपाध्निभागान् Ku. 1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5; म्हेच्छैरद्वरुष-माना Mu 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten; उद्देजिताः क्रुजितैः U. 2. 29.-3 To produce disgust or abhorrence; रमणीयाट्युद्देजयति K. 12 ; सीधुपानोद्दे-जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्दिश p. p. 1 Grieved, affiicted, sorrowful, arxious (as for any absent lover); ेचित, -मनस depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarmed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्देग a. [ उद्दती वेगोऽस्मात् ) 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger), courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head ( as an ascetic ). —η: 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15 .- 3 Alarm, fear; शांतोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36 : सहसोद्वेगमियं बजेविति B. 8. 7. -4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress ( caused by separation from one's favourite object ). -5 Admiration, astonishment. - 4 A betel-nut (fruit).

হারি (গি)ব, -জন a. 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, uphappy उद्देशन a. Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings.
—नं 1 Agitation, anxiety.—2 Indiction of pain, torture, affiction; उद्देशनार्थेहे श्रिद्धायिका प्रमायेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजियत् a. Terr fying , St. 3. 19.

उद्देशि 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंटस्द्रीसर्वे Amarn. 24; प्रयस्य पद्वीसद्देश्य 74 looking at (waiting for); B. 13. 68 -2 To examine, consider, आत्मन: शक्तिस्द्रीक्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्दोक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards.
-2 Sight, an eye; seeing. looking at; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकोषुरीमुखं R. 3. 1.
उद्दीज् 10 P. 1 To fan. -2 To blow npon or towards.

उद्दीजनं Fanning.

उद्देश Increase, growth.

उद्व 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्वत्तानमूल्यंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase. -6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —Caus. 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्धावेत सांतरेण लज्जालुलं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

सहते a. 1 Superfluous, re dundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a ramainder, surplus. -दे: 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, preponderance.
-3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

ভদ্ধনিক a.1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —ন: (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्दर्शनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; -दुरुशकरोहर्वनप्रेक्षितानि Me.40.-5 Grinding, pounding .- 6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोहर्तनार्थे चंदन समर्पयामि -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with purfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpost or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अम्पंगमलापक्षण पिष्ट-काद Kull.). -9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्भा p. p. 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दन, मेर) &c. -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing, इस्मिरिश्चत्तिसमय Mal. 4; अपामुद्धताना Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्भार का Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्भार का अध्यानहः परेषां Si. 8. 18: (where 3° means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furrous, haughty; 'मुम्मिति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्भावनात् महस्तान्मका R. 16. 79.

उद्गह 6 P. 1 To raise up, ele vate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देशित a. Drawn up ; eradicated. उद्देश See under डाइज्.

उद्देवि a. [ उन्नता वेदियंत्र ] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमान नवसुद्वेदि B. 17. 9.

उद्देप: Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देल a. [उक्लांतानेला] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमञ्ज्योद्देलादान्वाल्युनैक्तीद्यो: R. 16. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्गेल 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Mål. 2. 6; उद्गेल्लद्वालक्ष्मले Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्गेलित पुराणचंदनतश्रक्षेषुकुंभीनसाः U.2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Mål. 8. 9.

उद्देश्चित p. p. Shaken, tossed up —ਰ Shaking.

covering on all sides. —z: 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देश्न a. 1 Loosened; क्या चिदुदेश्न-वांतमाल्य: R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृद्य convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देश्यात Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देश्वित a. Surrounded, invested.

उधल An udder ; see ऊपस्.

उध्रस् 9, 10 P. ( उमलात, उप्रास्यति ) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards. उंद 7 P. [ उनाचि, उंदोचकार, सोंदोत्, उंदितुं, उच-उन ] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; या: प्राथवीं गयमों दंति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —Caus. (aor. ओंडिंद्न) To wet. —desid. (उंदियाने) [ cf. L. unda ]. उदने Moistening, wetting.

ত্তর p. p. 1 Wet, wetted, moist.-2 ( fig. ) Kind, moved to pity.

उंदरः उंदुरः, उंदुरः, उंदुरः [उंद्-उर-उरु वा ] A mouse, rat. -Comp. -कार्णे, -कार्णेका the plant Salvinia Cuccullata.

उन्नद् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अ-मोडोमंहध्योनक्लनाट् Kv.1.56; काल-मेय इवोक्तदन् Mb.

उत्तादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उन्नम् 1 P. I (a) To rise, appear, उक्तम्योक्षम्य लीयतं वस्तिनाणां मनोरधाः Pt. 2.91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend , उन्नमत्यकालदृद्गिम् Mk. 4. 5 impends; an untimely storm ग्हलोक्तमदंबुधराः Mal. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend. go up ( fig. also ); उद्ममति नमति वर्षति गर्जाते मेघः Mk. 5 : नम्रत्वेनोस्तमंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki 16. 35. — Caus. (-анапа) 1 То hand up wards, raise, erect; मासम्बनсч Ко 7. 23; S. 3 25; R. 1. 41. -2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उद्यमय बध्वर्गे K. 109.

ਰਾਜ਼ਰ p. p. 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also ); उपामितग्रहपञ्जाभि• मानोक्तता Bh 3 24; Si. 9. 79; नतो-सतम्बासिमाने S. 4. 14. -2 High (fig. also), tall. loftv; great, eminent; स्थित: सर्वोक्षतेनोधीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिगतमना R. 1. 14: V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; °g = 3: R. 6. 71 : Si. 7. 27; ेच्या a. noble-minded ; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full ( as breasts : M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. - 7: A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude. -Comp. -आनत a. elevated and depressed, uneven: high and low; बंधुर तुस्तनानतं Ak. - evor a. with uplifted paws. rampant. -नामि a. having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. - fare a. carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उद्यक्त Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उसति: f. 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उस्तिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोकेनोस्नतिमायाति स्तोकोना-यात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुस्रति: K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोस्नतिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; बान Bh. 2, 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda.-comp.
—हत्त: N. of Garuda ( Lord of उपति).

उस्रतिमत् a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump ( as breasts ); सा पीन्नोसितरप्योधरपुर्व धन्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उत्तमनं 1 Raising, lifting up -2 Height, elevation.

रसमित p.p. 1 Raised, lifted up.

2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; 'जरहेत: M. 3.

उसम a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उसमतः मयद्येष्य, मंहितं तत् Si. 5. 68; वत erectness, uprightness (cf the body).

रकाम: Raising, lifting up; शत इदि: कुनोसाम: Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उत्तय -यनं See under उत्तीः

उत्सत a. [उन्नना नातिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्तर्स द्घति दक्क Bk. 4. 18,

বস্তু 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन इ. p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य सुकास्योजिन से मीलिम नर्गतसने R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; चासोल स्पयोधर Git. 12.-3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्ष, मन्, चल &c.

उताह: 1 Projection, protubersnce; स्वनं Mål. 9; rise; कहा-इक K. 26. -2 Trying up. — इ Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

Taim a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —w: N. of a king of the Solar race.

হরতে a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Mål. 9. 13.

उसिद्ध a. [ उद्गा निहा यस्य ] I Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तासुनिहामयनिहायना सौधराता प्रस्थः Ms. 88; विगमयस्य न्या एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Mil. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); अर्थि हे K. 22; उस्मिद्धप्राम्भाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उसी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); देहस्त्रपते St.; स्वर्शेकीत-को व्याह: Bhåg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; र्भापा शिल्योकीतां उसी Bhåg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; sträighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांत्रस्ति Mb.

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infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युक्तिन्यरम्थापि हुनोः मियः U. 3. 23. 1. 23, 6 26; V. 4; पञ्चातिप्रययाद्यार्थेः संकीणे जिंगमुक्तयेव Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10, folead off (in singing).

उसरा, उसाय: 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resomblance. -4 Inference.

उस्पन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R 4.3. — नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up wa'er. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमंत -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; अवगदन प्राप्त हा अनीहा उन्तर्भ.

रकायक a. 1 Rusing lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उनेतृ a. 1 Rasing, leading up.
-2 Leading to an inference. -m.
One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उसे में The office of the उसेतृ. उन्माज (महत्र) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; दन्य: सारित्री गज उन्मामञ्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्मामञ्ज झनकेस्तु-हिनां जु: Ki 9. 23, S. 7, 8; Si 9. 30.

उन्सन्जन a. Emerging, rising up.
—कः A kind of ascetic; कंटर्श्व जले
स्थिन्न, तपः कुर्न् प्रवर्तते । उन्मन्नकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसी लोकसुनितः॥

उन्तरज्ञ Emerging, coming out of water —न: An attendant of Siva.

उन्मश्, उनमंश् 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, diaturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; भीमां-साइत्तर्वनमाथ महामा हस्ती मुनि जीमिनि Pt. 2. 33; धैर्युन्मध्य Mal. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्वासुनमध्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, parl off; वन्यद्वितीन्त्रधिता स्वास्य R. 2. 37. -4 Fo mix.

उन्मधन a. Tearing, disturbing, paining. — न 1 Staring off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योस्तीनतथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्नेश: 1 : Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer car.

उन्नेषस a. 1 Shaking eff, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbling, beating. -ऋ: Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्हें पर्ने 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्नाय a. Destroying or killing. —य: 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; "वेश: Mål. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. - 3 Killing, slaughter. - 4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चील्माचे नित्यमस्तं गते स्वी Mb.

उन्मधित् a. 1 Shaking, agitating. | -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Mal. 9. 10.

उन्सद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. ( म मा-द्यति ) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.), लक्ष्मवान्ताः K. 107; K1. 4. 16.

ਭੂਜਰ p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mid : द्वावधीरमत्त्री V. 2. अही उनमत्त सिम संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; S. 6; Me. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed. elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मदोन्त-त्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; St. 6. 31. -4 Pessessed by a gbost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2, 32; Ms. 3. 161 ( बातपित्तरेलध्यमंतिपातग्रहसंभवनीपसृष्टः Mit. ). - T: The thorn apple (पत्र); N. of another tree ( अवकुँद ). -Comp. -कािते:, -वेश: N. of Erva. -गंगं N. of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along ). —वर्शन, —सप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रहापित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-a) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन a. pretending to be mad.

उप्तत्तक c. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मस् a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उर्शरमामासुरियोन्नदानाम् R. 2.9,16.54.
-2 Mad, furious, extravagant; St. 10.
4,12.44,77;16.59. -3 Causing intoxication, intex cating; सभुरकरांगनम् सुद्रमन्द्रम्भानिभ्ना निभ्नाभरसुप्रमणे St. 6.
20. -द: 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मद्न α. [ उज्जूती मदनोऽस्य ] Affected or inflamed with love; तद्दाप्रसुरपुनमद्ना चतुव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्हाईटलु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 In texteated, drunk. -3 In rut ( as an elephant ); Si. 12. 28.

उन्नाद् a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -दः 1 Madness, insanty; अहो उन्मादः U 3; Mâl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intexication or extravagance of love; Mâl. 3, 2. 11; वीरस्मीन्मादः Mv. 2 23 rapturou: joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मर्गतुद्धना दोषा यसादुः । गमाश्रिताः । भानसोडवमनो व्याधिरुन्माद् इति कीर्तितः . Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चिषसमोइ उन्मादः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विश्वज्ञममहापिष्यस्माद्दिनन्माऽन्यस्मिन्नन्यावमास उन्मादः -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीकृप पद्मान् S. D. 2.

उन्माद्दाः N. of the plant परा,

उन्मादन a. Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —न: One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्माद्यितृत a. Intoxicating, enrapturing; S. 1.

उन्मादिन a. Mad, intoxicated.

उन्माइक a. Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मतस् - नरुरु द. [ उद्धांत मनोऽस्य ] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy, उन्मताः प्रमत्न-विशाग्यस्तरस्ति वसूत्र राधवः B. 11. 22 K: 14. 45. -2 Regretting, retining for a lost or departed friend. -3 Anxious, euger, impatient; गंतुं पायकसुन्मनस्तद्भवत् Bh. 2 75. -4 Proud ( मनस्तिन् ); Si. 16. 3 ( where it also means "anxious ' ).

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीयू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मिद्दिना मा भुज्ञसुन्मनीयु: K. 3. 39.

उन्हर्ना हु 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मय्स a. Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मद्ने 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उग्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring. upwards; उद्योगने किलेगानं -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

जिम्मत a. Measured.

उन्मिति: f. Measure ; p.ice.

उन्तेष a. To be wrigned; what is weighed. — थे Weight.

उन्सर् त. [ उट्यात: मार्गात् ] Going to a wrong path. —र्जः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (fig. also); नित्यमुन्मार्गगमिनां Pt. 1.

2 Animproper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गगिनां हेर्नियाणि K. 155; भ्यत्कः 103. —र्गः क्या. Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. —00mp. —यन a. going wrong.—यनने following evil courses. —यार्गिन, —र्गतिन a. going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

डन्माबिस a. Going astray; andi g

उन्मिश्च a. Mixed with, varie-

उन्मिष् 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; बन्तिमेष तदा द्वांनः Bhåg, Bg. 5.9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes); मत्र्यावोन्मिष्के विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3

- indilate

To open, bloam, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुत्पल्लन K. 22. -4
To rise, prep up (as stars); उन्मिष्टम् अस्यामणीपु K. 176. -5 To shine, gluter, flash, as तेजन्. -6 To arise eriginate; उन्मिष्टीयं &c.

अन्तिष a. Blown, opened. -पः Opening the eyes.

उन्निष्त p. p. Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — त 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. -2 Opening; R. 5 68.

उन्मेष.,-पां 1 Opening (of the eyes), wirking, twinking (of eyes), प्राथ नेम्मिजिझा Mu. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion, उन्मेष यो मम न महो जानियी निमापा K. P. 10, दीधिकाकमळीन्नेष: Ku. 2. 33. -3 Ligh., flash, brillancy; सर्वा मान्य निम्मिज Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विश्व दुन्नेष्ट्रि Me. 81. -4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान Sant. 3. 13.

उन्नेषिन a. Flying about, glittering about; Mai. 6.5.

उन्मीख 1 P. I To open (as the eyes ); ਤਫ਼ਸੀਦੀ ਬ ਲੀ ਬਜੇ fik. 15. 102. 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विश्वं विषमेषुः St.10.72; Bk.1 33.-3 To expand, tlow (as lotuses); सरोभिश्तमीलि पदाली चनैः K1. 4. 3; Mål. 1. 38, 9 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; पांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलै: U.1.20; उन्मील-=अध्यो द Gat 1. -5 To appear, become mant lest; खं वायु र्वलनो जल क्षितिरिति त्रेलोक्यसुन्धीर्जातं Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break torth, burst out ; U. 4. - Caus. 1 To open ( eyes, lotuses &c.); तसेत-दुन्मीलय चश्चरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -2 To display, show ; त्वयाद्य साधुती-

उन्मील:, जनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिनेजिन-भीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general); भियागुगासह-साणाभेकोन्नीलनपेशलः U. 6. 31. -3 Touching up, painting; आलेख K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित p. p. 1 Opened; अज्ञान-तिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। जञ्जस्मी-लितं येन तस्मे पाणिनथे नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीग्रस्मयः मोहाः कर्षा-निलाः; K. P. 1 awakened; My 1 48; K. 110.-3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलित तृलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. --तं (In Bhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्सस a. (की f.) [उद्-कर्ष सुलं यस्य] l Raising the face, looking up; व्हर्शन looking upwards; अदे: श्लंग हरति परन: विस्विदिखमुखीिम: Me. 14. 100; b. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम 1. 53. -2
Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाअयोग्सुलं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्योग्सुलविद्या M. 5 7; भेदीन्युलं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तरिम्ब संयमिनामाधे जाते परिणयोग्सुले Ku. 6. 34; त्रस्मीरिव स्मोन्सुली R. 12. 26, 6. 21. 11. 23. -4 Sonnaing, speaking or making a gound; परभुगोग्सुली Ku. 6. 2 reaking through the cackoo.

उन्सार a. Lond-souncing, noisy. उन्सार 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्सार स्थाप विनेत्र हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c); आरम्प्रां उद्वास्त्र स्थाप कि. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22.—2 to loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋगत्तन्स्र देशनां Mb.; open (वब a letter); लेखनस्त्रम् प्रेवृं. T. 3. 235; K. 221.—3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्वनार्वे देश प्रोरंज्युक्तः Râm.—4 To fling, huil (as a missile).—Caus. 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46.—2 To deliver.

उन्सक्त p. p. Pulled off, loosened &c. : कंड bitterly.

उम्मोचन Unfastening, loosening. उन्सद्भ क [उद्गा सदा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower). उनसुञ्ज 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूल- सन्पुलनतिब मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उनमूलिता इलघरेण पदायवातैः Udb.

उन्मूजनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uproofing; न पादपारमूजनज्ञांक रह है. 2. 34.

उन्सन् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing: Y. 1. 20. -2 To efface, blot cut, obliterate. -3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जन Rubbing, wiping off, removing ; मन:कत्व Dk. 161.

उन्युजावसूजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्सूष्ट p. p. Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्भेदा f. Corpulence, fatness.

(3) pervasion; grafic; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपविज्ञाति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत, (6) defect, fault; उपचात; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort, उप त्वानेच्ये, (9) beginning, commencement , उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study , उपाध्याय: ; (11) reverence, worship. उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It 18 also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकानिष्ठिका the fingernext to the little finger, Euggree a secondary Purana; 3435; an assistant master ;उपाध्यक्ष: a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyays. comp. in these senses ; उपगंगं = गगाया: समीपे, जपकलं, "वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words; उपकृष-जलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनीः Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother '; उपेंद: -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहागीहिक nd means' nearly'. 'almost'; उपित्रज्ञाः nearly thirty, उपविना: about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरि सुरा: Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari; ज्ञाकादय उपाच्यतं Vop.; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप पराधे हरेर्छणाः, (2) addition; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) upto, in, above; e. g. Eq. सातुषु on or above the peaks; वशी न बसतीरुप ; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with. according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपासनेऽधिके हीते **बाहर्य**प्रतियत्नयोः । तद्योगन्याविषुजास शक्तावारंभः दानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचीयकरणदाषाक्यानात्ययेषु च ।. [cf. Gr. hupo; L. sub; Goth. up; Garm. ob. ].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकेड a Near, proximate. — ह:, -हं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवनस्थामस्थकंडं सहोद्धे: R. 4. 34; 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Mål. 9.2.; आइड्य चापं अवणीयकंडे S. 3.5. to the very ear. — 2 Space near a village or its boundary. — 3 One of a horse's paces. — ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat; प्रक्रोपकंडं सहस्त्रमाज: Si. 3. 36. — 3 In the vicinity of, near. उपन्तथा A short story or tale

उपकिनिष्टिका [ उपगता कानिष्टिका ] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका); Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one'e daughter; 'पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear; Si. 20. 5 उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into

उपकर्णनं Hearing. उपकाणिका Rumour, report. उपिकरण See ander उपकृ.

उपकोचनः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viarta under Kichaka.

उपकुंचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica ( कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपक्रेंस a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —में ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपञ्चाः Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपद्वत 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकृतित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपद्धपै-पे ind. Near a well; 'ज-लाज्ञय: a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुले ind. One the shore; R. 15.28.

उपक्र 8 U. ( a ) उपकरोति-क्रुस्ते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; कि ते भूय: प्रियसुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help; पाणेरप्युपकुवत Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18; ( oft with gen. of person ); सा लक्ष्मीचपक्रवते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आरमनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101; St. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्योपकु-रतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिसपक्ति Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything ( with dat. ). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपस्करोति,-स्कुरुते, 1 To add, supply ( वाक्याध्याहारे ); उप-स्कृतं बूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रध्य-जनैरपस्त्रतः Bhag. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजतं चाडपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कश्या Sk. Ph. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एथोवकस्योपस्छ्यते, मा कस्यचिद्रपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform, Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrput, defile, censure; 7. 98 -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (=समुद्तिता. Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वेपूप-करणेषु U. 5; °इव्यं Mk. 3: उपकरणी-भावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परीपकारी-पकरणं इशिरं K. 207; so स्नान bathing materials; Pt 1; sqrqra° athletic materiala , आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24; K. 80, 102, 198, 204; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general ). -4 Means of subsistence. anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient, कर्म°, बेद°, यज्ञ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्त a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; आपरस्पकर्ता Dk. 160; हीनान्य तुपकर्द्धिण पद्यानि विक्रवेत R. 17. 58; उपकर्ती स्सादीनं S. D. 624.; Si. 2. 37.

उपकार: 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation ( opp. अपकार); उपकार प्रकार कि छह्यं लक्षणनेत्र शे: 2. 37; आम्बेट्स स्वपकारण नी-पकारण दुर्जन: Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकार दृत् to be of service or useful ( to another ). - Preparation. - 3 Ornament, decoration. - 4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. - शि 1 A royal tent, palace. - 1 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायते भूतं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् a. Halving, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted — र्या A royal house, palace; रत्यां रच्चपतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्या नाल्यात्परामिन दशां मद्नोध्यास B. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यास्त्रितोपचारा: 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service देश —ज: A Brahmana in a state of par



pilage (बहाचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder ( प्रस्थ ).

उपकृत p. p. Assisted, benefited, served &c. —त Aid, favour, obligation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृति: f., उपाक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकृ 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon, रत्नोपकीणी यसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपिकाण 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. -ind. Near the rays.

उपकृष् 1 A. 1 To be fit for ; तने-बसपकल्पने Bhag. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसने पूपक्रमेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्याव अद्भा ब्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a ( particular ) form or shape. - Caus 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; vei Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot ; उपकील्पतं чы Pt. 1; U. 2, Y. 1. 109. -3 То vow, promise ; ब्रेवतीपकाल्पेत Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उवकल्पनं,-ना 1 Proparation, एवं वि-ज्ञाय मित्रमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित p p. 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

supa p. p. 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards: राज्ञस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठसुपच्कमे Mb. ; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about ; यथोक्तं नियुणसुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120 ; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरसुवकामिव्ये Mal. 3, 2.7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); पसमं वक्तसपक्रमेत क: Ki. 2. 28; मिन-महीतुं...विलाचनस्तासुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते नाग्भिः Ram. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैकपक्रम्य सीतां Bam.; win over, Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse.-7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure o heal (as wounds); यत्नाष्ट्रपक्रम्यता S. y. L ; सर्वभोपकांतः Dk. 68 ; बुज़ा 75.

उपऋतु A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रम: 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचक्यौ रक्ष:परिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Râma; किसपक्रमो रावण: Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साइस° forcible advance Mal. 7; so योषितः सकुमारोपक्रमाः ibid. -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमै: Ms. 7. 107, 159 : M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; St. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा-- 7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching.-2 Undertaking.-3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduc-

उपक्रमणीय a. 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). -यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य pot. p. 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंक: V. 2.

उपक्रासितृ a. One who begins &c. उपक्रीड़ा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपहुद् 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपकोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणेशपकोशनली ससैर्व R. 2. 53; वाक्संतक्षणेली केरफोशनी: Dk. 41, 60.

उपकोष्ट a. Censuring, blaming.-m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक (का )णं [ उप-कण्-शब्दे, अप्-वश् वा ] The sound of a Inte.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपिश्च 1 P. or pass. 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near ( Ved. ).

उपक्षय a. Decayed, wasted. —पः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. —पं :nd. Near the abode.

उपिस्त् a. Ved. 1 Dwelling near, -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण p. p. 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र a. One who draws near ; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपश्चिष् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast op, huil sgainst; वप्रापे नवास तज्ञ

तव शब्द्यपश्चिपतः Mål. 5. 31; to direct; त्वाचे उपक्षित्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; पर-रपरं वाग्मिश्यक्षिपंति Råm. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छन्नं कार्यस्पाक्षिपंति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षित्रमिनेन Mu. 1; Mål. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षित्तमनेन किमापे Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिती भित्तवंष: M. 5.

उपसेप: 1 Throwing at, hurling.
-2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादो तद्यमपि रचयच्
Mu. 4. 3; द्राचण: खलूपक्षेप: पापस्य Ve.
5. -3 A threat, specific mention
or charge; कर्णनासान्छेदोपभीषिताम्या
Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपाय°
M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style
( Wilson ).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; °धर्मः = ग्रहस्वामिकामान्यस्य पाकार्थे ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण a. Forming a small or subordinate class. —ण: 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपरास 1 P. 1 To go to, approach. attain, reach (fig. also. ), arrive at, visit; शशिनसुपगतेयं कौसदी मेघसकां R. 6. 85; so दैवाद्रुपगत तुणं Pt. 4; पद-सुपगता Bb. 2, 10; Bk. 1. 1; तद्वपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer; तपी घोरसुपागर्त Râm. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोषगतुं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतासुप्राते हि विधी Si. 9. 6; so निद्यावहां, हर्षे, तृप्तिं, शांति, चिषादं &c. -5 lo appreach a woman (for sexual intercourse ); सुन्नां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack, -7 To occur, happen, present instelf; कस्यात्यंनं सखस्यग्ने Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to. consent, allow : देहांतीपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. - Caus. To cause to come near or approach.

उपम a. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओवध्यः फल-पार्काता बहुपुष्पफलोपमाः Ms. 1. 46; St. 16. 68.

Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, hecome, -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,

suffering (setively used). - à i Wealth acquired .- 2 Receipt; धनीकीप-, , व्यात् स्वहम्तपारिचिहितं Y. 2 93.

**उपगातिः** 

उपगति: f. 1 Approach, going near -2 Knowledge, aquaintance. -3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंत्र a 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, soquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

चगगम:, -मर्न 1 Gcian to, draming towards, approach ; स्रामंत्रे च त्यद्वप-गमने यत्र नीपंत्रधूनों Mr. 65 your advent; ब्यावर्तनाम्बोबगनाम्ब्रमारी R 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Auteinment, acquaing. विश्वासीयगमार्टाभक्तत्वयः S. 1. 14 -4 Intercourse (as of the "exes). -5 Society, company; न पुन्तस्थ मानः सुपगनः H. 1. 136. - 5 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, reccipt. -8 An agreement, premiss -9 5 perticular high number.

उपगामिन a. Coming near.

उपाधिक्तं ind. Near a mountain -R N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

Eug ind. Near a cow.

उपराप्त a. Hidden, concealed; fat whose wealth is concealed.

Equa: An assistant teacher. -sind. Near a teacher.

उपग्रह 1 U. I To clasp. embrace ; तरंगहस्तकागूहतीच R. 13. 63, 18. 47; Bk 14 52; Si 9. 38 -2 To hide, concest, cover, encircle, gird round; बनमालोपगृद: K. 24, 38.

उपगृह p. p. i Hidden, concealed : R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported; काञ्चरहराम्यासुप बद्धनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. - ह An embrace; उपगूहानि मनेपश्नि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; काठाश्चे गापगूरं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

चपगुननं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. - 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपनेहा poi. p. 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. - ar: 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden ).

उपने 1 P. 1 To sing to any one ( with dat, or acc. ); साम्नेनस्पागात Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol ; तपोलक्ष्म्या दीसं दिनकुतिमदीचैदपज्ञाः Ki. 18. 47.

उपया m. (या: ) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. -f. Accompaniment of a song.

उपगात a. Singing near. -m. One who accompanies the song of the Udgatra priest, a chorister.

उपनीत p. p. i Celebrated, sung by tards. -2 Commencing to sing; St.

उपनीति: f. A variety of the Arya metra; see App.

उपश्चा: A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

त्यम् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as vi. -2 To scize, take, take possession of , तवैव regig कृत्य dâm: : उपगृह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. 3 To meet with, obtain ; \* इन्युग्रवगृद्धः ति गर्भवश्वारी यथा Chân. 19. -4 To subaue, vanquish. -5 To prov.de. -6 To conc liste, take as one's wiy, favour, support; तद्वपगृहीतेन इन्न्छराज्यलेन Mu 1. -7 To conceive 5. ih cne's mind, grasp mentally. -3 To decide, determine .- 9 To accept, approve.

उपमहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration; Mn. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (a) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रह K. 156. (b) Favourableness, kindness, completence; सोपग्रह K. 264.-6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every toing; cf. H. 4. 121.-8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass.-10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet ( राहु, केतु &c. ), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहण 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादेशपाइणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas ( after being initiated into them ); चेटोपग्रहणार्थाय तावग्राहयत प्रसु: Râm.

टप्याह: 1 Making a present -2 A present; उच्चावचातुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापितान् बहुन् Mb.

उपग्रह्म pot. p. To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. -a: 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern' Nazarânâ.

उपदात See under उपहर्

उपयुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपश्रह p. p. 1 Resounding with. noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपधोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपन्न: [उप्-हन-क ] 1 Centigusuo support ; पर्वतीपझः Sk. ; छेद्रादिनीपझ-तरोबंतत्यों R 14.1.-2 Sheltor, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्र चक्रवाकं ] A variety of the ruddy goode.

उपचक्कस् и [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eyeglass, spectacles , cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait, or attend upon , गिरिशसुपचचार Ku. 1. 60, निकित्तज्ञान् K. 64; Ma 3. 193, 4. 254 , अमस्यचरभद्रे रुभि + चानियं च Mk 1. 31 ; K. 323 ( b ) To henour, worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासत्कारेभेषच्येने K. 40. 323 , V. 3. -2 To trant, deal with, acttowards, entertain, निद्रदेव उपचरितम्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117 : तां पियमखीमिबोपाचरत्134,उपाचरत् कृतिम-संविधामिः R. 14 17 honoure or entertained; 5. 62; म्था वे ह्यं देशी-शब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 hon ured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on ( as a patient ). treat, tend, nurse, यत्नाद्रुपचर्यताऽ ३; मंचवादि भिरुपचर्यमाणः P. 1 -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin ( in stly Vedic in these senses). -pass. To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one ( with loc, ); तस्माच्येननवद्रपचर्यते S B. : पर एवात्ना बालै: जारीर इत्युप चयते ibid ; कालीयं द्विररार्धाल्यो नियेष उपच-र्यते Bhlg. : भुक्ता बाह्मणा इत्यत्र असस्य मुक्तत्वं जाह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli on Ki. 1 1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासस्या उपचर्ष योज्यते K. P.

उपचर: 1 Cure, treatment ; त्रामेदी वणः सूपचाः easily curable.-2=उपरof Approach.

उपचय pot. p. 1 To be served or waited upon; to be honoured or worshipped ; Ms 5 151 ; अतुपचय (मृत्ये) Pt. 1 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming ; दु:ख Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. - af 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचार: 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4, अस्विलते।पचारां R. 5. 20; K. 314. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिञ्चष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous , °विधिम्हास्विनीनां M. 3.3; उप्चारेकपाचरत् Ka. 16. 29 ; मिध्योप-चारेश्व वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; ने।पचारेण बूया: Râm.; पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4.9 s merely complimentary saying, s flattering compliment; मात्रमध्र K. 222, 207; M. 4; 'क्रिया Ms.



8.357 showing marks of favour, courting, ( sending perfumes &c. ). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नाप नारमहित S. 3.18; ° यंत्रणया M 4; ° आतिक्रामं 4. 5 ; °अंगलि: R. 3. 11 folding the bands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; TH-भद्र इस्पेव मां प्रत्यपचारः शोभते तातपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा ग्रहस्तथोपचारेण 6, V. 5, St. 9. 78 -5 External show or form, ceramony ; बाबुबंग्यैरेव लिंगै-र्मन राज्ञाणचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty ; भूजवाद्यव चारेज Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or :emody ; जिल्हार Dk. 15 ; जीत Pt. 1 : Dk. 23 ; K. 102 -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct. management, procolure ; सतस्यी° Ms. 1 111 ; महायन° 10. 32, 9. 259 ; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-alfairs . समंत्रं सोपचारं (अस्तं ) Mb.; अवेशसदशयणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c. ; at-क्योपचारे कुझला Ram. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; पत्र लौकिकानासपचार: v. l. for स्पाहार: in U. 6. - 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect , प्रकीणी-भिनवीपचार ( राजमार्ग ) B. 7. 4 ( hanging garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furliture &c ), presenting flowers, perfumes &c. ; सन्तंत-होपचाराणां R. 10. 77 ; क्लुबोपचारां च-तरबदेदीं Ku. 7. 88 ; कुसुनै: कुतोप-°बत्स मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations ( canopy &c. ); (the Upacoaras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour, वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life , माधुनास्यचारज्ञ: Râm.; परि-जन° Mk. 1.-11 Use, emuloyment; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणियहणी-पचारी Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp Heq or primary sense); असेतनीय चतनव-हुपचारवर्शनात् S. B , कूलं पिपालियती-रपचेत्रनेपि कूलं चेतनवहुपचारो हुइयते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. b6 persontheation ; 60 छित्रिणो गच्छतीरवेकेनापि छतिणा बहुनां छ।बित्दोपचारदर्जनात् छ. छ.; करें। कर्तृत्वीपचारात् ibid ; न चास्य कर-धृतत्व तस्वतास्ताति सुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभय ल्पा चेयं शुद्ध उपचारेणामिश्रितृत्वात् K. l' 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यं ।वंशकछितयोः

सहर्यातिशयमहिन्ना भेद्मती।तिन्यगनमात्रं ) -14 A bribe. -: 5 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of म and win the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्थ pot p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. — ये: Practice of medicine. — ये Treatment.

उपचर्म-में ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपन्ति 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; भवारितद्वे रुपचितवलि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen, उपाचि-न्दन् प्रभां सन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25 ; चेतःपीढासुपचिनोति Ma. 2 ; अधोधः पर्यतः कस्य महिमा ने।पचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; St. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed ; बलेनेव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290 ; कीणोरयुपचीयते पुनश्चनः Bb. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्त्पचीयते विभ आहऱ्यो विणिङ्क तृप: Ms. 8. 169.

उपचय: 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; चल K. 105: स्वज्ञक्यप्रचित्रे Si. 2.57; अभवाग्रुपच्याय 9.52; भारणे Ratn. 1.6 dawn of good ferture; so ज्ञान , मांस -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q v.). -00mp. —अपचय (du) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. - भाग a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन a. 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाटवः [ उपरायतेऽत्यस्त आधारे व्यन् P. III. 1. 131 ] I A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपाचित p p. 1 Collected: ga'hered together, accumulated: अभ्रेस्पाचिते: Me. 105.—2 Increased, grown: U. 6. 28; R. 9.27; 'असपा मंत्रसं 9. 44 full grown.—3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R 17. 54, 'सहामोहगढ्य: Mâ!. 1. 20; 'चपु: Me. 32; लोकपासाद्ध: उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strength ned.—4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; चिष्ट्रपचितमेषं Bh. 1. 35.—5 Abuniantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपिचिति: f. Accumulation ; collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा).-2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति; also इस्त. उपच्छतं Heating, burning.

ट्यच्छद्: A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छें त्र 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जलेन्यच्छें वितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; प्रदाराज्यच्छें व्यति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one semething.

उपच्छेदनं 1 Coaxing, persnading ; उपच्छेदनं रेव स्थं ते द्रावितुं प्रयतिव्यते Dk. 65 -2 Inving; उपमंजजनुपच्छेदनं Sk.

Equat: Passing into the chamrer (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3, passing close to (in sexual intercourse?).

चपनगती A variety of the Triabtuil metro in which three Padas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow; उडमजन्दीपजापंत्रे Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44;
संगत्तेपुणजापते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11.

-2 To happen, take place, become
v sible, appear; प्राणाविप्रचिष्णजापते
K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or
exist; मनीरमुणजापते Pt. 1. 138.

-4 To be born again; संगपि नोपजापते
Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. — Caus. (—जनपति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तराप्रजापीयजनिवन्नय: K. 175.

sum a. Increased, being produced in addition. उपजन: 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rive, or gin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation o words: कर्ष Mir. -5 Any letter, s table or after so added; अनर्थका उपजन: Nir. -ने The body.

Bin Ved. Remote posterity.

उपमान p. p. 1 Produced, carsed; दिनाप, क्रांच excited, moved to anger; पंचास confident, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, takes place; U.4. उपमादि: f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप 1 P 1 To whis er into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by seer-tiy suggesting anything in the car; अंगारवर गजवधारीय ज्ञार Dk. 101; सतार जुरुराजस्त ज्ञेर हों। स्वार जुरुराजस्त ज्ञेर हों। स्वार जुरुराजस्त के निपाजयत् Mo -2 (Hence) To instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with; उपजय्यान्य Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजय्य a. To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजय्याद्यपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजाप: 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परस्रण Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the eremy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजाप: कुनस्तेन नामकोषवनस्विष Si. 2. 99, उपजापमहान विलंबयन स विधान हपतीन्मकोष्ट्रतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्महुपजाप प्रजा: Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

डवजावक a. 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजस्त ind. Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उप जल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् a. Giving advice.

उपजिह्ना, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक a. Living upon, subsisting by. —कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीक्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्थ उपजीवित Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं ibid.; शेषास्तम्यजीवेद्यर्थेष पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तबेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्त्यजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव a. Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विच a. 1 Living upon, subsisting by ( instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12.114, 8. 20; नानापण्यापजीविनां 9. 257; त्यापजीव्यन्दिस Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependent, servant ( -m.); भीमकांतेन्द्रपर्यणैः स बन्यापजीविनाम् B. 1. 16; अस्मर्° K. 61. -के Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निवित्तार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्थतदेवाहुर्धमें कृष्णोप-जीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्द्वांपजीवन Ms. 9. 207.

Section of the sectio

ाउपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a livelibood; Y. 2, 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुप-जीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —च्यः 1 A patron. —2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इरयलमुप-जीव्याकां सान्याना व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षानिक्षेष्ण S. D. 2. —व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपज्ञ a 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, reserted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोष:, जुणं 1 Affection. -2 Epjoyment -3 Frequenting, resorting to. - जं ind. 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon; ( उपजातं = विनापदेशेन ज्ञात); see उपजा below.

उपज्ञा [ उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ् ] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4.21); पाणिनेत्रपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं अधः Sk.: प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15.63.—2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूबदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यज्ञन्यं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात a. Invented.

उपज्ञत् a. Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित a. Lighted, inflamed-उपढोकं Caus. 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offer ing; एकंकं पद्मसुपढोकरामः H. 2. -2

To carry out, accomplish.

उपदोसनं A respectful offering or
present, Nazarana.

उपतटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. — हं ind. Near the skirt.

उपत्य 1 P. 1 Tomake warm, heat; उपत्योदका नद्य: Râm.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आख्रियाप्रे-अदुपत्येत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. —pass. 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपुर्वेद्यपत्येतेऽस्माभि: Mv. 2; so दुःखनोपत्त्यते &c -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपत्यप्ताक्ष तप: Av. —Caus. 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् m. Interior heat, disease ( Ved. ).

उपतपन a. Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12, 3.

उपतत p. p. 1 Heated, parched consumed -2 Distressed, pained, tormented

उपतर् a. Burning, heating. —m. 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपताप: 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow, सर्वधा न कंचन न स्पृशेत्युपतापा: K. 135, 177; अशेरोपतापेन Mål. 3.-3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक a. Heating, igniting. उपतापन 1 Heating. -2 Distressing,

termenting. उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick, गुर्वश पिपुनावर्ध स्वा-स्थायाश्क्षीपतापिन: Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक a. Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेखा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य a. Situated under or below. उपत्यका [ उपत्यकन P. V. 2. 34 i पर्वतस्थासन स्थळ उपत्यका Sk.] A lond at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयानेक्परयका: R. 4. 46; एते खल हिम्मवती निरेक्परयकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S.5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything ( as a relish or condiment ).

उपबंश: 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्विचालुपबंशालुपाद्य Dk. 133; अग्रमांसोपवंश पिच नवशोणितासवं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horseradish (शिय). (b) N of another plant (समष्टिल).

उपद्शिन a. Afflicted with chancre. उपद्श a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपद्स 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -Caus. To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक a. Ved. Wanting.

sug 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा a. Ved. Giving a present.
—दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A
present, an offering to a king of.
a great man, Nasarana; उपदा

विविद्धाः जञ्जवसोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. ♥. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

जपदीकु 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नसुपदीकृतं चुपाः Si. 14 39.

उपदान:, नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदाननी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smeared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपवेद: 1 An ointment, liniment.
-2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body ( such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपिद्यु 6 U. 1 To instruct. teach, explain, advise ; यदात्रयोगविषये माविकसपढिश्यते मया तस्य .....तत्तत्त्वत्यस्युप-बिझतीय में बाला M. 1. 5; सुखसुपविदय-ते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानस्पादश्च Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to ; ग्रुणशेबासुपविश्य भागिनीं B. 8. 73 ; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदेश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell ; कि कुलेनी-पविष्टेन शीलमेवाज कारणं Mk. 9. 7; पृषोदरावीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्व साध्वीनां कचित्रतों-पबिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; पृषोद्रादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; दुत्रविलं विविमस्युपविश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपविद्यू र्र., उपविद्या An intermediate quarter, such as देशानी, आग्रेपी, नैर्ऋनती, and बायबी.

उपविद्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपविष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; पुथ्यविष्टां दुदुर्ध-रिज्ञीं Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. — के Advice.

उपदेश: 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; स्रशिक्षितापि सर्व उपदेशन निद्युणो भवति M. 1 (see the act inter alia); स्थिरोपदेशासपदेशसाले अपेंडिरे प्राक्तनजनमविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरमञ्ज्योपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; B. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशे पांडिरवं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; अव्यापतिस्था सामित्रेश, mentioning, naming. -4 A

a Line In S

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्नस्थेयहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवाल्ये । मंत्रमात्रमक्यगन्नस्पर्देशः म उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form ın a rule, an ındıcatory form (any word or part of a word, sıch as an affix, augment &c. with its anubandhas which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. —अर्थवान्यः — नचनं a parable, moral fable. — महसी N. of a philosophical work by Sankarachârya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —क: An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपवेशनं Advising, instructing. --ना Information, doctrine.

word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपवेष्ट a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. ( हा ) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor: चरवारो वयसुरिवजः स भगवान्क्रमीप-देश हरि: Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant ( बदाक ). उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षित् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपहरू 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. —pass. To be or become visible. —Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राजः प्रो मास्पव्योपद्धित R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a falss appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपवृत्तिक a. Showing. -क: 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् a. Seeing, witnessing (sa the sun and the moon ). -f. Aspect, view ( Ved. ).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance. उपदृष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. -m.

1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेव:,-देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.) उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्र 1 P. I Torun near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at ; तसुपाद्भवद्वसम्य दक्षिणं दोनिशाचर: R 15. 23; भारत्योतिषसुपाद्भवत् Mb.

उपद्रव: I An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुसामसमधानासुपद्रवायात्सनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निष्पद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient diseass (one brought on whilst a person in suffering from another).

उपद्रवित् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factions — m 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्व p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिष्यद्वं H. 4. 88. -2 ( In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —तं A term used by the Bashkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उद्याह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्म: 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

AND THE STREET OF THE PARTY OF

उपचा 3 U. I To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजाद बाह्यस्पधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरा-पगमिश्रिया सुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके B. 9. 31 ; Bk. 15. 47 ; Ku. 1. 44 ; हिंद चैनासुपधातुमहीस R 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-स्हमग्रंथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place. lay; वामहस्तोपहितवद्ना S. 4 rasting on. -3 (a) To place near; My. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke ( as a horse to a carriage &c. ). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 to impose, entrust with, charge with ( as a duty ) तद्रपहितकुहुंब: B. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); ब्रीषु दृत्यसुपधाय शिक्षयन् B. 19. 36. 🛶 To lie down upon, use as a pillow ; उपधाय वामभुजमश्यिषि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon ; किया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीब्ति B. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addtion. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow ; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate ; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedanta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193.

-2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माध्येन्यरीक्षणं); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (ज्ञांबरेन्) धर्माप्या-मिनिमंश्य सर्वाभिः सन्यिचान् पुनः Kâlikâ P. -3 A means or expedient; अयज्ञोभिद्धरा लोने कांपधा भरपाइत Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram) A penaltimate letter (क्षेयाद्वाचां उपवा). -00mp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. — ज्ञांच a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. — नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; निप्तस्प्यानं सुजल्मा Ph. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); फलोपयानाभावात P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना थिपं धीरा: स्थेपसी खड्यति थे Si. 2. 77. (where 30 also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near. —यं A pillow.

उपधायित a. Using as a pillow; अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

जपिः [उप-या-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty ; अरिषु हि विजयाधिनः सिवीशा विव्यति सोपि सियद्यणानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपषि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपियिनिर्मान् व्यवसामित्रवेष Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिक: A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c., see जीपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; अस्प्रतस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis.—2 Preceded by.—3 Joined, mixed, connected with.—4 Possessed of; Si.16.7—5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy.—6 Given, bestowed.

उपचातुः 1 An inferior metal, semimetal. They are seven; सत्तीपवातवः स्वर्ण मासिकं तारमाक्षिकं। तुर्थं कास्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च जिलाजतु ॥.-2 A secondary secretion of the body (eix in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, bair and lymph; स्तन्यं रजी वसा स्वेदो वसा केशास्त्रचे च । भीजस्यं सप्वधातूनां क्रमा- ত্ৰখাৰু 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hast by. -2 To resert to.
-3 To run, glide ( A ).

उपयादन: A follower. —ने 1 Going after following. -2 Meditating upon. उपि: See under उपया.

डपद्यित v. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3

Suffering extreme pain —त: Death. उपस् 1, 10 P. 1 To not up, support, sustain -2 To bear, carry.

-3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सन्त तहुपपारचेत Ms. 12 27; Bg 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear; experience, observe; पुरुषा समचारतअन्तिस्पार्यन् Bhåg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपपारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

डपञ्चतः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

लप्टमा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नामि छुकेनोप्टमेत Ms 4.53.

उपस्ता 1 Blowing upon, breathing.
-2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उर्ध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्यान: A lip. -न Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्यानित् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय: The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ् ; उपप्पना-नीयानामोडो Sk.

उपस्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); समर्थिशतिः समर्थिशतिः तिर्दोपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रसुपतिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनादं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनस् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards.

-2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); सरसंभोगः कथसुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तकस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अंध आत्मने नोपनमति Bhåg; उपने सहस्यं नमन्ति Ait. Br. 3 To share in. —Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R.12.102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चितियोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the let of, befallen, occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःख-मेकांततो वा Me. 109, यदेवोपनतं दुःखा त्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनी-रथस्य 22 , 4. 3 ; 80 सहद्वपनतः M8. 100; Mai. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुख° that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3, अकामो-पनतं R. 10. 39 unconcrously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to. offered, given ; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं m R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; दडोपनतचरितं B. 17. 81, 8. 81; वंडोपनतं शक्ते Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or

उपनितः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनासुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as वर्भोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाह: 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोक्षयोक्ष्यनाई कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, stye.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an ungueut. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निश्चिप् प्∙ र∙

उपनिक्षेप: 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says: —उपनिक्षेपानाम रूपसंख्या- प्रद्शिन रक्षणार्थ परस्य इस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

डपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्ण-योजपनिधाय (इसं) Asval.; बहति समीरे मदनश्रपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;



Mal. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8, 37, 196.

उपनिधात, -धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपानिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपानिधि: I A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law ) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8 145, 149; cf. Medhatithi:-यदप्रदार्शितरूरं साचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिण्यते ; alse of. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quot-

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपात: I Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly ) ; रंधोपानिवातिनोऽनर्याः S. 6.

उपनिबंध <sup>9</sup> P. To compose, write: किंचिदुपनियद्ध U. 7.

उपनिवंधनं I A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपने The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवाहीत a Placed, established. colonized ; स्वर्गाभिष्यं दवमनं कुरवेबोपनि-वेशितं Ku. 6 37, R. 15. 29.

उपनिविज्ञिन् a. 'Attached to, in-

उपानिषद् f. [ Said to be from उप-नि सद 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting of the bonds of wordly existence'; यया य इमां त्रञ्जतिवामुपयत्यात्माभावेन श्रद्धाभाकिपुर सराः सतरनेषां गर्मजनम जरारोगाचन खेबूग निकात यति पर बा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चारयतमव-साद्यति विनाशयतीत्युपानिषद् उपनि द्वर्दस्य सदेरे -वमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brahmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2 40; Mål. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमारमानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निहेरयाचियाः ८७जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥. or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यो प्रत्यक्तया परं। नयत्यपास्तसंभेद्मतो वोप-विषद्भवेतु।। or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतू। ही शांस्तन्सूङो च्छे-

दुकस्वतः । यनोवसादयेद्विद्याः तस्माद्वपनिषद्भवेतः ॥ In the मुक्तकापनिषद् 103 Upanishads are meationed, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darsanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedanta philosophy. The more i aportant Upanishads are:- ईशरेनकटाश्रमुड-मांडक्यतिचिर.। ऐतरेयं च छादीग्यं बृहदार्ण्यकं तथा।।. -2 (a) An escteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction ; सत्रपारायण े U. 6; Mv. 2. 2 -3 frue knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore Secrecy, seclation -6 1 neighbouring manuon. -7 A lone'y place. 8 A religious observance

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet ( of another, such as a preceptor ). -2 Subjected

उपनिष्कर A street, a principal road, high way.

उपानिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskaras or religious rites, i. e taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age ); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3

A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch: उपनयति सुनिकुमारकेण्यः फलानि K. 45, 62 ; विधिनेवीपनीतस्त्वं M : . 7. 6 , अन्तं Ma. 3 225; M. 2 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय झरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku 7 72. -2 (a) To offer. present to; हरचे स्ववृहस्पानयत् B 2 59; Bk 6. 70; Ku 3 65 . आर्थस्यासन्धान्य Mk. 9 ; M 3 (b) To hand over, give over, अंतःपुरपारिचारिकामध्यसुगनीता K. 101 ; Mal. 1.8 1, U 2; अचिरोमनीता वः ज़िल्या M 1 recently made over ( or instruction) .- 3 To bring to, subject. expose or put to; आतमा क्रेशस्य पद्सुप नीत: S. 1, R. 13. 89, K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish ; उपनयन्तर्थान् Pt 3. 180 : उपन. यक्तीरनगोत्नवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, oo nmunicate.-6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to : अयोडनेयमु गायेन द्वतासूप-नीयते Kam 11 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169 -8 To bring near to oneself, s. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); आनेण कल्पेनो-पनीय U. 2; माणवकासुपनयते Sk.; R 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15, Ms. 2 49, 69, 140 -9 To hire, employ as hire: servants ; कर्मकराज्यनयते Sk -Caus To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनय: 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three casies to a teacher : गुद्धोक्तकर्म-गा येन समीपं नीयते गुरी:। बाली बेदाय तद्यी-गात् बालस्योपनयं विद्रा ( By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन ; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are repectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24, see Ms. 2. 36-38, of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2.41-46). -5 The fourth member of the fivemembered Indian syllegism (in logic ), the application to the special case in question; ध्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्ष बर्मताप्रतिपाद्कं वचनसुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं I Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering ; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; h.स समावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो हिज: Ms. ₹ 108, 173.

प्रवासका का Leading to. -क: 1 (उप गीणो नायकः ) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; ( नायकस्य गुगोत्कर्षकथका उपनायकाः ); e.g. Lakshmana in Râm.; Makaranda in Mal. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनाविका A character in a drama. tic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e.g. Madayantika in Mal.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given -5 Adduced. -a: A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot p. 1 To be brought near, M. 2. 4 -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेत्र a. One who leads or brings near, fetchirg; Ku 1 60; मालत्यामे-ज्ञानस्योपनेत्री अथी. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the mपन्यन ceremony, an Acharya . Pt. 4.66.

उपनृत् 4 P. To dance beforesome body; dance with insulting gestures. उपदृत्य A place for dancing.

2

उपन्यस् 4 P 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of .- 3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state ; संयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युमयलोकाविरुद्धं वचन-सुपन्यस्त Mâl 2 spoken ; सदुपन्यस्यति कुल्यवरमें य: Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिद्सपन्यस्तं S. 5 what is this thatis

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively, Y. 2.19.

उपन्यस्त p. p. 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken.
-3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यास: I Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3
(a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावक: खल एष वचनोपन्यास: S. 5; Mål. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यात: शनकेरलीक वचनोपन्यासमालीजन: Amaru. 23; चतुरो सधुरश्चायद्यपन्यास: Ak.; so इाम Ve. 5 overtures of peace (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363.-4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitating (प्रसादन).

उपपक्ष: Ved. The shoulder.

उपपद्य a. Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [ उपमितः पत्या, उप गोज पहिं ] A paramour ; उपपतिश्व नीन्देः पश्चिना तेन चंद्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63 ; Ms. 7. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपूर्व and. Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. I To reach, come to, approach, go near; यसनातटस्पपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्य स्वकानी चिता गति Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39, 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देशि एवस्पपदाते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपप-त्स्येते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्व-तोस्को S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तां चो न पश्यामि स्याचि त्वां नापपद्यà Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरी जगतः कारणसुपपद्यते b. B. -5 To be suitable, be fir for, be adequate for, fit, suit ( with loc. ); मा क्रेंड्यं गच्छ कोतिय नैतन्दर्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते 11 18 tit; ते गुणा: परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपदांते S. B. -6 logo against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement ; इति इ वि-म्बामित्र उपप्याद Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained ; विश्वासम्प्रपादिat Râm. inspired with confidence; get ready ; रथस्पपाद्य Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with ( acc. ), bring to ; दिष्टचा त्वमासी मे धात्रा भीतेने-बोपपादित: К. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणस्पपाद्येत् K. 36. ( b ) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform ; यावनु मानुष्यके शक्यसुपपादायि -तं K. 62, 113, 120, 134 ; देवकार्य R 11. 91; 17, 55; Me. 29. -4(a) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To jnstify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; क्रथमीन्दरं विनाशवानिणसुपपाद्यादि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36 -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kåm. 11 57; K. 2; आत्मानं मथमं राजा विनयेनोपपाद्येत् Subhåsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्ति: f. I Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth ; Si. 1.69 (जन्म) ; इष्टा-निष्टोपपश्चिष Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground , त्रियेषु यै: पार्थ विनोपपत्ते: Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमङ्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argnmentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end .- 6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demontrated conclusion ; उपपात्तिरदाहता बलात Ki.2.28.-9 (In Arith.or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपाचें दुर्बलाज्ञः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्याद्ध-प्पाचित: Bhasha P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुएपाचि -13 Attainment, getting ; अ-संशय पाकु तनयोपपत्ते: B. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -1-1 keligious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपान p. p. 1 Obstained, secured ; अतीं दियेष्यप्यपासदर्शनः B. 3. 41; V. 5 15; B. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; 察蒙-व साक्षाद्विधिनीपपका B. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable ( with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नामितं विशेषणं वायोः abid this epithet bents the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible, उभयम्द्यनुप्पन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with, उपपन्नो गुर्वे शि: Nala 1. 1, Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपनः S 5. -7 Demonstrated. proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9

उपपादक a. 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादने 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition ( of a subject ).

उपपादुक a, Self-produced. -क: A superbuman being, god; दिक्योपपा-दुका देवा: Ak.

उपपूर्व 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धतुरुपपृत्रं हेर्ह Ki. 18. 44 (वजुर्वर् ); तस्याः स राजापपदं निज्ञातं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्थ, ज्ञामेन् ; क्षणं निरुपपद्मेव चाणक्यामिति न आर्थचाणक्यामिति Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपप्यमितिङ्ग P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). ज्वरपुद्धः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेद्विद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -कां Investigation, ex-

उपपर्चन, उपनृच् a. Closely touching. —न Impregnation or admixture ( Ved. ).

उपपद्भक्ष The false ribs.

उपपात: 1 An unexpected 'occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु। तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्त्र्युनसुपपातकम् ॥ ४. 2. 210.

उपपातिकन् a. One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपाद्क a. Having shoes, shod

उपपापं = उपपातकं प्. प.

उपपाञ्च:-श्चे 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपींड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनेष्पंडिं परिस्थुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; St. 10 47; पार्श्वोपपीडे पार्श्वरोषपीडे, पार्श्वाम्पपीडे Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste: धुनुष्णोपपीडेत troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kâm. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

जपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; ज्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

સવવુરં A suburb.

उपपोरिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपयुराणं A secondary or minor Purans ( for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन् ).

उपयुष्टिका Yawning, gaping. उपप्रदर्भने Pointing cut, indication.

प प्रदान 1 Delivering, over, entrusting, -2 A bribe, present; उपमद्कि नेर्माजीरो हितकुत्पार्ध्यते जनै: Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभने 1 Seducing, alluring.
-2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उपचावचान्युप्पलोभनावि Dk. 48.



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उपप्राण: A secondary life-wind ( belonging to the body ).

उप्रेक्ष्र = उपेक्ष् प्∙ र

उपमेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपेषेष: Invitation, summons.

उपहु 1 A. 1 To fleat, swim; यहुपहुनते बहु हु Sk. -2 To everwhelm, cover with, उपहुनन्नवीचन Râm. -3 To assau't violently, assail; to treuble, oppress, distress, पौलस्पोपहुना हरिं R. 10. 5. 14 64, Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. —Caus. To water.

उपस्त: I Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity ; अथ मद्रवध्रव-प्रवातं ...परिपालधांबधूव Ku. 4.46; जीव-न्यूनः शश्वपदुष्ठवेम्यः प्रजाः पासि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54 -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कचिक षाय्वादिरपष्ठवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling ; उपक्रवाय लोफानां धूमकेतुरिवोस्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see डव्द्वविन् below. -5 Agitation, per-turbation; इंदिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चं-द्रमिनोपप्रवान्त्रक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rabu, the ascending noie; केत्पह्रव-भौममंद्गतयः पष्ठे तृतीये श्चाः - 9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism ( with Buddhists ).

उपह्रविन् a. 1:One wno has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; नुपा इवोपद्वविन: परेन्द्र: R. 13. 7.

उपस्त p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Råhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by predigies. -4 Moistened, watered, अक्, नयन weeping. —ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपनेष: 1 Connect.on. -2 Anaffix. -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment, Ch P. 44.

डपबर्ह:,-हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबृंहणं Increuse.

उपमृद्धित a.' Increased, magnified ; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपवृद्धित् a. Supplementary, additional.

उपबद्ध a A few, a tolerable number.

उपवादुः The lower arm.

the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपभेग: 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division ( of a verse ).

उपभाषा A secondary dislect.

उपमुद्ध 7 U. 1 To enjoy, feste (in all senses); तपमानुषमुंजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नोपमुद्ध ते कार्य enjoyed. Pt. 2. 142; Ms '2. 8. -2 To est, drink; प्यः R. 2. 65 1 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधापमुक्तिन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; स्वीरत्नस्पमुह्द Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपमुक्तिः f. E njoyment, 1.83.

उपनीक्तृ a. Est. y'nor, an enjoyer, उपनीक्तृ a. Est. y'nor, an enjoyer, उपनीक्तः 1 (a) Esjoyment, catengtasting; न जात् कारणः व रामानास्त्रभागिन जारणति Ms. 2.91, 8. 225; Y. 2. 171. जाम Bo. 16. 11; विद्यापनीय R. 12. 22. (b) Use, applieding; चरणी पभीवस्त्रभाः S. 4. 4. -3 Enjoyment (of a woman). cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन a. Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य, -भोक्तव्य -भोज्य pol p. To beforjoyed, used or eat n; Kn 1. 20; किंचिरकालोपभोग्यानि योगनाने धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्ताक्तपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prev. —ग्यं 1 Any object of engryment. -2 Food.

उपभोगिन् a. Esting, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभूत f. [ उर-मू-आवारे कि ] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian try

उपस a. Ved. 1 Hishest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र 10 A. 1 To invoke, call invite. -2 To address, call to; द्वी प्रतीपनीत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

इप्संचर्ण 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छद्द ); P. I. 3 47.

उपमंत्रिन a. Inviting, persuading.

हपसंथनी A staff for stirring (fire. ).

उपमंथित a. Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्तु a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent.: -2 Z'alous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपनीयेत तमालनीलं Si. 3 8; स्तनो मांसग्रंथी कनककलज्ञावित्युपिन ती Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69 ; Ki. 6. 23 ; हही-

पमा सता Pr. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 ( In Rnet. ) Companient of ewa objects different fom each ciner, simile, comparison ; मायम्ब्रह्मा नेने K. P. 10 ; साहर्वं मुद्रः बावदा औदन्त एकसुप्रमान कृति । १६. G. , तर उपमा य- माहकरमक् केन्य ने तूथी । हैमी व कुष्ण त के निः व्यर्गगानवगान्ते ॥ Св. ध रि. 5. 3 . दिवर. 2. 14 : उपमा काहिदासहा Situal-h ( Dand n me tine 3? Varieties of Syr, se . Klu 2 15-50; as to words (x)ractive of 37at 4 at 2. 57-65;; sie K. P. 19 ad. loc alan. -3 Too stan land of competition (उनगर); युधा वाती निवालको गंगी हो प्रमास्य न छहर 6. 19 are grath low, no yart a endeformp, harren many Tal ग हो। पनः है। १.४। ४० स्वतिषा, अन्हेरान, अर्पन &c.-4 Al.! ener- (अकार ११-6, postrait or. ). -Comp. - giq any object need for a comparant; wife-माद्रव्यस्त्र स्टब्स्स Ka 1. 49. — इत्र व figure in Rivierio Leing & impiure of sittle and metaphor.

Fresit-painter.

र त्रानं i Comparison,resemblance; ेर हिस्तदबार प्रश्ननशहाः Ku. 1. : 6. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which angiting is compared (or p. 37-0), one of the four requisites of an उपमा : उपमानमभूदिशामिना Ku. 4. 5; उपनानायाचि नाने प्रत्युपमानं वयस्त-FTT: V. 2 3 S. 20 A9. - 3 (In N. A. a. phil. ) Arelogy, recognition of likeness, convidered as one of the four kinds of Pramanas or means of erriving at coarect knowledge It is definited as श्रमञ्जयाधार्यात् राध्यमापन or खपमितिकरणाः प्रयान १ चारः त्रहत्त्वान्।त्राह्म 🕫 🕯 🛚 k 🕏 👢 K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Comp. - Equipment relation between the subject of comparison and the stendard of compa ison.

उपनित p. p. Compared, likened, simila. &c.

उप शिति: f. 1 Recemiliance. comparison, similarity; पहुने, पन्ति, ति-साम्यापारं S D.; तदानस्योगिनी द्विन् द्वा N.1. 24. -2 (In 25 fya plat) Antlogy, inference, deductor, knowledge of things derived from analogy, occidision deduced by means of an उपमन्द प्रस्तक्षमच्यु, शित्रच्योन पनित्युव्युजे Fusach P. 52. -3 A flutte of spench = उपमाप. v. -4 A likentes, picture.

उपनेष pot. p. Fit to be likered or compared, comparable with; ( with instr. or comp. ): भृष्डिमानीद्वपमेषजांति: गृहेन R.6.4; 18.14, Ch. P. 29 v.1.—थं The subject of comparison, that which is compared ( opp. उपमान ); उपमानिष्टिनं पर्केक्स्पेय बस्तुत: Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

-Comp. — उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यास उपमेयोगमानयो: K. P. 10; e. g. कमळेब मतिमानियिक कमळा तदुरिव विमा विभेव तदु: 1 &c.

उपमाति: f. 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. - ति: m. Granting wealth (Sáy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -Comp. - नाज a destroyer of an enemy (Sây); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

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उपमातु र्र. [ उपिता मात्रा उप गोणे वा ]
1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2
A near female relative; मातृष्यसा मातुलानी
पितृष्यस्री पितृष्यसा । सन्नः पूर्वजपानी च मातृतुल्या.
प्रकीरिताः Sabdak.

Enjoyment, delight. (.)

उपमारण Ved. Submerging ( ... water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every month monthly ( Ved. ). —स्य The Sra-ddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपासित a Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. —f. A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

उपसुद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-बद्धपद्ध N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमदे: 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing:down, crushing under one's weight; अन्यास तावहुपमर्श्वसास संग लोलं विनोद्य मनः सम्मोलतास S. D. (where so also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment, Mk 1. -4 Unhusking. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपनर्क a. Crushing, destroying. —क: Refutation of a charge.

उपयज्ञ m. (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulus at a saerifice; एकादशोपयज्ञ: यद्यजंतसुपज्यति तस्मादुषयजी नाम Sat. Br.

उपयुष्ट m. The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a

जपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any and. उपयस् 1 U. 1 Tomarry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान सिथ:ममयाब्गिस्पायपंस्त S. 5; आत्माद्यस्पां विभिनोपथेमे Ka. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11, Bk 4. 20, 28, 7. 101 -2(a) To seize, h.ld; उपयच्छ द्वर्ष Av.; उपायंस्त महास्राणि Bk 15. 21; शस्त्राण्यपंसत जित्त्वराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept, कोपारकाश्चित्रियो प्रसुपायंसत नासने Bk. 8 33. -3 To show, indicate (सून्), सोप्यदं भयं Bk. 7. 101. -4 To he under, support, prop up (Ved). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतु m. A husband; अथोपयंता-रमलं समाधिना Ku.5 45; B. 7.1; Si 10.45.

उपयम: 1 Marriage, marrying ; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवपोवना S D -2 Restraint.

उपयनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16 -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. -ती 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood, उपयमनी रपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयास: 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुर्शिक्ष्मगासुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पद्धिं, दुर्मीधणं कसुपयाति न नीतिद्येषाः H. 3 117.—2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.: तद्धतां, मृत्युं, कर्जं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात p.p. Come, arrived. -तं Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता वभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or aik for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः B. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचित्तं K. 151. उपयाचक a. One who asks or

solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested.
—तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being), निक्षेपी झि-यत तुम्यं प्रवास्याम्यपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अस्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः भाग्रपयाचितं श्लीरत्नस्पहतेन्यं Mål. 5; दिग्ने यह देवस्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं के दिख्ये होहदं तद्विदुर्ज्ञ्याः ॥ -3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above ; सिद्धा-यतनानि कृतविविधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुद्ध 7 A. 1 To use, employ, ap-Ply, षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93; पहुपायंक्त समिक्षिय तत्कलं B. 8, 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान vselcss, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste ; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13. v 1. फलान्यपायुंक्त स दंदनीते: R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to ; न मृग्रेरपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वे प्राज्ञा गत-श्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुजते Subhash. -4 To yoke or harness ( as horses to a carriage ). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —pass. 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper ; तस्येयमुपयुज्यते Bhag. -3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. -3 Wortby, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोग: 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गम् or ज्ञन्त to be used or employed, serve; ज्ञजीत ...अनंगलेखिमयोगपोगं Ku.1.7.-2Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. -4 Contact, proninty. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

डपयोगित a. 1 Employing, using.
-2 Conducive or contribuling to,
serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate,
fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propiticus. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or °तं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse.-2 A team.

उप्र a. Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. -7. 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones ( गावन ). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपस्तात् ind. In the proximity,

उपरंज् 4 U. or in pass. To be red, to be eclipsed; उपराज्ये भगवास चंत्र? Mu. 1. -Caus. 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, greive, distress.



उपराग: 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागांत शाहीन: ससुपगता रेहिन्णी थोग 5. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Râhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनिता Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Mâl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; सुणालिनी हैमिनिवापराग R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षण A guard, an out-post.

उपरस्नं [ उपितं रत्नेन उप गैणे वा ] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्र कपूरीहमा तथैव च । मुक्तामुक्तित्वा शंख इरवाहीनि बहुन्यपि ॥ ग्रणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा। किंतु किंचितो हीना विभेषोऽयमुदाहृतः॥।

उपरस् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also)
1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतादुपर्गम च लजा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्तिपराम; गुद्धमुपारमत् ceased &c.-2
To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); ज्यापाद्यकोपराम
Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4.
17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यजापरमते चित्ते Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). —Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased; रज् स्युप्ते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य द्वामो मासस्तावस्थापरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -00mp. - अरि a. having no foe. -कश्च a. ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. - विषयाभि हाच a. one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. - स्पृह a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरति: f. 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर( रा )म: 1 Ceasing, stopping.
-2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3
Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining fro n ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपर्व: A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिक्यांगे गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) ( name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराज: A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपार ind. 1 As a separable preposition ( usually with gen , rarely with acc. or loc. ) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp sw:) (with gen.); गतसुपरि घनानां S.7.7; अवाङ्मस्यस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात B. 2 60; अर्कस्योपरि ४. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Mâl. 7.5. U. 5 2; Si. 16. 9, 12. 37; so ैस्थाप-नं. भिथत &c.; with loc उपर्येव स लंका-यां Râm.; or acc. यत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि :bid .: oft. at the end of comp.; Tue, तरुवर°, तद् . (b) At the end of, at the head of ; सर्वानंदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to: पणस्योपिर संस्थाप्य व्यय Y. 2. 253; स-क्तस्योपरि Susr (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Santi. 3. 23 ; तस्योपरि कुद्धः, ममोपरि दुष्टबुद्धिः &c.; तबोपरि प्रायोपनेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. ( e ) After ; सहर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वागच्छेत् P III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि ( with acc. or gen. or by itself ) means (a) Just above; लोकालपर्धपर्यासे माधवः Vop. (b) Higher and bigher, far high, high above ; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अवः); उपर्श्वपरि पश्यंनः सर्व एव द्रित्वि H. 2. 2 ; 50 उपरिया, "स्थापन, "स्थित &c. ; oft in comp. स्वसद्दोपरिचिद्धित Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addition, further, more ; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टी तथा भूयश्व सप्त-ति: Mb. (c) Afterwards ; यदा पूर्व ना-सीदपरि च तथा नेव भविता Santi. 2. 7 ; सार्पः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिवेत् Suar.; उपर्शुपरि more and more, repeatedly, continaously. [cf. Zend upairi, upara; Gr. huper; L. super; Old Germ. obar; Germ. uber; Eng. over; Hindu. vpar ]. -00mp. -आसने sitting on high. -- na a. gone up, ascended. चर a. moving above (as a bird ). -चित a. piled over or above. --ज a. produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ a. upper, higher. — पुत a. Ved. coming from above. - at a. the upper portion or side. -- भाव: being above or higher. - मूमि: f. the ground above. — सन्धे ind. Ved. above men. — ज्ञयनं a place

of rest. —ओपोक a. being in the upper line or series. —सद a. lying or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. —सद sitting above.

उपरिष्टात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; qc-हितकरणे नोपरिष्टाच चाध: Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106 (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याण-संपद्भपरिष्टाद्भवति Mål. 6; इब्सुपरिष्टात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (c) Behind ( opp. पुरस्तात् ). -2 ( As a preposition it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11.3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. —ज्योतिष्मती N. of & Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. —ज्योति: f. a verse of the Trishtubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Padas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode ir posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्वयसंस्थितं । नारीं कामगते कामी वेवः स्याद्वपरीतकः॥ Sabdak.

उपरुघ् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, nterr upt, stop; उत्यक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोजपरद्वन्त्र S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुघ्पेत त्यांद्वरानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरेधनां Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याट्यमुपरोद्धं V. 5. -2 (a) To disturb, trouble; पोरास्तपानेनामुपरेधां ते S. 1. (b) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुघ्धारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195; K4m. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुमुमुरे Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; व्यांपियां सा स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; उपेष्ठप्रसम्प्रस्य Râm.

उपचंद्र p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; इसं हि राज्ञामुपचंद्रस R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोध: 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; ज्ञरसमृष्टां खुपरोपरोध: B. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकोतुक विनयं U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; लपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत S.1,5,6-अनुम्रद्दः खलवेष नोपरोध: V. 3; उपरोध: सहाता ibid.; detention; किंराजर्षेपपरोध्य S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -0omp. -कारिन् a. impeding, obstructing.

स्परोधक a. 1 Obstructing -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. - इ An inner com, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोधः

उपरोधिन a. Obstructing, impeding; R. 18, 18.

उपस्पकं डिपगतं स्पर्कं दश्यकान्य साइश्येत ]
A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका बोटकं गोष्टी सहुक नाटकरासक । प्रस्थानीलाण्यकण्याति प्रस्थां रामकं तथा ॥ संख्याकं श्रिम्पकं नथा ॥ संख्याकं श्राप्तकं तथा ॥ संख्याकं तथा ॥ संख्याकं तथा ॥ संख्याकं तथा ॥ संख्याकं तथा ॥ स्थापकं तथा ॥ स्थ्रिकं विकासकं 
उपल: I A ethne, rock . उपलब्धन स्मेतद्भारं भीमधाना Mu. 3. 15, कार्न कर्य पश्चित्राच्यां च चेतः E. Til. 3; Me. 19; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious etone, je \*cl - 3 Sand (V-d.). -4 A cioud. —ला I Refined sagar. -2 The upper ant smaller mill-atone which rosts on the Drishad [ cf. L. opalus ].

जातकः A stone.

उपलक्ष्म 10 c. 1 To look at, of serve, behold, mark: आमलवार्तजन उपलक्ष्मवि K. 197; एम्प्यूपलक्षित भाषा डे. 1. -2 To rear 'or consider; लेक्सवादः स्थ्योप रिकेम्पलक्षित. शिक्षा-3 To mark, path a agn upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Klin. 7. 47. -4 To denote designate, escribe. -5; To imply in addition; प्राप्ता बोन प्रशितिः आखा प्रकृष्ण Kult. on Ms. 3. 162 -6 To mind, have in view; Kam. 16. 40.

उपस्थक a. 1 Observing; marking; पराचित्र. -2 D. signating; indicating (ss a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; बेलें।पन्यमाधि S. 4. -2 A mark, ch nactoristic or distinc ive feature; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं ४. 4, 4. 33 , उपलक्षणे त्वीधा 8k. -3 Designation; प्राञ्चप लक्ष्म Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressel, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; syneodoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वधानिपादकत्वे सानि स्वेतरशितादकलं ); मंत्रग्रहण ब्राह्मणस्या-प्यपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; 80 आरित नास्ते दपलक्षणं &ः

चाहिन p. p. 1 Obsievid, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. - 2 Understood, comprehended. - 3 Characterized. उपलक्ष्य pot. p 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. --३प: i A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, sheiter. -3 An inference.

उपलिधियः [ बालविः भियोऽस्य पूर्वो० ] A kind of antelope ( चमर ).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1 76; अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलम्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ৰুইি ঘৰুণলভৰ U. 1; तस्वत एनासपलटस्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12.60; Bk. 3 27; K. 159; M. 4, 3 6, 4.6.-3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience ( happiness &c. ); उपलब्दसुख: K ... 4 42 experiencing ; कथस्पलमे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानी रमुदिकपलब्या Mu. 2. now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnent. — Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

स्पाहतिय f. 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; हुआ हि से स्पाहत्वपदीपट्टिश; R. 5 56, 8.17.-2 Observation, perception, knowledge ( ज्ञान ); नाभाव उपलब्ध: of. Nyâya S. 2. 28, 30.-3 linderstanding, mind ( माते) -4 A conjecture, guess.-5 Perceptiblity, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mimâmsakas); see अनुपद्धान्य.

इपलब्ध a. 1 Gairining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Scul,

उपलंभ: [लम्-वज्-मृत् च ] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंगुली शोपलंभात्स्मृतिस्पलक्षा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.): प्रान्तनेपालंभ Mål. 5; ज्ञाती सुत्रपश्चिस्त प्रदेभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविद्याक्रियोप-संभाय S 1.

उपलंभक a. Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलंभने Apprehension &c. उपलम्प pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिटना A desire to obtain.

उपलब्ध 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter; नतां शिमुपलालयन् Dk. 29; S. 7; M. 3.

उपल लनं Fendling.

उपलालिकी Thirst.

द्यालिंग A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil. डपालिए 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथा-त्या नोपलिटपते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो चनत्रसुपालिपति Vågb.

उपलप: 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेषिन 1 Serving as an ointment.
-2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवस्त m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who anim ites ( by his words ).

उपवटः The tree Bu hanania Latifolia (त्रियसाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भ्रत्याञ्चयवदेते Sk.; दातारं Bk 8.28.

उपवाद: Censure, blame ( Ved. ) उपवादिन क Censuring, blaming.

उपवर्न [ उपामित बनेन ] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायो-पवनवृतयः चेतकैः स्चिमिकः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; कता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ष 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णभेदानी कुन्नमपुरदस्ति Mu. 1.

उपवर्ध: Minute or detailed description.

ह्यवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अतिहाये पवर्णनं ज्याख्यान् Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svåmi, author of several writings onthe Mimamsa phyl. sophy.

उपवाल्गत a Swollen or dimmed with tears ( as eyes ).

उपविद्धका N. of a plant (अमृतस्रवा). उपविद्धः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपबस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); बेकुंट उपबस्ति St.

-2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपबस्ति हों Ms.
2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3 292, 264; (fig. also); उपलिवास्पामिव नेजास्प पियंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4
To enter upon, learn, take to, begin.

-Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवस्थः [उप-वस-आधारे अय ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपनस्थीय, उपनस्थ्य a. Selected for an उपनस्थ (as a day ).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः f. Sapport of life (क food, sleep &c.).

उपस्ता a. One who fasts.

उपवास: 1 A fast; सोपवासस्त्रपष्टं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

डपदामक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

डपबह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

डपोड p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोड-तपसां S. 5. 7; वलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; ह० नस्य; ट्वंप: &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced, उपोड-सब्दान रथांग्लेमय: S. 7. 10 causing sound.-5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवर्ष Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fell ow of greater height; M.W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near. उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपनाद्धाः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्र-द्वतोपनाह्यां गजनज्ञां Ma. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाक: 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इंड्यव.)

उपवाज नं A fan.

उपवासनं Adress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining.

-2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition.

-2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowlege.

उपनेद: 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such Upavedas, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धरुर्वेद or military science to युर्वेद; गांधवेबेद or Music to सामवेद and स्थाप-प्यास्न नेद or Mechanics to अयुर्वेद.

enter upon, practise; as भायं उपविभाति; so अनश्नोपविष्टः -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोट्युक्टवेवसुपाविश्चत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेश:-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपधेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Vording by stool. -4 Placing down

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्ट्र a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविष:-पं 1 An artificial poison.
-2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्तुई।क्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। वन्रः कर्वीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्ट्रा ॥ -पाः N. of a plant (अतिविष)

उपनीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vina or lute (before a drity &c), उपनीणयितुं ययो रवेरुद्यावृत्तिपथेन नार्यः R. 8. 33, N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 33; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क] I Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus, पिच्यमंत्रास्पवीत-लक्षणं मानुकं च यस्का अतं न्यत् से. 11. 64; सकायक्रीपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपबृंह, -हणं ६०. See उपबृह ६०.

उपदृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number. उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or Pargana. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A hog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion toward:, ap-

उपवेद See under उपविद.

उपवेष: Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमावने Sat. Br.

उपवेषार्व The three periods of the day, a. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिस्य).

उपन्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपन्याञ्चः A small hunting leo. pard.

उपज्ञास 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपज्ञास्यत ते डाइ: Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; आधाः, ज्ञास्य; कोषः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —Caus. 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उणशाम: 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; छुतोऽस्या उपशाम: Ve 3, मन्द्रपुट:सह एव पात्युपशामं ने। सां-त्वादे: स्फुट Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquility, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशाम: Bh. 2. 82 -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपनासक a. Appearing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपज्ञन 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing.-2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपज्ञात p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessenel, diminished.

उप शांति: f. 1 Constation, allaying, quanting, alleviation, आर्तभयोपशांत्र R. 8 31; Amarn 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires), Pt. 1. 147.

उपशांतिन a. 1 Appeased, pacified.
-2 Calm, tranquil. —m. A tame elephant.

उपश्य See uader उपशी.

उपजाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपजाल्ये रिप्रमाम्बाल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; S1. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशासा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसा-

उपहालि À place near a house, a court before a house. —लं and. Near a bouse

उपशास्त्रं A minar science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्ष्णं Learning, training. उपशिघ(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपिश्चियः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपक्षित्येश्वपगीयमानमनेहि तन्मंडन-मिश्रयाम Udb.

उपर्शि 2 A 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपराध a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —य: 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निवान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —या A prepared piece of clay.

उपजाय: Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); and, -2 tranquilling; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपद्यम् Caus. P. To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशामनं,-शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोवण Drying up, withering. उपशो f. Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्च 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, बिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्चत् m. A sacrifice.

उपश्चत a. 1 Heard. -2 Promised,

agreed.

उपश्चित: f. 1 Hearing, listening.—2
Range of hearing.—3 A supernatural
voice heard at night, and personified
as a nocturnal deity revealing the
future; नकं निर्णय क्लिंचिच्छुभाशुमक्रं वनः।
अपने विद्वर्षीरा देवप्रश्नसुपश्चितं॥ मिक्रिकेपक्षाः
परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततसुपश्चर्ये निर्जनाः
K. 65.—4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling.—5 Promise, assent.

उपस्रोत् a. Listening, hearing.

उपश्चिष 4 P. 1 To embace. -2 To draw near, approach.—Caus. To bring near, place at hand; उपश्चिष रथं V. 1; इन् V. 5.

जपश्चिष्ट p. p. Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

जपश्लेषः -पणं 1 Juxta-position, con tact. - 4 An embrace.

उपश्लीक्यति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमधैः श्लोके-रुपश्लोक्यितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्चस a. Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपप्रत ind. Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयम: 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंपमनं Binding.

1

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोप-संयोगधातकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cleatrizing; शत्यमार्गाञ्जपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंद्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहियोंगोपसंद्यानयो: P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्क 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). 2 To ornsment. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying. उपसंह 1. P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up. con clude; इदानी सुपसंहरति; पकुतसुप-संहरति Kull. on Ms. 1.57.-3 To contract; as कुमोंऽगानि.-4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छेतुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते इसः H. 1.59. -5 To check, stop, cnib. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding.-3 Excluding.-4 Attacking, invading.

उपसहार: 1 Drawing in or together, contracting -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logie) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् a 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. —m. A hetu (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपनहारिन

उपसंहाति: f. 1 Comprenension -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत a. Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the Vartikas of Kâtyâyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pâṇɪni's Sûtras and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुएसाविरामप्रावादायानानुपसंख्यान; cf. इष्टि.-३ (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिक्यां त्पसंग्रह्म Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह्म Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रह:,-हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तीरणरसदा-चिनास्पसंग्रहार्थे Mu. 2 -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फ्रांत रभसा-त्याणः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रह: Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंशाह्य a. To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerble.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसेब्द्रेशशिं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपाध्यायमुपासनं Ks 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) आकत्यास्य स्ति स्तिरुपसेट्ट: प्रसाधका: R. 17. 22; S1. 13. 24 -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -Caus. 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसाचि: f. 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसन् a. Serving, waiting upon.—f. 1 Siege, assault, attack.—2Laying up, accumulating.—3 Service, worship.—4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिश्चाम ceremony, and lasting for several days.—Comp——वादेन a. observing the rules of the Upasad, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद a. Going near to, serving -द: 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, aproaching -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तनोपसदनं चके दोणस्पेटनस्कर्माण Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसदी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपस्त p. p. 1 Approached; nesr, approximate -2 Worshipped, served.
-3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतान: 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंघा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; जिन्मीपोपसंघत्ते Kam. 1 13. -3 To sim at, direct towards.

उपसंदित p. p. 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतवृ-चोपसंदित: Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यास: Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, hesping ; उपसमाबानं राज्ञीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य a. To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 T come to, arrive at; ते देशअपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -Caus. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

डपसंपाचि: f. 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन p. p 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुनुनेदपसंपचा नदी Râm. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice ( as an animal ), immelated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food ). - इं Condiment.

उपसंभाषः -पा I Conversation ; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसांत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्वण See under उपमू, मृज्, मृष्

उपसांत्व 10 P. To appeare, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसारवनं Appeasing, pacifying. उपिम ind Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसंद: N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of

उपस्येकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपस 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near ; राजानं...दुरी...उप-स्र &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse ( as of a woman with a man).

उपसर a. Approaching. -र: 1 Approaching ( as a cow ) .- 2 The first pregnancy of a cow ; गवास्पसर: Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards.-2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्था A cow fit for a bull ( cf. P. III. 1. 104 ).

उपसन्त 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.;). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4.61; see उपसूज below; रोबेण ब्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another भीषं हन्युश्चोपसर्गाः प्रमुताः Susr. -2' Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm ; पश्मिताशेषोपसर्गा:प्रजा: Batn 1. 10; सोपसर्ग वो नक्षत्र M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomeuon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. 7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots ; निपाता-

श्चाद्यो जेया: प्रादयस्तुपसर्मकाः। योतकत्वात क्रिया-योगे लोकादवगता इमे । Urasargas are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ ( ह् ), नि, अवि, अपि, अति, ह, उत्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or22 if निस्-निर्and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves ( अनेकार्था हि बातवः ); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves ; cf. Si. 10. 15:-सतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमादियुतद्गे । विभ्रमं मधु-मदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनसुपसर्गं इवार्थम् ॥ According to the other theory prerositions express their cwn independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots ; cf. Sk .:-उपसर्गेण पात्वर्थी बलाद्न्यत्र नियने । प्रहाराहारस-हाराविहारपारिहारवत ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थ बाबते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्ट्यन्य उप-सर्गगतिस्त्रिधा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity ( as an eclipse ), portent, Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. squa); e.g. in पाणिनीयः a papıl of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन ; or in राजपुरुष , राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातेवासी:

उपस्ट p. p. 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil <sup>spirit</sup>); उपस्रष्टा इव श्वदाधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured ; रोगोपस्टतसुदुर्वसाति सुसुक्षु:R. 8. 94 ; K. 289.-4 Eclipsed. -5 hurnishedwith an उपसर्ग ( as a root ), कुधदुही-रुपसृष्टयो: कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्ट: The sun or moon when eclipsed. - & Sexual union.

उपसृष् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to ; मसोपांतिक-सपसर्वन् M. 1; 1.12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि धनः कदाचिद्रपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःसं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To

डपसर्प: 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

डपसर्पिन् a. Going near, approach-

उपसेक्त a. One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन a. Pouring, sprinkling. -नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or springling upon, watering. -2 Infusion: juice. — A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; 80 ससं, संधि, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with ( sandal &c. ).

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उपतेषक a 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping. honouring, adoring -2 Service; (13 Ms. 3. 64. - 3 Addiction to ; विषय Ms. 12. 7.-4Using, enjoying (carnal-1y also ); छाया°; परदार Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् a. Serving, practising.

उपस्क्र 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn ; ( see उपकृ ).

उपस्कर: 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food ( as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture. appurtenance, apparatus, instrument ( उपकरण ); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18.72. -4 Any article or implement of household use ( such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करण 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कार: 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमसुपस्कारं विव्वग्राति निराक्तलं Ki. 11. 38. - 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace ; उक्तमेवार्थ सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. - 6 A collection.

उपस्कृत p. p. i Prepared, perfected. -2 Consured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied ( as ellipsis ). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः f. Supplement.

**उपस्तं**भ् 5, 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तंभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &o.).
-3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; अमेत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3.-4 Basis, ground, occasion; मुबकचलापस्तंभन कारणेन भवितन्यं H. 1.

उपस्तंभक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्त.

उपास्त: Vcd. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्त 2 U. 1 To praise, extol

उपस्तुत् f. Ved. Praise, invitation. उपस्तुति: f. Invocation, praise.

उपस्त, नस्ट 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread urder.
-2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scat tering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed.-4 Anything spread out (as a covering); असुरोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपास्तर f. Ved. 1 Spreading -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्ती f. [गोणी स्ती ] A concubine.

चपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तसुपातिष्ठाति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; सासुपातेशस्व Mu. 1 come to me ; रामं सुनिक्पास्थत: R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजहा-₹ U. 1; B. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve: नाटकेनोपस्थातस्थास्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play: Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189 प्रता झकस्पस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24 ; U. 1.-4 To approach with prayers, wor. ship (said to be Atm only in this sense ; ये सूर्यस्पतिष्ठते म्बै: bk. 8. 13 : न ज्यंबकादन्यसुपास्थितासी 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Mal.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मास्पातिष्ठते treast me as a friend. -5 To be cr remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting ( P. or A. ); प्रमुखुपतिष्ठावि-ते Sk. -7 To approsen for intercourse : कं रहस्यपाने इसे Bk. 5. 68; पतिस्पातिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river )(A.); गंगा यसनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To ferm friendship with, make a friend of ; रथिकाद्वपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितवसुक्ते तं सस्तायं राघवः वितुः Bk. 6. 42 ; संतसुप-विडवे साध: Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to go to or reach (A) ( as a way ); पंचार सहस्रपविष्ठते Sk. (वामेति); Ms. 3.76. -12 To paus over to devolve upon.

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fall to the share of ; मूलपुरवावसान संपदः परस्पतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69, वीरप्रारीते ज्ञवडोयं तनयात्त्वासपास्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you, R. 8. 2; चि-पदत्पत्तिमतासपास्थिता 8 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got, अहोऽस्मार्क भोजनमुप-स्थितं H 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U.6; भोजनकाले डपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to ; बेझमपतिziff Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. —Caus. ( -स्थापयाति ) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare : अस्खालितस्रस्रसंपातं रथापुपस्थापय U. 1; सवाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थ: 1 The lap ; उपस्थं क to make a lap ; \*ফ ক to take on the lan. -2 The middle part in general. - स्थ:, -₹û 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter ); स्नानं जीनोपवासेज्यास्वा-ध्यायोपस्थानिमहा: Y. 3. 314 ( male ); स्थूलोपस्थस्यलीचु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्ती पायुरुपस्थक्ष Y. 3. 92 ( where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. -Comp. - a reaching to the lap. - faug: restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314.—ਪੜ:,-ਰਲ:, the Indian fig-tree ( so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation ). — सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थात् a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्यगोर-पस्थान M.1. -3 ( a ) Worshipping, waiting upon ( with prayers ); attendance, service ; सुर्योपस्थानात्प्रति-निवृत्त पुरुष्तमं सामुपेत्य प्रे. 1 ; सूर्यस्यो-पस्थान कुर्व: V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obelsance ; greeting ; 'स्तोत्रपद्धfd U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding , रावणहित Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect) -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3- 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or rerved.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember. स्परभापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory -3 Attendance, service.

उपरथायक: 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Bnddha.

उपस्थायिन a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित p. p. 1 Approached, ar rived, come ( person or thing ); तास्मिकांतरे भर्तीपस्थितः M. 1; अभेयोऽव-याभिनं S.6 : K 157 ; Ms. 3 243 ; Y. 2. 62; चितिन° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near ; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand ( arrived ); "संपद्धार: V. 1; े उद्ये R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Mal. 10; Rain. 1; R. 14.39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; santado Ku. 5.22 got without solicitation; अचितित Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the let, V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle sid in the Pada-text. — i 1 The particle used in this manner. - 2 The position of words before and after sid so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थिति: f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence.-3 Obtaining, getting.-4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Rememberance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्तेहः Moistening.

उपस्तेह्यति Den. P. To melt ( to love ); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृद्ध 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe, स्नानसुपस्पृद्धांती K.172; तथेत्युपस्पृत्य कल पान्ने B. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृत्य मणिकणिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नस्यस्क्रेस्प्रास्प्राच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः,-क्षां 1 Touching, contact.

-2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3,Rinsing the mouth, sipping
ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पिशेच a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

े उपस्युतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all ).

उपस्तिषा 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (ingeneral),

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्थेद: Moisture, sweat.

उपहर् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दं होपवार्च गा: कालपति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill; अलुपन्न पितृह्न्य Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहनिक्यते Bk. 16. 12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thurst in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अञ्चपहताविधि: पंथा: Bh 2. 26, pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत K. 167; दारिझ , लोम , दर्प , काम , शोक &c.; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction); कथमञापि देवेनोपहतावर्ष Mu. 2; देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथया पूर्व विपर्यस्पति Mu. 6.8 -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; शारीरेमंले: सुरामि मेथेवा पदुपहतं तद्रयंतेपहतं Vishnu. -Comp. -आरम्म a. agitated in mind, mentally affected. — हुश् a. dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatuated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate. उपहति: f 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहत्त्व a. Ved. Attacking. उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

इपहुंतु a. Ved. Having a country effect, disturbing, exciting.

Ma. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact ( with an intention to hurt ); -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपधातक,-तिन् a. Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at ; (fig.) to excel, surpass ; अनरगुरुमपि मज्ञायोपहसादिः K. 7; Dk. 10.-2 To couple oneself with.

उपहासित p. p. Ridiculed, derided. —तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहास: 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -00mp. -आस्पदं:-पानं laughingstock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः A jester.

उपहास्य pot.p. Ridiculous; ar ridiculousness; तां गस् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिड्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 सर्वेजनस्योपहास्यतासुपयांति K. 108.

उपहरितका [ उपगता हस्तं अत इल्स् ] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-che wing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) ( Mar. चंची, बटना, झोळणा) ; उपहरितकायास्तांचूळं कपूरसहितसुद्धहन्य Dk. 116.

उपहालक: N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपद 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near ; भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26 ; फल्लिश्नमर्धसुपहर S. 1; तमस्योपहर S. 7; 80 वर्लि, अर्झ &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.). तथापि राजपरिश्रहोऽप प्रभुत्वसुपहराते Mu. 1 invests with imi ortance ; मातृश्यो चलिखपहर Mk. 1, नीवारमागधेयमस्माकमुपहरंतु है. 2 ; दर्भान ऋत्विग्म्य उपहरामि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22; 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 22: उपहर पाद M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice; प्राग्रुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नसुपहर्तध्यं Mal. 5 ; मालतीसुपहरन 9 -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ. apply, use. -Caus. To cause to offer or bring ; मां भिया-ण्युप**हारय** Bk. 8. 84.

चपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving:out food or distributing it.

डपहार: 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general); रत्नपुरवापहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः B. 4.'34; हंत्योपहारः Me. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to the deity ; सपर्यो सपज्ञपहारां R. 16. 39 ; Mal. 1 : उपहारोक्कतास्म Mal. 2 ; Vo. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (a) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts, collection of flowers ; म्लान-पुष्पोपहार: R. 5. 74 ; Ku. 6. 42. ( b ) Presents (to gods ) of flowers &c., materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace; H.4. 110.-8 Food distributed to guests. - 9 Exultation, mirth ( consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.)

उपहारित a. 1 Giving, presenting. bringing on; परिभवोपहारिण: M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim.-3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपहर: 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहरे पुनरित्यशिक्षयं धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. -र: 1 Ved. Bend, curve, slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपहें 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense );

( with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपढ-ये अपं. -2 To call; त्वयोपहृत: U. 5. 8; Si. 7.58.

उपहच: 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपहल्प: A kind of sacrifice.

उपहति: f. Calling, inviting; Si. 14. 30; 17. 49.

उपद्यानं ! Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपाँचा and 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Ser ...y, in secret or private; पा धुम ज धारणां R. 8 18; अतं a vow observed in secret; वध-साकलस्य Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54.—मु: 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; जिल्लाश नालम् । निजयनपर्याप्यः स्याद्पाद्यः स जपः स्ट्राः॥, Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence silen: e itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering —Comp. —कीखित a. made the companion of (a king's) private amusements.—याजः a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together, near. —के (du.) An epithet of night and morning. —ind. In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near; तेस्य इसे चलिश्याकपोति Asval.

-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to another); भोमहस्त्रपाकृष Råm. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near; पवमान, भारत्वताक &c -2 A term given to certain sentences called Praishas ( with which one prest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्मन्; वेदोपाकरणाख्य कर्म करिड्ये Srâvani mantra.

उपाक्तमंत्र n. 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement; अध्याय - -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons ( cf. शावणी ); अध्यायानाष्ट्रपा कर्म शावण्यां श्रवणेन था। इस्तेनीपियावेवा पंचन्यां शावणस्य तु॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाञ्चत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Invited, called with त्रेष setences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal).-4 Begun, commenced.-5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. -त: 1 A sacrificial animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -ते 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपार्थ ind [अङ्गोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

ड्यास्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 ( उपाख्यायते अस्यक्षत उपलम्पते ). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode ; उपाख्यानेविना वाबत् भारतं मोच्यते बुधे: Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place).

—2 (a) To go to, go to the state of ;
पंचल्तसुपागतः or पूरां त्रिसुपागतः so कार्यं, मोहं, अपं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure.—3 To obtain, get;
इायादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143.—4
To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेदित न मासुपागतं S. 4. v l. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपायन: 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाउँ 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. — र 1 A subdivision, a subhead. — र 1 A subdivision, a subhead. — र 1 A supplement of a supplement. — र 1 A supplement of a supplement. — 4 A supplement ary work (of inferior value). — 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedångas; (these are four:— प्राण-स्थायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राम्भण).

चपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble.-4 To treat (in medic. also); ज्यान &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attached to any one's service, obedient. —त: (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स before a and q.

sentence). \_\_ Procedure. \_\_ Same as

उपाने ind. (Used only with the root क्) Supporting; उपानेश्वत्य or कुल्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मडादे सुवागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुङेपन Medhâtithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs.
-2 Discretely conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p p. उपाच ) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain: भर्या पितामहोपाला निवंधो ड-डयमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41 -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away ; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel. perceive, experience ; उपात्तहर्षे: पुं-स्वोकिल: R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise ; अञ्च तैल्डाब्दास्तिल-भवस्नेहरूपस्ख्यार्थसपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेष वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुरसार्थसुपादीयते Mbb. -13 To undertake, begin; as in 3-पाचयज्ञ: -14 To mention, enumerate: इति पूर्वस्त्रोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply: or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपास p.p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; °विदाः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2
Appropriated.—3 Taken away, seized.
-4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8
Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -स. An elephant out of rut. -Comp. —रंद् व a speedy, quick, fleet. —चर्ण a. celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. —ज्ञ a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining ; विश्रवधं ब्राह्मण: श्रदात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of serse and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पाटवोपादानः भ्रमः U.3. v.1.; प्रकृष्टपुण्य-परिपाकोपादानो माहिमा स्यात U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause : निरमेसोर महा स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikaranamålå. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वासद्भेष प्राक्षेप:...उपादानं K. P. 2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -0omp. -कारणं a material cause; पद्धतिक्षोपा- चानकारणं च महाम्युपगंतकां S. B. -लक्षणा = अजहत्वार्थों q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

स्पादेश pot. p. 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mâl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाचा 3 U.1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितवाच्य Bh. 3. 85; Git. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधि: 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, diagnise (in Vedanta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; ag-पाधावेव सकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds: — जाति, ग्रण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 Å title, nick-name; (भट्टा चार्य महामही पाच्याय पंडित, &c.); बी. ए- इन्स्युपायि धारिणः (modarn use.) -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिरमणीयो देश: Prab. a country altogether (or naturally ) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedanta phil.); वेहासुपाधिरचितो भेव: S. B.; U.6.12; Mal. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark ; भीना उपाधय: Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः ; 88 आर्द्रेयनं ( wet fael ) is the उपाधि of the hetu विह्नमस्य in the inference प्रवेती धूम-वान्वहै:. -9 Reflection on duty or s virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed.
-2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; °इपामस्यश्च चंद्रना: Ki. 8.12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —त: A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपत्याधीयते अस्मात्, अप-अ-धि-इ-पञ् ] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; फक्देशसुपाच्याय:); cf. Ms. 2. 141; फक्देशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यिष वा पुन । योऽव्यापयाति बृत्यर्थसुपाध्याय: स उच्यते ॥ see अव्यापक, and under आचार्य also. -या A female preceptor. —यो 1 A female preceptor. — 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor. उपानस् a. [ उपगतमनः शक्टं गितरं वा ] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father ( uncle &c. ). —n. 1 The space in a carriage.-2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह f. [ उप-नह्-किष् उपसर्गदीर्धः ] A sandal, shoe, उपानद्भव्यावृत्त्र्य सर्वा चर्म- वृतेव स्थः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; श्वा यद्धि क्रियते राजा स किं नाइनारयुपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature,'

उपात a. Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything), उपांतर्थों निक्तिपेतं विहंशेः B. 7.50; Ku. 3.69, 7.32; Amaru. 23; U. 1.26, वल्कळ K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्धापातलोहिते Ku. 5.74; नयनोपांतविलोकित च यत् 4.23; R. 3.26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity, वधोत्तरांत्रिक्ति स्थानिकं R. 3.57, 7.24, 16.21; Me. 24. —4 Side or slope (वितन); Me. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम a. Proximate, near.

उपात्य a. Last but one ; उचसपवृद्धपा-त्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् 8k. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

डपाप्ति: f. 1 Reaching to. -2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाञ्च र. Bringing near or taking away ( उपाहरण ).

उपायः, उपायनं See under तरे.

चपायात a. Approached, come near.
—तं l Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपार: [ उप-ऋ कर्म नि घञ् ] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

रपारस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from); दानपञ्चतरञ्जपारतानां R. 16.3; Ku. 3.58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षस्पारतं Råm.

ed; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commence-

उपारुद्ध a. Grown, increased, attained to; °पोवन attained to majority; °दनेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपार्च 1 P. To bring near to.

—Caus. To gain, earn, acquire.

उपार्चक a. Acquiring, earning.

उपार्चनं,-ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्च a. Of little worth.

उपालम् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारि वृक्तमास्मनी योवनमपालमस्य मा किसुपालमस 5.1, रहस्युपालम्यत चङ्गके खरः Ku. 5.58; R. 7.44, St 9.60, bk. 3.30,6 125.—2 To obtain (Ved.).

ਤਪਾਲਂ ਮ:, -भन 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्था सहदुपाਲंभन गतोसिन S. 5; त्रशेपालंभे पतितासिन M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; ਤਵਿ-तस्तदुपालंभः U. 3 -2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसाधित a. Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावस a. Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

squad 1 A. 1 To turn or go, tonards, approach. -2 To turn away film, return. -3 To give. -Caus. 1 To win over, induce; Mål. 8. -4 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

चपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, ieturn; त्वदुपावर्तनकाकि भे मनः (क्रोति ) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपाद्वत् f. Ved. Return.

squar p p. 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, retraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. -- \( \frac{1}{4}\). A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाच्याचः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाद्यंसनीय a. To be expected. उपाञ्च 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाञ्चर: 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh 2. 48; पर्येकस्योपञ्चे K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाधित a. 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

दपास् 2 A. 1 To sit near to ( with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect), wait upon, serve, worship : उद्यानपालसामान्यसत-वस्तस्यासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबास्यास्स्व सदयां Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time): 377-स्य राजिहोपं त Râm. - To approach. go to or towards: उपासांचिकिरे दर्ध देवगंधर्व-किकरा: Bk. 5. 107, परलोकसपासमहे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade ( as an enemy's town ). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite) ; उपास्य पश्चि-मां सध्यां K. 176, 179, तेप्यपासंत में मखं Mb., Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer; अਲੰ ਜੋ पाइप्रवाणां भक्त्या क्रेशस्पासितं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a pres. p. , Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for , विद्यापासीन: Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; ear-णीपास्यते यस्य कृते 8. D. 2, वस्तिकपास्य-मान: Susr.-12 To respect, recognize. acknowledge, -13To practise archery.

चपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower: -3 A Sûdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the Bhikshu.

उपासनं, न्या 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलापासनात् ( विनश्यति ); उपासनामेत्य पितः सम सुज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संशीत Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (II. सह 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासित a. A worshipper.

उपास्तिः f. 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गपक्षयोभीगैमाननंति मनीषिणः। यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरुप्यते ॥ Kusum.

चपास्य pot. p. 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected; 'ता, -सं respectability.

दपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sanset.

उपास्तमपं ind. About sunset. उपाञ्च A secondary or minor weapon. डपाइ 1 U. 1 Tooffer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शस्त्रं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाह

डपाइतः Slight refreshment (frui's, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [ उप इ ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतास्पेत्य S. 1, so राजान, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानसुपैति चाद्यं Pg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तप:, सर्व &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state ; योगं R. 16. 84 ; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c ), क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निदां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to ; उपैति शस्य परिणाम-दम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's let or share, befall ; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहसुपैति लक्ष्मी: Pt 1. 361 ; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपाय: 1 (a) Means, an expedies remedy ; उपायं चितयेत्माज्ञस्तथाक 👏 च चित्रपेत Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance, "निलया Mu. 1. 5. ( c ) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an ele. my ; ( these are four: -सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and इंड: punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more : - माया deceit; 3981 trick, deceit or neglect; iइजाल conjuring ; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थीपायसाध्ये त रिपौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2 54; सामावीना-सुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिता: Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. -- चतुर्य the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —िचंता devising an expedient or scheme. - a a. fertile in expedients. —तरीय: the 4th expedient, i. e. दंढ or punishment —योग: application of means or temedy ; Ms. 9. 10.

डपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2
Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; बत<sup>2</sup>. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं पेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायन् थे। याणि वस्त्वि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; B. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

च्याचित्र a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. 2Approaching a Having sexual intercourse with.

उपाय a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; प्रज्ञानंत्राणोपेत चक्कवित्तमामहि S. 1. 12.-4 Blockaded. -5 Fellen into.

उपेतिः f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; ेदपायद्शेने M. 1.-3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्स 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; क्षिमात्मानिवाद् कथा सुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः अञ्चलिनिवादाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवस्ड च्यावचान्यान् याहुः ते उपेक्षितच्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासाद्स्था स्पेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

डपेशक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

चपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.
उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard,
neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt,
disdain; जुणा स्पेक्षा दत्त्वी वितेडिस्स स.
14. 65. -3 Leaving, quiting. -4
Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6
Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the
7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of
सावना in Yogs, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेंद्र: [उपगत इंद ; अजुजलात् ] N. on Vishipu or Krishipa as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इह, उपेंद्रजादाप दाजाजिस Git. 5; यहुपेद्रस्वमतीं द्र एव सः St. 16. 70. —Comp. — चल्ला f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद्घ See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last tut one. — मं ( अक्षर ) The last letter but one.

उपोद्द a. Near water. —क: Pro ximity of water. —कं ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -दीका The plant Basella Rubra (श्रीका).

उपोद्ग्रह: Knowledge.

उपोद्घात: 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्प्रतिच्छंदकस्पिद्धात्वे माधवातिकस्पेयात् Mål. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्धलयात Den. P. To confirm, s.rengthen.

उपोद्धलक a. Confirming; तस्य पङ्ग-स्योपोद्धलकानि S. B.

उपोद्धलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊड्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोद्ध रुचिर प्रचान सिका: so थड: -2 To push under, insert; कृचान धरता दुपोद्ध Kâtyåyana.
-3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपनद् in this sense, q.v.-4 To accumulate, collect. -pass.
1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोड p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोह: Ved. Adding, accumu-

दश See under वय्.

ন্তভন্ম 6 P. (তংলারি, তংলাবকাং, জীননার, ত্তিলার ) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्, इंस् 6, 7, 9 P. ( उमति or अंम ति, उम्नाति, उनिति, डांभित ) 1 To confine -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जळकुंभसुंभितरसं सपिद्धि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सबसमंद्ध काकु-रस्थमों मत्तीक्षे: शिलीसुकै: Bk. 17. 88.

डम pron. a. ( Used only in the dual ) Both ; डमों तो न विजानीत: Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [ cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. ( भी f. ) ( Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both ( of persons or things ); उभय-मट्यपरितोषं समर्थये 8. 7; उभयमान-शिरे वसुधाधिपा: R. 9. 9; उभयीं सि-द्धिसभाववापतु: 8. 23, 17. 38 ; Amaru. 60 ; Ku. 7. 78 ; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. - Comp. - 34 ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and beavenly happiness also ). —आरमक a. belonging to both. - a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. ( - ; ) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. -g: ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. -- भागहर: 4. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (-i) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative ).
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विभ a. of both kinds. —वेतन a. receiving wages from both (partics), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious. उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; S1. 2. 113 -व्यं जन a. having the marks of both sexes. —संभव: a dilemma.

उभयतः शात. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.), उभयतः इडणं गोपाः Sk.; तज्जः पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषाने गविशाति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -0 omp — अत् a. two-edged (Ved.). — इत् a. having a double row of teeth, पश्च मुगान महाव्यांश्च व्यालाश्चोभयतोवृतः Ms. 1. 43. - सुस्त a. 1. looking either way. -2. two-faced (as a house &c. . (-क्षे) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. - हस्य a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; "उदास having an Udâtto accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

रमान ind. 1 In both ways; उभय-थापि बटते 7. 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया ma Ved. In both ways.

-00mp. — इत् a. having teeth on both sides. — विच a. being on both sides, partaking of both. — इस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. — इस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभवीय a. Belonging to both. उभवे(य) शुक्ष ind. 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उस् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

SH: I A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ ओ: शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतिरवेन मा-क वा Tv. ] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menâ and wife of Siva; Kalidasa thus derives the name :- उ मेति ( oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसी निषद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुसुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 ; जमानुषांकी R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquillity, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा ). -7 Flax ( अतसी ) -00mp. -कट:, -दं the polien of flax. - गुरु:, -जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). -पातिः N of Siva ; गुहुरतुरमरयंतमत्त्रक्षपं त्रिपुरवाहमु-मापितसेविन: Ki. 5. 14; 80 °ईश, °वछ्नभः, सहाय: &c. - वन N. of the town Vanapura or Devikota ( शोणितपुर ). -सतः N. of Kartikeya or of Gapesa.

ड≠यं å field of nameed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उब(बु)र: The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंबी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic), मंजरी त्वर्ध-पका या यवगो धृमयोभेवेत्। तृणानलेन संप्रुष्टा खुधैरंबी-ति सा स्युता ॥ Bhåva P.

उर् To go ( a Sautra root ).

 $\exists \hat{\tau}$  a. Going (Ved.).  $-\tau$ : A sheep.

उरगः ( -गी f. ) [ उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-ड : सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vart. 7 ो A serpent, snake , अंग्रलीचोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. -2 A Naga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms 3. 196. -3 Lead. -- Tr N. of a city, R. 6. 59. — if A female snake. \_Comp. —अरि:, -अज्ञन:, -ज्ञञ्च: 1. A. of Garuda (enemy of snakes ). -2. a pea-cock. —आस्यं a kind of spade ( serpent-shaped hoe ). —इंदः, -राजः N. of Vasuki or Sesha. - प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. -भूषण: N. of Siva ( decked with serpents ). —सारचंदनः, -नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थान the abode of the Någas, s. e. Påtåla.

उरेगः, —गमः A snake.

डरणः [ cf. Un. 5. 17. ] (जी f.)
1 A ram, sheep; इकीचोरणमासाद्य मृत्युरावाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon
killed by Indra. -जी A ewe. -Comp.
—अक्षः, -सकः, -आरूपः, the plant
Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणक: 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ: 1 A ram ; देवि पश्याम उरभ-संवादं कि सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी and A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots क्, सू or अस, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उरशिक्षर not उरशिक्षरा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उर्श, उर्श, अरी and उर्श); (2) extension.

उररीष्ट्र 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरंन का का मुररीचकार Bv. 2 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; St. 10. 14.

उरशेकार: Promise, agreement, admission.

उरशिकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरहा: N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस्र a. Best, excellent. —n. (त्रः) The breast, bosom; स्यूडीरस्को द्वपस्कंधः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरासे क to clasp to the bosom. - Jomp. -- are: 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -ari injury to the chest. —गामिन a. going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. — ग्रहः, - वातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. - छद:, - त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. - 3:. -भूः, उरमिजः, उरासिरहः the female breast ; रेजाते रुचिरदूशासरीजकुभी Si. 8. 53, 25,59. - भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —स्त्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. - ਵਬਲੰ the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having bair on the breast.

उरस्तम् ind From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [ उरस्- यन् ] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. —स्य: A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong. उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराह: A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see

उरोक्क 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept, दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वथा Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse in; अपि रोषस्रीकरोषि नो चेत Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ ऊर्णु-कु तुले वो न्हस्बंब Up. 1. 31 ] ( उरु वी f., compar. वरीयस ; super. वरिष्ठ ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Excessive, much, abundant; धनान्युह्मणि Si. 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. -n. Ved. Wide space, space or room. -ind. Far, far off ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अंग: 1. a mountain. -2. the ocean. — কাল:, -কালক: the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. - की त a. renowned, well-known; R. 14.74 - 55 a. making room, granting space. - 末ң a. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-#:) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarna. tion. - at a a. having spacious dwellirgs. (-य:) a spacious dwelling. - क्षितिः f. Ved. a spacious dwelling. - गाप a. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-4:) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope ( - वं also ). -3. praise. - चान a. gran

ample assistance, for allowing uniestrained motion. —च्छुस् a. Ved. far-seeing. - stand a. noble born; М. 5. 17. — ज्ञन् α. having a wide path or range. — जयस, 一句 a. cf great speed, of mighty impetus -arq: great heat. -urt a Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). -प्रथम a. wide-spreading, far-spread -मार्ग: a long road. - लोक a. widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. - fame a. valiant, mighty. — स्यच्य त. widely extend ed, extensive. (-m.) a malignant spirit, an imp. — ब्यंच् a. Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. -2. perceived in a distant place ( as a sound ). -इांस a. 1. to be praised by many.-2 reigning over a wide region .- 3. praising aloud. - इार्मेच a. Ved. widely pervading. - or a. granting much, or granting wide or free scope. -#75 a.of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. — स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. - #17: a valuable necklace.

उरता, -लं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरदः,-दुनः-दूनः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उद्दश्ति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरव्या A desire to protect.

उराधु a. Desirous of protecting.

ৰজন্ত a. 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उविया and. Far, far off, far and near; widely-

उनी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तानस्थों प्रयाति S. 1.7; जुगोप भो-स्प्रयासियोवी R. 2.3, 1.14, 30, 75, 2.66; Me. 21. -2 Land, soil.-3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. -Comp. —हेश; -हेश्वर:, -पाति:, -पात a king. -पर: a king. -पर: a mountain -2. the serpant Sesha. - प्रत् m. 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -एइ: a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5.69.

उच्यों 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उन्ध्रीत a. 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उर्दी = उसी q. v.

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उक्ताः = उद्द q. v.

दज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित p. p. 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

ful. -2 Abandoned, left. उपेनाभ: A spider ; cf. ऊर्णनाम.

उपा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्जा: उर्दे 1 A (उर्देते, उर्दित ) 1 To taste. -3 To give grent. -3 To play: -4 To

-2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful. নত: An otter.

उर्वे 1 P. ( उर्वति, ओर्नीत्, उर्वित ) To kill or hurt.

उन्दे: 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [ उर शस्यादिक प्रच्छाति, ऋ-अन् ] 1 Fertile scil ( yielding every kind of crop ); पततां गणाः पिचतु साधेमुवरा St. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उदिश्ति a. 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; भुक्त Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य a. [ उर्वरायां भवः यत् ] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उदेशी 1 A superior woman. -2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उवेंशी [ उरून् महतोपि अर्चुते वशी-करोति, उरु-अझ्-क गौरा॰डीष् Tv. ] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purûravas. [ Urvass is frequently mentioned in the Regveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Pururavasa, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purûravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvassyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Pururavas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.] .- 2 Wish, ardent desire.-Comp. -ลโซ์ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bharata. -रमण:, -सहाय:, -बह्नभः N. of Pururavas.

उद्गिहः A kind of oncumber; see

उर्वादकं The fruit of the above. उद्घ ( A Sautra root ) To burn. उत्त: A kind of wild animal. उलप: 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper.—2 Soft grass (को-मल तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगभिणोपियनवोलपमाल-भारिसेट्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mål.9. 2; Ki 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

ਚਲਹਥ a. Belonging to this grass. – ਵਧ: N. of Rudra.

उलिंदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of Siva.

**उछप** = उछप प्∙ v.

उहुपिन m. A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल(-लू)पिन.

जलुति: Ved. Howling, a howl.

उल्लंकः 1 An owl; नोल्कोटयबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सर्थस्य कि द्वणं Bh. 2.93, रयजाति सुबस्ल्कः भीतिमाध्यक्रवाकः 81. 11.64.-2 N. of Indra. -3 ( Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. —के N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum;

उल्लब्ज: A staff of Udumbara wood. — छं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the busk &c.); अवहननायोल्खलं Mbh.; वनस्पति-स्य इत्येवं सुपलोल्खलं स्रेत् Ms. 3. 88,5. 117. — Comp. — सतः the Soms juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

হত্তক 1 A mortar. -2 Bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

হতুৰান্তিৰ a. 1 Pounded in a mortar, -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; ব্ৰ° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उल्तः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप,-पन् See उलप, उलुपित्-

TEQ A Naga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna ].

उल्का (cf. Un. 3. 42) 1 A flery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन सम महोल्क्या Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch, न हि तापिं है ज़क्ये सागरांभरत्णोल्क्या H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. — Comp. — चारिन a. a torch-bearer. — पातः the fall of a meteor. — मालिन; m. N. of

one of Siva's attendants. - gg: a demon or goblin ( having a mouth of fire): Ms. 12. 71; Mål. 5. 13.

उल्कृषी 1 A meteor. -2 A firebrand.

उत्वं, -त्वं 1 The bag which surroinds the embryo, feetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्बंध I Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind ( त्रिदोष ).

-2 Any calamity.

उल्मुक: A firebrand, torch.

उस्व(त्व)ण a. 1 Thick. clotted copious, abundant (blood &c.); विशं Mv. 6. 33 -2 Much. excessive, intense; Si. 10 54. 68, 12 37: Kn 7. 84. -3 Strong, nowerful. great: Si. 20 41; क्य: U 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23. 25: K. 299. 302. -4 Manifest, clear: तम्यामोद्रत्व-णो मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gandy showy: अनुत्वजेषेण K 66 —ण ind Much, heavily (as sighing)

उञ्ज्ञसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उद्धं 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over pass over or beyond उद्ध्यांच्या क्रयान्त्र क्रयान्य क्रयान्त्र क्रयान्त क्रयान्त क्रयान्त क्रयान्त क्रयान्त क्रयान्

उद्घेषनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उद्घेषित p. p. ! Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; °आ-धन्-2 Transgressed, violated; °आ-सन disobedient.

उद्घेबित a. Erected, elevated.

ভন্ত a. 1 Shaking, tremulous.
-2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.
-3 Affected by many diseases.

বস্তুত্ব a. 1 Shaking, trembling.
-2 Moving irregularly or con-

বস্তুতিব p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उष्टलपाते Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावरखर: प्रखर-इष्टलपांचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उद्वस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उद्यस्तासित्यवाकासम्बं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उद्यस्ताचनकुंदलामं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mål. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

-Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

जलत a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; 'ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उद्यसन 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उद्घोमत p. p 1 Shining, h-illiant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighte? -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; 'इस्पिकेनन: स्थ: V. 1.

उल्लाम 1 Joy, delight मोलाम U 6; सकौतुकोल्लाम U. 2: उल्लास: फुल्लपं-केर्हण्डलप्तन्मत्तपुष्यधयानां S D. Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्येदीयगुणदेशप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराचा-नमुलासः R.G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullasas of the Kavyaprakasa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

ब्हासन a. Causing to leap or dance. —नं Splendour.

उद्घामित a. Delighted, rejoicing. उद्घामित् a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

ness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लप् 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घ-दारुणमपि सनाप झटित्युल्लपता U. 4.

उद्घाप: 1 Speech, words: श्रुता म-पांचेप्रवस्पोद्धापा: U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलो-द्धापा: मोहा: Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उद्घापिक a. Betraying, indicating. उद्घापिन a. Calling out; indicating.

उद्घाटनं A kind of drama; see S.D. 545.

उद्घिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल्ब्संहतिसङ्खित्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20.—2 To rub or grind against; विवाणोः खिखितस्त्रंथं H. 3. 146; K. 14.—3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारोडिखितो महामाणे; S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; त्वटा विवस्वतमिवोङ्खिलेख Ki. 17. 48.—4 To carve.—5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

जाञ्चाल p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up. tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

जिल्ला 1 Allusion, mention. -2
Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4
(In Rhetoric) A figure of sneech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुमि-बहुबोल्लाइकस्थालाव उच्चते। ल्लामे कामार्शियिः स्वदीः कालः शहामरोले सः Chandr. 5. 19.; cf S. D. 682. -5
Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; खुरस्योल्लेक्स K. 191; कुद्धिम 232.

उन्हासने ! Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Diagring up; "Y. I. 188: Ms. 5. 124 -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion utterance. -5 Baising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थाडिन &c in a sacrifice).

उल्लोबन् a. Tearing ; K. 50. उल्लोबन a. Famous, known.

उल्लोह a Rubbed, polished; माण: शाणोहींह: Bb. 2. 44.

रहुचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुककरोहाचनेष पणाच दश (दम:); Y. 2 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उर्द्धुंडनं, उद्घटा Irony; धोराधारा तु सोङ्गंडसंभाषणे: खेद्येव्सं S.D.105;सोङ्ग्ड ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उहाँडित a. Rubbed against.

बङ्घ a Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

উন্নান্ত a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous: °ম্বান্তন Mal. 5. 3; কল্লান্ত K 302, high or surging; Mv. 5. 2; নান্ত violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. —ল: A large wave or surge.

उल्ब, उल्बण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उश्नम् क. [वश-कनसि सप्तः Un. 4. 238] (Nom. sing. उश्चना, Voc. sing. उश्चना, उश्चन, उश्चन, उश्चन, उश्चन: ) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kavya given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; of. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशना काविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्यो-

उज्ञा ind. Ved. Joyfully, will-ingly.

उज्ञान Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Some juice is produced.

জান্তাৰ a. Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उज्ञी Wish, desire.

डक्नेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उञ्चती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cu'ting speech.

उद्गीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandahara) and its inhabitants.

उद्गी(षी) रः,-र, उद्गी(षी) रसं The fregrant root of the plant Andre pogon Muricatus (बारणसूल, Mar काळाबाळा), रसनन्यस्तोक्षीर S. 3. 9 — री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उभीरिक a. Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष 1 P. (ओषांत, उवाष, आषोचकार, अषोषत, उषित ) 1 To burn, consume; आषांचकार कामाग्रिजीवक्त्रमहानीकां Bk. 6.1,14.62; Ms. 4.189.-2 To punish, chastise: उड़ेनेव तमट्योषेत् Ms. 9.273.-3 To kill, injure.

gq a. Burning. —q: 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bdellium.

उपने 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. --ना 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba ( चिक्क ). -3 Dried ginger.

चित्रक ). -3 Dried ginger. उपप: 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

ভাষর p. p. 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. বন্) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -ল Habitation.

उद्या a [उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'sis: ont: &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active : आददे नातिशी-तोष्णो सभस्वानिव विश्वणः R. 4. 8 (where gow has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid ( as a स्त ). -4 Clever, sharp. - 5 Choleric, warm, passionate. – 3 cor:, cor 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season ( ग्रीच्म ) ; Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -- sur: An onion. -sur 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. \_00mp.' —अड्डाः, -करः, -ग्रः, -दी धितिः, -राईमः, -रिचः 'hot-rayed'. the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25 —अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. —असह: the cold season. — उत्कं warm or het water. - - - - - - - - the hot season. —करण a. heating. —बदी the hot river वेत्रणी or the river of hell.-बाब्य: 1 tears. -2 hot vapour. — चारण:
-णं an umbrella parasol; यहर्धमंभी-जमिनोडणवारणं Ku. 5. 52. — नीर्य: Delphinus Gangeticus.

-3 Sick with fever, suffering pain.
-3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -5: 1 Fever. -2 The het season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उद्याता. -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णास्त्र त. [ उष्ण न सहते, आहु ] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णास्त्रः शि-शिरे निषीदृति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिस्त्री V. 2. 23.

उद्योगका Rice-gruel. उद्योगमन m. Heat.

उच्छोतंना The hot Ganga, i. e. the Badari ( having hot sources ).

उद्या:, उद्याक: [उप् मक् ] 1 Heat.

-2 The hot season, summer. -3
Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal.

-00mp. — आन्ति द. enraged. — आ
समः, -उपगमः the hot season. — पः 1.
the son of Bhrigu. 2 the Manes; a
deceased ancestor. — भास m. the sun

-स्वेदः १ vapour bath.

उद्यम्त m. [ उप्-आधारे मनित ] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोदमन् Bh. 2. 40: Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku.5. 46, 7. 14.—2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. —3 The hot season.—4 Ardour, eagerness.—5 The letters हा, जू, स and ह (in gram.); see क्रमन.

उद्यापण: The hot season.
 जवस f. 1 Dawn, morning ; प्रदीपाचित्रिवादास B. 12. 1: उद्यास उद्याप rising at day-break. -2 Morning light;
cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the
Adityas). -3 The deity that presides
over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उपसी or उदासी
-4 The outer passage of the ear. -5
The Malaya range. —सी The end of
the day, evening twilight. -Comp.
—जुण् a awakening with the morning
light, early awaked. —जुण् a. awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2.
a child. -3 N. of a tree ( चित्रक).

उपासानक Ved. Dawn and night. उपस्य a. Sacred to the dawn.

चपा [ सोपलंपमार उप-क ] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्पाही); cf. उसा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bana and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dram and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of herfreind Chitralekha, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see आवस्य also ].—ind. 1 Early in the morning:—2 At night—Comp.—काळ: a cock.—पनि:, -रमण:-विडा: N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushå.

उषग्र: N. of Siva. उपती= उझती प्. v.

उपता= उज्ञता प्∙ ४. उपार= उज्ञीर प्∙ ४.

उष्ट्र: [उष्ट्रन किच Un. 4. 161]
1 A camel; अशोष्ट्रवामीञ्जवादितार्थे R.
5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202.
-2 A buffalo -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage.
—हो 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen veisel in the shape of a camel [of Pers ushtar; Zend ustra] - Competition in the south. —कोंग्रेस (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. —कोंग्रेस क flower of a red colour. —कोंग्रेस a making a noise like a camel.
—गोय्म a couple of camels —मानः -गोय्म a couple of camels —मानः -गोय्म a couple of camels —मानः -गोय्म a couple of camel — मानः -गोय्म a couple of camel — -गोय्

उद्भितः I A she camel -2 An earthen wire-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण , उष्णक, उष्मच See under उष् उष्णिह f. (Nom. उष्णक्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pådas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pådas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to द्राष्णह.

उडणीप:, -पे [उड्डम्मीयत हिनस्त है क् Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turbar, disdem, crownet; चलालापाड्रिराडणाप् Mk. 5. 19; वह K. 106; Ratu. 1. 4. -2 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उडणीषित् a. [ उड्णोष्-इान ] Wearing a diadem; K. 220. —m. N. of Siva.

उडमें, उडम &c. See under उड़.
उस a. 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining.
—सः 1 A ray ( of light), beam; सर्वे स्थे: समग्रेस्वामच च्याग्रेव्यित समग्रिः
M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5 31, 34.
-2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun.
-5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. —सा 1 Morning, dawn. -2
Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4
The earth. -Comp. —सन्वत् a.
having a bright bow. (—m.) N. of
Indra. —सम्बद् a. going out early
in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उसि a. Going ( Ved. ).

उम्निक: [ अल्पार्थ कन् ] I A small ex. -2 An old ex. -का A cow.

उस्रिय a. Belonging to er coming from, an ox or cow. -य: An ex. -य। 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

डहू 1 P. ( ओहति, उबोह, उहिन ) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy; see ऊह. उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उह: f. [उह-क्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection. उह: A bull.

## 否.

5: [ अवतीति, अव् ক্লিড্ ড্রু ] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. — and. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) compassion; (c) protection.

जढ See under वह.

5.ति: f. [अन्।किन् P. III. 3. 97]
1 Weaving, sewing (fr. ने). -2
Pro'ection. -3 Enjcyment. -4
Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness.
-6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The
money given to a tailor for sewing.
-8 Wish, desire.

ऊषस् n 1 An udder ( changed to उपन in Bah. comp.); सुबं ओच्योन झुंडो-धनी मेध्येनावभूषाद्वि R 1 84.-2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk ( produced from the udder ); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवापभोक्तं R. 2. 66.

জন a. [ ক্র-हানী अच् Un 3. 2 ] 1
Wauting, deficient, defective, किंचिइनमन्तर्भः शांग्दामधुतं ययो R. 10.1; incomplete, insuficient. —2 Less than
(in number, size or degree); দ্র-রিবর্ষ নিজন মৃথ্য মুর্বার্ম রাণি মৃথ্য মুর্বার্ম রাণি
পুতরার old; ক্রন বাম্য মির্বার্ম রাণি
মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার্ম রাণি
মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার্ম
মুর্বার্ম মুর্বার মুর্

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनपति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, dimmish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

क्रीनत p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

3.4 ind. An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) re-

proach, abuse; (d) arrogance; (e)

ऊम a. Protecting. — मः Ved A good friend, an affectionate companion.

**ऊय् 1 A.** [ ऊयते, ऊन ] To weave,

 $\mathbf{35}$ रशी = उरती  $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot$ 

उत्ती = उरी q. v. ; S1. 2. 30.

उत्तर: (m.) [ ऊर्ण-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च Un. 1. 30 ] The thigh; ऊक तक्स्य पहेंद्र्य: Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 87; R. 12. 88; (at the end of fem. compounds the form is &: or &:, but more usually the latter ; this:, वासोरू:, करभोरु Voc. ). -Oomp. -अष्टीवं thigh and knee. — उद्भव a. born or sprung from the trigh; V. 1. 3. —गलानि: f. weakness of the thigh. -ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव a. strucg from the thigh.(-m.) a Vaisya. — इटन, -इयस, - मात्र a. as high as cr reaching the thighs, kneedeep. - पूर्वन् m. n. the knee. -- ਯੂਨਰਜ਼ੰ the thigh-bone, hip-bone. — भिन्न a. having a rent in the thigh; see P. IV. 1. 52 —₹6¥7: paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

करच्यः (च्या f.) [कर-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Purusha), cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उसी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. [ cf. P III. 2. 177 ] 1 Strength, v:gour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food; oft with इष्; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्ज सुक्षिति &c.

5,ম: 1 N. of the month Kârttika (as giving vigour and energy), St. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of স্থিত্যান (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). -- মা 1 Fcod.-2 Energy.-3 Strength,

ऊर्जवित Den. P. 1 To feed, streng. then, nourish. -2 (A.) To become trong or powerful.

ऊर्जेब्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

र सि n. [ऊर्ज्-अमुन्] 1 Vigour,

er gy. -2 Food. जनस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy,

अनंबन् a. I Rich in food; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

कर्जस्वल a. [ कर्जस्वलच् ] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55; Mv. 4. 35; Mål. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent; U. 4.

क्रजिन्दिन् a. Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. — नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

जाजित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty; मानुक च पद्धकार्त व्यव्ह शि. 11. 64; Bh. 2. 76; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior; excellent, beautiful; भी: Si. 16. 85, मकर्राजितकेत्वं R. 9. 39; 1. 93; Mål. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited; आअपं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased; deep, grave; Ki. 11. 40. — 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

कार्जिन a. Abounding in food.

कर्ण [ कंब-ड Up. 5. 47 ] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -Comp. —नाभः, -पटः, -नाभिः a spider. —म्रदः, -तस् वः soft as wool.

रुपो 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows.
-3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha.
-00mp. —विद्र: a ball of wool. —वस,
-वद a. woollen. — सूत्र a thread of wool.
-सुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

जर्णायु a. Woollen. —यु: 1 A ram. -2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

उद्धं 2 U. [ ऊर्णे (जो)ति, ऊर्णुते, ओंणीत्-ओर्छत, ऊर्छनाव-नुबे, ओर्ज-र्णा पु-बीत्, ऊर्णजे-विध्यति-ते, ऊर्ण पु विद्वे, ऊर्णित ] 1 To
cover, suround, hide; ऊर्णुनाव स शश्लोचर्चानराणामनीकिनी क्रि. 14. 103, 3.
47; Si. 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself.
—Caus. ऊर्णाव्यति. —Desid. ऊर्णुन्यति,
ऊर्णुन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्च = उर्दे q. v.

ऊर्द्रे 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —र: A hero. —2 A Råkshasa or goblin.

ऋर्ध a. 1 Erect, upright, above ; oans &c. : rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; exa: ours: &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up, -धने Elevation, height. - of ind. 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (=3परिशत). -3 In a high tone, aloud -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl. ) ; ते व्यहादृष्ट्यमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93 ऊर्ध्व संदत्सरात Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66 ; Bk 18. 36 ; पित्रकृष्ट्र Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ड henceforward, hereafter.-Comp. -अंगुलि a. with uplifted finger. —अ-यन a. going upwards. ( - नं ) motion above. - आवर्त: rearing of a horse. —आसित: the plant Momordica Charantis ( कारवेल ). —ईह: motion or tendency upwards. -कच, -केश a. 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-=:) N. of Ketu. - no a. with the neck upraised. (-डी) N. of a plant ( महाशतावरी ). कर्ण a. with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. — कर्मन n. - किया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (-m.) N. of Vishnu. —काय:, -यं the upper part of the body. - geor a. having the sharp qualities stirred up ; effervescing (?). —ग, -गाभिन a. 1. going upwards, ascended, rising ; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious (-4:) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Visbņu; "gt the city of Harischandra. - ua a. gone up, risen, ascended. —गति a. going upwards. ( -ति: f. ) -गमः, -ग-मनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above (as life). — चरण, -पाद a having the feet upwards. (-पा:) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. — चित्र a. Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, -जा, -जु a. [कर्धमं जात यस्य ] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. -2. long-shanked. —तिलक्तिच् a. having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. — दंड( धा ) केश: N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). — दृष्टि, -नेत्र a. 1. looking upwards. -2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. ( - E: f. ) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). - 34: a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. - de: a funeral ceremony; निभित्तार्थमहं दातं जलांजालें Râm. -नभस a. being above in the clouds. - un: the upper region, the ether. - पातन causing to ascend, sublimation ( as of mercury ). - पात्र a sacrificial vessel ; Y. 1. 182. - ig: —हका a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brahmana. - y ind. full to the brim, full to overflowing; रं पूर्यते Sk. — पृद्धिन a. Ved. spotted above. ( -श्चि: ) a sacrificial beast. — बहिस्स a. Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (-m. ) a kind of Manes called सामप. - बाह्न: a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. - gra a. Ved. upsidedown, tospy-turvy. -- भाग: 1. the upper part. - 2. any part of a word coming after another part. -- भाना a. 1. being upwards. -2. enjoying the upper part. (-m.) the sub-marine fire. — मंथिन a. living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmacharin. –मार्न an instrument for measuring altitude. - HIY a. Sending forth a loud noise. —मास्त pressure of the wind (of the bedy ) upwards. -nega. having the mouth or opening upwards : cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वसुर्खेर्मयूखे: Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (-ta ) the upper part of the mouth. — मूल a. having the roots upwards. — मोहतिक a. happening after a short time ; cf. P III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् а. [ऊर्वमूर्ध्वग नाघः पतत रेता यस्य ] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (-m.) 1. N. of Siva. -2. Bhishma. - लिंग: N. of Siva. - लोक: the upper world, heaven. —वर्सेन् m. the atmosphere. -वातः, -वायुः the wind in the upper part of the bedy. — at a. put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brahmana). —शायिन a. sleeping with the face upwards ( as a child ). ( -m. ) N. of Siva. - ज्ञोधनं vomiting. - ज्ञोषं ind. so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वास: expiration. —साद्ध a. rising higher and higher. (-m, -n, )the top of a mountain. — ea a. being above, superior. - Raid: f. 1. the rearing of a horse. -2 a horse's back. -3. elevation, superiority. -स्रोतस् m. 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse ; of. ऊरवेरेतम्

-2 N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. -3 a plant.

ऊर्घक: A kind of drum.

जिमि: m. f [स्ति स्रतेष्च Un. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow, प्यो वेजवर्गाञ्चलीमें Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. -2 Current, flow -3 Light. -4 Speed, velocity. -5 A fold or plait in a garment. -6 A row, line. -7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोही जरामुख सुलिपाचे पहुमेयः. -8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. -9 The course of a horse. -10 Missing, regretting. -11 Association, number, quantity. -0 omp. -मालिन् a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (-m.) the ocean.

ङ्गिमत् a 1 Wavy, undulating. -2 Crooked. -3 Plaited, curled (as

hair).

ङ्गोसना 1 A wave. -2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave) -3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. -4 The humming of a bee. -5 A plait or fold in a grament.

ऊमिन् a Wavy, undulating. ऊमिला N. of the wife of Lakshma. na: पाथिनी सुद्वह युद्धहो लक्ष्मणस्तद्युजान्योभिला B. 11 54.

जर्म्य a. Wavy, undulating. — म्पर्ने Night.

55 a. Extensive, great. — 1:1 Submarine fire. -2 A receptacle of water -3 A cloud. -4 A stable for cattle. -5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris

ऊर्च्य a. Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. -- वर्ष: N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्व्यं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass ( देवताड ). ऊळापेन A porpoise; see उद्घपिन्.

ऊल्क = उल्क q v.

ক্রম্ব P. (ক্রম্বি, ক্রাম্বি ) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊष: [ ऊए-एजायां-क ] 1 Salt ground.
-2 An acid. -3 A cleft, fissure. -4
The cavity of the ear. -5 The Malaya mountain. -6 Dawn, daybreak
( -ज according to some). -7 Semen-

अवन 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 Salt;

जनजः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). —जं, —जा 1 Black pepper. -2 Girger.

जपर a. [जन-मन्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles.
—रः, -रं A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मारफलं तस्य सुकुष्टाद्यरादिव Pt. 1. 47: Si. 14. 46.—Jomp. -जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. -2. a kind of magnet.



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Se Water Control

ऊपरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c ); Pt. 5 12

जवन् = जवर व. q V.

क्षा = उमा q v.

жын а Hot. —ын: 1 Hest. -2 Simmer

उत्पन् m. 1 Heat, warnth. -2 The hot sesson, summer. -3 Stea r, vapour, exhalation. -4 Ardour, passion, violence. -5 (In gram.) The sounds ज्, प्, स् and ह्; app'ied also to eg, eq, a and a:. -comp. —अंत: ending in an Ushman. -अंत-Fur: (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and se nivowels. — उपनम: approach of summer. -q a. drinking the strain of hot food. (-4:) 1. fire. -2 a closs of Manes (pl.).

ऊब्मण, -ण्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊब्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam ; perspire.

ऊह I 1 A rarely P. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहा-चकार चेके, ऊहितु, ऊहित) l To note, mark, observé. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्यूहति पाँहतो जन: Pt. 1. 43. -3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72 3. 48, 15. 123 -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or mod fy -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). -Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16 19.

Hg a. Observed, perceived. - : [ Ba पश ] I A change, modification.

-2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Under. standing. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing -8 Collection. -Comp -अपोह: full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; इ०० अपोहः

ऊइनं Inferring, guessing.

उद्देशी A broom.

Ker Supplying an ellipsis.

उत्ति a. Who or what reasons, inferring, conjecturing. - fi 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrange. ment, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षीहिणी).

ऊहा pot. p. i Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

m ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. ( ऋच्छति, आर, आर्थीत्, अ-रिष्यति, ऋन ; caus. अर्थवि ; desid अहिरि-पति ) I To go, move; अंभव्छायासच्छा-मुन्छति Si. 4 44 -2 To risa, tead towards. -- II. 3 P. ( इसर्ति, आरत्, ऋत ) ( Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचिनियति. -5 Po dia day. -III. 5 P. (ऋगोति, ऋग) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. - Caus ( अर्ज्जात, मार्पित्, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast. fling; fix or implant in ; हृदि शल्यनपितं R. 8.87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c. ); वामप्रकोष्टार्पितहेमवेत्र: Ku. 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; 8.6.8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15.77; Bg. 8.7, 12.14; करपलवार्षेत Si. 9. 54. -3 To place in, in ert, give, set or place ; अवये पदमर्पयति । हे R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रापितां S. 6 15. drawn in a picture ; 2. R 31 ; द्वार देश-Amara. 62 : V. 4. 35 ; M.1. 7 6 ; Bh. 3. 18 : लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्णयति प्रनिष्ठा B. G. -4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति स्तस्याभरणान्यर्पयति 8. 1, 4.19 ; Bk. 8, 118; Y. 2, 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (is the inherent sense); as कलिंग नगहाद्दी आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19,10; Bk 15 16, Amara 94; Ms. 8.191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋक्ण a. Wounded, injured, burt. ऋक्यं [ऋक्-थक् ] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death), see दिन्य. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आदानः an inheritor, heir. - ngar receiving or inheriting property. - me: an inheritor or receiver of property. -भाग: I division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. —भागित -हर, -हारित m. 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

ऋक, ऋकन् a. Ved. Praising, fre-

ऋक्षः [ऋश्न्स किच Up. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain -3 N. of a plant ( महक 🐪 -क्षः, -#1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3.9; 6.10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man bappens to be born. -211: (m pl). The seven stars called Pleiade: afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. -आ The north. -क्षी A -Jomp. - viar The plant Argyreia female bear, [cf. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. -Comp. — nen the Plant Argyreia. Argentes ( जांगली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविदारी ). - villar the plant Batatas Paniculate. - चर्क the circle of stars, -नाथ:, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -ने मि: N. of Vishnn. —(151, —51: 1. The moon. -2. Jambuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वर: the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmada ; वप्रक्रियामुश्चवतस्तद्रेषु R. 5.44; ऋक्षवंत गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मवा पि-चन् Ram.

ऋषीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —কা A goddess.

ऋक्षरः [ ऋष्-क्सरन् Un. 3. 75 ] 1 A priest ( ऋत्विज्ञ ). -2 A thorn. -रा,-रं Shower of rain; stream.

ऋत्रज्ञा Ved. A fetter.

ऋघायति Den U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage,

ऋषावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent. ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचित, आनर्च, आर्चीत् अर्बित ) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमुंच्यते Rv. 8. 38 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

ऋचू र. [ ऋच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, ऋच् करणे किए ] I A hymn ( in general ). -2 A single verse, stanzi, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस and सामत् ) ; त्रेधा विहिता वागृची यज्लंषि सा-मानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the Rigvedea (pl.) ; ऋच: सामानि जाज़िरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for 54 ). -5 Prais: -5 W.rahi. -Comp. -- अवने [ऋचामवने ] N. of a book, त्र्पारायण ; आदि N. cf a collection of words in Panini. -आवानं the time for sec ting the Vedas. -- nrag N. of a certain song. -तंत्रं, -स्थाकरणं N. of the Parisishtas of the Sama veda. - भाज a. partaking of a Rik, ( as a deity who is addressed with it ). -विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. -az: the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancien, sacred book of the Hindus [ The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashtakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mand las, which are again subdivided into 1000 Annvakas, and comprises 1000 Subtas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000 7. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveds. —साम ( भे dual ) the verses Rik and Saman. \*शंग: N. of Vishpu.

ऋग्न a Having the character of a Rik.

ऋगनत्, ऋगिनत् α. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

ऋतिमय a. Praiseworthy.

ऋचस् a Praising. ऋचीकः [ऋच्-ईकक् ] I The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country. ऋचीषः A hell. —पं A frying-

স্কৃতিষ্ণ 6 P. ( স্বন্ধারি, পান্ধারি, পান্ধারি, পান্ধারি, পান্ধারি) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

ऋच्छका Wish, desire.

मृत्युरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

ऋजू I. 1 A (अर्जत, आर्जिष्ट, अर्जितं, ऋ-जित) I To go -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To st and or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्जू

स्तित्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

स्रजीक a. [ ऋज् गती ईकन् किस Un. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. -क: 1 Smoke -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

ऋजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkl-

. भूजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). — मं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3. The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sây.).

ऋतीयिव a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

ऋजु, ऋजुक [अर्जयित गुणान् अर्ज्-उ Tv. ] ( जु or ज्वी f. ) ( compar. ऋजी-यम, superl. ऋजिष्ठ ) 1 Straight (fig. a fo); उमां स पश्यन ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32, Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रजास B. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward, Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable; beneficial, good. - Jomp. - आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku 3.45; M. 2. 7. —ऋतु a acting rightconsly. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. -πια α. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. — मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yajnavalkya's lawbook, generally called Mitakshara -रोहित the straight red bow of Indra. - वित a. granting auspicious

ऋतुधा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

মন্ত্ৰা ind. Straight, right. মন্ত্ৰ 8 U To straighten, rectify. মন্ত্ৰিন Den. P. To be or the right way, walk straight-forward.

মনুষা ind. In a straight line. মনুষ্ঠ a. Honest, upright. মনুষ্ঠ a. Going straight-forward. মনুষ্ঠা 1 A straight-forward or

भुज्ञा 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait ( of the planets. ).

संख्या 1.6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for -3 To decorate, -II. 1 A. To fry.

ऋजमान a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. -न: A cloud.

来可 a. [ 来·布 ] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. -vi 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see অনুগ); হৰণ कु to incur debt; ऋण द्वा to pay off or discharge debt ; अंत्यं ऋणं (पितृजं ) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg. ) The negative sign or quantity, minus ( opp. धन ). -4 A fort, strong-hold. - 5 Water. - 6 Land. -Jones. -siden: the planet Mars. -अपनयनं, -अपनोठनं, -अपक्रारणं,-दानं, -सुक्तिः, नोक्षः, शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आबान ' recovery of a debt' receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation ). उर्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or ( by friendly or legal proceedings) -ऋणं (ऋणाणी) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

l'quidate another debt. —कर्न a. one who gets into dept. - wift a. one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sly. ) - I et a. indebted, involved in debt. - ne: 1. borrowing (money) -2 a borrower. —माहिन a. borrowing. (-m ) a debtor, borrower. —िचत् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दातु,-दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. - दासः [ ऋणात् मोचनेन कृतो दासः ] one who is bought as a clave by paying off his debts; ऋणमे चनेन दास्यस्व-मन्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. —मत्कुणः - मार्गणः security, bail. —सुक्त: released from delt. - मुक्तिः &c. see ऋणापनयन . लेख्यं 'dept-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जरीखा).

ऋणवत, —वन, or ऋणावत a. One who is in debt, indebted.

ऋणिकः [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-टन् ] A debtor; Y. 2 56, 93.

ऋशित् a A debtor, one indebted ; to another ( on any account ).

表面 A. 表情或 (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

ऋत a. [ऋक] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true; Bg 10 14; Ms 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दाव) -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by ; सुखेन ऋतः = सुखार्तः ; so दुःख°, काम° ınd. Rightly, properly. -त: 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun ( n also ). -तं ( Not usually found used in classical literature ) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious. ) -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5 Water ; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिविचामि - 6 Truth (in general), right; ऋवादृते Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth ( personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskittregarded as a child of Dharma ). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); ऋतसंच्छिशिलं बुत्तं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action -10 Agreeable speech.-11 N.of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas 来 is usually interpret. ed by Sâyana 'to mean 'water,' 'sun' or 'sacrifice, where Eurorean scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth.' 'faith' &c. ). - Comp. — ज, — जात a. Ved. of a true natu e, spru g from sacred truth. —जातसत्य a (Sây.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. - at a. ( Say. ) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacre

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law. - gg a. shining with truth. 2 having an imperishable place. ( -m. ) N. of Vishna. — भीति a. Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. - tag: N. of Siva. -नी a. leading in the right way. —पर्णः =ऋतुपर्णः q. v —पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. —पेजस a. Ved. having a perfect shape. (-m.) one whose form consists of water ; i. e. Varuna. - car: 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food .- 2. one whose form is truth. - ara: f. true application of a hymn. -get a. going to a sacrifice. - arm: Ved. true speech. -ag a dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (-m.) fire - मदन, -नी the right or usual altar. - साप a. pervading truth steady 'n religious belief. -Fur a. standing right.

ऋतंभर: God, upholder of truth. ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया ind. Through desire of re-ward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

सताबन् a. Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

स्तावध्र a Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?). स्त( ता) यु a. Desirous of sacrifice. स्तेन ind. Duly, righty, truly, honestly, justly.

平元: [元·专司] An army.—/. 1 Going, motion.—2 Assault, combat.—3 Abuse, censure.—4 Emulation, envy.—5 A road—6 Manner of proceeding.—7 Prosperity.—8 Fitness, truth.—9 Remembrance.—10 Misfortune.—11 Protection—2 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर a. 1 Injuring, giving pain.
-2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight.
-2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह् a. Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋतु-किच Un. 1. 71] 1 Assesson, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिष्य वसंत्र्र्य भीष्मो वर्षाः शराद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिष्य वर्षात्र्य कर्षात्र्य and हिम or हेमल being counted together; cf. पंचर्तवी हेमलिशिशिष्योः समासे न Ait. Br.-2 An epcch, a period, any fixed or appointed time.-3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge.-4 A period favourable for concep-

tien; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt 1; ऋतः स्वामाविक- श्लीणां राजयः षोडश रमृताः Ma. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month. -9 N. of Vishnu. -10A symbolical expression for the number 'six'.-11 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -sia: 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -काल:, -समय:, -वेला 1. the time of menstruction, time favourable for conception, 2. e. 15 nights from menstrul discharge ; -ee Ag abo ve. -2. the duration of a season. - nor: the Beasons taken collectively. -गामिन a. having intercourse with a wife ( at the time fit for conc-ption, i e after the period of menstruction ). - we: a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. - चामन् m. N. of Vishnu. - पात: 1. the lord of sessons. i. e. the spring. -2 N. of Agni. - qui: N. of a king of Ayodhya; son of Ayutayu, a descendant of Ikshvaku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was ' profoundly skilled in dice;' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Damayanto Kundinapura before into execution put had her resolve of taking a second husband ]. -पर्यायः,-वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. - ur: m. N. of Indra. - पानं the cup in which the libation is offered. — प्राप्त a. fertile, fruitful. — Tie the beginning or first day of a season. —याजः a sacrifice officed to the seasons. -राज: the spring. — लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season ( as the blossom of the mango tree in spring ). -2. a symptom of menstruction.-gr(-tur) a. fixed at the proper seasons. - सं giv: 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kalidas.'s work on the six seasons. -मंधि: 1. the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पीर्णमासी ) and in the dark one ( दर्श ). —सारम्यं diet &c. suited to the season. —्रतोम: a kind of sacrifice. - स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयादाज्ञीमृत्स्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. - स्नान bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् a. Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons. —ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतस्य a. 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities). ऋतुषा ind. 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋदिषयः ऋदस्य a. 1 Due, regular.-2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules -3 Menstructing. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. - n Menstruction.

ऋते and. Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). ऋते क्रीयरिसमायात: Bk. 8. 105; अवेदि मां भीतमूते हुर्गमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; some times with acc. ऋते-पि स्वां म भविष्यंति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कारिवाज् a. Ved. Sacrificing at the prepar season or regularly.

m. A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवस्थिजं kv.1. 1
1; जारिवायज्ञाद्वद्वयसे V. 1. 35; cf.

Ms. 2 148 also; the four chief Ritvijas ere होतु, जहातू, अध्यद्वे and जाज्ञन्त्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदृद्र a. Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋष् 4, 5 P. (( ऋष्यति, ऋष्नोति, आपर्थ, आपर्थ, आपर्थत, अप्रितं, ऋद ); sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाजहा अञ्चस्यानि Ms. 9. 322. -2 To grow, increase (fig. also) -3 To cause to succeed, make prosper us. -4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mál. 5. 29. -5 To accomplish. — Desid. ह्रेस्ति or अविधियति.

सह p. p. 1 Presperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापण राजपर्य स प्रथस R. 14.30, 85; 2.50,5.40, 8.6; splenddly furnished; संदिरं Ku. 7.55.—2 Increased, growing.—3 Stored (as grain).—इ: N. of Vishnu.—दं 1 Increase, growth.:—2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धि र् [ ऋंग्-भावे-किन् ] | Growth. increase. -2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. -3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. -4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur, magnifience; व्यक्तार्धे वः क्रीडितं Mål. 5. 22. -5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. -6 Accomplishment. -7 Prosperity personfied as the wife of Kubera. -8 N. of Parvatt, and of Lakshmt -9 N. of a medicinal plant ; ( Mar. केवणी, मु-रुहिशा ) -00mp. -काम a. desiring increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋदिमत् a. Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋषत् a. Ved. Prospering, thriving; व्यादः having abundant wealth.

स्थल् (क्) ind. 1 Separately.
-2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by
one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

ऋष्, -ऋष्, ऋन्फ्र 6 P. To kill, injure.

स्वीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth, fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

THE a. Ved 1 Skilful, clever, prudent ( as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas. ). -2 Handy (as a weapon ). -3 Shining far. -u: 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods .- 4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder ( रथकार ). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vaja, sons of Sudbanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashiri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrfices. -M. W.].

ऋञ्चः 1 N. of Indra -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

ऋसुक्षित्र m. [ ऋमुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति ] ( Nom. ऋमुक्षा: acc. pl. ऋमुक्षा: ) 1 N of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

स्टब a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

ऋम्बन् a. Shining far.

ऋहुक: A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋहरी A kind of musical instrument.

無权(A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

ऋत्य a. [ऋश्-कमीण क्षय्] To be killed. — इथ: A white-footed antelope. — च्यं Killing. - Comp. - केतः:, - केतनः 1 N. of Aniroddha, son of Pradyumns. -2 N. of the god of love. — यः a pit for catching antelopes. - पद a. having the feet of an antelope,

ऋष् I 6 P. [ ऋषित, आपींत्, आपींत्, आपींत्, ऋष् ] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push.-II 1 P. (अर्थति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

ऋषभ: [ ऋष्-अभक् Un 3 123 ] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal, as সাল্ম: a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्थभः, भरतर्थभः &c. -4 The socond of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषमापिणः ) ; Si. 11. 1 ; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति Arya S. 141 5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bcar's tail. -7A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Visbnu. -11 A sacrifice ( to be rerformed by kirgs ) - All A woman with masculine features ( as s beard &c. . - 2 A cow. - 3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens ( शुक्तिंबी.); also another plant. ( রিবালা ). -Comp. — কুর: N. of a mountain .- afq:,- q N of a country. -ध्वज: N. of Sive.

ऋषभक्त: N. of a medicinal plant. ऋषभक्तर: A small or young bull.

ऋषि: [cf. Un. 4. 119] ! An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns. (e. g. कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, आत्रि, सगस्य &c. ). These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रदृष्टारी वास-ष्ट्राद्यः ; or, according to Yaska, यस्य याक्य स ऋषि:, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sakta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छद्म् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rushis or Saptarshayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गीतम, भरद्वाज, वि-श्वामित्र, जमद्ग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि ; according to Mahabharata, मरीचि, आत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, कृतु, पुलस्य and वासेष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajapatis or pregenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. दक्ष or भचेतम्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear"). A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवार्ष, ब्रह्मार्ष or राजिषे; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमार्षि, श्रुतीष and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. —कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कृत् a. mak-

ing cne's appearance. -।भिर: N. of a mountain in Magadha. — बोदनं Ved. inspiring the Isinger. — इंदम् n. the metre of a Rishi. -जांगलः, -जांग-लिका the plant ऋक्षगवा. —तर्पणं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhadrapada ( observed by women. ). -प्रोक्ता the plant मावपर्णी. - बंध a. connected or related to the Rishi. -मनस a. inspired - मखं the beginning of a Mandala composed by a Rishi. — यज्ञ: a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —ਲੀਵਾ: the world of the Rishis. —स्तोम: 1. praise of the Rish's. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत a. Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीवत् a. Praising a Rishi. ऋषीवन् a. Ved. Accompanied by

ऋषि(षी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.),

स्यु त. (हर्प्-गती-झ) 1 Going -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. -पु: 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rushi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टि: m. f. [ ऋष्-किरण-किन ] 1 A double-edged s. ord. -2 A sword (in general) -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.) —00mp. —विद्युत् a shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् a. Furnished with spears (as the Maruts ).

ऋट्यः [ऋष्-क्यपू ] A whitefooted antelope. — इवं A kind of leprosy. — नेजान, — अंकः, — केतना, कत: N. of Aniruddha. - जुता the plant Asparagus Racemosus ( = ऋष्य-प्रौक्ता ). —गंधा the plant ऋक्षगंधा. -जिह्नं a kind of leprosy. — प्रोक्ता N. of several plants ; ज्रकशिंबी, अति-वला, शतावरी - मुका: a mountain near the lake Pampa which formed the temporary abode of Rams with the monkey-chief Sugriva . ऋष्यम्कस्त पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुरिपतद्ममः - शृंगः N. of a sage. [ He was the son of Vibhandaka. According to mythical account he was boru of a femile deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called 'Rishyasringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fell in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasarathathe sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers.].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्य a. Ved. Great, high, noble.

REG a. Ved. Small, weak.

羽。

\*\*\text{start. An interjection of (1)} terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —m. (=\text{k};)

1 N. of Bhairava. -2 A Dânava or demon. -f. 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons -2 Recollection -3 Meticn, going. -n, The breast.

ऋ 3 P (ऋगानि, ईर्ण ) To go, move

ल, ॡ.

表 ind 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A

mystical letter. (N.B. No Sanskrit word begins with ल or ल, except some of the tecnical names or Panini for tenses and moods; e.g. सन् and लड़).

ह्यारी. A mother, a divine female. -m. Siva. -f. = हर.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To com?, approach &c.; (see इ).

y: m. N of Vishnu. —ind An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक pron. a [इक्त्] 1 One, single, alone, only, Bh. 3. 14 -2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28.

-3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्डची सम S. 7; सनस्थे-

कं बचरेंकं कर्मण्येकं महाहमनां H. 1. 101.

-4 Firm, inchanged; Pt. 1. 260.-5
Single of its kind, unique, singular.

-6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole;
'पार्थिव, 'धन्यंचरं,' 'एंक्वरं M. 1. 1 sole
sovereignty; एको सामेषु साजते Bh. 3.
121. -7 Peerless, matchless.-8 One
of two or many; Me. 30, 78 -9 Oft
used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; उपोतिरकं S. 5. 30.

-10 True.-11 Little. Oft used in the
middle of comp. in the serse of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; ইটেকছুল Looking only to faults, কেইকছু Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so মানকৰ স্থান্থ: এক:— প্ৰদ্ৰণ্থ: তা প্ৰবৃং the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative leing প্ৰ-বি লেখা (others); Si. 12. 45: see প্ৰদ্ৰ, প্ৰদ্ৰ also. — ক: N. of Vishpu, the Supreme being. — কা N. of Durgå. [of. Persian yak; L. aqus] — Comp. — কাৰা; a separate part, part in general. — সংশ্ৰ a. 1,

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-ar:) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -31at a. monosyllabic. (-t) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम ; Ms. 2, 83. "misi: a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. Trang: the production of only one syllable, contraction. - xx = a.1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तदीतश्रवणैकाया R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकायमासीने Me. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (4:) (in Math. ) the whole of the longside of a figure which is subdivided. ेचिच, - मनस् a. with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. ेचित वित्तवा intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. ogie a. fixing one's eye on one spot. -- अग्रच = अग. (-ग्रन्थ) concentration -अंग: 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of vishnu. (-4) 1 a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. - 3. the head. - अंगिका prepa-, ration made with sandal-wood. - अंड: a kind of horse. -अधिपति: a sole monarch or sovereign. —अनंशा the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an e, ithet of Kuhu or day of new moon (born together with Kri. shpa and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and indentified with Durgå). —अद्विष्ट a. 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-#) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead ). - sig a. 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. - 4. excessive, great; of-त्यात्कवलीविशेषाः Kn. 1 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual ; स्वायत्रमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्पैकांतं सुखसुपवर्त Me. 109. (-a:) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude ; ब्योम विहारिण: Pt. 2. 20 ; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3.7.-4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-a) an exhasive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेज: क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपते: Si. 2. 83. ( -त, -तेन, -ततः, ते ) ind. 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very unuch; वयमध्ये-कांततो नि:स्पृहा: Bb. 3. 24 ; दु ख मेकां-ततो दा Me. 109; oft in comp; "विध्वंfare sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; Are Mu. 3 5. always timid; so uninasu very week &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. our being alone or politary. and a devoted to one ob-

ject only. 'बिहारिन a. a solitary wanderer. 'सुपमा ' containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. दिश्यत a. staying eremaining apart. - अंतर a. next bui one, separated by one remove, S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-₹:) a kind of fever. -- 37-तिक a. final, conclusive. -अंतिस्वं devotion to one object. —अंतिन a. devoted to one object only. (-m.) a worshipper of Vishnu. -असं one and the same food. (-सः) 'आदिन a mess mate. — etar a heifer one year old. -अयन a. I passable for only one (as a fcot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent ; see एकाय. ( -ने ) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meetingplace, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. - 4. monothersm. -5. the sole opject ; सा स्तेहस्य एकायनीभृता M. 2. 15 : एकायनी मूच Mv. 4 with one accord, nnanimously. ंगत = पकायन q. v. -अर्णव: general flood, universal deluge. - 318 a. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-vi:) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. —अवस a. inferior or less by one. — अवयव a. made up of the same components. — अइति or °तितम a. eighty-first. अशीति: f eighty-one -- sear 1. the first or chief Ashtaka after the full meen. -2 th eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Magha (on which a sug is to be performed ). –अਤੀਲ a. having one kernel (-ਲ:) N. of a plant (बुकबुझ). —अहन् ( हः) 1. tte period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. 'यम:, 'अध्या a day's journey. - आवपत्र a. characterized by only one umbiella ( showing universal sovereignty ); एकातपञ्चं जगतः प्रसुत्वं R. 2. 47, वां सुवं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19. — эптян а. depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेश: one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the en in war-यन. —आयु a. 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवितः, ली f. 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c ; एकावली कंठविभूषणं व: Vikr. 1 30 लताविद्ये एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predica'e; स्थाप्यतेऽपोद्यते वापि यथापूर्व परस्थर । विशे-षणनया यत्र वस्त सेकावली द्विषा ॥ K. P. 10 ; of. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णाताविश्राते

कणा दो:स्तंभदोलिती &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्ति: f. a single expression or word. -- उत्तर a. greater or increasing by one. - was: (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor, Ms. 5 71. — उद्यः, -रा nterine (brother or sister). -उदास a. having one Udåtta accent. -उहिंद v Shråddba or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deseased, not including other ansestors, Ms. 4. 110. - जन a. less by one, minus one. 一来可 a. consisting of one verse (元章). 一页年 a. one by one, one taken singly, a single one ; एकेकम-प्यनर्थाय किस तत्र चत्रष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एक्वेक्स : ind. one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निर्देशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. - sira: a continuous current. - aug a consisting of or cont-ined in one cup. — at a. (-tif.) 1. doing only one thing. -2 (-trf.) one-handed. - 3. one-rayed. -कार्य a. 1. acting in concert with, cooperating, having made common cause with ; co worker ; अस्माभि: स हैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. ( भे ) sole or same busine s. - ਜਾਲ: 1. one time. -2. the same time (-ਲਂ, -ਲੇ) ind. at one time, at one and the same time. भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. - कालिक, -कालीन a. 1. Lappening once only. –2. contemporary, coeval. – ਸੁੰਫ਼ਲ: N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesha - ag a kind of leprosy; ६ डणारण येन भवेच्छरीरं तरेकक्षं प्रवहत्यसाध्ये Susr. - श्रीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). - nry: the Supreme spirit. — মুদ্ধ, - মুদ্ধর a. having the same preceptor. (-रः, -रकः) a spiritual brother ( pupil of the samepreceptor). - gra a. living in the same village. (-H:) the same village. - an a. 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-sh: ) the chariot of the sun. ्वतिन m. sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -- -- --त्वारिशित् f. forty-one. —चर a. 1. wandering or living alone, alone; K1. 13. 3; 3. 53 -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5 gregarious. (-T:) a rhinocero. —चरण a. having only one foot. -चारिन a. 1. l. ving alone, solitary. -2. going alone ca with one followcronly. (-जी ) a loyal wife. -चित्र a thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त) 1. fixedness of thought upon one oh



ject. -2. unsnimity ; एकाचित्तीभय H. 1 unanimously; ar fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चितनं thinking of only one object. —चेतस, मनस a unanimous; see ेचित. —चोदन a. resting upon one rule (-नं) referring to in the singular number - a. 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone ( a tree ); Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. —जः, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. - जनमन् m. 1 a king. -2. a Sûdra ; see °जाति below. —जात a. born of the same parents. - जाति a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family cr caste. ( - ति: ) a Stidra ( opp. द्विजन्मन् ); ब्राह्मणः क्षात्रियो वैश्यस्रयो वर्णा द्विजातय । चतुर्थ पकजातिस्तु शुद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4; 8. 270. —जातीय a. of the same kind or family.- yer the chord of an arc; sine of 30. —ज्योतिस m. N. of Siva. - ara a. concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive; नद्वीकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठ-मिश्रा: Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = "ताल: - ताल: harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तीर्यत्रिकं). ( —ही ) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. —तीर्थिन a. 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the sams religious. order; Y. 2. 137. (-m.) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. — तेजन a. Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow ). - त्रिशत् f. thirty-one; विश 31st. —जिक: a kind of an rifice per-वंतः "one tusked, "epithets of Ganesa. -वंडिन m. N. of a class of Sannyasins or beggars (otherwise called tu). They are divided into four orders:-कुटिचको बहुदको इंस्थ्रेन तुर्तीयकः। चतुर्थाः परहंसश्च यो यः पञ्चारस उत्तमः ॥ Hårita. -विश् a. living in the same region or quarter.—g:ag;a a. sympathising, having the same loys and sorrow. र्माइडिव. one-eyed.(-m.) 1.a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. - इस a the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen.

The fixed or steady look. क्वः the Supreme god. — देवत, न्दे-(वै)वस्य a. devoted, diracted, or offered to one deity. — देश a. occupying the same place. (-\$1:) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion ( of the whole ), one side; अवतीर्णा K. 22 ; तस्येकदेश: U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; वि-मावितैकदेशेन देंगं यदामियुज्यते V. 4. 17. what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called ब कदेशाविमावितन्याय ). - वेशिन्य a. consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. — वेह, -वेहिन a. 1. baving only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-ह: ) the planet Mercury. — धन: a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-ন) 1. an excellent gift -2. honorific offering. —धनिन् a. obtaining an honorific offering. -धर्मन्, -धर्मन् व. 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. — धुर, -धुरावह, पुरीज a. 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke ( as cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4. 79) — yer a particular load or conveyance. — नक्षत्र a lunar mansion cors'sting of only one star. - नदः the principal actor in a drama, the manager ( स्त्रपार ) who recites the prologue. —नवतः ninety-first. —नव-ति: f ninety one.—नाथ a. having one master. (-w:) sole master or lord. -नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-4:) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. - निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object -नेत्र: N. of Siva ; ( cne-eyed). —qa a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्ष: ) one side or party ; आअयाविक्रयत्वात् B. 14. 34 ; क्षे in one point of view, in one case. -पतिक a. having the same husband. -पंचाशत f. fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste ) ; at चाः इयं विवसगणनातत्वरामेकपत्नी Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. -3 the wife of the same man; a co-wife; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्युत्रिणी भवेत् Мя 9.183. °ай а vow of perfect chastity; कामेकपत्नीवतदु:खज्ञीलां Ku 3.7. — पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गवपत्रा). -पद्, -पाद् a 1. one footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पार्) m. N. of Si7a or Vishnu. (-uer) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). -पद् a. 1. one-footed. -2 consisting of or named in one word. (-; ) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-7:)1.a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध ). (-दे ) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; निहंत्य-रीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; ∇. 4. 3. (-qr) a verse consisting of only

one Pada or quarter stanza. (-aft) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. -u∢a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of preeminent importance. - q र and. one over or under, (a term at dice; cf. अक्षपरि ). —पर्जा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durga. -2. N. of Durga. -3. a plant having one leaf only. -पलाजः a single Butea Frondoss, -पादला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ.--qron: a single wager.--qra a. happening at once, sudden. —पातिन a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-नी ) i. e. ऋइ a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. -qra a. 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-q:)1. posture of birds. - विगः, - विगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Parvati when he cast an evil eye at her). - for a. united by the offering of the fune ral rice-ball; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. - ya a. having only one son. -usq: 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1. -2. the obief person. -- goza: (T:) N. of a musical instrument. -sart a. of the same kind. —प्रस्य a. singularly like. -प्रश्रह sole sovereignty. — प्रयत्न: one effort (of the voice). — प्रश् a measure. - usifies a. killed by one blow. -प्राणयोग: union in one breath. -sit a. Having only one thought. -भक्त a. 1. serving one meser only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-市) N. cf a religious ceremony; eating but one meal (a day). अतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. --भाकि a. 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-f) eating but one meal a day. - भाषा a faithful or chaste wife. (-य:) one having one wife only. - HIT 1.a. of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-व: ) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. - ya a. 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. - यूम: a palace having one floor. — भोजन, — मुक्त a. 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. - मित a. 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. - Hat a. I. thinking with another of ore thought: Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकसना: ओहुम्हीत देव: M. 2. -माज a. of one syllable. - a a. 1. having the face directed towards one place or object .- 2. having the same aim . - 3. having one ch'ef er head .- 4 having one door or entrance ( as a HEU ). (-w) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit ( स्ट्राक्षकल ) मूर्धन = q. v. -मूला = अतमी q. v. -यष्टिः, यष्टि-का a single string of pearls. -यानि a. 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. —▼#: the plant सगराज. -रा a 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, areq U. 5. 21 infinenced only by rashness; विक्रम° K. 7; भावेकरसं सन: Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; Si. 6. 26; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Mal. 4.7; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclu-ively devoted (to one) अवलेकरसाः R. 9. 43. 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2 the only flavour or pleasure. (-# ) a drama of one sentiment. —राज् , -राज: m sn absolute king. - rra: a ceremeny lasting one night. (-zi ) one night. - राश्चिक a. lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशि: 1. a heap, crowd -2. a sign of the zodiac. oga a. collected or heaped together. —िरिविधन् m a coheir; Ms. 9. 162. - 59 a. 1. of one form or kicd, like, similar; hi 8.2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one coloured. (-q ) one form or kind; an uniformity, invariableness. - & a. formed or arising from ene. —िल्न: 1. a w rd having one gender only. 2. N. of Kubera. (-π)a place in which for five bresas there is but one लिंग (Phalles): पंचक्रोशातरे यत्र न लिंगांत-रमंश्यिते । तदेकार्लेगमास्यात तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा ॥ Saldak. - aaa the singrler number. - auf a. 1. of one colour .- 2. idenical same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (-णी:) 1. one form. -2. a bran mana. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-off) beating time, the instrument (castanet ); ेसमोकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वार्णिक a. 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. - नार्वेका a heifer one year old. — वञ्च, -वसन् a. having only one garment, in one dress. (-si) a angle garment. - बाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विवद: R. 6.85 raised a unanimous cry"; oar consistency in meaning, manimity, reconciling different statements.

-are: I. a kine of drum or taker. -2. the unita ian doctrine, monotheism -बारं, -चारे ene 1. orly orce -2. at once, suddanly. -3. at onc time. - fds a. twenty-fiet; cosicting of twenty-one. (-m:) the Ehavimsastoma — विज्ञतिः f. twentyone. - [aw a. of one kind; simp'e. -विलोचन a. one eyed ; see एक इष्टि — विषयिन् m. a rival ( having a common object or end in view ). -बीर: a pre-eminent warrior or hero; धर्म Mv. 5. 48 — इक्ष: 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. - 77 f. heaven. -ja 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection —वृष: Ved. the chief bull. —वेणिः, -off f. a single braid of hair ( worn Ly a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c. ); isiar-भोगात्काठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92; °थरा S. 7; धृत° S. 7. 21. — वेरमन ग. a selitary house or room. -ध्यवसायित a. following the same profession. —हात व 101st. (-तं ) 101. — इाफ व. whole-hoofed. (-4:) en animai whose hoof is not cloven (as a ho e, ass &c. ). - \$1707 the sole recourse or refuge ( especially applied to a deity ). - sitte a. of one body or blood, consanguineous. ° अन्वयः consanguineous descent. अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. onith: commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. - TITE a. having one branch. (-G: ) a Brahmana of the same branch or school. – হাথিব = ° ধুজ q. v. - a a. having one sheath. -गा ) N. of a medicinal plant - शंग a. having on y one horn. (-u:) 1. a unicorn; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishņu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. —शेषः a tree having one root. - श्रेष: ' the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; e. g. चित्री father and mother, pareuts (=मातापितरी); во श्वज्ञुरी, भातरः &c. -श्रुत a. once heard. ेश्रुत a. keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुति: f. 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. ( -fa ) ind. in a monotonous manner. — Affe a. Ved. obedient to one command. - que a. sixty-first. —पाष्टि: f. sixty-one. °तम a. sixty-first. — संस्थ a. dwelling in one place; R. 6. 29. — सप्तत, ° तितम а. seventy-first. — सप्तति: f. seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. —सर्ग a. closely attentive. ( -र्ग: ) concentration. - सहस्र 1001 or one thousand. —साञ्चिक a. witnessed by one. —सार्थ ind. together, in one

company. - सूचं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the hody of it. - स्तोमः h of a Sona ceremony. - स्थ a. 1. being or centredin one place, Ku. 1. 45, Me 104 v. i. - 2 close-standing, standing side by side; Pt. 3. 53 - 3. collected, combined. - स्थानं one of the same place, एक्स्याने यसने वास्तु Pt. 4 5 - इस: the chief or highest Hamfa (an ellegorical designation of the scul). - इस्यन a. one year old; Mál. 4 8, U. 3. 28. (-क्) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एक्सन a 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor; U. 5. 5; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. भत्, f. भा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (n°तर) 1 One of two, either; P. VII. 1. 26.-2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकत जाती. 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, ore by one; एकत. अन्यत: on one side-on the other side, R 6 85; Ki. 5.2; एकत:, -एकत: on the one side-on the other side; S 4.2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एक्स add. [एक-नल्] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together; एवमेतान्येकत्र उत्देश कुलानि K 136; एकत्र-अपस्त्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकद्रा and. 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

offer ind. 1 Inone way. -2 Singly.
-3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4. एकशस् ind. One by one, singly. एকাকিল a. Alone, solitary. एকাধ্যন num. a Eleven.

एसाइस a. ( शी f.) 1 Eleventh. -2
Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for
eleven months. —शी 1 The eleventh
day of every fortnight of a lunar
month, sacred to Vishnu; ( when
festing is enjoined and is considered
to be productive of great religious
merit). -2 Presentations of offerings
to deceased ancestors or Pitris on
the eleventh day after decease. -श
The number eleven. -Comp. -अइ: 1.
a c.llection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -- उत्तमः
N of Siva ( the chief of the 11 Rudras). —द्वारं the eleven holes of the

Lody; see ख. -चदाः (pl.) the eleven Rudras ; see हत्र.

एकादशक a. Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादाशिव a. Consisting of e even. एकीक 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine

(third 1 P.1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभाव: 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or pro-

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceeding from one. - w: A partisan, an associate.

एज I 1 A. (epis. P. ) ( पजते, एजाच-के, राजह, रजितं, रजित ) 1 To temble, shake. -2 To move, stir, भूतराष्ट्रीयमे-जात Mb -3 To shine (P.). - WITH अप to drive away. - sa to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

verten a. Trembling.

एज्य: m. Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजने Trembling, shaking. एजित p. p. Shaken, agitated. गुजि a. Affected by wind.

एड् 1 A. ( परते, ए दिनु, ए दिन ) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. -ε: A kind of sheep. -Comp. -n=: the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उर्ज) used for euring ring-worms. - मुक a. 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनडमूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडक: 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. --A ewe.

एडु(डू ब हो) कः, — इं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of bard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एण:, एणक: a A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of decr are given in this verses:--अनुची माण-वो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः । रुरुगीरमुखः शोक्तः शवरः शोण उच्यते ॥ -2 ( In astr. ) Capricorn. -Comp. -अजिनं deerskin. — तिलकः, -भृत् the moon ; so 'अंक:, 'ਲਾਂਲਜ: &c. – ਵੜ੍ਹ a. one having eyes like those of a deer. (-m.) Capricorn.

पूर्णी 1 A femule black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -uq a. having feet like those of a deer. (-q: ) a kind of snake.

एत a. (एता, एनी f.) 1 Of a variegated colour; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. - 7:

a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, Howing stream.

एतरक a. 1 Going on their way ( said of the horses of gods ). -2 Variegated. - 77; A house of a variegated colour.

एतज्ञ a. Ved. Of a variegated colour, shimms, -51: A dappled herse (particularly the horses of the sun ).

एनज्ञस् क 1 L B. aburana. -2 A Lorse.

एति: f. Ved A.rival, approach.

एतट pron. a. ( m. २५ , f. एवा, n. पत्र ) I This, this hele, yonder ! relening to what is meales, to the spcaker) ् सनीपनरवर्ति नेदगे रूपं ); the Nom. forms are used like tiese of si in the sense of there', nd gest-ि-एप कथयामि Mu. 3 hore I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यमि एव गच्छामि Sk; एकोस्मि कामतकी संवृत्तः Mal. 1; एते नवीकताः स्म: S. 5. In this sense एनए is some times used to give e, phasis to the personal pioneuns, एपोइ कार्यवशादा-योहियकस्तदानीतनश्च संवृत्तः U 1. -2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers , एतङ् ( ज्ञाब-ला) में धनं; but may sometimes iemain in the neuter, एतद्वेव गुरुष जाति: Ms. 2 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joine, with gg or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथम: कल्प: Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतर्चित्य; एतानी-मानि, एते ते &c. -4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नवंचकास्क्वेते थे स्तेनाट-विकादय: Ms. 9. 257. — ind. In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. Note. ang appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining ; e. g. अनं-तर immediately after this; अंत ending thus; 'sai: this matter; estar on this account, therefore; °अवधि to this limit, so far ; °अवस्थ a. of such a state or condition. -Comp. -- are: the present time. —कालीन a. belonging to the present time. - and ind. hence-forth. —दितीय a. one who does anything for the second time. - प्रम u. one who does anything for the first time -योनिन् a. having one's origin in

एतद्वीय a. Belonging to this. case ind. 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then ( correlative to वर्षि ). -3 A measure of time = 51 certain

1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of iddnins or one-fifteenth of a Kship a ; cf. इहानी.

> एताहुञ्ज, -तुझ, -दुझ ( -ज्ञी, -क्षी ) व. 1 Sreb, such like; सर्वेपि नेताहजा: Bh. 2.51.-2 Of this kind, similar to

> varad a. So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far. of such quality or kind; managacan चिरते मुरेड़े R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतादानमें विभवे। भवंत सेवितु M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally fc.lows; एतावता नन्बलुमेयशोभि...आ-रेरिवतं यद्विरिशेन पश्चादंक 🗓 1. 37. -ind. So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एनाइन्हें 1 Quan'ty or Lumber. -2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration -2 A kina o. ža (Silu na Peloma )

ψ= a. Vei. 16 mg -2 Asking, req- est.Lg.

एदिश्चिपु पति Tae basham of a younger's ster we like lider wister has no been marr d cf. अमिद्विषु

एध् 1 A. . एवते, एथाचके ऐविष्ट. ए.वत्, एथित ) ! To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं खीणा प्रवाना ध्समेधते Pt. 2. 164. 2 " Jrosper. bec. m - happy, live in ermfort ; झावेती सुखमेधेते Pt. 1.318 -3 To grow strong, become great -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. - Cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैदियः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15 19 ; (तां) आशिनिंधयामाद्यः Ku. 6. 90. -Desid- एदिथिपते $\cdot$ 

एव: Feel ; स्कुलिगावस्यया वहितेथा-पेक्ष इव स्थित: S. 7. 15; St. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एथत a. Increased, grown. -तः 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एथमान a Prospering, increasing ; ेंद्रज्ञ hating the impious who prosper (Sây.).

एवस् n. 1 Foel; यथैधासि समिद्धोार्शर्भ-स्मसात् करतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलाया-युर्चद्रनंधसं R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एचा Prosperity, happiness.

एथित p. p. 1 Grown, increased, Si. 14. 31. -2 Brought up; मृगशावै: सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -3 Filled; My. 7. 6.

एनस् n. [इ-अनुन्नुट् Up. 4. 197] I Sin, offence, fauit: आत्मचातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174 ; Si. 14. 35 ; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime.-3 Unhap piness. -4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य a. 1 Caused by orime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or एनास्वन् a. Wicked, sin-

एना ind. Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम a. To be obtained. — मः, एमन् n Ved. A course, way.

प्रका A kind of grass (said to have turned to cluts when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. नासलपर्वन् ). —कं A woolen carpet.

एर्गः A kind of fish.

एरंड: The castor-oil plant; ( a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपाद्ये देशे परंडीपि दुमायते. —हा Long pepper. - Comp. —पाचिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum ( देतीवृक्ष ]. एरंडक: = परंड-

ve a. Ved. Going.

एंबोरः, एवरिकः A species of cu-

एलकः A ram ; see एडक. एलेगः A kind of fish.

एलबालु n.,एलबालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of কাণিল (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance ( used as a drug and perfume).

एलाबिल: N. of Kubera; see তৈৰিল. एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फ-लेखा: R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. — প্ৰত্যাধান Small cardamoms.

एडायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

पञ्च 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव a. Ved. 1 Going, moving.

-2 Speedy, quick: एवो गंता; ये च एवा महत: Un. 1.150. -वः A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरेदेख्यत: Rv.1. 62. 8; ( pl. ) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sây., a desire or hymn. -00mp. -या a. granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावव a. going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

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n a b 2. एव ind. This particle is most frequently used to strength n and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:--(1) Just, quite, exactly ; एव-Re quite so, just so ; (2) same, very, identical ; अर्थों क्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स gq Bh. 2. 40 that very man, (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion ); सा तथ्यमेषाभिहिता भवेन Ka. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth ; so नाम्नैव, स एव धीर: he alone (and not others); (4) already, गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as scon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयक्षेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; নথীৰ so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity) श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु G. M. ( = तव इव ); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवित यमेव तेन U. 4. it will ( surely ) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really ).

एवं ind. 1 Thus, so, in this man. ner or way ; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows ); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so ; एवंचा दिनि देवर्षो Ku. 6. 84; जुबा एवं Me. 101 ( what follows ); एवसस्तु be it se, amen ; यद्येवं if so; कि मेवं why so; मैवं, मा मैवं oh, not so, ( do not do so ), एवं has sometimes an adjectival force ; एवं चचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so ( implying assent ); सीता-अहो जाने त-स्मिक्स काले वर्ते। सम:-एवं U.1; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by पव ). -Comp. — अवस्थ α. so situated or circumstanced -आदि, -आय a. of such qualities or kind, such and the like ; एवमादिमि: S. 5 ; Ku. 5. 29. -art ind. in this manner. -কাল a. containing so many syllabic instants. - mg a. Ved. thus minded. - wa a. being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. — no a.

possessing such virtues, पुत्रसंबंधणोपेतं चक्रवितमामृहि S. 1. 12. -नामत् ृत. so called, bearing this name. -पकार, -पाप त. of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24 — सूत त. of such quality or description, so, such. — स्त्प त. of such a kind or form. --वादः such an expression. -चिद्, -चिद्रस्त त. knowing so or such, well-informed. -चित्रत. of such a kind, such. -चार्च त. possessing such a power. — चूच or दृत्ति त. behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद a. Ved. So speaking, true.

पुष् 1 U. ( प्यनि ते, प्यति, प्यति ) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

ry a. 1 Desirable, to be desired.

2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vising.—q: 1 Running or hastening towards.—2 Seeking—3 Wish, choice.—qr Wish, desire.

एक्स a Seeking. — जः An iron arrow. - जं 1 Seeking. - 2 Wish, desire. - 3 Driving, pressing. - 4 Probing. - जा 1 Seeking; wish, desire. - 2 Begging, request. - जो 1 A gold-smith's balance. - 2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एयणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एविल् a. Seeking, striving to get एवर्णीय pot. p. 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एचिन् a. Wishing, desirous.

एचित्र a. 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing ( ut the end of comp.), योवने निषयेषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

gie: f Wish, desire.

एडच a. 1 To be desired or sought.

-2 To be approached. -3 To be probed

पह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् n. Anger.

पहिमाय a. Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

## Ì.

interjection of (1) calling (-Helm ho); (2) remembrance, (3) we give ing.

ऐक a. Belonging to one.

ऐक्सं ind. At once.

एक्ट्यं Singleness of tree of occurrence.

एकपत्य 1 Sole soveroignty, त्य preme power.-2 Absolute monarchy

एकपदिक a. (की f.). 1 Belong ing to a simple word. - 2 Consisting of single words. — के The name given to the Naigama section of Yaska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

ऐक्पर्य 1 Unity of words -2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाइयं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐक्सन्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18 36 अञ्च सर्वेशामैकमन्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐक्राज्यं Monarchy.

ऐक्झातिक  $a \cdot (an f \cdot f)$  Provided with 101.

ऐक्शफ a. (फी f) Produced hyor relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1.170.

ऐकश्चरंग, ऐकस्वर्ध The one accent less monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक a. (की f.) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागरिकः 1 A thief (bre.king into lonely houses); केनचित्र एस्त-वर्तेकागरिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19.111.

-2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाम a lutent on one object. ऐकामचं Intentness on one object. ऐकांग: A soldier of the body guard; Raj. T. 5, 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul -2 Identity, sameness -3 Oncness with the Supreme soul

ऐकाधिकरणयं 1 Oneness of relation.
-2 Existence in the same subject,
co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन
देवारिकाधि तरण्यं स्पाप्तिस्वयते Bhåshå
P. 69.

एकांतिक a. (की f.) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. -2

Assured, certain, San K. 77, Lin 4. -3 Exclusive. —n In niveto apart from others; Pt. 1

एकान्यिकः A pupil who on mits one error in reading or recently (the Vedas).

एकारचे 1 Samences of ाल । purpose. - 2 Consistency in meaning

ऐकाहिक a. (की f.) 1 Reple meral. -2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. -3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c)

R. 10. 82; U. 6 33. -2 Unantal ty. -3 Identity, sameness. -4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. -5 An aggregate, whole -6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐसव a. (बी f.) [इझ-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar cane, sugary. - वे 1 Sugar. - 2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐश्रद्ध a. Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षक a. [इहा उन् ] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. -2 Bearing sugar-cane. -क: A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐञ्जभारिक a. [ इक्षुमार-ठञ् ] ्का rying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐश्वाक a. [इश्वाकु-अग् ] Belonging to Ikshvaku. —कः, न्फः 1 A descendant of Ikshvaku, सत्योद्वान्कः खल्वसि U. 5. -2 The country ruled by the Aikshvakua.

ऐंग्रह् क. ( दी f. ) [इम्ब्री-अम् ] Produccd from the इम्ब्री tree. — दं The nut of the इमुद्दी tree.

ऐच्छिक a. (की f) [इच्छा त्र् ] 1 Optional, voluntary: विकल्पो न्य-पश्यिती न द्वैच्छिक: Dây. B. -2 Arbitrary.

पुष्ठ a. Ved. [इडा-अप ] 1 Containing anything refreshing -2 Containing the word (इडा) ( such as a chapter) -3 Belonging to a sheep. —हः N. of Purtravas (इडापाः अपस्य ). ऐडस a (की f.) Felonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ਪੌਤ( ਲ) ਕਿਤ: (ਲ:) N of Kubera. ਪੌਤੂ( ਫ਼) के A wall & of bones and rubbish.

ऐवा c. [ पग-अण् ] ( जो र भ Of or belonging to an antelere ( रा निर्दात, wool &c. ); Y. 1. 259-

ऐणिक a. (की f.) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

एमेप a. ( यी f.) [ एनी टह् ] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of cotus ( एनियन).

एतदात्म्यं Tre state of having this property or peculiarity.

एतरेस a. [इतरा टक्] Originating from Astareya. —पः, -पं A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Astareya Brâhmana and sranyaka w re revealed. —Comp.—उपस्थित N. of an Upanishad.

लेक्सिन m A reader of the Aita-

ऐतिहासि ह व. (की f.) [ इतिहास-दक्] I Traditional -2 Histo ical. -क: I An historian. -2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिहां Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिहामसुमानं च पत्यसमिप चागमम् सिकाः; किलेट्पेतिहाः (वितहा is regarded as one of the Pramanas or proofs by the Pauranik as and reclaimed along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमन् &c.; see अनुमन्).

ऐदंप्ये Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इंद्युत् १. e. having this meaning, purport or scope ); इदं त्वेदंप र Mai. 2. 7.

ऐइंयुगीन a. Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

एंद्रच a. (भी f.) [इंदु-अण् ] Lunar; Mål. 8. 1, U. 1. 34. — द: A lunar month - भी The plant सामराजी: — मं 1 The asterism Mrigasiras. - 2 The Vrata called चांद्रायण q v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र a. ( द्वें f. ) [ इद-अण् ] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27 - z: 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vali (who are regarded as sons of ान् ). -2 N. of a Samvaisara. -3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. - at 1 N of a Rik addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदेंदी स-HITHIAT J. N. V.-2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra ); अयभैंदीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चंचति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. -3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. -4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गजीर्थ and पौष. -5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi ). - 6 Misfortune, misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durg 2 .- 9 Small cardamom. - i 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्टा). -2 Wild ginger.

एंद्रजालिक a (की f.) [ इंद्रजालेन चरनि 32 ] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. - T. A juggler; St. 15. 25.

ऐंद्रत्रीय: The fourth part of a libation to Indra

ऐंडलिक a. (की f. ) Affected with morbid Laidness of the head.

ऐंडिशिर: A species of elephant. ऐद्राप्त a. Relating to Indra and Agni ; so एंड्बारुग, ऐंड्सीम्य &c.

ऐंदि: [इंदस्य पन्य- इञ्] i N.cf Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vall, the mankey-chief. -2 A crow ; ऐंडि: किल नर्धेस्तस्या तिड-दार स्तनी द्विज: है. 12. 22.

एँडिय, -यक व [ इदिय-अण्, बुज् वा ] 1 Belonging to the senses, sen val. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

ऐंड्रेथ्सी a Thinking on'y of sensual pleasures.

ऐंधन a. ( नी f. ) [ ईंबन अण् ] Consisting of frel. - 7: N. of the sun, ऐन्य a. [इन एव ] Belonging to a master or the sun.

हिम a. (भी f.) [ इम-अण् ] Belonging to an elephant, Ma. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत् ष्यञ्ज ] Quantity, number. तिरावण: (Se-ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean ).

रेगावतः [ इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् मसुदः तस्माद त्वाः अण् ] I N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nagaz or

serpert race (inhabiting Pâtâla) -4 The elephant presiding over the cast. -5 A kind of reinbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be n. also in these two senses) -7 The crange tree. - a 1 A vast and wateriess te gion. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varcha -3 N of the northern path of the moon. - # 1 The it male of It dra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant ( az-पनी). -4 N. of the river Rari in the Panjaba (= इरावनी) - - 5 N of a particular portion of the mean's path

ऐरिणं [ इरिणे भव अण् ] Fossii or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [ इरायां अन्ने मन हरू ] Spirituous liquer (prepared from food).

ऐस्पे [ ईर्म षड़् ] A platter good for healing woulds

ऐस्तः [इलाया अपन्य अध् ] 1 N. of Partiravas (son of Ita and Busha ). -2 The planet Ma . - 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A put.cans number.

ऐल्लबः Ved. Noise, cry ; व्कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. cf a perfano. ऐलविल: 1 N. cf Kubera, Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars

ऐलेय: I A kind of períume. -2

एश a. ( भी f.) [ ईश-अण् ] 1 Belenging to Siva, R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐज्ञान a. [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. - 1 The north-eastern direction. - 2 N. of Durga.

ऐश्वर a. ] ईश्वर-अण् ] (शि f. ) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva. R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. — নি N. of Durgâ. উপন্তিন: ( With Buddhists ) A.

heist.

ऐश्वर्ष [ईश्वरष्यञ् ] 1 Supremacy. sovereignty , एकेश्वयस्थितोपि M. 1. 1: নিয়াৰেং°.-2 Might, power, sway.-3 Dominion -4 Affluence, wealth, g.eatness ; °वतेषु S. 5.18. -5 Superhuman power. - 6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

पेपनस ind. During this year, in the present year.

ऐदमस्तन-सात्य a. Belonging to the present year.

ऐपाबीर a Ved. Weak, powerless. ऐषीक a. Consisting of stalks ; made of reads or cares , ऐविक पर्व a section of the shifts of Mb.

ऐन्द्रं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐश्विक a. (की f) [ इप्टिटक ] 1 S.crificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of sign or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. —प्तिंक a. beloaging to इष्टापूर्न (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक a (की f.) [ इहलोक-वन् ] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunity (opp. पार्छोकिक).

ऐहिक a.  $\{ \hat{\mathbf{q}}_i f_i \}$   $[ \hat{\mathbf{g}}_i - \hat{\mathbf{g}}_i ]$   $[ \hat{\mathbf{q}}_i - \hat{\mathbf{g}}_i ]$ Of this world or place, temperal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. - i Business (of this wold). -Comp. —दिशेन् a. wirldly minded.

A m (A ) N. of Brah. a. -ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

sile: 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird -4 A Sadra.

ओक स n. 1 A house, residence , as in दिवीकम् or स्वर्गीकम् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [ cf. Gr. nikos ].

ऑक्सियस a. Meeting together, cuited (समवत ).

ओक्य a.1 Favourable to the house; . 2. e. to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. - ## 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general)

ओकणः (रणः ) A bug, 40 ओतीह-नी, ओक्रणीः

जीकल: A cake of flour.

आंखू 1 P. ( ओखात, ओखांचकार, ओखि तुं, ओ(बित ) 1 To be dry. -2 To be abio; be sufficient. -3 To adern or grace. -4 To refus . -5 To ward off, prevent.

ऑगाण a. 1 United. -2 S.litary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उच्-वज्रूषा० घ ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनराचेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 41; 80 स्थिर, बाब्प &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quantity; mass, multitude and o, sago, 37 &c -4 The whole -5 Continuitv. -6 Quick time in rausie -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. - 8 A kind of dance.

आंकार. Sea under ओम्.

भोज 1, 10 U (ओजति, ओजयित, ओज यतं, ओजित ) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

आंज a. Odd, uneven. --जं = आंजस

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour ; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet ) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds, (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); 31-जः समामभूयस्त्वमेतदृद्यस्य जावितम् Kåv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac ( as the first, third &c. ). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. - 9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजास्वन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; लपं वदो-जस्वि तदेव बीर्यम् R. 5. 37 ; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk.

5. 76 ; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस = ओज-स्विन् ) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stron-

ओडमन् a. An instigator. -m. [1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओहकः,-हवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (Rand q).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड़ा: (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. - ;: The China-rese. —हं The Java flower.-Comp. -आस्या the China-rose. - god the Java flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओष् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं ) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a Removing. —णी (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

अति a. [आ-वे-क] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. - भोत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-a) ind. crosswise and lengthwise, veitically and horizontally.

भोहा: ! The wooler cross threads of a web -2 A cou(f also) as in खुलां( ली )तुः.

भोदती Issu'ng cot, rising apwards ; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [ उद्ग्युच्च Un. 2. 76 ] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g उध्योदनः, वृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओद्न is prefixed to the ranes of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught), e. g. A वनपाणिनीपा: P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (ਕਲਾ) Sida Cordifolia. - Jomp. - आह्वपा, - आह्वा, - ओद्निका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; प्रोडाशं यद्योदनीयंति.

ओद्भाः, ओसन्, n 1 Flowing. -2 Watting.

आधिस् n. An udder.

ओप्जा: Ved. An ornament of the head; carl; a horn (Say.).

आस ind.1 The sacred syllable om. uttered as a hely exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen !). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mal. 6; ओमित्य-क्तवतीथ क्रांगिंण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्वेदोमिति ज्ञा: S. D. 1. (c) command ; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off .- 3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monocyllable, and is regard ed as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upacishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only on. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvana a, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Tarjasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dream; , and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to pe unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world preses away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam J.-Comp. -कार: 1. the sacred syllable औम्.-2 the exclamation ओस्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig. ) commencemert; एव तावद्योंकार: Liv. 1; B. B. 3.78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another) .- 3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m 1 Pretection .- 2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओसन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Fa vourable, kind. -3 Satisting, Satiating. pleasing.

ओमाञ्चा Protection, kindness, as-

आंस्या Ved. Favour, protection. ओरंफ: A hard scratch ; Mal. 7. ओत a. Wet, damp. —ह: An

esculent root ( शूर्ण ).

भोलंड 1 P., 10 U.(ओळंडनि,ओळंडगति, ओलंडिन ) To cast or throw upwards. throw up.

ओह्न a. Wet, damp. — हाः A hostage; °आगनः come or received as a hostage, ( this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasalabhanjiká )

आदः i Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओदग: Pungency, sharp flavour. -off A pot-herb.

ओषधि:,-धी रि [ ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र,-धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general) ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46 ; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. - comp. - ईशः, -गर्भः, -नाथ: the moon ( as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. ground चौषधी: सर्वा: सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मक: Bg. 15. 13; E. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. - a. produced from plants. ( -ज: ) fire. —धरः, -पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon: Si. 9. 36 ( where it means 'physician 'also ). -- प्रश: the capital of Himalaya: तत्प्रयातीषाधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्प्रः Ku. 6.33,36.

সাব ind. Immediately, quickly. ओष्ट्राविन् a. Burning.

ओष्टः [ उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् Un. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोद्यौ छेद्येच्रुपः, Ms. 8. 282; अधर°, ਵਿੱਚ°. -- ਤੀ A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared ( বিৰদ্ধ ). (In comp. the sq or sq of words before sits may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in आ or है; as बिंबी (को )दा है। [cf. L. ostium]. -Comp. -अधरां - the upper and lower hp. -अधरां के the upper and lower hp. -अध्यक्ष the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). -कोष: -प्रकोष: a disease of the lips. - ज a. labial (produced by the lips). -जाई the root of the lip. -पहन: -च a sprout like or

reader try -- qr the cavity made by spearing the tips — gaq: -aq the tree are -- eqq: any disease of the lips

Taking case of the lips. — m: A lip

saler t [ओड-यत्] I Being at the tipe -2 Belonging to the lighlabel / ex the sounds). A little warm, tepid

15 Ved. 1 Bringing, performng - A heaching. -3 Meditation--00mp — 男詞 a. one who has sa.

প্রাই ব্ল Praise; idea, true no-

## औ.

or Ananta. —f. The earth -ind. An interjection of (1) calling (he, holls), (2) addressing (ohl); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

आक्रियकः [ उक्य-उक् ] A Brah mana who knows or studies or re-

cites the ukthas

आंदिधनपं The text of the Ukthas ओदिथं A peculiar mode of recitation ओद्धकं, ओद्ध A multitude of oxen.

आक्षक, आक्ष A muiticade of oxen Si. 5. 62.

सौरूप a. [ उस्तायां संस्कृतं व्यक् ] Boiled in a pot ( उस्ता ).

ओश्रर्ग [ उप-ष्यज् ] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. स्रोच: [ ओष-स्राधे अण् ] Flood.

आँचित्यं, आंचित्री [ उचित-ध्यत्र घलेषे क्षि ] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence ( such as संयोग, वियोग &c. ); सामध्येमो-चिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वाद्यः S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो द्यितापुक्षं there is औचिती or fitness in taking शुस्त to mean सामुद्धं ( meeting ) instead of आनंत. -3 Habitustion.

औदे:अवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

आजिसिक a. (की f) [ओजसा वर्तते टक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —क: A hero.

आंजस्य a. Cenducive to vigour or energy.—स्पं Strength, vigour of life,

औष्ण्यत्यं [उज्ज्वल-ध्यम्] Brightness, brilliancy.

और a. Wet, moist.

सौंडच a. (बी f.) [उड्ड-अप्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. -च: A kind of Riga (in Music). औञ्च क [ उद्दम-अण् ] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

ओंडुपिक " (की f.) उद्धेपन नशीत उक्] Crossing in a boat —क: A passenger in ≈ toat or raft.

औडुंबर = ओडुवर q. v.

औह: [ओइ-अण्] An inhabitant, in the king of the Odra country, q vo औरकंड्यं [उक्कंटा-चन् ] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

आस्कर्ष [ इक्ष्य-धन् ] Excellence

inperiority.

ओत्रीम: N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औतिभिक्त a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest vlace.

आंतर a. (-शि-सा) [ उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north.- Comp. —अइ a. belonging to the following day. -पश्चित a. going in the northern direction —पद्धित a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औतरेय: [ उत्तरायाः अपत्यं हरू ] N. of Parizebit, son of Abhimanya and Uttarâ.

ओत्तानपादः,—दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् श्र् या ] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. ( की f. ) [उलिंच टक् ] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produc ed at the same time.

आस्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as u

औरपातिक a. (की f.) [ उत्पात-टर् ] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14 53. —कं A portent.

औत्पाद a. ( वी f.) [उलाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उलाद q. v.). ओत्युटिक " (की र्र.) [उत्थट उङ्] Heseiving anything with उत्युट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

ओन a. Gross, rough.

औरस ब ( रसी f ) [ उस-अन् ] Born o. produced in a fountain

औरसंगिक a. (की f.) [ उत्सग-दङ् ] Boine or placed upon the hip.

भेत्स्तिक a. (की f.) [उसमै-डन्]
1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar).
2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted —3 Terminating, coucluding.—4 Leaving, quitting.—5 Natural, inherent.—6 Produced naturally of directly.—7 Derivative.

ओत्स्रक्ष्यं [ उत्सक-प्यज् ] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness -2 Ardent desire. eagerness, zeal; औत्सक्ष्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिश ५ 5 6; औत्सक्ष्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रवासिक्षा हिंदा Rath. 1 2.

औदक व. (की f.) [ उदक अण् ] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; 'ज produced by aquatic plants.

भौदंचन ७ (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Uontained in a backet or pitcher.

সীব্ৰিফ: [ প্ৰাৰ্বাধ স্থাবনি হল্ ] 1 A cook, ( ine who knows how to cook).

-2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [ उद्मानादागतः अण् ] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of sstronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise ( उद्य ).

জাব্যিক a. (কা f.) [ ত্ৰণ-ত্ৰু] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.



औदरिक α. (की f.) [ उदरे पन प्रसितः टक् ] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वजीद्दिकस्याम्यवहार्यमेव विषय: V. 3; M. 4.

ओदर्ध a. [उदरे मवः यत् ] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदिश्वत, निवत्क a. (ती, की f.) [ उदिश्वत-अणु टक् वा ] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —तं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान a. ( नी f. ) [ उदस्थान-ण ] Accustomed to stand in water.

आदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [ उदार ष्यञ् ] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसपित् ); स सीष्ठवीदार्यविशेषशास्त्रिनी विनिश्चतार्थामिति वाचमाद्दे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [ उदासीन or उदा-स ष्यञ् ] 1 Indifference, apathy ; पर्या-सोसि भजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं B. 10. 25 ; इदानीमौदास्य यदि भजसि भागीर्थि G. L. 4.-2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to\_worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर a. (शं) f. [उदंबर अञ्]
Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. र: 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. - शं A branch of the Udumbara tree. -2 I
The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2
The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

आदुंबरक: A place full of Udumbers trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गातृ अञ् अष् वा] The office of the Udgåtri priest.

ओहालकं [ उदालेन [निर्मुत्त: सज्ञायां कत् ]
A bitter and acrid substance like
honey; प्रायो नलमीकमध्यस्थाः किपेजाः स्वल्पकटिकाः। कुर्वनि कपिछं स्वल्पं तस्त्यादीहालकं मधु॥

औद्देशिक a. (की f.) [ उद्दश-टक् ] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [ उद्धत-ष्यंत् ] 1 Arrogance insolence.-2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mål. 1. 4.

अोद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-दृज् ] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. — के A portion or inberitance (deducted from patrimony).

ओद्भिजं [डिज़िज-अप् ] Fossil salt. औद्भिद व. (दी र.) [ डिज़्द-अप् ] 1 Issaing (as from a well), -2 Victorious. - \$\dispring \text{ Water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.}

आहितं ! Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

भौदाहिक a. (की f.) [ভ্রান্ত-তর্]
I Relating to marriage.—2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206.
—क A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

आधस a. (सी f.) [ उत्तयः इद अण् ] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्य Milk (produced from the udder); R 2.66 v. !.

**ओन्नन्यं** [ उन्नत-ष्यन् ] Height, elevation ( moral also ),

भोन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकार्णिक  $\alpha$ . (की f.) [उपकर्ण-उक् ] Being near the ears.

औपकार्य -यी [उपकार्य अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपप्रस्तिकः - महिकः [ उपमस्त-मह-टज् ] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

भौपचारिक a. (की f.) [उपवार-उक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

ओपच्छंद्सिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक a. ( की f. ) [उपजातु टक्] Being near the knees.

आपदेशिक a. (की f.) [ उपदेश-उक् ] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

अभेपद्रविक a. (की f.) [उपद्रव-टक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रमुचं [ उपबृष्ट ध्यम् ] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

ओपधर्मे [उपवर्ध-ध्यत् ] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

भोपधिक a. (की f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औषधिय a. (बी f.) [ उपधि उस्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v.—बं The wheel of a carriage (खाग).

ओपनायनिक a. (की f.) [ उपनयन-ठक्क ] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1.37.

औपनासिक (की f.) [ उपनाम-टब्स् ] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक a. (की f.) [ उपनिधि-टक् ] Forming or relating to a deposit. nd A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिपत्क a. (की f.) [ उपनिषदा जीवति टक् ] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् a. (दी f.) [उपनिषद्-अण्]
1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2
Based or founded on. derived from, the Upanishads, औपनिषदं दर्शन (another name for Vedanta phil.).
-दः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman.
-2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक a. (की f.) [ उपनीवि-टक् ] Being or placed near नीवि ( the knot of the wearing garment) ( of males or females); बच्चो दुर्बलस्थार्थ-मसिर्येनौपनीविक: Bk. 4. 26; औपनीवि-कमरुंद्ध किल श्री ( करं ) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [ उपपक्ष-ध्यञ् ] Being in the arm-pit-

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उप-पत्ति-दर्के ] 1 Ready at hand, within each. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक α· (की f·) [ उपपात-टक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभूत a. ( ती f.) [ उपभृत-अल् ] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक a. (की f.) [ उपना-टक् ] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ् ] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आस्मीपम्येन भृतेषु बयां कुवैति साधव: H. 1. 12; कर-का क्रमग: U. 3. 40 v. l.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [ उपयज्-अण् ] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

স্থাব্যক ৫. (की f.) [ ওণাব-टक्]
1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by
efforts. -क:-क A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपारिकं गरीयसीं
Ki. 2. 35.

आपयोगिक क. (की f.) [ उपयोग-टच् ] Relating to the employment or application ( of anything ).

औपराजिक छ. [ उपराज्-टक् ] Belonging to a viceroy.

भौपारिष्ट a (धी f.) [ उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरेधिक: A staff made of the wood of the Pilu tree.

ओपरो(रो)धिक a. (की f.) [उपरोप-उक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —क: A staff of the wood of the Pflu tree. भोपल a. (ही f.) [डपड-अग] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (ar a tax ).

ओ्।पचस्तं Pasting, a fast.

আঁপৰকা [ হাল্ডা-এঅ ] 1 Food anitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

आपवास a. (सी.f.) [ उपवास-अय ] ) Given during facing (money), to be done during tast.

औपवासिक a. ( की f. ) [ उपवाम टक् ] lit for fasting; arle to fast.

अपेषशस्य Fasting.

সাঁঘ্ৰাক্ত ৫. [ভাৰাত্ত কাই অস্] I Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure ( as a carriage ). — অ: I A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक क (की f.)[ उपवेश टज् ] Getting livelihood by entire devetion

to any employment.

औपन्तिपिक a (की र्र.) [ उपनेत्रप टक्क् ] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण a. (जी f) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasen ramana.

आपेमंख्यानिक a. (की f.) [उप-संख्यान-टक् ] I Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसद: [ उपमद्-अण् ] 1 An अ-याय or अनुवाक containing the world उपसद. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

आपस निक a. ( की f.) [ उपसी डक् ] I Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. —क: Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. ( बालाइमार्जवान).

औपस्थान (नी र्रः) [ उपस्थान-ज ] One whose business is to serve, wait

on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक a. (की f.) [ उपस्थान-टक् ] Living by waiting on or worship. ping.

औपस्थिक a. [ उपस्थ-टक् ] Living by rnication.

आपस्थ्यं [उपस्य-ष्यत् ] Cohabitation,

औपहारिक a. ( की f.) [उपहार-टक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. — के An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक a. (की f.) [उपाधि-उल्] 1 Conditional.-2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

कोपाध्यायक a. (की f.) [ उपाध्याय-दुज् ] Coming or obtained from a teacher. औपानहा a. [ उपानह-ज्य ] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on ( as leather &c. ).

औपाधिक = ओपविक पु र.

भौषासन a.(नी f.) [ उपारन-अग]
1 Relating to गृह्यानि or h usehold fire.
-2 Belonging to worship or cervice, hely, sucred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (विड) offered to the Manes.

জীপুর a. Belonging to Upandra; Si. 20. 79.

ओंस् ind. The sacred syllable of the Sûdras (for ओप which is forbilden to be uttered by them )

औस, औमिक, ओमक (मी, की ∱) [उना-अणु-बुज़ वा] Flaxen.

औभीने [ उमाना क्षेत्र बत्र ] A field of flax.

সীৰ্ম a. (গী f.) [ ত্থা-প্রত্ম ] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. —বা The consellation. সাংক্রা

সীৰ্ম a. ( প্লা f.) [ ত্ৰন্ধ-প্ৰজ্ ] Belonging to or produced from a ram.
-ম i Mutton. '-2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (\*ম: also)

औरभ्रकं [उरभाणां समूह: बुज् ] A fleck of sheep.

औरभिक्त a. [उरम्-टन् ] (की f. ) Belenging to sheep. - क: A shepherd.

औरस a. (सी f) [ उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2 128.

औरस्क a. Excellent, distinguished.

ओरस्य = ओरस q. v.

और्जित्यं [ कर्जित प्यज् ] Greatness , Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्लिक a. ( जी, -की f.) [ ऊर्णा-अन्, बुजू वा ] Woollen.

भौध्येकालिक a. ( की f.) [ ऊर्ध-काल-छन् ] Relating to subsequent or later time.

औध्वंदेहं [ ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण् ] A funeral coremony.

भौं हवेदे(दें)हिक a (की f.) [ उ. बेदेहाय साधु टज् ] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in. h nour of the dead (as a rite). किया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. —क Funeral rites, obsequies.

औध्यम्री(ओ) तासिक: = होनः, a Saiva or an acherent of the sect.

और a. (बी) [ उरु-अण् ] I Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh, -3 Relating to the earth. -दे: I.N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, ( the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavîrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in be thigh ( ûru ), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kartavîrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitres, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ccean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; ef. Vadavågni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Avodhya ] -2 Submarine fire; त्वि ज्वलत्योर्ष इवांबुराक्षी S. 3. 3; 80 °अन्तः -- 축 Focail a sit.

आवेद a. Earthly ; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वदेशयः [ उर्वद्याः अपत्य दक् ] N. of Agastya.

औलुकं [ उत्दकाना सम्ह∙ अन् ] A collection of owls.

भौद्धिस्यः [ उत्क्रस्यापयं, यङ् ] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy; ( see ओत्द्रस्यद्शीन in Sarva. S. ].

औह्रबल a. (ली f.) [ उद्ध्वले हुणं अय् ] Coming from, punded or ground in, a mortar.

औरवण्यं [उल्वण-प्यृत् ] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औरान, औरानस a. [-नी, नसी f.] उरानम्-अण् ]Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सं 1 The lawbook of उरानम् (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurana.

औशिज a. (जी f.) [ তাইার্-अणू ] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

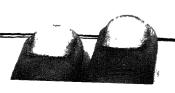
औहिंगिनरः [उद्गीनरस्यापत्यं अङ्] The son of Usinara. --री N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

आहोरि [उशिरं-अण] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; और शिर कामचार: क्रुतीभूत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशिर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशोरिका 1 The shoot ( of a

plaut).-2 A basin.

भौषणं [ उषण-अण् ] 1 Pungency.
-2 Black pappa - - निर्णा dried ginger.



নীৰ্ঘ a. ( খী f. ) [ সৌষ্ট-স্ণু ] Consisting of herbs. —খ 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. —2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. —3 A vessel for herbs. —4 A mineral. —5 N. of Vighnu.

अषिधः, -धी f. 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1.; see ओष्धि.
-2 A medicinal herb; अचित्यो हि माणिमंत्रोषधीनां प्रमादः Bain. 2. -3 An herb which emits fire; विरमाति न जवालित्रायेषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतींषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. -4 An annual or deciduous plant; धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीञ्च 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय α. Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औपरं, -रकं [ उभरे भवं अज्ञ, तनः कन् ] 1 Rock-salt. -2 Iron stone.

औपस a. (सी f ) [ उनस्-अण् ] Relating to dawn, early , आतप Ki. ?. 11.—सी Day-break, morning.

ओषस्य a. Sacred to Ushas or the

औषतिक, ओविक a. (की f.) 1 Walking out at day-break. -2 Early born or produced at dawn.

भोङ्क. (ছ়া f.) [ उप्न.अण् ] 1 Relating to or produced from a

জারুল a. (জা f.) [রু-রুহ্] Relating to a came!. —ল A multitude came!s, S. 5. 65.

ऑड्रज a. ( धी र ) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camela.

भोद्य a. [अंग्र-वन्] Relative to the lip, latial. -Comp. -चर्जः a labial letter, a. e. ज, ज, प, फ, श, द, म, and च्. -च्याच a. pronounced with the lips. -च्याच a labicl vo ve

औरजें [ उप्प-अन् ] Heat, wireth. ऑक्टबं, जीव्हवं [ उप्प-उ म-अन् ] Heat, B. 17. 33.

事。

न The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

क: 1 Brahman. -2 Vishnu. -3 Kamadeva. -4 Fire.-5 Wind or sir. -6 Yama. -7 The sun. -8 The soul. -9 A king or prince. -10 Knot or joint. -11 A peacock. -12 The king of birds. -13 A bird. -14 The mind. -15 Body. -16 Time. -17 A cloud. -18 A word, sound. -19 Hair. -20 Light, splendour. -21 Wealth, property. - Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सलं = दुःखं; न अकं यत्र ). -2 Water ; सुर्येन मामिरक्ष रवं वर्षणेत्यभिज्ञाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; के शर्व पतितं हुझा पांडवा हर्ष-निर्भरा: Subhash. ( where a pun is intended on केश्व, the apparent meaning being Kesava). -3 The head; as in कंधरा ( = कं शिरो धारयतीति ). -Comp. ज a. watery, aquatic. -दः cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; e.g. सुसदा: a small tree; बाउना: a chap; पुत्रका: dear boy; अञ्चल: a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (सार्व इन्).

कं रय a. Happy, prosperous.

कंचूलं N. of the eighth Yoga. कंच् 2 A. (कंसे ) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy see कस.

कंस: -सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. -3 A particular, measure known as आडक, q.v. -स: N. of a king of Mathura, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [ He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his im placable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the followirg. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest waten over them. He took from Devaks every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and seniseveral demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe due! was fought between Kamsa and Krashus, in which the former was stein by the latter.] - TN. cf a daught r of Ugrasena and sister of Kamea. -Comp. -अरि:, अराति:, जिन् स्रा, हिन्, ga m. 'slayer of Kama, s è. Krisbna; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कलारिणा द्रतेन Ve. I; निवेदिवान कंस क्रयः म विष्टहे Si. 1. 16. — Meu n. tell-metal. — उद्भवा a fragrant earth. - कारः (श f.) l. a mixed telle; कंसकान्यंत्रकारी मासणात्मवन्तुः Sabiak. -2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a tellfounder. —ਸਾਵਿਕ a met\_ilic substance in large gilling, a sort of prites. - বাণিকু m. a brezier or seller of brass vessels. —चनः - इनन the staying of Kamaa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवति N. of a daughter of उपनेन. कामिक a. (की f.) Made of bellmetal &c.

कंसी य a. Fit for or relating to a cup. —ये Bell-metal.

कंसर Ved. 1 A benc. -2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कद् 1 A. (करते, हकित ) I To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कंक.

ककजास्त a. Ved. Mutilated. ककंदः Gold.

ककर: A kind of bird (Ved.).

क्कर्द्रः Destruct on of happiness or of enemies, Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of the head ( धारा ).

करंजलः The Châtaka bird.

कक्ट f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see see below .- 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. -4 A born. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चानर &c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. According to Panini V. 4. 146-147 कक्ट् is the form to be substituted for age; in adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. त्रिककुद्--Comp. -स्थ: किक्कदि निष्ठतीति व an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasada, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvaku; इक्षाक्षवंश्यः कक्रदं स्-पाणां ककुत्स्य इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत B.6.71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called Kakutstha 'standing on a hump' ].

ककुद: -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull ). -3 Chief, fore nost, pre-eminent; ककुदं वेदाविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5; इस्टाकु-विद्याः ककुदं व्याणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty; व्यक्तिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुसत् a. [ अस्त्रेथं मतुष् ]I Furnished with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (ss a wave). -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo; मदोदमा: ककुसंतः B. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋष्म). —ती The hip and the loins.

कड़द्द m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुशिन a. Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain.-3 N. of Vishpu; and of

king रेवतक. कन्या सुता N. of Revatî and wife of Balarama ; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins; Y.3. 96 ( जननक्ष्प ).

ककुन् f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विद्वत्ताः कांत्रेन स्थिय इव न राजति ककुमः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25,3.33.—2 Splendour, beauty.—3 A wreath of Champaka flowers.—4 A sacred treatise or Sâstra.—5 A peak, summit.—6 A Râgint or personified mode of music —7 The personified quarter of the sky.—8 Breath, animation.—9 Unornamented hair; or hair hanging down as a tail.

কন্ধ a. Ved. Distinguished; superior. —ম: 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. —2 The tree Arjuna; মন্ত্ৰমন্ত্ৰমেনি: মান্ত: U.1.33.
—3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit.-4 One of the Rågas or personified musical modes. —মা î Space; quarter. —2 One of the Råginis. —ম Å flower of the Kutaja tree; Me. 22.
—70mp. —স্কুল, 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककृत a. Ved. Eminent; excellent. —ह: A part of a carriage.

ककरक: A worm in the stomach. कक्क 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कट: A kind of animal. कक्कर: The Bakola tree.

ফক্লান্ত: —ন্তা N. of a plant bearing a berry; কক্লান্তাজনতন্ত্ৰি Mâl. 6. 19 v. l. –ন্ত, –ন্তক 1 A berry of this plant. –2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कन्तर a. 1 . Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्ष: 1 A lurking or hidingplace. -2 The end of the lower garment ; see कहा.-3 A climbing plant, ereeper. -4 Grass, dry grass ; यतस्तुः कक्षस्तत एव वाह्ने: B. 7. 55, 11. 75 ; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit; "siav Pt. 1. the cavity of the armpit; प्रक्षिप्योद्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेशभेमा-चतं Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest; आह्य निर्गत्य कक्षात Rs. 1. 27; कक्षांतर-गतो वाद्य: Ram -9 The side or flank (of anything ). -10 A woman's girdle ; as in अवद्धनिबिडकक्षै:. -11 A surrounding wall -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. -err I Painful boils in the arm-pit,

-2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area. -7 An enclosure -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलइंसकानद्धसरन् कक्षांतरप्रवादित: K. 63, 182. - 9 A harem. - 10 Similarity. -11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument ( in Logic &c.) .- 13 Emulation or rivalry. -14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, Ratti. -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband ( Mar. कांसीटा ). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of the balance (क्झ: also). --आं1 A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. -- সায়ি: wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92. -अवेक्षक: 1. a superintendent of the hatem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee.-6. a player; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment ( Wilson ) .-- उत्था a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus ).-धरं the shoulderjoint. -- q: 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. --( ar )qe: a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -- पट: the arm-pit. -- रहा = नागसता q. v. —ज्ञाय: -यु: a dog. —स्य a. seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised. कक्षायते Den. A. I Tolie in ambush. -2 To intend anything wicked.

कद्मीचत् m. N. of a renowned Rishisometimes called Pajriya; author of several hymns of the Rigveda.

कह्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth (Siy.). - हवा 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; Ki. 7.8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity.-9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. — इंप 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The -00mp. -- अवेशक = hinder part. कक्षाबेक्षक q. V.

करव् 1 P. (कसति) To laugh at, deride.

कल्या An enclosure ; division of a large building.

क्य 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

æंतः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vrishni. -6 A false or pretended Brahmana. - 7 Name assumed by Yudhishthira in the palace of Virata. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -- ar I A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Oomp. -- बोट; -हि: a kind of fish. -un a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (->:) an arrow farnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-= ) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. —पत्रिन m. = कंकपत्र: —माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. — सुख-वद्दन a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (सा-सं ), -वदनं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. - 5174: a dog ( sleeping like a heron ).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accourtements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an ele-

phant ( अक्रुश् ).

कंकणः -णं I A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इब्
इब्पंकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the
wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनी यकंकणः (करः)
U. 1. 18; Mål. 9. 9; देख्यः कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेय्यतां
Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in
general. -4 A crest. -णः Waterspray; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणमं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका I A small
bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An
ornament furnished with bells.
-0omp. -पूषण a. adorned with
tinkling ornaments. -पुणी f. the
jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन a. Adorned with a bracelet. कंकतः-तं, कंकती, -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. --तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर [कं ससं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कू-अच्]
Bad, vile, despicable. — रं 1 Buttermilk ( mixed with water ). -2 A
high number (= 100 niyutas ).

कंकरोत्तः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक ).

कंकलोड्यं A kind of drug.

कंकान्तः –तं A skeleton; Mål.5. 14. -9amp. – দান্তিন m. N. of Siva. –होव a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3.43. ক্ষান্তথ্য: Body.

कंद्र: A kind of corn.

कंकु( य ) हाः - हं A kind of medicinal earth ( described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow ).

कंक्रव: The inner body (आम्यंतरदेह) कंक्रिड: A kind of crow.

कंकेल —िल्लि: The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कक्कोली प. v. कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंग्र n, कंग्रनी A kind of Panic seed :(four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhâva P.)

कंग्रह: The hand.

कच्च I. 1 P. (कचित, कचित) To sound, cry. -II 1 U. 1 To bind, faster (with आ); त्रकत्रं चाचकचे वरं

Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine. कचः [ कच्यते बव्यंत हाते कचाः, कचू-अचू ] 1 Hair (especially of the head): कचेष च निगृद्धौतान् Mb.;; see प्रह below : अलिनीजिब्धः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once moce performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the muchcoveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brahmani, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. —चा 1 A female elephant .- 2 Beauty, splendour .- Jomp. --अग्रं carls, end of hair. --आचित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजी गजी Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (बाळा). -us: seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -- -1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-u) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षः, -पाशः -हस्तः thick or orgamented hair; ( according to Ak. these three words denote a collection ; पाद्याः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे ). —माल: smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair'. '(fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कर्चगलः The ocean.

कचारु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile -2 Intolerable, unbearable.
-3 Difficult to be attained. —5: A snake.

कचाद्रः A gallinule.

कदुः f. An esculent root; see कची. कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचरं An aquatic plant.

कञ्चर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. —र Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानिस वं S. 6; कचिन्मृतीणामनया प्रसृतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

क्रच्छ: –च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region ( whether near water or not ) ; यसनाकच्छमवतीर्ण: Pt. 1 ; गंधमाद्नकच्छोऽध्यासितः V.5 ; Si.3. 80 ; Mål. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass. fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in a east). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (বুৰ). -ভৱা I A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum ( बाराही ). -Comp. —अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place ; Ki. 7. 39 ; 12. 54. - 431: N. of a place in the South. -u: (41f.) 1. a turtle, tortoise, केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जयद्दिश हरे Git. 1, Ms. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga;
कच्छं आत्मनो मुख्सपुट पानि । स हि किंचिन्
दृद्धा शरीर पत मुख्सपुट प्रानि । स हि किंचिन्
दृद्धा शरीर पत मुख्सपुट प्रानि । स हि किंचिन्
दृद्धा शरीर पत मुख्सपुट प्रानि । स हि किंचिन्
दृद्धा शरीर पत मुख्सपुट प्रवेशयाते ). -2. a tul
mour on the palate. -3 an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
iquor. -4. an a'tituda in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6 one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
( -प्रा) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatt. -प्र: f. marshy ground, morass. --उद्धा a kind of grass (द्वा).

कच्छ (च्छा ) । देका, कच्छादों The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round, the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छापका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhœa.

**कच्छोटिका = क**च्छाटेका प. 🔨

कच्छमती The plant Carpopogon Pruriens श्कशिनी ( said to cause itching on being applied to the skin ).

क्षच्छार a. [ कच्छु-र न्ह्स्वश्च ] P. V. 2. 107 Vart ] I Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous - 3 Poor, wretched. —रा N. of several plants; सटी, भुकक्षिति.

कच्छोर A kind of Curcums ( शरी )-कच्ची A plant with an esculent root ( Arum Colocasia ) cultivated

for food.
-ক্স্ 1 P. (কুলার ) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last

sense a Sautra root ).

कजालं [ झारेसत जलमस्मालमवात, को-क्वावेंगः ] I Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चियं चपला वीप्यते तथा तथा वीपशिखेव कज्जलमिलनमेव कमें केवलसुद्धम-ति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विश्वतकज्जललेल-नेवां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. -2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink.-ली 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral.-2 Ink. -Comp. -- भ्वजः a lamp.-राचतः - कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

দ্ধজান্তির a. Covered with lampblack or with a collyrium prepared from it.

क्रण्यलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes ).

कंच् 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine. कंचार: 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of bamboo.

कंद्रक: 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कचु-कविष्ठा: Pt. 1. 65. - 3 A dress, garb, cloth ( in general ) ; धर्म प्रवाशनः S. 5; कपदधर्म ° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the hody, robe ; अंतः कचुकिकंचुकस्य विश-ति त्रासादयं दामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषित-रसास्वादजातरामांचकचक Pt. 2. 64. -5 A bodice, jacket ; क्वाचित्वेद्रगजाजिन-कचुका: Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; ( Phrase: --निंदति कंचुककार प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी ; cf. " a bad workman quarrels with his tools"). -6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कचुकालुः A snake.

क्युक्तित a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. -2 Having a garment; कंप्रा Bh. 3. 130.

कचुकिन a. Furnished with armour or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas); अतः पुरचरा बुद्धा विशेष गुणगणान्तिः । सर्वकार्या- अञ्चलकार्यामधायते । (he must be a Bråhmana, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3, 1 and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous mandebauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A doorkeeper. -5 Barley.

कंजुलिका, कंजुली A hodice ; रवं सुरधा-क्षि विनेव कंजुलिकया धरसे मनोहारिणी ल-क्सी Amaru. 23.

केचूलं An article of female dress, i. e. a bodice.

कंज: 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmâ. --जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosis, nectar. -Comp. -ज: N. of Brahmâ. -नाम: N. of Vishņu.

कंजक:-की A kind of bird, Gracula Beligiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजर:, कंजार: 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly.-4 An epithet of Brahmå. -5 A peacock. -6 A hermit.

कंजल: A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus Indica ( ब्राह्मणबंधिका ).

कद्भ, कंद्र 1 P. (करति or करति) To go.

कर् 1 P. (कटाते, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कृद: 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2: 204. | -2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips .- 4 The temples of an elephant; कंड्यमानेन कट कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिधा-तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind cf grass. -7 Excess (as in उ॰कट). -8 A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Sac harum Sara ( शर ). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. -- ही Long pepper. -- & Dast of flowers. -Comp. -- stat: a glance, a side long look, leer ; गाढं निखात इव में हुर्ये क दाका: Mål. 1. 29 ; also 25, 28. Me. 35. •सुष्ट a. caught by a glance. विशि-स: an arrow-like look of love. -आग्न: a fire kept up with dry grass or straw; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. -- 37: the extremity of the temples; Si. 18. 42. - each 1. water for a funeral libation. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples ). --कार: a mixed tribe (of low social position); श्रुवाया वैश्यतश्रीर्यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas ). —कोल: a spitting-pot. --खादक: a. eating much, voracious. --( क: ) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. -बोष: a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. --पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेह्यकुणपाशी च स-त्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उत्तालाः कटप्रतनाव प्रतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Mal. 5. 11 ( पूनन v. l. ) ; also 23. -- प्रभेद: opening of the temples, appearance of rut; R. 3. 37. -- g a. acting by will. (-31) 1. Siva -2. an imp or goblin -3. one who gambles or plays with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vi. dyadharas ). - भोध:, - शं the buttocks. --भंग: 1. gleaning corn with the hands. -2. any royal calamity or misfortune. - भी: N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. -- ज्या: N. of Bhimasena. -- शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. -2. N. of a plant. --स्थलं 1. the hips and loins. -2. an elephant's temples. कटंभरः N. of the कटभी tree. -- रा N. of several plants: -- 1 नागवळा; 2 प्रसारि-णी; 3 रोहिणी, 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका, 6 सूर्वा. कदक:, की A bracelet of gold;

कटक:, की A bracelet of gold; आबद्धिमकटकां रहास स्मरामि Ch. P. 15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side or ridge of a mountain; अधुद्धवृद्धेः का इसेरिय से: Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (गनधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकेच m. A mountain.

कदसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus ( वीरणमूल ).

कदिन a. 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -m. An elephant.

कटकट a. Excellent, best. -- हः N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creeking or 'grating

कटंकट: 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटंकटेरी I Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders ; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof ( or thatch ) of a house.

कटंबः I A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

क्टा( ठा )कु: A bird.

कटाटंक: N. of Siva.

कटार: 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [ कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई ). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; S1. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffelo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvipa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहर्क A par, pot.

**क**टि:, -टी र्र. [ कर्-इन् ] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks ( considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word 委员 in कटिस्ते हरते मन: is said to be ग्राम्य ). -3 An elephant's check. -27 Long pepper. -Comp. - gq: the hollow above the hip, the loins. —तट the loins; कटीतट निवाशितं Mk. 1. 27. - il. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. — in: the loins. — ( & or ही ) भोष: the buttocks. —मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. - राहक: the rider of an elephant ( who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver ). —शिर्षकः the loins. —श्रृंखला a girdle furnished with small bells. —सर्व a zone or waistband.

कदिका The hip.

कटिझ: A kind of gourd.

कटिलक: A species of the Balssm apple.

कटितल: A crooked sword.

कटीर:, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. - A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriore, hips; Si.

कद a. (द or द्वी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; ( said of a rasa or flavour; the rasas are six; मधुर, कहु, अन्छ, तिक, क्याय, and लवज ); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 I'll smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant ; अवणकडु चुपाणामेक-वाक्यं विवद: B. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. - g: 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours ). -2 N. of several plants. - g f A medical plant (कट्रोहिणी). -- 22 I An improper action .- 2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. - Comp. — आंगः इयोनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilepa. - Gene ginger. - aig: - gi 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. - कीट:, - कीटक: a gnat, mosquito. —काण: the दिहिम bird. —ग्रंथि:,-थि n. dried ginger ; so ° भंग:, °भदं dried ginger or ginger -चातुर्जा-तकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamons, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. - sa: the तगर tree. - a prepared from acid substances. - तिक्तक: 1. the भूनिंब tree. -2. the ज्ञान tree. —ितक्ता = कटुतुबी. —तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. — त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -दला = कर्दी plant. -निक्हाव: grain not mundated. -पत्र: 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. H-तार्जक tree. —पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी. —पाक -पाकिन् a. producing acid humors in digestion. — कलः a sort of cucumber. (-ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवही. —बीजा long pepper. -- मंजरिका the अवामार्ग tree. -- मोदं a certain perfume. -- (a. having a harsh sound. ( - व: ) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -- vilgoit the

कदुकी plant. -विपास a. producing acid humors in digestion. - रनेह: the mustard-seed plant.

कड्क a. 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable. unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. --- 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :-- पटाल, सुगाधितूण, क्टरेंज, अर्क, राजमर्थेष. - का N. of several plant: :-- कदुरीहिणी, ताचुली, साजिका. तिकालाद्यक. -का = कट्रसोहिणी. -कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp.in a bad sense; as दाविकट्क 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp -- MINIS. (মু) f. a kind of bitter gourd.
—স্থ a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. - কল: = কল্লাল (Mar. ककोळ). (-लं) N. of a periume prepared from the berries of this plant. --रोहिणी = कट्टरोहिणी -ब्ह्वी = कटी.

कदुकरवं Pungency.

कदकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटरं Buttermilk mixed

कटार An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल a. Pungent. --लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chandåla.-Comp. - नीजा a kind of lute played by the Chandalas.

कदार: A weapon, dagger.

कट्फाल: N of a tree, commonly called कायफळ.

कहर् a. Despised. --र 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट 1 P. (कटाति, अकटीत्, कटित ) To live in distress; see as.

इहा: 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisamplyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveds which is called after him. -2 A Brahmana. -3 A note or simple sound. - A kind of rik. -- gr: The followers of that sage. --ही 1 A female follower of Katha. -2 The wife of a Brahmana. -Comp. -अध्यापक: a teacher of the Katha branch of the Yajurveda. wa: a Bahmana well-versed in the se branch of the Yajurveda. - आविय: a Brahmana who has mastered the #3 branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमदे: An epithet of Siva.

कहर a. Hard, stiff.

कटल्यः, -कटल्लः Gravel.

कठाकु: A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कार्ठका Chalk.

कांडजर: N. of s tree commonly

called तल्ली.

करिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनवि-वमामेकवर्णी सारयंती Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so क्तने. -2 Hardhearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्वीचे करि-ना: खल्ल खिरा Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so द्वय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकितीयं मान ने वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain. —न: A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. slso in this sense). --नी Chalk. -00mp. —पुष्ट:, -क: a tortoise.

कंटिनता, न्यं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,

obscurity.

कार्टिनिका, -करिनी 1 Chalk .- 2 The

little finger.

कटर a. Living in distress. -रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कटोर a 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठारास्थियांचि Mal. 5. 34.-2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; आपि कठोर यशः किल ते वियं U. 3. 27; so 'इत्य, 'चित्त -3 Sharp, piercing ; अक्रुज्ञ Santi. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, fullgrown, of mature age ; कठोरगभों जा-नकीं विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mål. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलां छनच्छ विः Si. 1. 20; so st new, young; Mal. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमातिभिः K. 7; ेरीमूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -comp. -- म a. far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. - गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmanda purana.

कठोरता, -त्व Hardness, firmness, severity.

कडोरणति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mal. 9. 41.

कहोल a. Hard, resisting

कहा I. 1 U. (कडात ते, कडित) 1
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; cf. इंड.
-3 To be disturbed or confused.-II
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

me a. 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

क्रडक Sea-salt obtained by evaporation, कहाँगः A spirituous liquor, kind of rum.

कडगं( क )र: Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कहंग(क) शिय a. To be fed with straw. -- य: An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5.9.

कड( ਲ )ਸ਼ਂ 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलडिका).

कई (लं) इ: 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कहार a. 1 Tawny; कहार इवाय G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. --र: 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुल: 1 A sword, scimitar -2 A sacrificial knife.

表 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

क्या I. I P. (कपति, कपित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress), moan.

-2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. II. 10 P. or

-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

क्रण: 1 A grain, a single seed :तं-इलक्षान H. 1; Ms 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्वावेण Santi. 1.19; 3.5. -4 A grain of dust; R. 1.85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A drop ( of water ) or spray ; anorais? मालिनीतरंगाणाम् ८.३. 7; अंडु, अश्रु Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn. -7 Spark ( as of fire ). -8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake ( of snow ). -10 श्रेत जीरक. --जा 1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper.-3 Cumin seed. -- off 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia. -Comp. --अव:-,-भक्ष:,-भुन् m. s nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). — अस a. one whose food consists of grains. our the state of one who is made to live on grains. -- मुग्नुल: a kind of plant. -जीर: a white kind of cumin seed. -जीरकं small cumin seed. ~भक्षः,-भक्षकः, -मुख्य m. N. of Kanada. -- महाका: a kind of bird. -लाभ: a whirpool.

कणहार ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिवं कणशो विकीयते ( अस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

क्िनः 1 A grain. -2 A small particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal of parched wheat. -5 An enemy.-6 N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e. waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. --का 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The आग्रे- भ्य tree.

कणिशः, — इतं An ear or spike of corn.

काणिष्ठ a. The smallest, the most minute.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तमस्त कणपः Vaijayantı; चापचककणपकर्षण &c. Dk. 35.

क्रामः A kind of fly with a sting.

कणाटीनः, टीरः, -टीरकः A wagtail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see under क्ल. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचि:,-ची f. 1 A sound. -2 A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कृषि and. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अद्धाप्रतीवात), काणेहरण पय: पिवति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied.'

क्षेप्र:, -इ: The क्षिक्स tree. —श -इ: f. 1 A she-elephant -2 A courtezan, harlot.

कंद् 1 P. (कटति, कंटित ) To go or move.

कंट a. Thorny.

कंटक:,-कं 1 A thorn ; पाव्लग्नं कर-स्थेन कंटकेनेव कंटकं (उद्धरेत्) Chân. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4'(fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंट. केऽपि B. 14. 73; त्रिविवसुद्धतवानवत्कटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5 ( Hence ) Any source of vexation or annovance; nuisance; Ms. 9.253.-6 Horripilation, erection of hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 Asharp stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refutation of agruments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions. -- 1 A bamboo. -2 A work shop, manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4 N. of Makara or the marine monster, the symbol of the god of love. - की A kind of बार्ताकी,



-comp. -- अप: a kind of lizard .-- अ-ज्ञनः,-भक्षकः,-मुद्ध m. a camel.—अडीलः a kind of fish (having many bones). -आगार: a kind of worm. -आइनः a kind of tree.—उद्धर्ण 1. (lit.) exthacting thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating televes and all such sources of public annoyance ; अंट को द्धरणे नित्यमाति-हेद्यत्तसुत्तम Mr. 9. 252. — इम: 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भव-ति नितरां स्कीताः सक्षेत्रे कंटक द्वाः Mk. 9. 7. -2 the Salmali tree or silkcotton-tree ( Mar. सांबरी ). — हल: 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the nigg plant -3. the castor-oil tree. -4. the Dhattura tree. -5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. -- मईनं suppressing disturbance. - gm a. having thorns, thorny -विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंदकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. —बृताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). —ओणि:, -णी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2. a

कटकार: N. of a tree ( ज्ञातमळी ) ; also विकंकत. — री N. of several plante: - Solanum Jacquini, the silk-

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकालः = कंटकफल q. v. कंटाह्नयं The tuberous root of the

कंटिकित a. 1 Thorny. -2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; borripilated; भीति° त्वच: Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; 8. 3. 15.

कंटकिन a. ( नी f. ) 1 Thorny, prikly; कंटिक नो बनांता: Vikr. 1. 116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome. -- m. A fish. -m. f. N. of several plants: - खिद्र, मदन, गोक्षर, वंश, बद्र. -Comp. - ज a. 1. produced from a fish. -2 producadby the Mimosa tree. -फल: the breadfrait tree (पनस). (-ला) मधुलर्ज़ीरी

कंटिकल: A thorny kind of bam-

कंटल: 1 N. of a plant ( वर्वर ). -2 A tree yielding a species of Gum

कंटालु: f. N. of several plants :--वातोंकी, वंश, वर्वर, बृहती.

कंदिन a. Thorny. — n. N. of several trees:—खद्रि, अवामार्ग, गीश्चर.

कंद्र 1, 10 U. (कंटति-ते, कंटयति-ते, कं-हिन ) i To mourn, grieve for. -2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case ).

कंड.,-ठं 1 Threat; कंडे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंटः स्तंभितवाष्यवास्ति कलपः 8.4.5; कंडेप्र स्वलिनं गतेनि ज्ञिः शिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां उतं 6 3. -2 The neck, कंडाश्लेषपरियहे शिधिलना Pt. 4. 6 . कंठाश्लेषप्रणायिनि जने किं पुनर्टू (संस्थे Me 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57 -3 Sound, tone, voice ; सा सुक्तकंठ च-कंड R. 14. 68; किमिंड कि सरकाठि सप्य-ते 8. 64; आर्यप्रजोऽपि प्रसक्तक रो-बिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकड).-6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited .- 9 The Heattree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. —आर्थि: a bird ( digesting in the throat or gizzerd). —अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck. — आवत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person ) .- survey a neck-ornament, necklace : परीक्षितं काश्यसवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंडाभरणत्वमेत Vikr. 1. 24 ; cf. names liko सरस्वतीकंडाभरण —आश्लेषः neckembrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: "gq 75 Bh. 3. 82. —3 7 personal testimony. -क्रद्य: a kind of fever. —क्रिका the Indian lute. - n a. reaching or ex tending to the throat. - na a 1. being at or in the throat, co ning to the throat; i e. on the point of depart. ing; न बढेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणीः कठगरैरपि Subhash.; Pt. 1. 296 .- 2. approaching or reaching the throat. -तटः, -तटं, -दी the side of the neck. -तलासेका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. -ag a. reaching to the neck. -नीडक: a kite -नीलक: a large lamp or torch, a whisp cf lighted straw &c. (Mar.ਸਗ਼ਲ).-पाजा:, -पाज्ञक: 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck .- 2. a halter in general. -चंद्र: a rope for an elephant's neck. —मूबा a short neck-lace ; विदुषां क्ट-भूषात्वमेत Vikr. 18, 102 — माणि: 1. a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. —हम a. 1. clinging to the throat .- 2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in emtraces), Mål. 3. 2. - ear 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. - affig a. being at or in the throat, i e. on the point of departing ; "पाणै: R. 12. 54. — जालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. — হারী swelling of the tonsils. —ज़ोब: (।।६.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostula-tion. - सण्जन hanging on, by, or round the neck. — un a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined:--- एक्ट्वे वक्षान वहः भव्य स्तनाभिवान निविडोएग्हान् । परिश्रमार्थ रानके विद्यासना कंटसूत्र प्रवह ति मत । ॥); कंटसूत्र-मपिंड य योपित: R. 19. 32. — स्व a 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter ). -3 being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंडत: ind 1 From the throat -2 Distinctly, explicitly.

काउका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंडिन a. Belonging to the throat. कंडी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. -्रवः 1. a lion. -2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवी महाग्रहेण न्यपतन् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention; ( इति कडीरवेणीकम्•)

कंडेकाल: N. of Siva ( blue on the

कंडच a. 1 Relating or snitable to, or being at, the threat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. - auf: a guttural letter ; namely अ. आ, क्. ख़, गू, इ, इ, and ह. —स्वरः a gattural vowel ( अ and आ ).

कैटाल: 1 A boat. -2 A spade,bee. -3 War. -4 A camel.-5 An esculent root .- 6 A churning vessel .- 7 A bag. -or A churning vessel.

कंडील: A caniel. —ल:, —ला A churning vessel.

कंड I. 1 U. (कडाते-ते कडिन) 1 To le glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (वंडयतिन्ते, कंडि. त) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), unhusk . -2 To protect, defend.

कंडने ! Threshing, separating the chaft from the grain; अजानतार्थे तत्सर्व (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथाः -2 Chaff. -नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंडिन a Dislocated ; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body ). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंदानक: N. of a servant of Siva. कितिका I A short section, shortest subdivision; (as in the शुक्रयनुर्वेद) -2 N. of a country.

कंडु: m. f, कंडू: f. 1 Scratching.-2 ltching, itching sensation; कपोलकंड्: कारिभिविनेतुं Ku 1.9; Santi. 4 17. -Comp. —आदि m. pl. the neminal verbs. - करी N. of a plant श्कारींबा. -टन: 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mus-

कंडर a. Scratching. -र: A species

कंडूनि. f. 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कणे कंडूतिला-लसा S. D.

केंद्रमत् a. 1 Scratching.—2 Itching. केंद्र्यति-ते Den. U. (p. p कह्यति) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कद्र्यमानेन कटं कहाचित् R. 2. 37; मुगीमकंद्र्यत कुटगसार: Ku. 3. 36; so शृंग कुटणमुगस्य वामनयनं कद्र्यमानां मुगीं S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंड्यन, —नक a. Scratching. —ने Scratching, rubbing; कंड्यनैद्शानिवार-णेश्व R. 2. 5. —नी A brush for rubbing. —क: A tickler; Pt. 1.71.

कंड्या 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कंड्यितं Scratching.

कंड्रिन a. Scratching, a scratcher. कड्रा N. of a plant causing itch.

ਜंद्र a. 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; नंद्रलद्विप-गंद्रापंद्रकवणारेकांपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. –लः An esculent root.

কাইান্ত: 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo).-2 A safe, store-room.-3 A camel (also f.).—ন্তা The lute of a Chandala.
-Comp.-ৰাণা The lute of a Chandala.

कंडोलक: 1 A basket. -2 A safe,

कंडोपः A caterpillar.

क्राय a. [क्ण्-क्रन्] a. Ved. 1 Talented. intelligent. -2 Praising ; quar-णो विष्य: कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -- vq: 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalå and progenitor of the line of mora Brahmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rigveda. -2 ( Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -va Sin, evil. -Comp. — जंभन a. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kanvas (?). -दुव्हितृ, -सुता Sakuntalå, Kanva's daughter. -- सचित a. Ved. a friend of the Kanvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ a. one whose priest is a Kanva.

कण्वतम a Ved. Very wise.

कण्यमत् a. United with a praiser or with the Kanvas ( as Indra ).

कतः, -कतकः [ कं जलं शुद्ध तनीति तन् -ह Tv. ] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकबृक्षस्य य-चर्यकुमसादनं। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि मसीद्वी॥ Ms. 6. 67. --वं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुपसादन also.

कतफल: The clearing-nut plant .

कतम pron. a. [ किम्-डतम् ] ( भत् n. ) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन विग्मामेन गतः स जान्म इति V. 1; अय कतमे पुनर्भत्मधिक्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते ग्रणास्तत्र पातुदाहरस्यायमित्राः Mâl. 1; G L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whoscever,' whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with च or आप means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means ' best or excessively gccd-looking'.

कतर pron. a. (कत् n.) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विसः कत-रक्षो गरीयो यहा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2, 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides? कित pron. a. [किम्+डति] (always declined in the plural only; कति; क-तिमिः &.) 1How many; कत्यययः कित स्पासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिभूतेः स्मर कित कताः स्वांत ते विमलंभाः Sânti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्र चन or आपि, कित loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few; तन्बी स्थिता किताचित्व पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिक्ष में कितिचित्व वलाविन्य सकताः सकामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् ind. How many times.

कतिथा ind. 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.
कतिप्य α. [कति-अयच् पुक्च] 1 Some,

कतिपय तः [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कित्यकु- कुसुमोद्रमः कदंबः U. '3. 2; Me. 23; कितिपयद्विस्तापामे some days having elapsed; वर्णीः कतिपयदेच ग्राधितस्य स्व-रेरिव Si. 2. 72; कातिपयेन or कातिपयाद्व with some effort.

कतिपयश a. Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध a. How many kinds.

कतिशस् ind. How many at a time.

कतमाळः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शेषणा-यार्लति पर्यान्नोति अल्-अंच् Tv. ] Fire ; cf. खतमाळ.

कत्य 1 A. (कत्थते, काश्यत ) 1 To boast, swagger; फुरवा कत्थियये न का Bk. 16. 4; फुरवेतरकर्मणा सर्वे कत्थिया Mb.-2 To praise, celebrate.-3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्थन a. Boasting, praising --नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय a. Ved. Swelling, rising. —यं Water causing happiness.

कञ् 10 P. (कत्रयाति, कात्रित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथु 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 Totell. relate.narrate.communicate(usually with dat. of person), रामिक्वसनदर्श-नोत्सकं मैथिलाय कथयांवभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention , Bg. 2. 34 ; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with ; कथायित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Râm. - 4 Toindicate, betray, bespeak, show , V. 1. 6 ; Mai. 8 10 ; आकार-सहजं चे हितमेवास्य कथयति 8. 7. -3 10 describe, relate : किं कश्यते श्रीसमयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिम्त्रविष्ट कश्यते H. Pr. 8 : Pt.4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To donounce. -8 To suppose. --Pass. (इध्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक a. [कथ्-ण्युळ्] A narrator, a relator. —क: 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन a. Telling, talkative. -- ने Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय a. 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान a. Telling, speaking.

कथा [ कथा नि• अ ] 1 A tate, story ; °पानीएएं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story, कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तादिह कथ्यते H Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खल पापानामलमश्रेय-से यत: Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech ; unti gai aui S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आला. यिका ; (प्रबंधकल्पना स्तीकसत्या प्राज्ञाः कथा विदः। परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मतास्यायिका बुधे: n) ; see under अ ख्यायिका also.-6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with पांते (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of ', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; an aut बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनेव दूरतः। हुंकारेणैव धतुषः स हि विद्यानपोहाति 8. 3. 1; आभितसमयोपि मार्द्वं भजते कैव कथा इारीरिषु R. 8. 43; आधवागनुमानाम्यां साध्यं स्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Oomp. — अद्भाग:: taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -- stat 1. the course of conversartion ; समर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale — अवशेषः ( or क्याहोष) a. one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. —आक्रम: the commencement of a conversation. —आरंभ: commencement of a tale. —आराम: garden of fable. -- आहाप: speech, con-



versation. - उत्प: the beginning of a tale. - sgia: 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सत्रur ) or their sense ; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrarakshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्धातं शालिगोप्यो-जगर्यकाः B. 4. 20. — उपकथा — उपा-ख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. – ਹਲਂ 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -yeu: the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण U. 4. 6. -uiz 1. the introductory part of a tale or story .- 2 N. of the first eas or book of the कथासरितागर -प्रबंध: a tale, fiction, fable. — प्रसम a 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly.-2. mad, foclish (-η:) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; नानाक्याप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसं-गेन विवाद किल चकतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. -2. a curer of poisons (तिषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जने-रबाह्यात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) - mor: 1. an actor. - 2. a professional story. teller. - nei the introductory por tion of a story; Pt. 1. -योग: course of conversation, talk, discourse. - विपर्धास: changing the course of a story. — विरक्त a. reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. - शेष a. see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale ; e. g. Vetâlapanchavimsati.

in Barona titte ant.

कथापथित Den. P. To tell, relate &c. कथिक: 1 A narrator. -2 A story-teller.

कशित p p 1 Told, described, narrated. -2 Expressed. --त: The supreme leing. --तं A conversation, discourse; प्रवृत्तकाथिते: पुराविद: R 11.10.-00mp. पदं -पदारा tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad. loc.

क्योक् 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale.
-2. To cause to remain only in

प्रशाहित a. Remainirg in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13. कर्या गते. [किम्प्रकारार्थि यस कार्रश्र हा thing. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, torment, whence; कर्य मारारमके त्विष्ट किम्प्रकास स. 1; अय स वैद्याः कर्य Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' मानुवधाः कर्य न स्युः संपद्दो मे निर्म्या कर्य सारारमकं हि स्विष्ट कर्य साराय कर्य सारारमकं हि स्विष्ट कर्य साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय कर्य साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय साराय कर्य साराय 
where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). -2 Oh what ! indeed !(expressing surprise); कथं मामेबोहिशति S. 6. -3 It is often connected with the particles 34, 214, तु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly,' 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized), कथंदा गम्यते U. 3; कथंनामे-तत् U.6.-4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty, ' with great efforts', तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3, कथम प्युक्त मित न चुंबितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेती: कथचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143 ; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बमुबुः Ku. 3. 34 ; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विस्ज्य कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt 1.-5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमाप स्वनेऽस्मिस्ताह्याः भंभवति Mal. 2 6. - Comp - कथिकः an inquisitive person -- ant ind. in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिद्यामधिशोहाति Si 2 52; क्यंकारं सके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -- प्रमाण a. of what measure -- भाव: what state. -- wa a. 1. how being. -2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators ). -- a a. of what shape. - बीर्य a. of what power.

कंपता 1 What sort or manner. -2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (क्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (क्दते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. -2 To grieve. -3 To call. -4 To kill or hurt, see कंद.

कदन 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U 5. 10 -2 War. -3 Sin.

कह ind. [कद्-क्रिप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word or is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -Comp. —अञ्चर 1 a bad letter. -2 bad writing. -आंग्र: a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. --असं bad food. - अपत्य a bad child, bad posterity. -- अन्यासः a bad habit or custom. -- se a. I useless, unmeaning. -2. having what purpose or aim ? (-vi: ) a useless thing. -अर्थनं, -ना tronbling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थपति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight .- 2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3 100; N. 8. 75. elighted ; कद्धितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न झ-क्यते धेर्यगुण: प्रमार्धे Bh. 2. 106. -2.

मेभिर्वारंवारं वरिसंवादविश्वकारिभिः U.5. -3 insignificant, mean. -4. bad, vile. -अर्थीक 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थोकत a. 1. despised, disdained. -2. rendered useless and unavailing. -अर्थ a. 1. avaricious, miserly .- 2. little, insignificant, mean. -3. bad, disagrecable. (-र्यः) a miser Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ar - 74 1. avarice. -2. insignificance. -3. badness. ेभाचः avarice, stinginess. - अन्द: a bad horse. - आ. कार a. defermed, ugly. - आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (-ए:) bad conduct -इंडियं a bad organ of sense. - 37; a bad camel. —उद्या ( also कोट्या ) a. tepid, lukewarm. ( -zoj ) lukewarm. ness. -- gof 1. a fragrant grass. -2. the plant कुंभिकी. —तोय an intoxicating drink, wine. — fa m. pl. three inferior articles. - va: a bad chariot or carriage, युधि कद्यवद्गीमं बभंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् a. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं त्रियापाये कहरं इंसकोकिल Bk. 6. 75 ; बाग्विदां वरमकं-हवो तृप: Si. 14. 1. -2. vile, contemptible.

कद a. 1 Giving water. -2 Giving happiness. -- द: A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning. कदने See under कर्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [ कद् करणे अंबन् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree ( said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunderclouds ) ; कतिपयकु सुमोद्रमः कद्वः U.3. 20, 42; Mal. 3.7, Me. 25; R. 12. 99.-2A kinde of grass.-3 Turmeric. -4 The mustard-seed plant. -5 A particular mineral substance. -- ची N. of a plant ( देवदाली ). S 6; U. 5. 18. - चं A multitude. - चनं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमेशमम्यस्यत S. 2. 6. -2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकद्वकद्व क-राजित Ki. 5 9. -3 A kind of grass (देवताड).-Comp. -अनिल; 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers) ; ते चोन्मीलितमाल-तीसुरभयः पौढा कदंवानिलाः K. P. 1. -2. spring -कोरकन्याय: see under न्याय. —पुष्पा,-दर्श a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kad; amba. —वायु: a fragrant breeze =°अनिल•

कतंत्रद: The mustard-seed plant.

कदर: 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -र:, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagniated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree ; अरुद्वयं मृगदृज्ञः कद्लस्य कांडी Amaru. 95 - of N. of several plants - पुश्चि, डिंबिका and ज्ञातमालि. -ली 1 The plantain tree ; किं यामि वालक बलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; बास्यत्यूदः सरसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्वलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36 R. 12. 96; Y. 2. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or hanner. -Comp. -(ली) कुसुम the flower of the कदली plant. --वंड-, - सम्ध: a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A kanner, flag ; Mål 6. कदलिन m. A kind of antelope. कदलीक्षता ! A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful won an.

कदा and When, at what time: कवा गमिष्यसि - एव गच्छामि ; कदा कथ-विषयासि &c.; when connected with a following and it neans ' now and then ', 'at times', 'sometimes ', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following an it means 'at some time ', 'one day ', 'at one time or another '. 'once'; आनई ब्रह्मणो निदास विभेति कटाचन: Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following जित् it means 'at one time', 'cnce upon a time', 'at some time or other': अथ कदा-चित् once upon a time; R 2 37,12. 21; नाक्षे: क्रीडेत्कदाचित्तु Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'nownow ': कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कद्।चित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 et seq [cf. L. quando ].

कह a. [कद्र ] (डु or डुर्र.) 1 Tawny. -2 Variegated, spouled - #: 1 The tawny colour. -2 Tre variegated colour. -दु:, -दु: f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nages -Comp. - ya:, - ya: a serpent.

कड्ण a. Reddish-brown, tavry. कहरं 1 Whey. -2 Evitermilk

mixed with water.

कधारिय-कधारी a Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतुं ). 1 To be satisfied or contented -2 Tolore, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकां Gold; कनकवलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. - a: 1 The Palasa tree. -2 The Dhattura tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -Comp.-अंगर्व a gold bracelet.-अ बल:, -आड़ि:, -गिरि:, -जैल: epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुची ते स्पर्धेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv 2. 9. —अध्यक्ष: the treasurer. —आहः the धत्र tree. (-अं) = नागकेशर. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आइयः the Dhattura tree. (-4) a flower. - सार: borax. - en: a golden hatchet, - es;

—বৃত্তক ( golden-sticked ) the royal parascl. - बंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. — निकाष: a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone ). - usi an ear-croament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य को-पात कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-duet. -पलः a kind of fish. (-ਲ) a weight of gold. -ਸਮ a. bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योति इमती plant. - प्रस्वा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. -भग: a piece of gold. - रंभा the स्वर्ध-नदली plant. -रम: 1. a vellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. -5175; N. of Kârtik+ya. —स्त्रं a gold necklace ; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. – ਵਧਨੀ ' a land of gold, ' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden. दनखलं ... of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; ( तीर्ध कनकलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावन ) ; तस्मादुच्छेरखकनखउं शैलराजावतीर्णी जहाे: कत्याम् Me. 50.

कनदी Red arsenic.

दनन a. One-eyed ; cf. काण.

कन्यति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in s ze, make small, diminish; कीर्ति नः कनपंति च Bk. 18. 25.

कता Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कानिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

किनिष्ठ a. (Superi of अल्प or युवन ) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower -4 Having the feet downwards. - g: N. of Siva. - gr 1 The little finger. -2 A kind of herome. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -Comp. - ਪ੍ਰ-ਸ਼ਲ the least or first root.

कान्द्रिक a. The smallest. — दिका The little finger; कानिष्ठिकाधिष्ठत-कालिदासा Subhash. —कं A kind of

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनक: 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. - at 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The supil of the eye. - fami 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of

कनीयस् a (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger, कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भ-गिनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. - # Copper.

कनोचि: f. 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुरज q. v.

क्रनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant ; ( cf. क्णेरा ).

en a Happy.

कंत a Happy. -तः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (sest of thought and feeling ). -3 Granary.

कंशा 1 A patched garment, wallet ( worn by ascetics ) ; जीर्णा कंया ततः 3 Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Sant. 4 4, 19. -2 A well. -3 A town. -Comp. -urtoi wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद 1 P. (कहाति, कदिन ) 1 To cry ; lament. -2 ( A ) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंद:-दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also). ज्ञान-कद. -3 Garlie. -4 A krot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ - q: 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -Comp -मूलं a radish — संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. - Ric the garden of

कंदिन a. Having a bulbous roct. -m. An escrient root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदरं The white water-lily; cf. कंदोर.

कंद्रः, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदाः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयसुपगताः Bh. 3.69; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसपी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. - t: A hook for driving an elephant. - Tr-fi A cave, valley, hol. low. — i Dry ginger. -Comp. — эп-कर: a mountain.

कंदर्: 1 N. of Capid, the god of love ; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्थ: Bg. 10. 28: कंदर्भ इच रूपेण Mb. -2 Love (कंदर्भ is thus derived: —क दर्पयामीति मदाजाः तमात्री जगाद च । तेन केर्पनामानं ते च॰ कार चतुर्भुखः ॥ ). -Comp. --क्रपः pudenda muliebre. - - - fever of love, passion, vehement desire. -द-हनः, -मधनः N. of Siva. -सुपलः-सुसलthe male organ of generation. - সূত্তর 1. membrum virile. -2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus ( रतिवय )-

कंदल:-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40 -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree; कदल-दलोल्लासाः पयोजिंदनः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection ; U. 3. 11. —ਲ: 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 ( Hence ) Was of words, controversy. - A Kandala flower; विद्लकद्लकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली I The plantain (or the Bapana) tree, अरक्तराजिभिरियं कुहुमें- र्नवज्ञंदली सलिलगर्भेः। कोपावंतर्बाध्ये स्म-रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-secd. -3cmp. -कुम्रनं I. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2

Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N of a plant ( Mar. ला-

सह: m.f. [Un. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -Comp. — पक a. parched,

roasted (as grain ).

कंदुक:-कं A ball for playing with, प नितां अपि करावात करपतर्थेव का दुक. Bb. 2 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; к. 16. 83. -क A pillow; Bh 3. 145. -00mp. -लोला any game with aball.

कंदोटः (हु: ) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नालोलह); मोहस्कुलपनानने कत्रदोहसुगलः Mû . 7. —ट A blue lotus.

कंदोत: The white lotus.

इन्दः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of

कंबर: [क शिरो जल वा वारमति ] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable ( मारिष ). -रा The neck; कंबरां समपहाय क धरां पाष्य संयाति जहास कर्याचित्, Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उल्हेंबर also.

क्षिः [ कं शिरो जलं वा वीयतेऽत्र ]

कतं [कन्-क ] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखान स-कन्यकानि B. 14. 28; 11 53 -2 An unmarried girl, virgia, muiden , गृहे यहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Mal. 7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; ( अष्टवर्षो मवेद्गीरी नववर्षा च रेव्हिणी । दशमे कन्यका भोना अत उर्व रमस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition : see under अन्यक्री. - 5 The sign Virgo -Comp. - छल: seduction ; पैशाचः कन्यका-चात Y. 1. 61. — जन: a naiden; विश्वद्वसुग्धः कुटकन्यकाञनः Mal. 7. 1. —जात: the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 ( = कार्नान ); for instance ब्यास, कर्ण &c

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl ( कन्या-बान ); a girl ( ? ).

कन्यला Ved a gir1.

क्रम्पसः The youngest brother. —मा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [ Un. 4. 111 ] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33, Ms. 10 8 -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, z. e. Virgo. - 6 N. of Durga -7 Large cardamoms. -Comp. -sia:ut the woman's apartments: सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांत:पुरे कश्चित्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. — 3112 a. following after or hunting young girls. (-z:) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes after young girls. — कुटज: N. of a country. ( - टजं ) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. 一面中代 f., 一们 N. of Durga. — ηπ the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. - ugi taking a girl in marriage. —दान giving away a girl in marriage. — दूज्जं defilement of a virgin. - a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute ( such as a disease &c ). - + dowry. - qfa: 'daughter's husband', a sen-in law. -qra: a dealer in slave guls. - ya:. -na: the son of an unmarried dauguter (called कानीन). --पुरं the women's apartments. - Haf m. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kartikeya. - रत्ने a very fine girl ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. - Trist: the sign Virgo. —देखिल m. a son-in law (marrying one's girl); Y.1 262. - size money given to the bride's father as Ler price, purchase-money of a girl--- रचपंदर: the choice of a busband by a maiden. -- grow ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, किन्यका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस 4. Younger. - सा The little finger. --सी The youngest sister.

कत्यानय a. Consisting of on in the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. -- ये The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

इन्द्र्य The hand below the wrist. इत्य 1 P. To move, see इंप्.

क्ष्य 1 N. of वहन -2 A class of demons.

कपट:-टं Fraud, doceit, trick, cheating, कपटहानमय क्षेत्रममस्ययानं Pt. 1. 191, कपटाइसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. --हा A measuare equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. --Comp. --तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -- पट्ट a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty, छल्यन प्रजास्वन्द्रने कपटपहुर्देक्जालिकः

St. 15. 35. — মুৰ্ঘ: a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. — স্তৈত্ব a forged document. — ব্যাল deceiful talk. — বৈল a. disguised, masked. ( - হা: ) disguise, false dress.

कपादिक: A rogue, cheat.

कपीदन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest. —f. A kind of perfume (विडा).

कपनः Shaking. —नः ननः Ved. A worm, cate-pil'ar ( चृत्र ).

कप्रे:, कप्रेक: 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a ccin). -2 Braided and matted hair. especially of Siva; G L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or course, ( used as a coin ) . निवाण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्छ: कपदि(ई)करः Pt. 2. 98.

कपादिन a. [कप्रेशी ] 1 Shaggy.

2 Wearing braided and matted barr —m. N. of S.vs.

क्वलं Ved. A Lalf, a part.

्रक्षाट - टं िक हात प्रत्यानि तहाँति समाद्वि Tv. ] 1 Leaf c. panel of a door; क्ष्पाटक्षाः परिणद्धकंषरः R 3. 34; स्वग्रहारक्ष्पाटपाटनपद्धनांपि नीपार्जितः Bh. 3 11. -2 A door; St. 11. 60. -Comp — उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. -2. A door key. - श्रः a house-breaker, thief. — नक्षम् a broad-chested; R. 3. 34. — संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying — स्थिकः a disease of the car.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जल वा पालय-নি ] 1 The stullsku l-bone , সুৱাদীত্ত-कपालमञ्जलगलन्मंदाकिनीगरयः 1. 2, बड़ा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारिन: bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsheid , muiche filmi-ซ์ Ms S. 93. -3 A mulutude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general , पच-क्रवाल - 6 A cover or lid. - 7 A treaty of peace on equal te:m, - The shell of an egg. -2 The cotvia of the leg of a nan, any flat bone .- 3 A kind of leprosy. - & A begga 's bowl. [cf L. caput , Gr. kephale ]. -Comp. —नालिका a sort cf pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. - unor .. -भृत्, -मालिन्, -िरम् m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durga — संवि: a peace on equal terms, H. 4 100. कपालि: N. of Siva.

क मालिका ! A p.tshered; Ma.4.78, 8.250. -2 The tarter of the teeth.

कपालिन a. 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wearing skulls, कपालि वा स्थाद्ध चेंदुकोस्दरं (चपु:) Ku. 5. 78. -m. 1 An epithet lof Siva; करं कर्ण कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिमभूतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of low caste ( off-pring of a Brâhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father ). —नी N. of Durgå.

कपि: [कंप्-इन् नलोप:; Up. 4. 143] 1 An spe, a monkey; करे-रत्रासिषुनांदात् Bk. 9. 11. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of Karanja. -4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस) -5 The sun. -6 N. of Vishnu. -- पि: f. -पी A female monkey. -Comp. -आस्य: incense. -goq: an epithet (1) of Râma; (2) of Sugriva. - = : (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat ; नइयंति दृब्ई बुंदानि कपींद: Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; 54 \$ पत्र करीं इसल्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jambavat. — कच्छ: f. N. of a plant. — कंदक the skull. — कंतन, - ध्वज: N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. - चूडा - चूत: the hog-plum tree. -जः, -तैलं,=नामन m. storax or benzoin. -पश: 1. an epithet of Râma -2. of Sugriva. — var: an epithet of (1) Râma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन f. a kind of perfume. -लोई brass. -वक्त्र: N. of Narada. - sim:- a cabbage. - sit the upper part (coping ) of a wall. - शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar हिंगुळ). —जीवर्णी a kind of musical instru-

कार्पजल: 1 The Châtaka tird. -2 The Tittiri bird.

क्षित्य: The wood-apple tree.
—त्यं। The fruit of the above tree.
—2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —300mp. —आस्य: a kind of monkey

कपिल a. [ कपि लच् ] 1 Tawny, reddish ; बाताय कापेला विद्युत Mbh. -2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3.8; ( Knil. = कापेलकेशा ). -ल: 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy ]. -2 A deg. -3 Benzion. -4 Incense. -5 A form of fire. -6 The tawny colour. -7 Impure benzoin. -8 N. of the sun.-9 N. of a country. -10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. - or 1 A brown cow. -2 A kind of perfume -3 A kind of timber. -4 The common leech. -5 N. of the female elephant of the southeast. Comp. — স্থা a kind of deer. — স্থানৰ: N. of Siva. — স্থা: an epithet of Indra. — সাহার্থ: Vishņu. — युति: the sun. -दाझा a vine with brown grapes. 34: a kind of perfume. - 417: 1. N. of the Ganges

-2. a holy place. — मृति: f. the Sankhya Sutras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-मलर्थे श ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. -2 Reddish; (छापा:) संध्यापयोद्कापिशा: पिशिताशनाना S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपद्मरेणुकपिशे 7. 12; V 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. --श: 1 The brown colour. -2 A compound of red and black colour. -3 Sterax or coarse benzon. --शा 1 The Mådhavî creeper. -2 N. of a river. --शा, -शी, -शं A spirit, a kind of rum. -Comp. --अंजन: N. of Siva. --अपन: 1. spirit, a kind of rum. -2. a d ity

कापिशित a. Embrowned ; Si. 6. 5. कापिशीका A kind of liquor.

क्पीतनः N. of several plantssuch as the holy fig-tree, the betelnut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. -2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

क्यूब a. Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. -2 A bird in general. -3 A particular position of the hands -4 The grey colour of a pigeon. -Comp. -- sifa: f. a sort of perfame. –अंजनं antimony. –अरि: a hawk. falcon. - ary a. of the colour of a pigeon. (-w:) a rale or dirty white colour. - Trun a sort of perfume. -पालिका, -पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. - visit the king of pigeons. -- वर्णी samll cardamoms. - qui a kind of perfume. -- HIT antimony -- ETG: a mode of folding the hands in supplication. fear &c.; क्यांतहस्तक कृत्वा S. 6.

क्योतक: 1 A small pigeon. -2 A mode of folding the hands together. -- के Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. -2 A kind of sacrificial post.

क्पोल: [Un. 1. 66] A cheek, आमआमकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. — ली The knee-cap -Comp.——काष: any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. - फल्क: the (bread) cheeks. — भित्तः f the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. s. broad) cheeks; of f. गंडामिन. — राण: the flush in the cheek.

कफ: [ केन जलेन फलति फ ्-ड Tv. ] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being बात and पिद ); कफापचयाद्रशिग्येकमुल- माज्ञयाभिनीतिः Dk. 160; प्राण्ययाणसमये कफवातियिः कंटावरीधनविधो स्मरणं छुत्-स्ते Udb. -2 A watery foam or froth in general. -Comp. — आरः dry ginger. — ह्यचिका saliva, spittle. — अयः pulmonary consumption. — झ, नाज्ञन, -हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. -उवरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. — विरोधिन m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

काफिन a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि ] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic.—m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणि f. The elbow.

कफेलु a. Phlegmatic. कफोड: Ved. The elrow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, कबित) 1 To colour. -2 To praise.

कवंधः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life ); (+4) चृत्यत्कवंधं समरे दद्र R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -u: 1 The belly. -2 A cloud. -3 A comet. -4 N. of Rahv. -5! Water ( said to be n. in this sense ) : Si. 16. 67. -6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Râmâyans. [While Râma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He advised Rama to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57 7.

कर्ग (वं ) धिन् a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maru's. -m. N. of Katyayana,

कबर, -री Usually written कबर-री

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —ल: The tawny

कहाति: f. The hinder part of an animal.

कम् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कस् 1 A. (कामयते, चक्रमे-कामयाचने, कात) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामय-मानं मो न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kåv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रान्यता); करहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Mål. 1. -2 To long for, wish, desire; म बरिस्हास्ट्रमकामये-तां R. 14. 4; निब्कष्टुमये चक्रमे कुवेरात है. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. -3 To have intercourse with. -4 To value highly.

क्रमन a. [क्स्युन् ] 1 Lustfol, libidinous. -2 Wishing for, desirous; Si.

6.74.-3 Lovely, beautiful. — 7: 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asokatree.-3 N. of Rrahma.-4 A Brahmana.-Comp. — 77: a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय a. 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; ज्ञान्सावसक्तमनीयपरिच्छवानां Ki. 7. 40; नव्यि कमनीयं वष्टरिष्टं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर a. [कम्-अरच् ] Lustful, desi-

ент Beauty, loveliness.

कसितृ a. (जी f.) Lustful, libidi-

क्स a. 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful. क्सर: [Un. 1.100] 1 A tortoise; संगत: कन्ट: स चापि ानेयतं नष्टस्त-बादेशत: Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. -दी A female tortoise or a small tortoise -00mp. -पति: a king of tortoises.

क्रमेंह्ळ:,-छ n. A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics ; क्रमंद्रलूपमोऽमारपस्त जुरपागो चहुमह: H. 2. 91; क्रमंद्रलुपोद्रक सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Comp. —तक: the tree of which Kamandalus are made. —धर: an epithet of Siva.

कमल a. 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. -g: 1 The Sårasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. - 3 N. of Brahma. - ली A collection of lotuses. — लं [ कम्-कलचू ] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभासि कमले च कुव-खेरे तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10. ; so इस्त<sup>®</sup>, नेत्र<sup>®</sup>, चरण<sup>©</sup>, &c. -2 Water ; N. 1.130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Sarasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. Comp. — असी a lotuseyed lady. - MITATE: 1. an assemblage of lotuses .- 2. a lake full of lotuses. -आल्या an epithet of Lakshmî; Mu. 2.—आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रांतानि पूर्वे कमलासनेन Ku 7.70. -इंब्रणा a lotrs eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. 一夜 an assemblage of letuses. = 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Robini. - जन्मन m., -भव:, -योनि:, - संभव: 'lc. tas-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithel of Lakshmi.-2 An excellent woman. -Comp.--पतिः, -ससः an epithet of Vishņu.

कमिलनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभेडंद्वीव स्वलकमिलनीं न पञ्जूं न सुप्तां Me. 90; स्म्यांतर: कमिलनीहरिते: सरोभि: S. 4.10; B. 9.30, 19.11. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप् 1 A. (कंपते, चकंपे, कंपित ) To shake, tremble, move about ; (fig.

also); चकंपे तीर्पलीहित्ये तस्मिन् मार्क्यो-तिषेश्वर: R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. — Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कपः [कप् थन् ] I Shaking, tremor; क्षेपन किन्दिरमित्रम् मूर्यः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयक्ष्यः, विद्युत्कपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. —Comp — अन्तित a. tremulous, agitated.— लक्ष्मन् m. wind.

क्ष्न a. [ क्ष्-युन् ] Trembling, shaking.—न. 1 Sisira season ( November-December ).—2 A kind of nissile.—3 A kind of fever ( शाबिशांदिक ).—नं 1 Shaking, tremor.—2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिछ = कांपिछ q. v.

कंशित p. p. 1 Trembling, shaking.
-2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र a [ कप्-र ) 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंपाणि सुखानि कंपति N. 1. 142; कंपा शाखा Ss. -2 Agile, quick.

कंचू 1 P. ( कंबति, कबित ) To go,

कंबर a. Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

ਲੰਬਲ: [Un. 1. 103.] 1 A blanket (of worl); ਲੰਬਲਬੰਧ ਜ ਬਾਬਧ ਸੀਰ Eubhash.; ਲੰਬਲਬੰਧ ਜੇ ਜਾ H. 3 -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -ਲ Water. -Comp. - ਜਾਤਾ ਲੰਬ kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंपलकः -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

संबक्ति a. Covered with a blanket. —m. A bullock, ox. -Comp.—बाह्यक a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबि:,—बी f. 1 A ladle or spoon.-2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंचु a. ( चु or चू f. ) Spotted, variegated. - चु: — चु ( m., n !) A conch, shall ; समरस्य कंचु: किमयं चकास्ति दिवि विलोकीजयवावनीय: N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. — चु: 1 An elephant.—2 The neck.—3 The variegated colour.—4 A vein of the body.—5 A bracelet.—6 A tube-shaped bone. —00mp.—आवायिन m. a kind of kite.— कंदी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell.——भीवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i.e.

a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंड्क: 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबू a Stealing. —m. 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Uņ. 1.93.

कंबोज: 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant.-3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inbab tants; कवोजा: समरे सोद्धं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वरा: B. 4. 69 v. l.

कंसु n. The fragrant root (उज्ञीर).

क्याप्टः f. The wife of Hiranya-kasıpu aud mother of Prahlâda.

कर a. (रा or री f.) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप् ] ( Mostly at the end of comp. ) Who or what does, makes ocauses &c. ;दुःख°, सुख°, मय° &c. —रः 1 A hand ; करं व्याधुन्वंत्याः पिवसि रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam ; यस्द्र पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबित-कर: V. 3. 34 : also मातिकूलतासुवगते हि विभी विफलस्वमेति बहुसाधनता । अवलंबना-य दिनमर्तुरभूम पतिण्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9.6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकारिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा क्राक्रांतमही मृहु च्चकेरसंशयं संपति तेजसा रावे: Si. 1. 70; (where कर means ' ray ' also ), (ददी ) अपरांत-महीपालब्याजेन रविषे कर B. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24thumbs. -7 The asterism called std. -Comp. -अमं 1. the forepart of the hand.-2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -317-चातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोट: a finger-ring. —आलंब: supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. -आस्फोट. 1. the chest.-2. a blow with the hand. - Rie: f. 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. - कंटक:, - कं a finger-nail. - क-मलं,-पंकजं,-पशं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीणैरंबुनीवा-रशब्दै: U. 3. 25. —कलज्ञ:,-ज्ञं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलय:,-य 1. 'sprout like hand, ' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्स स्वया न-र्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. — कुड्मलं the finger. — कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hellowed to receive water; 'पेसंबु Ghat. 22. - ug:, - ugoi 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. - आह: 1. a husband. -2 a tax-collector. -वर्षणः, -वर्षिन् m. the churning-stick. - sq: the teak tree. —जः a' finger-nail ; वीक्ष्णकरजञ्जूण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (- si) a kind of performe. – ਜਾਲ a stream of light.—ਜਨ: the palm of the hand , बन्देवताकरतलै: S. 4. 4; करतलगतमापि = इयनि यस्य तु भवित-ब्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobolan ) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करनलामलकफलवद्धिन जग-वालोक्स्यतां K. 43. द्या α. resting on the palm of the hand —राहा,-ताहक 1. clapping the hand : ; स जहाम उत्तक-रतालमुझके: St. 15 39. -2. a kind of musical instrument, perhars a cymbal. —तालिका,-ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दाना-विदानीं भवतीभिरेष: N. 3. 7 -2. beat ing time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —ह: a. 1. paying taxes -2. tributar v' करवी कता खिल-चुपां मेरिनीं Ve. 6. 18. -3 giving the hand to help &c .- an a. handy, dextercus. - q i 1 a saw. -2. playing in water  ${}^{\bullet}$ e $\overline{q}$  m. The palm tree. -पत्रकं a saw. -पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting init. - qgq: 1 a tender hand -2. a finger ; cf. °िकसलय. -पाल:, -पालिका 1. a sword. -2 a cudge! - qra 1. splashing water about while bathing. -2. the hand hollowed to held anything. -पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. -uz: the hands j ined and hollowed to receive anything. -- qg the back of the hand. -बाल:,-बाल: 1. sword ; अघोरघटः करवालपाणिंग्योपादितः Mål. 9; म्लेच्छानिवहानधने कलयासे करवालम् Git. 1. Si. 13. 60. -2. a finger-nail. - wit: a large amount of tribute. - : a finger-nail. — भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. -माल: smoke.-मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आয়ুখ. — বস্থ: 1. A finger-nail ; अनावातं पुष्पं किमलयमलूनं कर्वहै: S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. -2. a sword. - बालिका a small club. -बीर:, -बीरक: 1. a sword or scimitar. -2. A cemetery. -3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. -4. a kind of tree. (-T) red arsenic. (-it) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. -2. N. of Aditi. -3. a good cow. (-t) the flower of the tree. - ज्ञाला a finger. - ज्ञीकर: water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. –হাক: a finger-nail. –হাগি: swelling of the hands. - HIG: 1. weakness of the hand. -2. the fading of rays. - = a marriage string worn round the wrist, -स्थालिन m. an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः clapping of the hands.

इरक'; न्तं [ किरति करोति था जलमभ \_कृ-बुन् Tv-] i The water-pot ( of an

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ascetic), K. 41. - 2 The shell of the cocca-nut ( used as a pot ). - कः 1 The pomegranate tre - . - 2 Hand. - 3 Tax - 4 A kind of bird. - कः, -काः, -कं Hall, तान्क्रवीधान्त्रस्यकार्यात् सिक्शान्त्रस्य तावक्रीणीत् Me. 54; Dv. 1 35, U. 3. 40. - 00mp. — आसस्य m the cocoa-nut tree — आसार: a shower of hall. — जं water - - पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करंकः 1 A skeleton. -2 The skull; मेतरकः करकाद्करथाद्दिथसंस्थ स्थपुट-गतमपि क्रव्यम्बयमस्ति Mål. 5. 16, also 5. 19. -3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box: as in तांब्लकरकवाहिनी ( used in Kådambarî ). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any hone of the body.

करंजः [ क शिरो जलं वा रजयति Tv. ] N. of a tree ( used in medicinal preparations ).

करट: [किरति मदं कू अटन् Un. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; Santi 4.19.-4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brahmana. -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first Sråddha ceremony per formed in honour of a dead man. -दा 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करदक: 1 A crow; Mk. 7. -2 N. of क्लीस्थ the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jacksl in H. and Pt.

करिटन m. An elephant ; दिगंते श्रूयंते मद्मिलनगंड': करिटन: Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)ट: A kind of bird (crane).

कर्ण a. [ क्-ल्युट् ] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing .- 2. Ved.) Clever, skilled .- ir: 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. - of 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing; effecting; परहित°, संध्या°, प्रिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. - 4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; बपुषा करणोज्झि-तेन सा निवपंती पतिमध्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पहुक्तरणै: प्राणिभि: Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. -6 The body ; उपमानमभूदि-लासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तवा Ku. 4.5. -7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणसुपमानं T. S. -8 (In Logic ) The instrumental cause which is thus defined; -- व्यापार-वदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive (in general). -10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.); साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42; or कियायाः परिनिष्पत्तियेद्-ष्यापारादनंतरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तचदा स्मृतम् ॥. -11 (In law ) A document, a bond, documentary proof; करंड: [कृ-अंडन् Un. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket ( of bamboo ); क्रांडपीडिन्तनो: भोगिन: Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंड 1. 77 -2 A bee-hive- 3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck ( कारडन ). -5 Liver.

करंडकः, -कराडिका, करंडी f. A small box made of bamboo.

कराइन m. A fish.

करंथय a. Kissing the hand.

कर्भ: [कु-अभच् Un. 3. 122, करे माति, मा क Tv. ] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpua, as in ant-भोकः R. 6. 83. ; see करमोक्त below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. - A shecamel. -comp. - == f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore arm ; अंके निधाय करभोर यथा-सुखं ते S. 3 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amaru. 69; or ( according to another explanation ), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1.36.

करभकाः A camel.

करभिन् m. An elephant.

क्रभीर: A lion.

कर्महः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन m. A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित a. इ अंबच्च; Un. 4. 82]1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाच्य कंटकें: कर वितामोद्भर विद्वण्यति N.1. 115. 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरांचितामेव यसनाजलपूरं Git. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (दः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. -2 Mud; करंभगञ्जानापाच Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud'). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

करंगकं 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with cards.



करहाट: 1 N. of a country; ( perbaps the modern Karhâda in Satâra district); करहाटपते: पुत्री जिजगजीय-कार्भणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगण: 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected. करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6 1; Mal. 3, Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged; pointed; Ve. 2. 6; Mal. 1. 38. -5 Barsh; Mål. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious, Mk. 3, 12, -7 Deformed. . 1 Resin, pitch. - 2 A disease of the teeth. - 3 Black Tulasi. - 77 A terrificform of Durga , ° आयतन ; न करा-लोपहाराच्च फलमन्यां द्वभाष्यते Mal. 5. 33. - of One of the seven torgues of fire. — & A particular condiment. -Comp. — दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. - चत्ना an epithet of Durga.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

-ar N. of Durga.

करालिक: 1 A tree. -2 A sword.

करिन m. [कर-इनि ] 1 An elephant. -2Thenumber '8' (in Math.) -Comp. —इंद:, -ईश्वर:, -वर: a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षीणः अस्त एव करीन्वरः Pt. 2.70; दूरीक्षताः करिवरेण महांधबुद्धश्चा Nîtipr. 2. -कुंभ: the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv 2. 177. — тін: a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. -गर्जित the rosring of an elephant ( ब्राहतं करिगार्जित Ak. ) चंतः ivory. — दारकः a lion. — ना-सिका a musical instrument. —पः an elephant-driver. —पोत:, —शाव:, — সাৰক: a cub, young elephant. चंद्र: a column to which an elephant is tied. —माचल: a lion. -सुख: an epithet of Ganesa. —यादस् n. a water-elephant. —वर = °इद् q. v. —वेजयेती a flag carried by an elephant. — स्कंध: a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant; कथ-मेल मतिर्विपर्यथं करिणी पंकामिवावसीवृति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करीर: [ क्रईरन Un 4. 30 ] 1 The shoot of a hamboo.-2 A shoot in general, आनिंग्यरे वंज्ञकरीरनी छै: S1. 4. 14; N.5.14.-3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; पर्ज वैष यदा करीरविटये दोषो वसंतरय कि Bh. 43

2. <sup>c3</sup>; cf. also किं एडपे: किं फलेस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धि समासाद्य न इतः पत्रभंग्रहः Subhåsh.-4 A waterjar. -रा -रा 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The rcot of an elephant's tust.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीष:, -पं [ कूर्यन् Un. 4. 26 ] Dry cow-dung. -domp —आग्नि: fire cf dry cow-dung.

कराषकपा A strong wind or gale. करीदिणी The goddess of wealth.

क्रा a. [करोति मन' आतुकृत्याय, कृ उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiab'e exciting pitv, mournful; क्रयणकानिः V. I: Si. 9. 67, विकलकक्षणरार्थचरितेः U. 128.—जः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as. one of the 8 or 9 sentiments), पुरुषाक्षमतीकाको राम-स्य करणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; 7. 12; विलयन---करणार्थमधिलं मिया मिति R. 8. 70. -3 I he Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. —जं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -0omp. —मही the Ma'likâ plant. —विमलंभः ( in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करणा Cempassion, pity, tenderness; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करण वृत्तिराद्दीः तरात्मा Me. 93; so सकरण kind; अकरण unkind. —Comp — आत्मत् a. tender hearted. —आर्द् a. tenderhearted, moved with pity, sensitive. —निधः store of mercy. —पर, —मय a. very kind. —विसुख a. merciless, crnel; करणाविस्त्रों मुख्या B. 8. 67. —रवनः स्वानः a.cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

कराणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेट: A finger-nail.

करेणु: [कृष्ण Up. 2. 1; के मस्तके रेणुरस्य Tv.] I An elephant in general: करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karnikâra tree. -णु -णु: f. I A female elephant; द्वी रमार्थकजरणुगांधि गजाय गेन्यजलं करेणु: Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pâlakâpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Jomp. -भू:, -सुत: N. of Pâlakâpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करणके The poisonous fruit of the plant Karenu.

करेण m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन( व )र: Storex.

करें। ट. करेंगेंट: f. 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cap or basin.

क के 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

東京 a. [東-東 Up. 3. 40] 1 White.
-2 Good, excellent. - 元: 1 A crab.
-2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. kark; L. cancer; Gr. korkinos]. - Comp. - 元 元 small cucumber.

हार्नेट: 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus ( पतिचर ). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -27 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

কর্মন: 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -ক্রি A female crab. -ন 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. - সাইখ n. the shell or crut of a crab. - ভেন্ত: a rope with a hook.

ककाटिः, -टा f. A sort of cucumber. ककाटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कदु: A kind of cranes.

ककेंधु:, -धः f [ कर्क कटकं द्वाति; या-क् Un 1.95] I The jujube tree कर्काचू करुपाकामिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीर्थते U. 4.1; कर्की द्वापसुपरि तृहिन रंजयत्य असस्या S.4.v.l.-2 The fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

निक्र a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm.
--र: 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3
A bone, broken piece ( of skull );
fragment; Mål. 5. 19. -4 A strap
or rope of leather. -Comp. -अशः a
wag tail. --अशः the Khanjana bird.
--अशुक्तः a blind well; of. अवस्य.

ककरादुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराल: A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करों A water-jar with small boles at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कक्रा a. [कर्क-शा] 1 Hard, rough ( opp. कोमल or मृद्र ); मर्राइपास्तालन-कक्शांगुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; एरावतास्तालनक्कशंन इस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमितः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless ( words, conduct &c. ). -3 Violent, strong, excussive: तस्य कक्शांवहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, un'sithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तको वा भुशकाको मन समे लीलायते भारती P. R. - शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube. क्रकारुक: A gourd; Mk 1.51.

कार्कि: Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

ककेंतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

क्लाट , -दल: 1 One of the eight principal cobras [ When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardslips, Kanketa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that note might recognise him during his day of adversity ] -2 The sugarcane. -3 The जिल्ला tree.

कर्न्सः A kind of fragrant tree.

कर्चरकः Turmeric

कर्म 1 P. (वर्जात, कार्जिन) To pain make uneasy, distress.

इन्ने 10 U. ( क्षिति, कर्णिन ) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

a. Ved. 1 Having long ears -2 Furnished with chaff ( as giain ) -जी: 1 The ear , अही खलमुजंगस्य वि-परीतवधक्रमः। कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य पाधैर-न्या वियुज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also : कर्णी दा to listen ;:कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे क to pu. round the car ; Ch. P. 10 ; कर्ज कथयाति whispers in the ear; cf पर्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 Tre handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody ) A spondee. - 6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [ He was the son of Kuntz begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house ( see Kunt; ). When the child was born, Kunts, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Kaina is often called Sataputra, Rálheya &c. Karna when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and Lecame by virthe of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna ) disguised himself as

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm ( supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karnas object ) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him trat the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valuantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna wes the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas ]. -Comp. -अंजालि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. - sam: Yudhishthira - ar तिक a. close to the ear ; स्वनसि मृदु कणातिक वर: S. 1. 24. -अंद्र: -दू f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -31-र्पन giving ear, listening. -आस्फाल: the flapping of the elephant's ears —इंद: f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तस: an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorit.es ) (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्गेस्थिनन्व ; cf. also his remark ad loc:-कणवितंसादिपदे कर्णादिव्यनि-निर्मितः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थ स्विते व्वतत्समर्थन ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकाणिका rumour; (lit. 'fr cm ear to ear'). — ऊर्जः a kind of deer. -- कोटाटी 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. - श्रेड: ( in medic. ) a constant noise in the ear. –ग्यं ear wax ( -थ: ) -ग्यक bardening of the wax of the ear. - 11 = a. audible. - ग्राह: a helmeman. - जप a. ( also ক্র্যুর্ব) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. - जाप: - जाप: slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -अलुका a small centipede -आई the root of the ear; आपि कर्णजास्विन- वेशितानन: Mal. 5. 8. - जित् m. ' conqueror of Karna', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince. - var: pain to the ear , U. 5. 6. - are: the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारित: कुजरकर्ग-तालै: R. 7. 39, 9. 71 ; St 17. 37. -दर्पण: an ear-ring. — दुंडाभिः = कर्ण-कींटाः — बार: a helman n. a pilot, अकर्णधारा जन्धी विश्वतंत्र नी दिव स. 3. 2; अविनयनदीक शें शर कर्ण Ve- 4. -wiftoff a female elophant. - qu: the range of hearing. - qiqqi from ear to ear, hearsay . इति कर्णशंपरता श्रुतं Ratn 1. — पर्वन् n the eighth ( a Karna) section of the M. habbarati. -u:a: inflammation of the onter ear. -- पालि: -ली f. 1. the lebe of the ear. -2. the outer e ge of the ear. (-2) an ornament of the ear - - ura: a beautiful ear, U. 6 27. - ura: the auditory passage of the car. - yr: 1. an orrament ( of flowers &c. ) worn round the ear, on ear-rnz; ; ; ; च करतलं किमिति वर्णगरतामारे पितं हैं. 60. -2. the Asoka tree -3. the Sursha tree -4. the blue lotus. - 9757: 1. an ear-ring .- 2. the Kadambatree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lo tus. --प्रजादः, -प्रातिनाहः a disease of the ear. - ara: the lobe of the ear. -फल: a kind of fish. - भूवण, -भूवा an ear-ornament. - मूर the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. - Aler a form of Durga. - uiff a. having the ear as a source. -लहा-लातेका the lobe of the ear. —दंजा: a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -शजन a. earless. ( -तः) a snake. — विवरं, -छिद्रं, -युरं, -ांग्रं the auditory passage of the ear - fig f. esr-wax. - fair 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. - av: piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -द-धनी, -वेधिनका an instrument for piercing the ear. - वेष्ट:, - वेष्टनं in earring. - श्राद्यकी the outer part of the ear (leading to the audito y passage), N. 2. 8. - जूल:, -लं ear-ache. - अन а. audible, Loud; कर्णअवेडिनले Ms. 4. 102. -आव:, -संअव: ' running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear - g: f. Kunts, mother of Karna. -हीन a. earless ( -न: ) a snake.

कर्णक: Ved. 1 A proninence; handle.-2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril.-4 White hair; Bh 3. 126.-5 A kind of fever.

कर्जल: a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long-sared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कणिकाण ind. From ear to ear काणिक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-



ing a helm. —  $\pi$ : A steersman, - $\pi$ t 1 An ear-ring -2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus. -4 A small b. ush or main. -5 The middle finger -6 A fruit stalk. -7 The tip of an elephent's t unk. -8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. -Comp. -3-35: N. of the mountain  $\pi \pi$ .

कार्गन a. 1 Having ears. -2 Longeared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow). -m. 1 An ass. -2 A helmsman. -3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. -4 A disease of the uterus.

कार्णिकेन m. an elephant.

कार्णल a. Long-eared.

कणाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (बाध्य) कर्णाटेटार्जगाति विद्यां कंत्रभूषाः स्वमेतु Vikr. 18 102. —दो त. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटेडाचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. -2 The इम्प्री plant. -3 One of the Ragints or musical modes.

क्राणकारः 1 N. of a tree; निभि-बापार कार्णकारस्कृतान्यालायते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs 6. 6, 20. -2 The pericarp of a lotus. — र A flower of the Karpikåra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28. — चर्णप्रकल् धात कार्णकारं दुनोति निर्मधत्या स्म चेतः। प्रायेण धामम्बावियो सुणाना पराइसुखी विश्वमृजः मुझ्वा: 1). -Comp. - प्रियः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). -2 N. of the mother of Muladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. -00mp. — रथ: a covered litter; a lady's vehicle palanquin; कर्णीरथ-रथा रचुनारपन्नी B. 14 13. — सुत: Mû-ledeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसनकथन मंनिहित्तियुक्ताचला K 19; कर्णीसनमहित्त च पाथे मतिमकरवस् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (क्तंयाते, क्तिंत) 1 To slacken, unlocse. -2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. — र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Ca'ting. — नं 1 Cutting, lopping off, Y. 2. 229, 286. – 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधन). कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्नारेका, कर्तना 1 Scissors. -2 A Knife. -3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तब्द a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भाता वा पिता वा यदि वा ग्रवः। रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्तब्या स्विभिच्छता॥ Mb.

कर्तका A mall sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्नी 1 Knife. -2 Scis-

कर्तन्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न सर्वन्या कर्तन्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3 11; मया पार्तानिः सस्य वनं कर्तन्यं Pt. — ह्यं, कर्नन्यमा What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तन्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्त a. or s. [कृ-तृत् ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c.. an agent; वंज्ञस्य B. 2. 64; व्याक्तरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋषस्य कर्ता ore who incurs debt; वितक्ता a benefactor; स्वर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. -2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). -3 The Supreme spirit. -4 An epithet of Brahmå. -5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. -6 A priest. -Comp. —आभ्वाप a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्न a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्ने Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्द a. Ved. To be done. — व 1 Obligation, duty. -2 Task.

कर्द 1 P. (कर्ति, कर्दित ) I To rumble (as the bowels). -2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels.
—भी The day of full-moon in the month of चेत्र.

कर्दः,-कर्दः 1 Mud. -2 Clay. -3 The fibrous root of the lotus. -4 Any aquatic weed.

कदम: [Un. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादी तृपुरत्मकद्मधरी प्रधान्त्रपानक-द्मान् R. 4. 24 -2 D'rt, filth. -3 (Fig.) Sin. -4 N. of a Prajapati. -म flesh. -Comp. —आहक: a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमक: 1 A kind of granulcus fruit. -2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दिमत a. 1 Muddy. -2 Made clotty; M11. 3.9.

कर्पट:,-दं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment -2 A piece of cloth, strip. -3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. -4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कपाटक,-च् a. Covered with ragged garments.

क्षणः A kind of weapon; चाप-चक्रकणपक्षपंजमासपाद्धिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्पर: 1 An 'iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. -2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). -3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्पर; जीपेय पेन कविना यसकी:

परेण तस्में इहे यस्कू चटकपरेण Gnat. 22. -4 The shull -5 A kind of weapon. -6 A lack bone; Mal. 5. 22.

कर्मासः, -सं. -मी The cotton tree.

कपूरः, -: [Un. 4. 9).] Camphon. -Comp. —हंड 1 व field of camphor. -2. a nece of camphor. —हंड camphor liniment. —हाइना a kind of food —हाइ: 1 a kind of jewel. -2. a while mineral ( used in medicine ).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्न् 1 P. (कर्नाते ) To go, move, approach.

कई a. Variogated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्यु (वे) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted; का विज्ञमक्यानिक्यां कर्युर Si. 17.56.-20 र the cloud of pigeons, whitish, grey; प्याने नेस्म क्योक्कर्युर Ku. 4. 27.—र: 1 The variegated colour. -2 Sin. -3 An evil spirit, demon. -4 The Dhattura plant. -5 Rice growing amidst inundation.—रा N. of a plant (वर्षो ) —री An epithet of Durga.—रं 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 The Dhattura plant.

कई(ई) रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; S1. 5. 68.

सर्ब है)र a. Variegated. —र: 1 A demon. -2 N. of a plant. -3 The variegated colour. —रा A leech. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpinent.

कर्मन् n. [क् मनिन् Un. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. -2 Execution, performance. -3 Business, office, duty ; संघ ने विषदेशानां कर्म M. 4. -4 A religious rite, (it may be cither नित्य, नैमित्तिक or कम्य ). -5 A specific action, moral duty. -6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman, ( opo. লব ); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. -7 Product, result. -8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). - 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मायसं फलं पुंनां बुद्धि कर्म हमारिगी Bb 2. 89, 94. -10 (In gram. ) The object of an action; कार्रिसिनतमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. -11 (in Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven cate. gories of things; thus defined:-एकद्रव्यमगुण सयोगाविभागे यनोक्क रणे कर्म Vais. butra ( It is tive folc: -उत्केपणं तताँऽवसे पणमाकुंचन तथा। प्रसारणं च मन कर्माण्येतानि प्य च ॥ Bhasba P. 6. 1. -12 Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. -Сстр. — अञ्चल а. incapable of doing anything. -अंग part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as yard of the Darsa sacrifice ). -अधिकार: the right of performing religious rites. - अनुरूप a. 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुहानं practising one's duties. -अनुसार: consequence of, or conformity to acts. -sia: 1. the end of any business or task .- 2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 ( कर्मातः इक्षुयान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.).-4. cultivated ground. -अंतर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिक a. final.(-कः) a servant, workman. - or auitable to the act or rite (-ई:) a man. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आरमन् a. endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1.22. (.m.) the soul. - इंदिय an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेद्रिय; (they are: - वाक्पाणिपाद्पायु गस्थानि Ms. 2. 99 ; see under इंदिय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. - उद्धक्त a. busy, engaged, active, zealous. - T: 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकराः स्थपत्याद्यः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्नु m. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action ; e. g. पच्यते औ. दनः, it is thus defined:-क्रियमाणं त यत्क-र्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यात ' सकरै: स्वैर्ग्रणे: कर्तु: कर्मक-तेति तद्भिदः ॥.-कांडः,-इंthat department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. - - - 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not ). -3. a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोक्य। न हि खड्डो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं॥ Udb. -4. a bull. - कारिन m. a labourer, artisan, workman. -कार्मकः, - कं a strong bow. -कीलक: a washerman. -अस a. able to perform any work or duty ; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देवं क्षात्रो धर्म इवा-श्चित: B. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. -usia a. caught in the very act ( as a thief),-wid: leaving off or suspending work, -ਚੰ( ਚਾਂ) ਗਲ: 1. 'base in deed, 'a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:-असूबकः पिशुनश्च कृतक्तो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाळा जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Rahu. - Ter active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. - = a. resulting from an act. ( -जः ) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts .-संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven.-6. hell. -ज a. one acquainted with religious rites. - रदाम: renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial ac's. - gg a. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectable. - arq: 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104.-3. evil consequence of human acts.-4. discreditable conduct.-धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurusha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्प्रकृष कर्मधारय येनाह स्यां बहुबीहिः Udb. - ध्वंस: 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a pacticipial noun. - नाजा N. of a river between Kast and Vibara. - ਜਿਲ a. devoted to the performance of religious acts. -= qra: renunciation or the result of religious acts.-qu: 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites ('opp. ज्ञानमार्ग) -पान: ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. - प्रवृद्धनीय: a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case ; e. g. आ in आ सक्तेः संसारः is a कमेपवचनीय ; so अनु in जपमनु पावर्षत् &c ; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फਲ fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, ( pain, pleasure ). -बंध:,-बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -मृ:,-मूभि: f. 1. the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); wr-प्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. - मीमांसा the Mîmâmsâ of ceremonial acts; see #f-मांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युनं the fourth ( the present ) age of the world, i. e. the Kali-yuga. - ψiη: 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं ( with Buddhists ) the ritual. - 43: an epithet of Sudra. - 431: fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life.- नाही a lunar day ( तिश्व ). - विपास = कर्मपाक. -जाला a work-shop.-जील, ज्ञर a. assiducua, active, laborious. - sila humility. -- संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साचितः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् m. 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन m. 1. an eyewitness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; ( there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions ; सूर्यः सोमो यमः काछो महाभूतानि पच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्भ-णो नव साक्षिणः ॥ ) मिद्धिः f. accomplishment of any business or desired object ; success. - स्थान a public office, a place of business.

कर्मेड a. [ कर्मन्-अटच् P. V 2. 35.].
1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2
Working diligently. -3 Exclusively
devoted to the performance of religious rites. -3: The director of a
sacrifice.

कर्मण्य a. [ कर्मन्यन् ] Skilful, clever. -ण्या Wages. -ण्यं Activity. कर्मित्र a. 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्पश्चाधिको योगी तसाद्योगी भवार्जन Bg. 6. 46. -m. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कामेष्ठ a. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कमेदिन m. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamoo (वशलोचन)

कर्मार: 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1.163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कमीर a. Variegated, spotted.

कर्न् 1 P. (कर्नात, कर्नित) To be proud, boast.

कर्तः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

क्वंट: 1 The market town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain; (also क्वंटक in this sense). -दं A city.

कर्व (के) र a. Variegated. -र: 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. =4 A sort of medicament. -री An epithet of Durga -2 Night.-3 A Rakshasa. -4 A tigress.

कञ्ान a. Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

क्षः [ क्ष्-अन् वज् वा ] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -4:, -4 A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Måshas. -Oomp. -आपण = कार्यापण q. v. कर्षक a. [कृष्-ण्डुल ] Who or what

draws, attracts &c. - A cultivator,

husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्जन a. 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -or [ कृष-माने ल्युर् ] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमातिमाञ्चकर्षणात R. 11.46, 7.62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षाण: f. An unchaste woman.

कवित a. 1 Drawn, attracted -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. - 4 Ploughed.

कार्वेन a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m A ploughman. -off 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कपः f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

काई ind. Ved. When, at what time?

काहीचत ind. At any time, usually with 7; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77;

कल I. 1 A. (कलने, कालेत) 1 To count. -2 To sound -II 10 U. (奉云-बाति-ते, कालित ) I To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; करालकरकंदलीक-लितशस्त्रजा रैबलै: U 5.5; म्लच्छानिवहान-धने कलयासे करवाल Git. 1; कॉलतलालित-वनमाल: : इलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-श्रेणीं पाणी पदे कुरु चूपरी 12 ; Sânti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon : काल: कलयतामह Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure; मबा पांधः प्रवा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2.114.-3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयाते हि हिमांशोनिकलकस्य लक्ष्मी Mal. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयसाँप सन्यशो वतस्ये 81. 9. 83 : कापिनं विरह खेदित-चिचा कांतमेव कलयंत्य सनिन्धे 10 29 : N. 2. 65, 3. 12; Mal 2 9 -5 To think, regard. consider ; कलयेद्मानमन्पं माखि मा Si.9.58 6.54,15. 55, 16.64; Santi 4. 15; ब्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलसिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4, 7. - 6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मद्लीलाकालितक म-पाल Mal. 8; धन्यः कापि न विकियां कल-बति मासे बने यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Mal. 9. 41. -11 To uiter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कालगति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [ कल्-चञ् ] 1 Sweet and indistinct ( अस्पष्टम बुर ) ; ; का में कालं कि मति रौति H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्झादेः R.1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence ) Low, soft, sweet ( note &c. ); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, gingling, tinkling, &c.; भारवत्कलन्युराणां R. 16. 12; कलाकिकिणी रवं हैं। 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकल: 6.14, 4.57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. -ऌ. 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone -2 (In poetry ) Time equal to four Matras. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. –ਲਂ Semen. –Comp. —ਤਾਂਝਾ: the Sarasa bird. -अजुवादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2 a bee -3. the Chataka bird. —अविकल: a sparrow. -आलाप: 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फ्रार्कलाला-पविलासकामला करे।ति राग हृद्दि कौतुकाधि-कम K. 2. -3. a bee. —उत्ताल a. high, sharp, - and a having a sweet voice. (-3:) (31 f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. - and: 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकल-कलोडलकलोलदूशान्यया Si. 6 14 ; नेपध्ये कलकतः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27. 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. —कुजिका, -कुणिका a wanton woman. - wiw: the (Indian) cuckoo. - die ar a wanton or lascivious woman. -धूत silver. -धीतं 1. silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलघौ-तरसरणा खड्डेन Ve. 3 -3. a low or pleas. ing tone. Refu: f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मरकतज्ञकल-कलितकलघौतलिपारिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. -ध्वान: 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low an i sweet tone. (-ਰ: )a swan ; see ਜਲ-द्वात. -भाषण lisping, the prattle of childhood- - रव: 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3, the (Indian) cuckoo. —विद्युद्ध a. soft and clear; S 5. - इंस: l. a gander, a swan ; वधुदुकूलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18, R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकप: (पी f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुर: A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -न: A sort of cane. -i 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping ; कलनात्मवीभूतानां स कालः परिकार्तिनः -4 Knowing, understanding,apprehension.-5 Scunding.-6 A embryo at the first stage after conception. -= 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seizad, taken: U. 5 5. -2 Broken Pr. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered . U 3.6 -4 Arisen, produced : U 5 2 कांट्रा-कुलिश्चाताः केपि खलति वानाः R. 🖟 -5 Influenced; Mal. 8. -6 Mixed; Mal. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood, Mal. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Farnished, endewed; Mal 6.6, Kn 6.76. -9 Gained, obtained. -10 Reckozed. counted. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murn used.

कलक 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spct (ht.), R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलकं स्वस्वमावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37, so පුල°. -3 A fault, defect, Bh 3.48. 4 Rust of iron. -Comp. — हत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकपति Pen. P. To defame. stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spo'ted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कळजः 1 A biid. -2 A deer or any other anim I struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि चृपाः कलिन R 8 83,1 32; 12.34, यद्भ र्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलञ्जं Bb. 2 68. -2 The hip and loins; इडुमूर्तिमिवाइम-मन्मथविलासग्रहीतग्रहकलत्रों K. 189 ( where an has both senses ); Ki 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal c'tadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदर: A man of a mixed tube.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence ( सर्वाविद्या ).

कलभः (भी  $f \cdot$ ) [कल्-अमन् Un. 3. 122; करेण छंडचा माति: मा क, राय लत्वं Tv. ] I A yourg elephant, cub , नह कलभेन यूथातेरतकृत M. 5; द्विपेड्मावं कलमः अयिक्तिव R. 3. 32 ; 11. 29 , 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [ Un. 4. 84 ] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां K1. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

क्लंब: 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबर ( Fresh ) Butter.

कललः,-लं1 The fœtus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कल्लाः 1 The resinous exuda. tion of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविंकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः ( शं, -सं ) [ केन जलेन लग-स-ति Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; स्तनी मांसग्रधी कनकक लगावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1.97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. 'जन्मन, 'उन्नर: N. of Agastya. -2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. \_Oomp. -( स ) उद्धि: the ocean.

कलकी (सी f.) A pitcher, a jar; Si. 11. 8. - Comp. — सुत: N. of Aga-

कलहः, हैं [ कलं काम होते हन्-ड पिर. ] 1 Strife, quarrel ; ईर्ज्याकलह: Bh.1.2; लीला<sup>°</sup> S. Til. 8 ; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; ( where Medhatithi and Kulluka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरेतरताडनं and दृहाबृहचादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mal. 9. 18. -Comp. —अंतारता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it ); she is thus defined in S. D.:-चाटुकारमपि प्राणनार्थ रोषाद्पास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नाति कलहात-रिता तु सा॥ 117. —अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. - कार, -कारिन a. quarrelsome, furbulent. —भिष a. fond of ( promoting ) quar els ; नद्ध कलहमियोसि M. 1. ( -य: ) an epithet of Narada. ( -या ) a bird ( सारिका ).

कला [कल्-अच् ] 1 A small part of anything ; U.1.1;a bit, jot;कलामप्य-कुतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नाहिति बोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon ( these are sixteen ) ; जगति जियनस्ते ते भावा नवेंद्रकलाद्य: Mal. 1.36 ; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money); चनवीधिवीधिमवतीर्णवती निधिरं-भसास्यच्याय कलाः Si. 9. 32 ( where क्टा: mears 'digits' also ). -4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 Tne 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zadiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (machanical or fine); there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Presedy ) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat -11 The menstrual discharge, -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; ( they are: -आया मास-धरा प्रोक्ता द्विनीया रक्तवारिणी। मदोषरा तृनी यात चतुर्थी श्लेष्मवारिणी ॥ पचमी च मल घेच षष्टी पित्तथरा मता। रेतायरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सत कला: रम्ता: 11 ). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Comp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lila. —अयम: a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword ). -- arr-कुल deadly poison. —काल a gay, wanton. ( -लि:) an epithet of Kama. -sty: waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. - धर·, -निधि:, -पूर्ण: the moon; अहा महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वे विपत्तिकालेपि परी-वकारः। यथास्यमध्ये पतितोपि राहोः कला-निधिः पुण्यचयं द्दाति ॥ Udb. — भृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत a. Versed in the (64) arts; Mal. 2. 10. -m. The moon having digits ); Ku. 5. 71; Mål. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांक्रर:1 The Sarasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kamsa.

1 A ladle. कलाचिक-कलाची -2 The fore-arm.

क्लाटीन The white water wag-

कलादः,-दकः A goldsmith. कलाधिकः A cock.

1 A band, bundle; कलापः सुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; र्शनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A pescock's tail; i h जातकलापं भेषय मणिकठक शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; ( oft. with कांची or रशना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. - 7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 - Tr: (pl.) N. of a country and its

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जहा°) or krot of braided hair. - Gr A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical tence (चतुर्मिस्तु कलापकं ) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle ( = कलाप ), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (।विशेषक ).

कलापिन a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock; कला लापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian dian fig-tree (gg ) -4 The time ( when peacocks spread their tails ). कलापिनी The night.

कलांबि: f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

क्लामक: A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलाय: N. of a leguminous seed ( Mar. बाटाणा ) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहक: A kind of musical instrument ( काहल ).

कालि: [ कल् इनि ] 1 Strife, quarr I, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित R. 9. 33 ; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourthage of the world, the iron age ( consisting of 432,000 years of men and b'ginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कालिवज्यानि इमानि &c -4 Kaliage persomfied, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibbîtaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A here. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. - Comp —कार:,-कारक:,-किय: an epithet of Narada. - इस:, -बुझ: the Bibhîtaka tree. — विय a. quarrelsome. (-4:) 1. N. of Narada. -2 8 monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कालिका, -कलि: f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूनानां दिरनिर्गतापि कालिका बहनाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 किमामकालिकाभंगमारममे S. 6; Re. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -1 The rottom or peg of the Indian late.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning.

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उरकलावाजीतपथः कालिबाभिसुको पयो R. 4 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:-जगवावासमारस्य कृष्णातीरांतगः त्रिये। कालिंगदेशः संत्रोको वाममार्गपरायणः ॥). —गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. —2 N. of several plants; (as शिशिष, प्रक्ष &c.). —गा A beautiful woman. — गं Indra grain (इत्रयव).

कलिन: A mat, a screen. कलित See under कल.

कालिद: 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamuna rises. -2 The sun.-3 The Bibhitaka plant. -Comp. -कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -गिवनी, -स्ता epithets of the river Yamuna; कलिंदकन्या मथुरा गतापि R. 6.48; कलिंद्- वानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. —गिरिः the Kalında mountain. जा, "तनया. "नोदनी epithets of the river Yamuna: Bv. 4. 3, 4.

किलल क. [ कत इलच् Un. 1. 54 ]
1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकंद्कालिल: कल-कल: Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्कक लिल: Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large h-ap, confused mass; विशास इस्य क्रें अकालिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा वे मोहकालिल इक्टियंतितारियांति Bg. 2.52.

毒賣壽: A cymbal. -霸 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [ कल्र-उपच् Un. 4. 75 ] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul ; ing-रोध:पतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव महादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky ; कंठः स्तंभितवाण्पवृत्ति-कलुष: S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed; full of; Si. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावा-वबोधकलुपा द्यितेव राभी B. 5. 64 (Malli, takes aggy to mean 'unable,' 'incompetent' ). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable; B. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted ; भूतायां बुद्धी Pt. 3. 184 ; कालुब्यसुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. - q: A buffelo. - q 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकळुषमंभ: Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. -योनिज a. illegitimate, cf impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

কন্তবিব a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

चलुभोड़ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sally; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवर:,-रं The body; यावत्स्वरथ-मित्रुं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 8; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43. কল্ক a. [ কল্ক Un. 3.40 ] Sinful, wicked. — ক্ল:, -ক্ল î The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, fæces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si.19.98.-6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder; বা ভাষেত্ৰৰ ভ্ৰাৰ্লিটা Ku. 7.9. -8 Incerse. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. — দত: the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कारिक: The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several avataras of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatara — स्टेन्ट्रानिवहानियने कलयासे करालम पूमकेनाभिन किमपि करालम् । केशव धुनकालकश्रीरं जय जगदीन हरे ॥ पिरा. 1. 10).

कल्किन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
-2 Wicked. — m. see कि कि above.

कल्प a. [ह्ना्-वज् ] 1 Practicable; feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able competent ( with a gen., loc., inf. or at the end of comp. );धर्मस्य यज्ञसः they: Bhag. able to do his duty &c.; स्विक्रयागमकल्पः abid . not competent to do one's duty; अकत्प एवामधिरोद्धनं-जसा पदं ibid, ह० स्वभरण कलप &c. -eq: 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance .- 2 A prescribed rule. a prescribed alternative, optional rule : प्रभ: प्रथमकलपस्य योऽतकल्पेन वand Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथम: कल्प: M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative ; एष वे प्रथम: कल्पः प्रदाने हब्य-कृत्ययो: Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination : उदार: कल्प: S. 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites ); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U 2; कल्पवित्क-ल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्व संविधां B 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. - 5 End of the world, universal destruction -6 A day of Brahmå or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्वतनाराहकली (the one in which we now live ), mod श्चितं तद्यभूतां तद्याभिस्ततः किम् Sânti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. - 8 One of the six Vedangas, 2. 6. that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under चेतांग. - 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' ' nearly equal to.' ( denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुरारक्लवं सुपुते कुमारं B. 5. 36; उपपन्ननेतद्दिमच्चित्रकृतिकृत्वे राजनि डि. 2; प्रभावकल्या शशिनेव शर्वरी ध. 3. 2; ह0 मृतकल्यः, प्रतिपन्नकल्यः &c -10 The coctrine of possons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise, cf. कल्परस. - ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of intoxicating liquor. -Comp. -3id: end of the world, universal destruction : Bh. 2. 16. \* स्थापिन a. lasting to the end of a age. - sma: renovation of all things in the crea. tion .- कार: 1. author of Kalpasûtra. q. v. -2. a barber. - अयः end of the world, universal destruction; e  $g_{\bullet}$  पुरा कल्पक्षये दृत्ते जानं जलम्यं जगत Ks. 2. 10. -तरः, -इमः -पादप:, -बृक्ष: 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75 , 17 26 , Ku 2 39 , 6. 41. -2. a. tree supposed to grant all desires. 'wish-yielding tree', नाबुद्ध कल्यडमतां विडाय जातं तमात्मन्य निपत्रवृक्षं B. " 14. 48, N. 1. 15. -3 (fig.) a very generous person; सकलाधिसार्थकलपन्म: Pt. 1. - qre: 1 a protector of crder. -2. a selier of spirituous liquors -लता, -लिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1.90 -2. a creeper supposed to grantall desires; नाना-फलै: फलित कल्पलतेब भूभि: Bh. 2. 46: cf. कल्पत्र above. - विद् a. convertant with sacred precepts; R 1. 94. - Ta a manual of ritual in the form of Satras.

क.ल्पक: [क्रुप्-ण्वुल् ] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल मं [ क्छा ् ल्यु ] 1 Forming. fa-hioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. -ना I Fixing, settlement; अनेकपित-काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120. 247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, per. forming, doing .- 3 Forming, arranging , दिषमाञ्च च कल्पनाञ्च Mk. 3. 14; केश Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, orna. menting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought: कल्यनायोदः Sk = कल्पनाया अपोतः -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind ); Santi. 2. 8. -9 Fatrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12(Ia Mimphil. ) = अर्थाविष ए. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Soissors.

करपनीय a. 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Fessille. -3 To be substituted or cupplied.

कारियक a Fit, proper.

सहित्त a. Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3 22, eee हुष्टानाड.
—तः An tirphant aimed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मन = कर्मन् q v. कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

करम्ब a. 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. -ब:, -बं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 bin; म हि गानविडारी कल्मप्यंस-कारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —प: Hell.

स्ट्रमाय a. (पी f) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Llack and white. -य: 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agri. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. -पी 1 N. of the liver yamura. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. -दे Stain. -00mp. -कड: an epithet of Siva. -पाइ: N. of a king (सीदास).

क्रत्य a. [ क्लयति चेष्टामत्र, कल-यक्: कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलास मायु कला-यन् वा Tv. ] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्ये वयामि यतत लब्धुमर्थान्कुईंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवे-कल्यस्तावच्छेप. समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्य कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः अवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicions ( as a discourse ). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. - हमं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spiritnous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes, -5 Good news. -Comp. —সাহাঃ, -जा भा: f. the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-&) (bence) anything light, trivial, or unin portant , a trifle ; नजु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a tride; स्त्री. कल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4 , स इद्वानीमर्थकल्य-वर्तस्य कारणावितमकार्ये करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant ( हर्ग नकी). -3 Congratulation - Comp. - पाल:, -पालक: a distiller.

क्रयाण u. (णा or णी f.) [ क्रथे प्रात: अण्यते शृह्यते, अण्-घत्र ] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्यतेष सल्याण त्यास्तृतीचा R. 6. 29; Ma. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illu strious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U.2.2: कल्याणानां

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स्वमाभ महमां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mal. 1.3.
- जं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity, कल्याण क्रवतां जनस्य भगवांश्रंद्राधंचुडामाणे: H. 1. 212; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणा भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमारमदेह
R. 2. 50, 17. 11, Ms. 3. 60; so
'अभिनिवेशी K, 104. -2 Virtue. -3
Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -जी
1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow;
R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer;
U. 4. — Comp. — कृत् a. 1. doing good, beneficial, good, Bg. 6. 40.
-2. propitions, lucky. -3. virtuous. — यमेन a. virtuous. — योजं a kind of pulse; ( Mar. मुन्ता). — वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कत्याणक a. (शिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. — शिका Red arsenic.

कल्पाणिन a (की f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, for unate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कहा 1 A. ( वहते, कहित ) 1 To sound industrictly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कहा a. Deaf; °ता—त्वे 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

किह्य ind. To-morrow.

কল্লীন্ত a. Inimical, hostile. —ন্ত: J A large wave, billow; আন্ত: কা ল্লীন্তনান্ত Bh. 3. 82; কল্লীনেনান্তন্ত Bv. 1. 59. —2 An enemy. —3 Joy, happiness.

कङ्कोलिनी A river; स्वलोककङ्को-लिनि त्व पापं तिरयाधुना सम भवन्याला वलीढात्सन: G. L. 50, so विपुल-पुलिनाः कङ्कोलिन्यः

क it A white water-lily.

क्स 1 A. ( कवते, कवित )' 1 To praise.

-2 To describe, compose ( as poem).

-3 To paint, picture.

क्वक: A mouthful. — कं A moshroom; विद्वानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

क्वचः, -च [cf. Un. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable.(हु-हू) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -00mp. —पनः the birch tree. —हर a 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; क्वचहरः कुमारः Sk.; of. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

क्वरी The leaf or panel of a dcor.

क्वड: Water for washing the mouth.

कब्त्तु n A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (च )र a. [Un. 4. 154.] (-त, -ति.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. -रः, -रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. -रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाटक).

कव(ब)रि A braid or fillet of hair; व्यथी विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amara. 59. –Jomp. — भरः, – भारः a fine head of hair; घट्ट जयने कान्दीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gît. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [ केन जलेन बलेत बलीत बल-बन् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वा-ब्वाद्धिः कवलेस्त्र गानां B. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु सपादिताः U. 3 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलपति Den. P. To eat, devour ; Pt. 4; Mal. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

क्तवलित a. 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful) - - 2 Chewed. - 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

কৰণ, -কৰণ a. Ved. Sounding, creaking ( as the door). — ম: A shield.

क्तवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि a. Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि a. [ कु-इ Un 4. 138 7 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. - ra: 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनास्क्राना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तदब्राहे रामचरितं आद्य कविरिध U. 2; मंद्र: कवियश:पार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं काविन्यः पूर्वेन्या नसीवाकं मशास्महे U. 1.1; Si. 2 86. - 3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras, काविरिव वृषपर्वण: K. 56 .- 4 Valmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmå. -6 The sun. -f. The bit of a bridle : see कविका. -Comp. - Fag: an epithet of VMmîki, the first poet. - ga: an epithet of Sukra. -राज: 1. a great p<sup>net</sup>: श्रीहर्षे कविराजराजिसकुटालंकार-हीर: सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राववपांडवीय. -रामायण: an opithet of Valmiki.

द्विक:, का The bit of a tridle. कविता Poetry; सुकविता यसस्ति



राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चेशश्चिकुर-निकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कावि-कुलग्रुषः कालिदासो विलासः। हवाँ हवाँ हृद्यवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः केवा नेवा कथ्य कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय॥ P. B. 1, 22.

कवि( वी )यं The bit of a bridle. क्वेलं A lotus.

कवाच्या a. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कान्यं (opp. हव्य ) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors ; एव वे प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने इन्यकन्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. — न्यः A class of Manes. — टिक्टिंग कार्यः 1. fire. — 2. a class of Manes. — वाहः m., — वाहः, — वाहनः fire. क्यू 1 P. To sound.

क्झा: A whip (uscally in pl.).
—जा I A whip ; इदानीं सकुमारेऽस्मिन्
निशंक कर्कशा: कशा: । तव गांत्रे पतिष्यति
सहारमार्क मनोरथें: ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The
mouth. -5 A quality.

कह्य a. [ कशामहैति, कशा-यत् ] Fit to be whipped or flogged. — इयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशर्स् " Water.

कशिक: A mungoose.

कशिषु m. or n. 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. —पु: 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to निष्).

कहो (स) रू m. n. 1 The backbone. -2 A kind of grass. --ए: One of the nine divisions of Jambudvipa. कहोरक:, कसरक:-का A sort of grass. --का The back-bone.

कश्मल a.[Un.1.106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्मंबंधात्करमला किंवदंती स्याचेब्स्मिन्हत धिङ्मानम्बं U 1.42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिबं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. —2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterration, alarm.

क्इमीरः (pl.) N. of a country the modern Kåshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—ज्ञारदानव्यासम्य कंक्रमादितदातकः । तावत्करमीरदेशः सात् पंचाशयोजनात्मकः).—Comp.—जः, —जं, —जन्मच m. n. saffron; करमीरजस्य कटुताइपि निर्वातस्म्या Bv. 1.71. v. l.

नद्यप a. Having black teeth.
—प: 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank इन्य 'liquor'; cf. क्र्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो अन्य क्र्यपानात् स क्र्यपः। Mårk. P.). [He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahma. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahabharata and other accounts, he married Aciti and 12 other caughters of Daksha, and hegot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny-serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles-in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati ]. -Oomp. --नंदन: an epithet of Garuda.

क्य I. 1 U. (कपति-ते, कपित ) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; समुद्रकाणं कपति Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. -2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stene (as geld); छदहेन कपिताल सस्कपपापाणिनी नभस्तेल N. 2. 69. -3 To injure, destroy. -4 To itch. -5 To leap. -II. 10 P. (काप्यति) To hurt.

क्ष a. [क्ष्-अच् ] Rubbing, scratching. —ष: 1 Rubbing. —2 A touchstone; छद्देम कषाज्ञवासलक्षपाषाण्विभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mr. 3. 17. —00mp. —पहिका a touch stone; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

क्षण a. [क्ष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. — जं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching, कंड्लिझिपगंडिपिड तथणोरकेयेन संपातिभि: U. 2.9; क्षणकंपनिरस्त-महाहिभि: Ki. 5.47.—2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा पु. ए.

कषाकु: 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

काचि a. Injurious, harmful, hurtul.

काषित a. Hurt, injured.

काष्ट: f. 1 Test, trial. -2 Injury, trouble, pain.

क्याय a. 1 Astringent , S. 2. -2 Fragrant; रफुटितकमलामोद्मेत्रीकवायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv 5. 41. -3 Red, dark-red; चुनांकुरास्वादकपायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. -4 (Hence) Sweet sounding; Mal. 7. -5 Brown. -6 Improper, dirty. -य:, -यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six rasas); see कटु ; यो वक्त्र पेश्शिषयति जिह्ना स्तमयति कंटं ब-ध्नाति हृद्यं कषति पीडयति च स कषाय: Susr. -2 The red colou. -3 A decection with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water ( the whole being boiled down until (ne quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. -4 Plastering, s nearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. -5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. -6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. -7 Dirt, uncleanness. -8 Dulness, stupidity. -9 Attachment to worldly objects. -10 Decay, ruin. च्यः 1 Passion, emotion. -2 Kali

कपाधिन a 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured, असुनेक कपाधितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. -2 Affected.

ক্ষাধিক a. 1 Yielding a resinous exadation, astringent. -2 Dyed of a red colour. -3 Worldly-minded. -m. N. of several plants: -- ৰ কুৰ্, হাল &c.

किषका A bird in general.

कवीका A kind of bird.

कपे( से )हड़ा The back-bone, the spine.

क्रक्ण: A kind of possosons in-

कह a. कियुक्ती Bad, evil, ill, wrong: रामहस्तमनुपारय कष्टात कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', ( reduced to a wretched condition ). -2 Painful, grievous; ar-हाद्यू:कष्टतरः प्रवोधः B. 14, 56 , कष्टोऽपं खलु भृत्यभाव: Rata 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Mal. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29; कुष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः। निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा द्रिद्ता॥ Chan 59. -3 Difficult , श्रीप करोडिय-कार: V. 3. 1; U. 7. -4 Hard to subdue (as an:enemy), Ms. 7. 186, 210. -5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. -6 Boding evil. -7 Sorrowful, miserable. - # 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain ; कटं खल्बन-पत्यता ९. 6 ; धिगर्था: कष्टसंश्रया: Pt. 1. 163. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 Difficulty, eff rt; कप्टेन some how or other. — हं ind. Alas! Ab ' हा धिक कहं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt. 4. 78 –Comp —आ गत a. arrived or got with difficulty. - at a. giving pain, troublesome. - कार: -कारक: the world (as the scene of miseries). — तपस्य a. one who practises hard penance; S. 7. -संश्रय a. attended with troubles; Pt 1, 163; 2, 118. — साध्य a. to be accomplished with difficulty. -स्थानं a bid tation, a difficult or disagreeable place.

क्स I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. -II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते ) I To go. -2 To destroy.

इसः 1 touchstone, cf. क्ष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसियुः Food, boiled rice. कसेरः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तु )रिका, कस्तु री Musk; क-स्त्रिकातिलकामालि विधाय साये Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. - Jomp. — मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल = करमल q. v.

कस्बर् a. 1 Going. -2 Injuring. कटहाह: A buffalo.

कहार The white lofus, कहारपन्न-कुसुमानि सहविधुन्वन Rs. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of crane. कांशि: A cap; (कंसपात्र). कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य a. [ कंनाय पानपात्राय हित कंसीय तस्य विकार: यज्ञ छलोप; cf. P. IV. 3. 168 ] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं I Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y.1. 190.—2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81.—Comp. —कारः (री. f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal.—वालः a cymbal. —माजनं a brass-vessel.—मल verdigris.

कांस्यक Brass.

काटः [के शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काको। पे जीगति चिराय बलिंच बंके Pt.1.24. -2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do ). -5 A sectarial mark (fa-लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvipa. - TN. of several plants काकनासा, काकोछी &c. -की A female crow. - a 1 A multitude of crows. -2 A modus coeundi. -Comp. -- সাহ্ন-गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. -अरि: an owl. -उत्र: a snake ; काकोत्रो येन वि-नीतदर्प: Kaviraja ; काकोद्रसोद्र: खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उल्लोकना, -उल्लो-यं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीय is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra ). —िचंदा the Gunja plant. — তব্:, -তব্: 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair; see काक्वा below. - sia: the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. ( anything ) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally; an accident ; अही उ खलु भी: तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mal. 5; काकतालीयव-त्यातं हद्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35, some times used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally '; फलंति काकतालीयं तेम्यः प्राज्ञा न विम्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुक्तिच् a. contemptible, vile. - दंत: (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; ं नवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). - Equi: the submarine fire. — निदा a light slumber (easily broken). -- पक्:, -पside-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kahatritya caste); and पक्षधरमेत्य याचित: B. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. -ur 1. the sign (A) in Mss.

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denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-z:) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. - y=z:; -yz: the (Indian) cuckoo. -पेय a. shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. -- ਮੀਚ: an owl. -- ਸਵੂ: a gallinule. - यद: barren corn (the ear of which has no grain ); यथा काकयवाः मोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धो हि धनहीनास्तथा नरा: ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पां-डवा: सर्वे यथा काक यवा इव Mb; (काक यवाः = निष्फलतुणधान्य). -रत the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances ); Si. 6. 76. — बंध्या a woman that bears only one child. -स्वर: a shrill tone (as that of a crow). काकण Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकाणि: A kind of small coin.

কাক্ষ (ক্ৰ)ক a. 1 Timid, cowardly.

-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -ক: î
A hen-pecked husband. -2 (ক্লি.f.)
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काद(का) हः A raven. — हं A jewel worn upon the neck.

কাকেল: 1 The top of the windpipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -ল: 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकिलि:, -ली f. 1 A low and sweet tone; अञ्चयद्वमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by threves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिमुक्काकलीसंद्शक... ममुत्यने-कापकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4 The Guâja plant. -Comp. --रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीक: A low sweet tone.

काकार a. Scattering water (कं जल-माकरित ).

কাহিণা, কাকিণিকা 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Masha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिल: 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper par of the neck.

কান্ত: f. 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; মিঘকতখানিখাই: কান্তানিবাৰে S. D.; অভানিবাক্ত-ক্ষেত্ৰভাৱেল K. 222. -2 (Hence) A word of negation used in such amanner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [कङ्गस्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्य-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्य, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकपता चपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see कङ्गत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकाल: 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.
-2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [ कुल्सितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कदिशः ; cf. P. VI. 3. 104 ] A side-long look, a glance. —-क्षं Frown, look of dis pleasure, malicious look; काञ्चेणाना-दरिक्षतः Bk. 5. 24.

इन्द्रीर A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

काश: A crow ; cf. काक.

कांध्र 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काञ्चति, काञ्चत ) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्काञ्चति तपोभिरन्यस्वयस्तिस्तिप्रयोदयमी S. 7. 12; न शोचति काञ्चति Bg. 12; 7. न काञ्च विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32, R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

काक्षा [काक्ष अ ] 1 Wish, desire.-2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकाक्षा कांक्षित p. p. 1 Wished, desired.

-2 Expected. -- तं A wish, desire.
কাঞ্চিন্ a. ( জী f. ) [ কাঞ্জিনি ]
Wishing for, desirous; হুর্মন, জল
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काच: 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हतं वितामणि र्भया Santi. 1. 12; मृणिर्छठति पादेषु काचः शिरासि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिर्माणः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. --1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp. --अक्ष: N. of an aquatic bird (बक् ). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं 8 glass vessel. -- mfor crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संव black salt or

काचक: 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित a. Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-



pers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. क्वेल.

हाचनकिन् m. A manuscript, writ-

काचियः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold.

काचक: 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravåka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

कांचन a. ( नी f. ) [ काच् ल्युट् ] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिक-फलका कांचनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं ਬਲਧੇ S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —ਜਂ 1 Gold ( ग्राह्मं ) अमेध्यादिष कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -T: 1 The Dhattura plant. -2 The Champaka tree. - 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. - sign: a gold-mine. — शिरि: N. of the mountain Meru.—q: f. 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. --सधि: a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनक: The fruit of rice or grain-कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनार: ( ल: ) The Kovidåra tree. कांचनीय a. Golden. —या Yellow orpiment ( गोरोचना ).

कांचि:, -ची f. [ काच् वंघने इति ] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्बद्धमेयकोभि कांची-छुणस्थानमन्तित्ताया: Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp.—पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

कादुक Acidity.

काट: A rock, stone.

कांदिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; कांदिनगुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity ( of style ).

काष a. [कप निर्मालने कर्तरि वश् Tv ] 1 One-eyed ; अक्ष्णा काप्य: Sk ; काणेन च-इया कि या H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. –2 Perferated, broken ( as a cowrie ) ; पातः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना संच माम् Bb. 3.4; (Mar. फुटकी कवड़ी). -ण: A crow.

काण्यक: 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tâla tree.

कणेय:,-र:Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणिली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. —मानु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only). काणलीमात: अस्ति किंचि-चिह्नं यद्यलक्षयसि Mk. 1.

कांड:,-डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock,branch : लीलोरखातसृणालकांडकव-ਲ**ਦਲੇਵੇ U.** 3. 16, Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mal. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kånd is of the Råm. -5 A separate department or subject, e.g. कर्भ° &c. -6 A cluster, bundle. multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery.-16 A horse.-17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only ). -Comp. -- art: a maker of arrows. (-t) the betel-not. -n?-चरः, an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. - uta: an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -yz: 1. one of the military profession, a soldier -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman .- 3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of repreach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jamadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठ, (स्व-कुल पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं बजेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-नासी काडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥ ). ( -छं / the bow of Karna and Kama. -भंग:, -भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. - alor the lute of a Chândâla.-संधि: a knot, joint (as of a plant). - स्पृष्ट: one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् m. An archer.

कांद्राल: A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A k nd of gourd.

कांडार: [कांड-ईरन् ईरन् वा] An archer, ( this word also is sametimes used like कांडपुष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलें:A basket of reed; see मंहोलं.

क्राण्यः A descendant or follower of Kanya.

इत md. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कु; इत्तक्ष्कृ to insult, dishonour; यनमये स्वरंभने ने गुफ: सदासि कात्कृतः Bhåg.

ফারের N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kartikeya).

कातर a [ इंबचरित स्वक्र वीसिद्धिं गच्छति, तृ अच् कोः किदेशः Tv. ] 1 Cowardly, timid, dis ouraged, वर्ज्याति च कातराच् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; B. 11. 78; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेर्च कातराम् S. 4. -3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. -र: 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्य Cowardice, कानर्य केवला नीतिः शौर्य श्वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

काति a Wishing, desiring. कातीय a. Belonging to Kâtyâyana.—य: A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायन: 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Satras of Panini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middleaged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajnavalkya. -3 N. of Parvata. -90mp. - पुत्र:, सु N. of Kartikeya.

कात्यायनीय a. Composed by Katysyana. —य: A pupil of the sage.

कातः ell.

कार्थंचित्क a. (त्की f.) Accomplished with difficulty

काश्यिकः [ कथायां सायुः, कथा-टक् ] A narrator of sto.ies; also a writer of stories.

कादंब: [cf. Un. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कल्ड्स); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9 -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -4 Flower: of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

काबंबिनी A long line of clouds; Mal. 9.16; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवत कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4.9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; िष्टम सपु माघवाः सरस-मञ्ज्ञ कार्यवरं Si. 4 66 — री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the क्दंब tree. —2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; जा

इंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौद्ध्नित्यते S. 6; or बादंबरीमद्विध्यितलाचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलम्बः पतन पृथिज्याम् Udb., रसमस्या K. 240 - 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a ruting elaphant. - 4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. - 5 A female cuckoc. - 6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. - 7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a. ( स्की f. ) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेय: A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानने 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -00mp. -आंग्रः wild fire conflagration. - ओकस m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्टिकं The little finger.

कानिष्टिनेयः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे उक् इनक् च ] The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीन: [कन्याया अनूदाया अपल अण् कर्गानादेश: ; P. IV. 1.116] 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीन: कन्यकाजानो मातामहसूतो मत: Y. 2.129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2.172.-2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [ कम्-क ] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear ; कांते कतं चाgr M 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नूपगुणै: B. 1. 16. - 3 Lovely, beautiful ; सर्वः कांतनात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -a: 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सहदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिइनः Me. 100 ; St. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp with सूर्य, चंद and अवस् ). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya, (2) Krisbna.- a 1 Saffron -2 A kind of iron. -00mp. -37-यसे the load stone. -पक्षिन m. a peacock (of iron) - git the loadstone. —लोहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman.-2 A mistress, wifein general; कांतासकस्य शयनीयशिलानलं ते U. 3. 21; so St. 10 73.-3 The Priyangu creep er.-4 Large cardamoms.-5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -0omp. --अधिकृतिकृत्वः the Asoka tree; see

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11:

कांतार:, -रं ! A large or dreary forest; यहं तु मुहिणीडीनं कांतरावातीरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-7: 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -7: A kind of sugarcane. -÷ 1 A symptom. -2 A letus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f [कस्भावे किन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty ; Me 15 , आक्रिएकांति S. 5 19. - 2 Brightness, lustre brilliance; Me 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. \_4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and द्वावि:-स्तपयावनला लित्य भोगाधैरगभूषण । जोमा प्राक्ता सैव कार्तिर्म-न्भशाप्यायिना द्वातिः । कातरेवानिविस्नीर्णा दीविरि-त्यभिशीयते 130, 131 ). -6 A lovely or desirable wom in. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon--Comp. —兩 a beautifying, Illuminating, beightening -a beautifying, adorning. (-द)1 bile. -2. c'arified butter. —दं दायक, -दायिन a adornnig — सत् m the moon.

कातिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Kn. 4. i, 5 71; Me 30. —m 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदरं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांद्रविक. A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; स्गजनः कां विशोकः संद्रतः Pt. 1. -2 (Hince) Ternifed, afraid; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुटन: N. of a county; see

कापटिक a (की f.) [कपट-टक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -- कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापटचं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापश: [ कुसित: पंथा: ] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). —थं N. of a fragrant root ( उज्ञीर ).

कापाल कापालिक a. [ कपाल-अण्-रक्-बा] Relating to skulls -ल:,-लिक: A follower of a certain Sa va sect ( the left-hand order ) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. —लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality ; Mai. 4.

कापालिन् m N of Siva.

काषिक a (की f.) Snaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a ( ली f.) 1 Peonliar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by or derived from Kapila.—ज: 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4.

काविशेय: An imp, goblin.

कापेय [ क्येमीवः कर्म वा, उक् ] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

इत्युरुष: A mean, contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुन्तेतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वत्यकेनापि तृष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापात a. (ती f.) [क्पोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. —त 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. —त: The grey colour. -Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काट्यकर:,-कार: A penitent. काट्यकार: Avowal or confession of sm.

काफल: A bitter seed.

कास् and. An interjection used in calling out to another.

काम: [कम्-बञ् ] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3.67 oft. used with the inf. form ; गंतुकाम: desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94.-2 Object of desire : सर्वान कामान समश्चते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ands of life ( पुरुषार्थ ); cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214.-6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. —ना Desire, wish. —नं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology -- the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kâms in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pârvatz, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kâms undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with bow and arrows- the bow-string being alme of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants. ]. -Comp. --अग्नि: 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. "संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अंक्रज्ञ: 1. a finger-nial. -2. the male organ of generation. -311: the mango tree. -अधिकार: the influence of love or desire. -आधिष्ठित a. overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंघ a. blinded by love or passion. (-w: ) the (Indian) cuckoo —अधा musk. —अज्ञिन् a. getting food at will. —अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. — अर्ण्य a pleasant grove. -- MR: 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a mineral substance. -आधिन a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. - अवतार: N. of Pradyumna. -अवसाय: 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आस्या, -असी N. of Durga. -sing a. love-sick, affected by love: कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhash. - MICHES: an epithet of Anirudha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन a. lustful, libidnous, enamoured; Мs. 7. 27. — आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of lova. -2. membrum virile. (-w: ) the mango tree. -- 317um m. 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -sud a. love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचे-तनेष Me. 5. -आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. - scg a. striving to obtain a desired object. - हेश्बर: 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदके 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत a. affected by or overcome with passion. - acr N. of Rati, the wife of Kama. - THI-THI-मिन a. following the dictates of love or passion. - art a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-T:) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. - क्ट: 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -ad a. 1. acting at will, acting as one likes -- 2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-m.) the Supreme soul. —কান্ত a. lustful. ( - কি: ) . a para-mour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. - afier 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -a going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. ( - Tr ) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. - una a. able to go to any desired place; R 13.76 -gg: 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. — चर, -चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will: Ku.1 50. - Tr a. unchecked, unrestrained. (-- :) 1. unrestrained motion .- 2. independent or wilful action, wentonness,न कामचारी माथ जंकनीय: R. 14 62.-3 one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाचारानुजा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5 selfishness. -चारिन् a. 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-m ) 1 Garuda. -2. a sparrow. - a a produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. — тяд а. conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. —ताल: the (Indian) cuckoo. - a. fulfilling a desire. granting arequest or desire. (-z:) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. - = r =कामवेन q.v. - कर्जन a. looking lovely. -इच a. 'milking one's desires'. granting every desired object ; शीता काम-द्वाहि सा B. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mal. 3. 11. — इचा, दुह f. a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -दूती the famale cuckoo.-देव: 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. —देशहेन् a. granting desires. -धेद: f. the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; ਜਲਜਿ-वलती कामधेनू - ध्वंसिन् m. an epithet of Siva. - पति. - पत्नी f. Rati, wife of Cupid. - पाल: N. of Balarama : also of Siva. - पद a. granting desires. (-a:) 1. a kind of coitus. -2 the Supreme being - प्रवेदन expressing one's desire, wish or hope; किच-त्कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —দল: a species of the mango tree.—भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मालिन m. N. of Ganesba. -मह, -सोहित a. influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. - TH: seminal discharge. - रसिक a. lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. — रूप a. 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिप्रवर्ष कामरूपं मद्योनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-qr:) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam ); R. 4. 83, 84. —हिंप्न a. I. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-m.) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyādhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtezan. - ear membrum virile. - eie a.overcome with passion, love-stricken. — बर: a gift chosen at will. — ब-लुभ: 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree (-wr) moonlight. —ৰহা a. influenced by love. ( -হা: ) subjection to love. - नर्य a. subject to love. - are a. saying anything at will.— विहेन a. disappointing desires.

—बीर्य a. 'showing heroism at will.' (m.) an epithet of Garuda, - g a a. addicted to sensual gratification, li\_ centious, dissipated, Ms. 5. 154. - gfa a acting according to will, self-willed, independent न कामवृत्तिवेचनीयमी-क्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-चि:) f. 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. - a fig: f. increase of passion. -बूतं the trumpet flower.-ज्ञर 1. a loveshaft. -2. the mango tree. - === the science of love, erotic science. --योग: attainment of desired objects. -सन्द: 1 the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra, -3. the mango tree. - a. fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-m.) N. of Våsudeva. (-f.) N. of Rukmini. -무국 1. N. of an erotic work by Vâtsyâyana.-2.'thread of love',love incident; Mal. 1. 4. - है तुक a. produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामत:, -कामेन ind. 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामत: Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन a. Lustful, libidinous. —नं Desire, wish. —ना Wish, desire. कामनीय Beauty, attractiveness.

कामंधमिन m. A brazier. कामम ind. 1 According to wish or inclination, at will ; कामंगानी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1 25, -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16.-4 Willingly, joyfully; Santi 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent ), it may be that; सनागनम्यान्त्या वा काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, -yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंस्रक्षी सा भूषिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6 22; 12. 75; Mal 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really, R. 2.43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction ). -8 Better, rather (usually with न): काममामरणित्रष्टेट्र गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि। न चैवैनां प्रयच्छत्त गुणहीनाय कहिंचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ a. Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3. कामल a. Lustful, libidinous. —ह: 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituons liquor. कामवत् a. 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामि: A libidinous man, lecher. —f. N. of Rati.

कामिक a. Desired, wished for.
—क: A wild duck.

कामित a. Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् व. (नी f.) [कम्-णिनि ] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -m. 1 A lover, a lustful person ( paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः 8.3; त्वां कामिनो मद्न-द्तिसदाहरांति V. 4. 11 ; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. - of 1 A leving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman ; उद्यति हि ज्ञांक: कामिनीगंड-पांडु: Mk. 1. 57; केषां नेषा कथय काविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spiritu ous liquor.

कासुक a. (का or की f.) [ कम् उक्च ] 1 Wisbing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकेः कुभीलकेश परिहर्तद्या चेदिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य a. [कम्-यत्]: 1 To be desired, desirable ; सुधा विष्ठा च काम्या-इनि Santi. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object ( opp. नित्य ); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः B. 10.50; Ms. 2. 2, 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2.-3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome ; नासी, न काम्य: B. 6. 30 ; U. 5. 12. - + 41 A wish, desire, intention, request ; ब्राह्मणकास्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -00mp. —अभिपाय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मच n. a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. — गिर् a. sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6.8. (-f..) an agreeable speech. -दानं 1. an acceptable gift .- 2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. - How voluntary death, suicide. - ga voluntary vow.

कामठ a. [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

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कांपिलः, -कांपिलः, -कांपिलकः N. of a tree; Mal. 9. 31.

कांबल: [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a worllen cloth or blanket. कांबविक: [कंबुटक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांचाज: [कंबाज-अय ] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja, country.

काम्छ a. [ ईषद्म्छं ] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [ चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, चि-घत्र आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body ; विभाति कायः क-रुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंद्नेन Bh.2.71; कायेन मनसा बुद्धचा Bg 5.11; so कायेन वाचा, मनता &c. -2 The trunk of a tree.-3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires ). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, copital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं ( with or without ਰੀਬੰ ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajapati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59 ). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. -Сотр - अग्नि: the digestive faculty. — ক্লা bodily suffering or pain. - चिक्सिंग the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -- नानं measurement of the body. -- बेधनं 1. girdle. -2. the union of semen virile and blood. - ਕਲਜੇ an armour. -- w: 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (preceeding from a স্থানিয় father and a সুত্র mother.) -3.a man of that caste; ेकायस्य इति लह्बी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-FUI) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (-Fut) the wife of a क्यस्थ. — स्थित a. corporeal, bodily.

कायक ( - थिका f.), कायिक ( की f.) a. [काय-टक् ] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; काथिकतपः Ms. 12. 8.—का Interest ( whatever is given for the use of money ).—Comp.—सुद्धः f. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned.—2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायचत a. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार a. (शि f. ) [कृ-वज् At the end of comp. ) Making, doing

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performing, working, maker, doer. author; ग्रंथकार: author; कुंभकार:, सुवर्णकार: &c. &c. -र: 1 Act, action; as in youant. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as sent Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फूत्कार &c -3 Effort, exertion; S1. 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity.-5 A husband, lord, master. -6 Determination .- 7 Power, strength .- 8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himalaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail .- 12 Killing, slaughter. -Comp. -- अवर: a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidebî mother; cf. Ms. 10.36. - a. working, acting as agent. - w: a toll-station.

कारक a. (रिका f.) [ कु ज्वुलू ](Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमस्य कारक: Y. 3. 150; 2. 156 ; वर्णसंकरकारक: Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do .- - 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it ); there are six such Kårakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) सप्रदान ; (5) अपादान ; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i.e. syntax. -3Water produced from bail.-Comp. —द्वीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Karaka is connected with several verbs in succession ; e. g. खिद्यति कूणति बेहाति विचलति निमिषति विलोक्यति तिर्यक्र । अंतर्नदिति - इनि-तुमिच्छाति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. 一设式: the sctive or efficient cause ( opp. जापकहेतु).

कारक वृ a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज a. Relating to the finger

कारणं [ कृ-णिच् ल्युट् ] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोषा: कुट्टेचिन्य: M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object; कि पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुष्टी व्य R. 16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds: (1) सम्वासि ('intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth , (2) अस-मदाचि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads n the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The rody. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. -11
That on which any opinion or judgment is based .- 12 Action .- 13 A legal instrument or document.-14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity ( as the proximate or remote of creation ). -16 Killing, injuring. -off 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. ( कारणात for the reason that; हेप on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22. ) -Comp. — अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. — उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). — कारण an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Ki. 18. 35. — na a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -ग्रुण: a quality of the cause. - बल-बत् a. strong by motives ; Pt. 5, 29. -ya a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -- HIGH a figure of speech. 'a chain of causes '; यशोचर चेत् पूर्वस्य वर्षसार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाङा स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. — वादिन m. a complainant, plaintiff. — atft n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन (4. without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedûnta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

বাংপাক (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

काराणिक a. (का or की f.) I An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causatve.

कारियतच्य a. To be caused or performed; दक्ता Ku. 7. 27.

कारियतः, कारियत्थः a. Causing to do,

perform, effect &c. बारि: f. Action, act, work. —m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor ( being forced to do so by the creditor ).

— i The causal form of a verb. वारिच a. Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). — ж. A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तसं वारि विदाय तीरनछिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V.2.23. कारंधामिन m. 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कार्भ a. Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंभा N. of a tree ( प्रियंड ).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N of a tree ( किंपाक ). कारा 1 Imprisonment, confine-

ment. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3
Part of a lute below the neck. -4
Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold.
-7 A sound. -8 An instrument; for drowning the sound of the lute.
-Comp. —अगारं, -एइं, -वेडमच् १८ व prison-house, a jail; जारागृहे निर्जितचासवेन लेके व्येणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6.
40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुसः a prisoner
—पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument

( as a conch ).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartrihari's Karikas on grammar; शास्त्रकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर a. [करीर-अन् ] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [ करीषाणां समूहः अण् ] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कार a. (रू f.) [ कू-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; का-रुभि: कारित तेन कुत्रिमं स्वमहेत्वे Vb. 1. 13 ; इति सम सा काफतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10.12 (They are:- तक्षा च तंत्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा। पचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनी मताः ॥ ). -3 Terrible, horrible. - 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मन् the architect of the gads. -2 An art, a science. -Comp. -सोर: one who commits burglary, a dacoit. - : 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpi-

कारकः,-का An artisan.

कार्शीयक a. (की f.) [करणा-टक् ] Compassionate, kind, tender; Någ. 1.1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातक्वते Git. 1; कारिण्यः कारु-ण्यास्पद् Bv. 1. 2.

कारंडिका, -कारंडी A leech.

कारेण्ड a. Belonging to a female

कारोत (त्त )मः -र: Ved. 1 A fi tering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्कण a. Belonging to a phessant. कार्कवास्तव a. Relating to a cock

(कृकवाकु).

काकेइयं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity; Si 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कहर्य गमितेशिप चेतसि Amaru. 24.

काकीक a. Like a white horse.

कार्ण a. Relating to an ear. — जी 1
The wax of the ear. — 2 An ear-ring.
— जी: N. of Vrishaketu. — 3 किस a.
fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयम् a. Relating to the कृतयुग. कार्तवीर्थ: The son of Kritavirya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Måhishmati. [ Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartaverya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavirya is also known by the name Sahasr*a*rjuna. J.

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स ततकार्तस्वरभासु-रांबर: Si. 1. 20; दहेन K. 82.

कार्तोतिकः [ कृतांते वेचि टक् ] An ast ologer, fortune-teller; कार्तोतिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं बभ्राम Dk. 130.'

কাৰ্নিক a. (কী f.) [ ক্লবিকা-প্ৰ্ ] Belonging to the month of Kartika; R. 19. 39. — ন: 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the ক্লিকা or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. — ক্লী The full moon day in the month of Kartika.

कार्तिकि: The month of Karttika. कार्तिके: [ कृषिकानामपरं टक् ] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Krittikas). [Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvata's company ), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges, (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra ). It was then transferred to the six Krittikus when they went to bathe in the Ganges ), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twlve hands and eyes, ( hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shammukha &c. ). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara), whence the boy was called Saravambhva, or Sarajaninan. He is said to have Krauncha, pierced the mountain whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q v whom he vanquished and slew, and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacoult. ] -Comp. -- ut: f. Parvatî, mother of Karttikeya.

कात्स्न्ये Totality; entirety; ताकि-बोधत कात्स्न्येन झिजाग्रचान् पांक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्द्म (मी f.), कार्द्म (मि ) क a. (भी f.) [क्द्म-अप्र-टक्ट-धा ] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्यट: [कर्यट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पोटकाः [क्षेट-उस ] 1 A pilgrim.
-2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3
A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पायं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; इयक्तार्पण Dk. -2 Compassion; pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्याणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास a. (सी f.) [ कर्पस्याः अवयवः अंगू ] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12.64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -00mp. — अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -सासिका a spindle. -सीनिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्स a. [कर्मन्-ज] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण a. (जी f.) [ कर्मन्-अण् ] I Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. —ज Magic, witchcraft; निक्छित्रचनाक्षण कर्मण-का Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2. कामीर: An artist, mechanic. कामीरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की f.) [कर्मन-टक् ] ! Mannfactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की f.) [कमेंगे प्रभवति उक्ज् ] P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुक कमेंग्र प्रथ्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्विप चार्यक्यार्मुके S 1.6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow -Comp. - च्यु m. 1. the archer or the sign fagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य pot p. [ कु-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसानिधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिण: कार्या: Ms. 8. 61, so दंड:, विचार: &ः -दें 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्य त्वया न प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14, Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2.1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्रभावि-ष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113 ; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. - 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्य भवतो ह-तेन द्यितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V . 2. 20 ; तृषेन कार्य भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1 71, 4. 27 ; Amaru. 71 .- 7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c. ; बहिनिण्क्रम्य ज्ञायतांकःकः कार्यार्था-13 Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43 -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण ). -10 (In gram.) Operation, विभक्तिकार्य declension. -11 The denonement, of a drama, कार्योपक्षेपमादी तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine).-13 Origin. [cf. Germ. kāra, Pers. kār; Prāk kajja; Mar. kaja ]. - Сотр. - अक्षम а. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्य to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचार: discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments ि 1. the superintendent of a wors or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. — અર્થ: 1. the object of any undertaking, a pu;pose; Ms. 7. 167.-2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. —अधिन् a. 1. making a tequest. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purposse; Bh. 2.81.-3. seeking an employment.-4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law : Mk. 9. - 31-सनं seat of transacting business.-ई. क्षणं superintendence of public affairs, Ms. 7. 141. — उद्गार: discharge of a duty. --उद्योग: active engagement in any business. — कर α. efficacious. —कर्न m. 1. an agent, a workman.-2. a friend, berefactor; pt. 1. 131.--रणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; °वाजित: Pt. 1. 413 -2. some special cause of anact; Pt. 1.412. owra: the relation of cause and effect — কান্ত: time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. - गौर importance of the act, deed, or occasion ; ; respect for the performance; U. 7. — चितक a. prudent, cautious, considerate. (- 7:). manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2.191. -च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. - जातं, -दर्श. = 1. inspection of a work -2 inquiry into public affairs. — निर्णय: settlement of an affair. - पदनी line of conduct, course of action; Mal. 2.13. -yz: 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man, -3. an idler. — प्रहेष: dis-liked to work, laziness. — प्रेट्य: an agent, a messenger.—भाजने,-पात्रं any one engaged in active life. - ata n. an aim or object. — विप्ति: f. a failure, reverse, misfortune, -श्रेष: 1.the remainder of a business, Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. — सिद्धि: f. success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हत् 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77.-2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः ind. 1 Through some object or motive. - 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक a. 1 Aaving business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

काचित्र a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

काशानिब a. Fiery, hot.

কাহ্য 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः,- पकः A husbandman, culti-

काचि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -चि: Fire. -f. 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीचण: Ved. A husbandman. कार्यमेन् Ved. The goal of a race ourse. कार्यापण:,--जं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9 23?. (क्यें).--जं Money

कार्षापणिक व (की f.) Worth ore

कार्षिक = कार्षा पण पु. ए.

हार्या a. (डगी f.) [हण अस्] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R 15.24.-2 Belonging to Vyåsa.-3 Belonging to the black antelope, Ms. 2 41 -4 Black — उन्ने Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

काडणीयस a (सी f.) [ कृष्णायम-अण् ] Made of black iron; U. 3. 43. —सं Iron.

कार्षिण: [ कृष्णस्यापत्य-इज् ] An epithet of the god of love, St. 19 10.

कारण्ये Blackness, darkness.

काल a. ( ली f. )! Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. - 7: 1 The black or dark-blue colour -2 Time (in gene ral); विलवितपले: कार्य किनाय स मनो-रथै: R. 1. 33 : ताहमन्त्राले at that time ; काम्यशाखिनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमता H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time ( to do a thing ), proper time or occasion; (with gen, loc., det, or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्य: कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. -4 A period or portion of time ( as the hours or watches of a day) ; पष्टे काले विवसम्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. - 5 The weather. - 6 Time considered as one of the nine dravyas by the Vaiseshikas.-7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; কাল: काल्या सुवनफलके कृतिति प्राणिशारै: Bh. 3.39. -8 (a) Yama, the god of death ; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1.146. (b) Death, time of death.-9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian ) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of Siva. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosedy ) -15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. -16 A section or part. -17 A rei kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch. -19 N. of an enemy of Siva. -20 ( with the Jainas ) One of the nine treasures. -21 A mystical rame for the letter H. - ET 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. - 3 An epithet of Durga. - 31 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Parvati, Siva's wife. -4 A row of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satyavett, mother of Vy asa .- 7 Night.

-8 Uensure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form f Durga; कालीतनय: a buffalo. -11 0 of the Matris or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhima. -13 A sist. of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). -15 A small shrub used aa purgative. —ਲ 1 Iron. -2 A kir. of perfume. -domp. —अयसं iron —अक्षरिक: a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -- अगर n. a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe Bv. 1 70, R. 4. 81. (-n.) the word of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. — आहि: -अनल: 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra -3. a kind of bead ( हडाझ ) - sin a. having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge ) -आजिन the hide of a black antelope -अज़नं a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7 20. 82. ( -नी ) a small shiub used as a purgative. -- wight: the (Indian) cuckoo --आनिक्रम: -मणं delay, bein\_ late ; Pt. 1. 154. --आतिपानः, -आतिरेक loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. -- अति। a. elapsed, passed by. -अत्यय: 1. delay. lapse of time. -2. loss by laps' of time. -अध्यक्ष: 1. ' presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2 the Stpreme soul. - अतुनादिन m. 1. a bee -2. a sparrow. -3 the Chataka Lind --अनुसारक: 1. Tagara tree. -2 yellow sandal. --अनुपारि:, -अनु सारिन, अनुमारिवा,-अनुमार्यः, -र्यकः ben zion. --siam: time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. - siat 1. an interval -?. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. oxiga a. hidden or concealed in the womb of time. og a a. able to bear dolay ; अकालक्षमा देखाः शारीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. "प्रेक्षिन् P! 3. 172. 'fay: an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. - अभ: a dark, watery cloud. -अवधि: aproint ed time. - अवबोध: knowledge of time and circumstances; Mal. 3.11 -अञ्चाद्धिः f., -অহাবি period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the fam ly; see জহালৈ -अ जुड़ a. 1. led to death -2. produced or brought by time. - अगरमक a. depending on time or destiny. - 317 त्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयमं iron. — In a cown in due seasch. कंज a blue lotus. - कटकट: an epithet of Siva. -- कट: 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wagtail. -4. a gal'inule. -5. an epithet of Siva; U. 6. --कंडकः -कंटकः a gallinule. -कंडकः a water-snake. -- avoi appointing or fixing time. --कार्णिका, -कर्णी misfer. tune. --कर्मन n. death. --कलाय: dark pulse. - areq a. fatal, deadly. - are:

Supreme being. -- fire: noise. -- fire: Yama -- == : a my 1h. -- == : -= (a) a deadly poison; S. 6. ( b the poisen churned out of the ocean and druck by Siva; अधापे ने ज्झाने हरः किल कालपूर्ड Ch. P. 59. — इत् m. 1. the sun. 2 a peac ck. -3 Supreme spirit. - हान a. 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, apprinted -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (-=7:) the sun. -- क्रम: lapse of time, con-se of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of (ine; Ku. 1, 19. -- किया 1. fixing a tine. -2. death. -- 344: 1. delay, loss of time; Me. 22: सर्ग कल्लेषं मा कृत Pt 1. -2. passing the t me. -- मंज, - खजनं, -we the lives, -wing the river Tamu na. -बाधि: a year -पानिन a. ki ling by degrees or al wil, (sea point n). -- चर्का 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel al voja moving ) -2 a crela, -3 (hence fig. ) the wheel of fortine ta-ves situdes of life. (-a:) en epithel of the sun. -- चिह्न a symptom of approach ng deith. - Tiffe a. sum-a. senior in years, grown up; U.5. 12. - a knowing the proper time or cceasion ( of any acti n ); अत्या-स्दो हि नार णामकालजी मनोभवः B. 12. 53; Si. 2. 83. (--=:) 1. an astrologer. -2 a cock. -जान्नि m. an epithet of Siva. - #4 the three fines; the rast, the present and the fature; °ਰਵੀਂ K. 46. -- ਵਫ਼: de th. -ਰਸਜੀ an epithet of Darga. -धर्म:, -धर्मन m. 1. the line of conduct small: to any particular t me. - 2. the law or ru of time. -3. effects proper to the time -4. fated time, death : # ga-जीवितः कश्चिरक लयमम्यागाः Mb.; प रीताः कालदर्ममा &c. -धारणा । rclonga. tion of time. -- नर: ( in a strol gv ) the figure of a min's boly. - = 121; -निधि: Siva. - नियोग domen of f te or destiny; लड्यने न स्टलुक्त उनियोगः Ki 9. 13. - निस्पण de cruination of time, chronology --नेति: I the im of the wheel of the -2 N. of admen, uncle of Ravana, cepated by him to kill Harmont. -3. N. of a demon with 100 hands lilled by Vishnu. °अरि, रि:ि, हरः, हन् *m* epithets of Krishna. —TH a. ripen ed by time, i. e. spontaneous ly; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49 --परिवास: standing for a time so as to become stale. - urar: the roose of Yama or death. - पाशिक: a hangman. -- gg 1. a speci s of antelope. -2. a heron. (· 南) 1 N. of the bow of Karna : Ve. 4 -2. a bow in general. - ward intumn o. Sarad; (the two months following the rainy

season considered as the best time). -भक्ष: an epithet of Siva. - भृत m. the sun. - भेरव: an epithet of Sivs. --मानं a measure of time. --मुख: a species of spe. - Aff f. the Manjishiha plant. —यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible for of the Yadavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. - पाप: - पापनं procrastination, delay, putting off. --योगः fate, destiny. °तः according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन m. an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, -रात्री 1.1. a dark night. -2. a sister of Yama. -3. the Amavasya on which lamps are lighted (in the Divali holidays). -4. the night of destruc tion at the end of the world (identified with Durga). -5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोइं-लोइं steel. —विमf. periodical interest (payable month-ly, quarterly, or at stated times); Me. 8. 153. -- ਕੇਲਾ the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -संकर्षा a girl 9 years old personating Durga at a festival. -- संरोध: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. -2. lapse of a long period of time. --सदूश a. opportune, timely. -- संपन a. dated, bearing a date. -- सर्व: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -- सार: the black antelope. (-t) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, -सूत्रकी 1. thread of time or death. -2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. — इतंद्र: the Tamala tree. — स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (deathlike in form). -हर: an epithet of Siva. —हरन loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. - हानि: f. delay; R. 13. 16.

unicon a. Black, dark-blue. —क:

1 A mole, freckle, mark. -2 A
water-snake. -3 The black part of
the eye. -4 A kind of grain. —का
Ved. 1 A kind of bird. -2 A daughter of Daksha. -के 1 The liver. -2
An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durga.

কান্তিক a. (কা f.) [ফাল-ডব্-ডফু বা)
1 Relating to time. -2 Depending
on time; বিহাপ: কান্তিকারেক্থা Ak. -3
Beasonable, timely. —ক: 1 A crane.
-2 A heron. —কা 1 Blackness,
black colour. -2 Ink, black ink. -3
Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. -4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. -5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; কালেনৰ নিৰিৱা নতাকিনী R.11. 15. -6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. -7 The liver. -8 A female crow. -9 A sorpion. -10 A spirituous liquor. -11 N. of Durgå; Si. 17. 44 -12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. -13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. -14 A small singing bird. -15 A kind of fragrant earth. -16 A girl four years old personating Durgå at a festival. -- -- 1 Black sandal wood. -2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय a. Relating to time, timely. —य: The Kaliyuga.

कालीन a. [ काल-च ] 1 Belenging to a particular time. -2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [ काल-छ ] A kind of sandal wood ; also कालीयक

कालकुचः N. of Vishnu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). -2 An assembly of religiors mendicants. -3 An epithet of Siva. --रा or रा An epithet of Durga

कालहोयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

কানো: 1 The hair of the head.
-2 A serpent's hood. -3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. -4 A student of the Kalapa grammar. -5 On who knows this grammar.

कालापर्क 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalâpa. -2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalâpa.

कालिंग a. (भी f.) [ कलिंग-अप] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —म: 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजयाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह कालिंगस्त्रमञ्ज्ञाह स. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. ——मा: (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. —में A water melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunâ. — दे A water melon. — दी 1 The river Yamunâ; कालिंद्या: पुलिनेषु केलिक्यिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sânti. 4. 13. — 2 A sort of vessel—3 N. of a wife of Krishna.—Comp.——कर्षण:, — भेदन: an epithet of Balarâma q. v. — स्. f. Sanjnâ (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—m.) the sun.——सोदर: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन m. 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si 4.57. - 2 Paleness; Si 8.43.

हाहिय: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamuna (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was c ushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R 6 49; St. 17.69. --या: (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19.28. -- त्यानः, -- मनेनः epithets of Krishna and कारोकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयक:,-के 1 A spices of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood. -5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यसुपयाति दुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defile i. -2 Opa ity. -3 Disagreement.

कालय a. Pelonging to the Kali age. —यं 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal wood ; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

कालियक: A kind of alos wood. —कं 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disesse like jaundice. —क; A dog, hound.

कालेयर: 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

काल्य a. [कल अण् ] 1 Preceptive, laying down a role, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) [कल्पना-टक्]
1 Existing only in fancy, fic'itious;
काल्पनिकी खुरपात्ति: -2 Counter-feit,
fabricated.

काल्य a. [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -ल्या 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). - ल्य Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावाचिक a. (की f.) [कवच-टब्र्] Armonial. — के A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. —री An umbrella without a stick.

कावकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakra våka ird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरितां पत्युः शंकनी.

पानिवादरीत् R. 4 45 -2 A barlot, courtezan. -3 Turmeric.

काट्य a. [कवि-यणू] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet -2 Plaiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -su: N. of Sakra, precept r of the Asuras. - eqr 1 Intelligence -2 A female fiend . - = 1 A poem , # # | काव्यं, मेघदूर्त नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Pot tres, poetry, poetical composition. ( काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways, तददोषी शब्दार्थी सग्रणाव-नलंकती प्रनः कापि K. P. 1; वाक्यं रसात्मक कार्य S. D. 1; रमणीयार्थप्रातिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यव चिछना पदा-वली Kav. 1. 10 ; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती मरी-तिर्धुणमूषिता। सालकाररसाडनेकवृत्तिर्वाञ् काव्य, नामनाञ्च ॥ Chandr. 1.7.). - 3 Happinesswelfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kâvya as mentioned by Mammata are: -काच्य यशसेड-र्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये । सद्यः परनिर्वृतये कांतासंमिततयापदेशयुजे ॥ K. P. 1.).-00mp. -अर्थ: a pc etical thought or idea. ेचौर: arobber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist ; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रग्रुणीभवति Viki. 1.11. -चौर: a stealer of other men's poems. - मीमांसक: a rhetorician, critic. - रिसेक a. ene who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. - लिंग a. figure of speech , thus delined: - कान्यलिंग हेतीवीक्यपदार्थाता K. P. 10; e. g. जितीसि मद वंदर्श मिचिते-ऽस्ति त्रिलाचन. Chandr. 5. 119. - हास्य a farce.

हारा 1, 4 A. (काश र्य ते, काशत)
1 To shine, lock brilliant or beautiful; B. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24;
Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear,
be visible; नैव भूमिन च दिश: मदिशो
वा चकाशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

कारा, - ज [कारा-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. — जं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7.11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. — ज्ञाः 1 = कास q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

Til m. pl. N. of a country.

काशिन a. (नी f.) ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन e.g. one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

নাগিল a Made of Kasa grass. নাগিল্য a. Shining, brilliant.

साहा:, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काबी. -शि: I The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. 3

The sun. -4 Light, spiendour.
-Comp. -प: an epithet of Siva.
-पाज: N. of a king, father of अवा,
अधिका and अवालिका, q. v.

কালিকা 1 The city of Benares.-2 N. of a commentary on Panint's Su ras ( called কান্বিকানুবি ).

काशी See काशि. - Comp. —नाध: an epiti et cf Siva. —यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

कः इमरी A plant commonly call. ed गाभारी; काइमर्थाः क्रुतमालसुदृद्दलं कोयधिकष्टीकृते Mal. 9. 7.

सारमीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kashmira.—रा: pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कर्नीर also.—रा: A sort of grape see कर्नीर also.—रा: A sort of grape see कर्नीर also.—रं 1 Saffix n, कारमीरगंधमृतन भिम्नतांपराणा Cn. P. 8; Ph. 1. 41; कारमीरगंधमृतन भिम्नारकाणां Gît. 11; also 1.—2 Root of a tree.—Comp.—जं, जन्मन n. saffron; Bv 1. 71, Si. 11. 53.

काइमीर( रि )क a. Born or produced in Kåshmîra.

काइमीर्थे Saffron.

काइयं Spirituous liquor. - Comp. —यं flesh.

कार्यप: 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kanada. -3 An epithet of Aruņa. -पी The earth; तान- पिव्यानि मानः कार्यपि पातत्ववापि च विवेक: Bv. 1. 68. — पे Flesh. -Comp. - नंदन: 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. N. of Aruņa. -3 a grd -4. a demon.

काइयपि: An epithet of Garuda and of Aruna.

काइयपेय: 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityss. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garud 1. -4 Gods and demons.

काष: [कष्-घज़] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पश्चिषु विदिष्मा स्क्षेत्रकार्थः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18 -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरक्षिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26, see क्योलकाष also.

काषाय a. (यी f.) [क्षायणे एकं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour, काषायवसनाधवा Ak. — यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये मृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषाये भेने द्यति: 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

कार्ष्ट [काश्-क्थन् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel: Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; यथा कार्ष्ट च कार्ड च समेपाता महोत्यों H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3A stick, Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. —अनार; —रं a wooden house or enclosure —अंद्रवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —क-

ensect found in droayed a nod -TE:, -फ़द: a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 ( a worm generally found in wood). —हहाल: a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तझ m., -तसकः a carpenter. —ततुः a small worm found in timber. - दार: the Indian pine tree; aiso called देवदार -इ: the Palasa tree. - पुतालिका a wooden statute or image. -- मदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. - HIRA: a wood-carrier. —ਸਤੀ a funeral pile. –ਸਤ: a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. — लेखक: a small worm found in wood (= कारकट ). —लोहिन m. a cadgel armed with iron.—बाट:, - a wall made of wood.

দাহক Aloe-wood. কাটিক A bearer of স

काष्ट्रिक: A bearer of wood. কাষ্টিকা A small piece of wood.

काष्ट्रा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region ( दिश् ) Ki. 3.55.-2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशिष्द्रमण्डितियापरा हि काष्ट्रा वपसः Ku 5.28.-3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ट्रा-प्रतर्महास्त्रास्त्र Ku 3.35.-4 Raceground, course. -5 A mark, goal-6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere.-7 A measure of time= 30 Kalå.-8 Water. 9 The sun.-10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion.-11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काधीला The plantain tree.

कास 1 A. (कासते, कासित ) 1 To shine; see काज़. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कास:, नसा [कास्नव् ] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Comp. - कुठ a. affected with cough. ( -ठः) an epithet of Yama. - ना, - इत् a. removing cough, pectoral. (-हा) a sort of prickly nightshade. - मई: a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough. कासिन् a. Having cough. कासरः (री.) A buffalo.

कासार:,—रं A pond, pool, lake! Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

इासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराइस).

歌[暖( ) かん [ Un. 1. 85 ] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः f. A by-way, a secret

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

কার্ন্ত a. 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious, large. — 7: 1 A cat. -2 Accek. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. — 7 1 Indistruct speech. -2 A kind of musical inou ment; St. 18. 54. — 7: 2nd. Very math, excessively. Si 18 54. — 7: A large di m (mil tary) — 7: A yeung wom n. — 7:, -7:, -7: A horn.

काहिल: An epithet of Siza.

क्रिनत् a. Poot, mean insignificant. क्रिनाह: i The read of corn. -2 A heron. -3 Ar allow.

किशुकः [िनि! इत इत तुक्तंत्रनदस-पुण्यात्रधाला ] A hu o clit es naving beautiful red bostoms, but without ary ed ur. विश्वातीना न भावते निर्वाद इव किशुका: Coup. 7; ks. 6.20; li 9.31. - न्यं The Mossom of this tree, कि किशुकी सुन शुक्षकाविभिन्नं द्रायम् ks. 6.21.

ৰি হ্ৰ(ন্ত)ন্তক: The Palasa tree, see

कि कि: 1 The cocce-nut tree. -? The blue pay. -3 The Chataka bird (the bird is also named as कि जिन, कि कि दिनि, कि की दिनि.

किञाः A kind of worm ( said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

æid: A monkey, an ape. —f. A jackal, fox.

दिक्पी, निकिणिका, निकिणी, किंक-णीका 1 A small tell or tinking ornament; क्रणस्टानकिनिणीझण्झणियत-स्यंदनै: U. 5 5; 6.1; 51.9.74, Ku 7.49.-2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

चित्रः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cucked. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupi, the god of love. -5 The red colour. - र The frontal sinus of an elephant. - रा Blood.

हिंद्रात: 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckeo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Asika tree -5 A spaces of americanth.

दिवित्छ(छ)क: An earthworm.

हिनं, — किनलः, — किनल्कः The filament or bossem of a lotus or any other plant, आनर्षकः पद्मिनं क्रमणान् U. 3. 2, B. 15. 52.

ब्हिट् 1 P. (बेटले) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighted, terrify. -3 To feer, dread.

ÆEE: A bog.

किटिम: 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

स्थिम: A kind of leprosy.

किन्नं, -किन्नं Secretion, excre me t. sediment, dirt; अन्न°. -00mp. -- प्रजितं semen virile.

चिहाल: 1 A copper vesset. -2 Bust of icen.

किया: 1 A crin, callerity, a sea-ज्ञादयानि कियनुजो ने रक्षति सोविध्विणाक इति S. 1 13, Ms. 2. 11 'R 16. 84 18. 47; Get. 1. -2 A war', a mele -3 An insect found in wod.

किएवं Sin. — एवा, - एवं A drig or seed used to cause fer men's stron in the manufacture of sin it. Als 3 326.

किणिवन् m. A hore 3.

কিব I. 1 P. ( ইবলি ) 1 To dosir. -2 To live. -3 , নিই-নিল ) To heat cure. -4 To doubt, suspect -II 3 P. Ved. (বিইনি) To know.

ফিনৰ: ( বা f.) 1 A 10gue, lea, cheat; প্রছান জিল জিলৰ তত্ত্বৰ M. 4, Amara. 17, 41; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattura plane. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाट The inner bark of a tree

किधिन m A horse.

किन्तर See under किम्.

1. किस and Used for द only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration', 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure', e g., किसखा a had friend ; किन्नर: a had or deformed man &c., see comp. below. -Comp. - दास: a bad slave, or servant. - न्र: a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the lead of a horse ( अश्वमुख ); जयोद्दाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किसरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8, °ईशः, ूई अवर: 1. an epi het of Kubera -2. a kind of musical instrument. (- रि f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. - 2 a kind of late. - 459. 'a low or uespicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse ; Ku. 1. 14. र्इ श्वर: an cpthet of Kubera — प्रमु: a bid mast r or king ; हिताचा यः संश्रुणते स कियसः Ki. 1.5. —राजन् a. having a had king. (-m.) a bad king. — संखि m (nom. sing. किंसला ) a bad friend; स किं-सखा साधु न ज्ञास्ति थोऽधिषं L1. 1. 5.

2. किस pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किस n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively ), प्रजास कः केन प्रधा प्रयातित्यक्षेषती विद्वानीत शक्तिः ४. 6. 25. कक्षणाविस्रकेन सृद्धना हरता त्वा वद कि न सहत ४ 8 67. का खल्बनेन प्राथ. भानात्मना विकायते ४. 2; कः कोऽन भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing', s. e. के आवां परित्रातं दुष्पंतमा केंद्र 8. 1 'who are we &c.' s. e. what power have we &c.; नुपसदानि नाम के चं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. s. e. what

position have we ac. Sometimes in means 'long' as applied to time espee ally in communation with जन्द्र or अपि ८१ इतः का खाद वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राः साया: Ve. 1 what a time ' .. e. a lung time has elapted, &c., so क्रोपि कालस्तस्या आगस्य गनायाः Rain 3; ता कडबकार: Mal 8 -2 The neutr (帝) 14 frequently used with lostr of nouns in a energy of 'whitisthe ree of', किं स्वामि दंष्टानिम म्योन H 1. लोमश्रेदसुगेन कि &c. Bb. 2. 55, कि तथा दृदया ८ ३, कि कुलेनोपिद्धिन जील मेदान कारणम् Ma. 9 7. अपि, विन, चन, चित्रपि or स्विन sie cften a 'deato किं to give it an indefinite cense; चिनेश किञ्चित्रहरू भेवनं Ku. 5. 50 a certa n ascet c & . क.पि तत एउम्मतवनी Mal. 1 a catan lady ; कस्यापि कोपीनि निः वेदितं च 1. 23 . किनपि सन्तरीरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्तिश्चिद्धि महानागवेय जन्म नि मन्मध्विकारस्पलक्षितशनस्म Mal. 1 किमपि, कि चित 'a little', 'somewhat', Y. 2. 116, U. 6. 35. किनपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इन is sometimes added to f新項 in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know', ( mestly adding force and elegance to the period ), विना सीतादे व्या किसिन हि न दुःख रचुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणा मंडन ना छुतीनां 8. 1. 20; see ga al o - ind.1 A particle of interregation, जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्ध-न्यते पुज्यते कि चित् H. 1. E8 '18 any one killed or 'woishipp d' &c. .ततः कि what then. -2 A particle meining 'why', 'wlerefore': किमकारणमेव द-र्शनं विलपंत्ये रतये न दीयते Ku 4.7.-3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of for 'being किं, उत, उताही, आही-रिवत्, वा, किंचा, अथवा ; see these words). -Comp. — жіч ыd. 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. -2. mexpressibly, indescribably ( as to quality, quantity, nature &c.) -3. very much, by far; किमान कमनीयं वयुरिद् 8.3; जि.मपि भीषण, किमपि कः रालं &c. — अर्थ a having what motive or aim; किमथोंऽयं यतनः - अर्थे ind. why, wherefore. - आस्य a. having what name : किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सापत्नी S. 7. -- इति and. why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तिकामित्युद्।सते भरताः Mal. 1, किमित्य-पास्यामरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि ਚਰਜ਼ਨ Ku. 5. 44. -ਤ, -ਤਜ 1.whetner or ( showing doubt or uncert\_inty); किस विपविसर्वः किस मदः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. -2. why ( indeed ) ; त्रिय-सुहृत्सार्थ: किस स्वज्यते. -3. how much more, how unch less, यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता । एकैकमण्यन्त्रीय किस यत चतुष्टयं ॥ H. Pr. 11 ; सर्वावनयाना-भे के कल देवेषामायतनं किस्त समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. — TG: 8

servant, slave ; अबेहि मा ।केक्समप्रमूर्नेः R. 2.35. (-TI) a female servant. ( fi ) the wife of a servant. - কাৰ্থয ता,-कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what anould be done किंकर्तस्थतामूहः 'baing at a loss or per plexed what to ab'. - array a. having what reason or cause.— किल and what a pity ( expressing displeasure or d seatisfaction, P. III 3. 151 ), न संभावयामिन सर्थशानि तत्र भवान् दि कित इपलं याजियव्यति Sk. -- अण व. one who says 'what ic a mement,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments H. 2. 91. - नोज a. belonging to what family. - and. moreover, and again, further. - == and. to a certain degree, a little. - चित्त and. to & certain degree, somewhat, a little, किचिद्रत्कांतरा श्रेवी B. 15. 33. 2. 46, 12. 11. a. knowing little, a smat terer. a. doing something, useful. and sometime, a little time. 'and a. having a little life. oara a. only a little. — siqua. conversant with which Veda.—तनु: a species of spider. —तहि ind how then, but however. - a ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवीम चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1 65. - देवत a. having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् a. having what name. - निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what ; urpose. - निसि सम् । id. why, wherefore. - न ind. 1 whether, किन्त में मरणं अयो परित्यागी जनस्य वा N-la. 10. 10 -2 much more, much lees, अपि त्रेलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किन्न मही हते Bg. 1. 55. - 3 what in died , किस में राज्येनार्थः - त खलु ind 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure , किं दु ख्लु गौतार्थन।कर्ष्य इष्टजनविरहादूतेऽपि बलबदुः कांडितोडिस S 5. - 2. may it be that, किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्याभेवामियमध्यस्मान् मित स्यात् S. 1 -पचा,-पचान a. miserly, niggardly. - urising a. of what power or energy. - yaz and how mich more, how much less , स्वयं री-पिरेषु तरपूरपद्यते स्नेहः किंपुनरंगमंभवेषव परपषु K 291, Me. 3, 17; V. 3 - nait and. .n what manter. - nait a. pussessing what power. - as a. of what for or nature. - Eq a. of what form or shape - बद्धि, ती f. rumour, 18101t; मरसंबंधारक इमला कि बद्वी U 1. 42; U.1. 4. -- = राटक: an extravagant man. - at ind. 1. a particle of interrogation ; किवा शर्कंतले त्यत्य मातु-सहस्या 8. 7. -2. cr ( corr of कि 'whether'), राजपुत्रि छता किवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तर्ति मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण ध्यापाद्यामि ibid. , S. Til, 7. -- चित्र a. knowing what. -- च्याara. lollowing what occupation -भील a. of what habits. -िस्त्रत् ind.

NW 11

whether, how , अद्रे: जून दरित पत्रन: किस्विदिरसुन्सखीभि: Me. 14.

कियन् व [cf. P. V. 2.40] ( Nom. SIDG कियान्  $m_{m{\cdot}}$ , कियनी  $f_{m{\cdot}}$ , कियन् n) How great, how far, how much, Low mary, of what extent or qualites (having an interrogative force); कियान्त्रालस्ववेषं स्थितस्य सजादः २६.५ N. 1. 110, अयं द्व-तानामो विजुज्ञ कियतीं गाति न दज्ञां £321ां. 1. 25; ज्ञारयसि क्रियद्धजो मे रेसिन ८. 1 13; क्रियद्वशिष्टं रजन्याः S 4. -2 Of what consideration, i.e. of an account, worthless, राजेति कियती मादा P. 1. 40 सात: कियंतोऽरय: Ve 5. 9. -3 Some, a little, a small number, a few ( having in indefinite force ). निजहादि विकसंतः मंतिः संतः कियंतः Bb.2. 78; स्वद्भिसरणरभन्नेन वलंती पनति पदानि कियंति चलंती Git. 6. -Comp. - एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -काटम् :nd. 1. how long. -2 some little time. -- चिर् ind. how long; कियाचिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. - gi ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियब्रे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाह: A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरक: 1 A scribe. -2 A pig.

किरण: [कून्स्यु Un. 2.81 ] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray ( of the run, moon or any shiring substance), रिविक्ररणसाहिष्णु S 2.4, एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतिंदाः किर्भाष्टियाकः Ku. 1.3, Santi 4.6. R. 5.74; Si. 4.58; भग radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle et dust. -3 The sun. -Comp. नालिन m the sun.

किरात [ किर पयतिभूमिं अतित गच्छती-ति किरात: ] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणिकरातादपशब्द मुगाः क यांतु संत्रस्ताः।यदि नटगणक-चिकित्सक वैतालिक वद्नकंद्रा न स्यु:IISubhash.; Pt 1. 17; पर्यताश्रायिभिनिजस्य सद्दर्श नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Rain. 2. 3, Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirâta. -- ar: (pl.) N. of a country. -Comp. -- अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bharavi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kırâta er mountaineer is poetically described) .- अा-जिल m. an epithet of Garcda.

किराति: f. 1 The ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgå.

किराती 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowe: R. 16. 57. -3 A baw!, a procuress -4 Pa. rati in the diagriss of a Kirai -5 The colestial Ganga.

किरि: [ किरनि मूर्नि, हु इब्र् ] 1 A tog, bose. -2 A cloud.

किसीटि: The fruit of the man, by date tree.

निरीटः, -टं [ह-विटन् , U.). 4 181] 1 A diadem, crown erest, ii.i., , किरीटबद्धांजलयः Kr. 7. 02. -2 A trader. -00mp. -पारित m. a king. -मालिन् m. n epithet of Arjuna.

जिरिटिन ट. िकेट इन्होंने ] Wearing a crown of diad in: Bg. 11. 17, 46, Pt. 3. —— का. A. ai Arjana. Lg. 11. 35 ( Mb. thus accounts for the name.—पुरा जकेंग में उद्घ द्यारी कृष्यंने किर्र देन ॥).

कि सि: f. 1 A h.il, building. -2 An image of golder from. -3 The Palâsa tree.

किर्मार् a. Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasasla n by Bhima, Ve. 6.-2 The variegated colcur. -3 The orange tree. -Comp. - जित्, -नियुद्दा:, -सुद्दा: epithets of Bhima.

किमीरित a. Variegated spotted. िर्माणी A wild hog.

নি বু 1.6 P. (কিলন, কিলেন) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किल: Play, trifling. -Comp. - किं-चितं amorcus agitation, wesping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover, स्विधि विराजते परंदमपंतीकिलकिंचितं किल N. 2 44.

ফিন্তাফিন্ত:, –ন্তা A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure, Mal. 5. 11. -–ন্ত: An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To ma'e a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाह: Cragilatea i I: किसादिन गा. A bamboo

किनान a. Ved. Leprous. -- मं A white leprous suot. -2 A blotch. scab. -3 A Find of Isprosv.

किलिनं 1 mat. -2 A thin plan र plank of given wood, board . ilea किलियं.

faiffigan: 1 A mat. -2 A se.cen er twist of grase.

क्रिनिमें In- ar or pine tree

किल्यन 70 A hoise.

ਵਿਜਿਥਾਂ 1 S.n . Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Pg. 0. 13, 6.45; E. 11. 34. -2 A fault offer e, injury, guilt, Ms 8. 237. - 3 A d'sesse, sichness. किंत्रालं A sprout, snoot.

किञालय: - ये A spreut, a yeuls shoot ; Leo किसलय.

किशार: [Un. 165] 1. A colt, cul, the young of any animal : कमरिकि शोर: &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy Lelow fifteen, a minor in law (अभानव्यवहार) -3 The sun. - A maiden, a young weman.

किडिंक ध:-ध्य: 1 N. of a country.-2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. - wr, - war N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

135 a. Vile, contemptible, bad -- cm: m. or f. 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः-लं, किसलयः,-यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage: अधरः किसलपरागः S. 1.21, किसलयम-लूनं करवहै: 2.10, कि सलयै: सलयैश्वि पा-ितामि: R. 9. 35.

कीटक a. (हा f.) 1 Pcor, indigent. -2 Miserly. -- ZI: (Pl.) N. of a country ( Behar). -- & A horse.

कीकस a. Hard, firm. --सं A bone (m also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्य:, -HG: a bird in general.

कीकि: A blue jay.

की चकः [ Un. 5. 56 ] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind ; इाट्टायंते मधुर-मनिलै: की चकः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56; R 2 12, 4.73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N of a people. - 4 N. of the commander-in chief of king Virâta. [ While Drau pads in the guise of Sairandhrs was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

. chastiev Braupaca colligità neci un misunmannerly conduct towards herself to the king but when he declined to interieie, she sought the assistance ้ โทร กษฐสราเอก of Dhama, and Showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed the, should mest at mid-nich in the darcing hall of the polace Prisuant to appointment Kichaka vent there and attempted to embrace Draupads ( as he rancied Bhima to be oving to the daraness of night ) But the wretch was at cree reized and cousned to death by the Powerful Bnama. 7 -Comp - Ga m. an er eact el Brema, the recand Pândasa pance

कीन a. Ved. Wonderful.

कीट 10 P. (कीट्यात, कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, frate,

æiz a Hard, barab. - z: i A worm. an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां जिल: H. Pr. 45 .- 2 A term expre .sive of contempt ( generally at the end of comp.); fryafiz: a wretched elephant; so पिसकीट: Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. - इन: sulphur. - ज silk. - जा lac. - Hfor: a fire fly.

कीटक a. Hard, harsh. - 5: 1 A worm -2 A bard of the Magadia tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poo. insignificant creature, Pt. 1.

की हुद्धा, की दुश (शी f, ), की दक्ष (aft f. ) Of what kind or sort, of what nature तद्धी: कीदगसौ विवेकविभव: कीद्रक प्रवोधोद्य: Prab. 1; N. 1. 157. कीनं Hlesh.

कीनार: Ved A vile man

कीनाश a. [Un. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. -- 51: 1 An epithet of Yama, the gcd of death , विश्वेद्धि कीनाश्चानिकेतनातिथिं Si 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.

कीर: 1 A parrot ; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथ-मयं पीय बमास्वादयति Bv. 1. 58 : N. 3. 12. -- (Pl.) The country and the people of Kashmîra - Flesh -Comp -ge: the mango tree (linea by parrots ). - - avia a kind of perfume.

कीरक: 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. - 3 A kind of tree.

कीरि: Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ज p. p. [कृ क्त] ! St. ewn, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled -: Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt.-Comp. -बर्त्सन a, strewing the way ; S. 1. 7.

कीणि. f. [ कू किन् ] 1 Scattering -2 Covering, higing, concealing. -3 In-

कीतनं [ क्त-ल्युद् ]1 Telling, narrat. ing. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A

. E cf a. t, abuilding , ग फॉर्र नेरनंकुनर हे दिनी K. 180; 119 -- Fr i Namas on, resital. -2 Fame,

की तिय = हुन १ ए.

की ति: f. [इन-चर ] 1 Fame, re newn, ११०-ए इंड की निस्वामीति Ms. 2 9, व्हास्य कर्ना कर्नन्की नि 2.2.64, Mr. 45.-2 Farcet, the b tion.-3 Dir. m. d.-4 Extrains, expension.-5 Light, instie, czieńdou.. - 5 Soun' -7 Memion, speech, report, -Comm wien a. famous. cel-brated, renowi. ed (-m) am ep inst of Drona, the military pre- co or cotha Kauravia and Pandovas - Sig: survival or rema'nur telindouly in fame, leaving nothing behind but falle, a. e death. र्टी. न,मझेप, आले स्परेश : सरसीव कीर्तिशय गतगति सदि विकसावित्ये Vas.

र्कारिन p. p. 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known : note rious. -4 Praised, celebrated.

सील 1P. 1 To lind. -2 To pin -3 To stake.

कील: किल् बज्ज] 1A wedge, a pir . कीलेल्पादीव वानर: Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. - 3 A post, pillar. - 4 A weapon. -5 The elbew. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. - 9 N. of Siva. - 10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलक: 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित a. 1 Tied, bound. -2 [ixed. nailea, pinned down; तेन मम हदयमिद-मसमगरकी। छितं Git. 7; सा नश्रेतिस की लित्र Mâl. 5. 10.-38'aked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set ( as a stake or pole ). - a A tie.

कीलाल: 1 A howvenly drink similar to Amrta, Leverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A besst. - ₹ 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Oomp. -जं flesh. -धि: the ocean. -q: a demon, goblin.

कींद्रा a. Naked. -- ज्ञ: 1 An ape. monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.

5: f. 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. Comp. -ya: Mars.

35 ind. A prefix implying 'badness, ' 'deterioration,' 'depreciation,' 'sin,' reproach,' want,' deficiency,' &c. Its various substitutes are कड् ( कड्य ), कव (कवे-खण), का (कंष्ण), कि (किंपसः); of. Pt. 5.17. - Comp. - कर्र न n. a bad deed, a mean act. —ग्रहः an unpropitious planet .- मान: a perty village or hamlet ( without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river ) -de a, wearing had or ranged garments. - चर्चा wickedness, evil conduct, i.apropriety. —जन्त्रत् १. १०७born. — तनु a deformed, नवीन. (-ह) an epithet of Kubera. - नेकी a bad lute. - an: 1. sophistical or falla ious argument. -2. 3 heterodox doctrine, free-thingino ; कुनकेंच्यभ्याम मततपरपैद्यान्यमननम् G. L. 31. °पणः & sophistical mode of arguing. –तिर्ध & bad teacher.-दिन an evil or unpropitious day. - Fig: f. 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fiz.). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, beterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. - 25: 1. a bad place or country. -2.a country where the necessaries o'life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly, deformed. (-ह ) an enithet of Kubera. -- ar a. 1. frol'sh, silly, stupid -2. wicked -==: 1. a bad sctor .- ?, a cort of trumnet flower. -3 red greenis -- regars quall niver, rill : मुपुरा रणान्क्रसाहिन्हा "ी. 1. 25. - नाथ: a bad mast : - नामन m. s miser. - qu: 1. a wrong road. bad way (fig also ). -2. a heteroacx dectrine. — qua a. unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक a. examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. - ga: a bad or wicked son. -geq: a low or wicked man. -पुत्र a. low, vile, contemptible. - चित्र a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. — प्रव: a bad boat ; कुफ्रवे: अंत-रव जलम् Ms. 9. 161. — बह्य:, - बह्य र m. a bad or degraded Brahmana. -मन: 1. a bad advice. -2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -- योग: an iranspicious conjunction ( of planets ).—योगिन m. a false devotee, impostor. — स a. having bad juice or flavour. (-स:) a kind of spirituous liquor. — रूप a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —क्रप्यं tin. — वंगः Irad. — वच्स, -पाक्य a. abusive, bad. scurrilous , using abusive, or foul language. (-n.) abuse, bad language. --ৰত্মক crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्ष: a sudden cr violent shower. —विवाह: a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. नेशः a bad physician, quack. —মীল a. rude, wicked. unnmanerly, ill-tempered. -- इस्तं a bad place. सरित f. a small river, vill; उच्छिद्यंते कियाः सर्वा श्रीवमे कुसरितो व्या Pt. 2. 85. — मृति: f. 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic -3. roguery. -- ar a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (करने ) To sound. -II 6 A. (करने ) To moan, area : -2 To ery -III. 2 P. (करने ) To his, coo (as a bee ).

कुंश (त्) 1 10 P. 1 To whine -2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (होक्ते) To take, accept,

कुक्सं A kind of spirituous liquor. ककीत: A mountain.

কুক্(জ)ক: One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decora irns and in accordance with precribed ceremonies.

कुकुँद( हु ) र: The cavity of the line just above the hips (जननक्र); ह्ल कक्षार.

कुकुरा: (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दृशाई -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yadavis; Si. 6 15, 13 6, 16. 79.

कुक्रल:,-लं 1 Chaff, कुक्रलानं रा-शोरद्व हृद्वं पच्पत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff —ल 1 A hole, dite's (filed with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

安要: 1 A cock, wild cock -2 A whisp of lighted straw. a firebrand -3 A spark of fire. — 計 1 A hen. -2 A smrll house-lizard. -3 The sukcotton tree.

कञ्चरः 1 A cook, wild cook. -2A mon of a mixed caste.

कुक्कृतिः, न्द्री f. Hypecrisy, interested observance of religious rites. कुक्कभ: 1 A will cock. -2 A c ek in general. -3 Varnish.

कुकुर' (री f.) [Un 1. 41] A dog: यम्येतञ्च न कुकुरेरहरहर्ज्यातरं च व्यंते Mk. 2. 11. — रं A vegetable perfume. — उल्लाह. — नाच् m. a speries of deer

कुक्षः · helly.

कुशि: I The belly (in general); जिल्लिमास्त्रातकुशि: ( अनगपति: ) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the fectus; क्रमीनस्थाश्र कृशिज: R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything; R. 10 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -60mp. --जूल: belly-ache, colic.

ন্তুনিদার a 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron; लग्रबुंकुमकेमरान् (स्कथान्); R. 4. 67; Rq. 4. 2; 5. 9: Bh. 1. 10 25 -2 Saffron, paint. Mal. 1. 37 - comp — Afr: N of a mountair.

कृत 1.6. P (कुचने कृत्वन) 1 To utter a shrill ere (as 2 ind ). -2 To ge. -3 To polah. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contract?! -6 To stop, impede. -7 To write or delineate. -8 To mix, connect -II. 1 P. कुच् also (काचित कुचने. कुचिन) 1. To make crooked, lend or en ve -2 To move or go crookely -3 To ma'cs nall, Issen. -4 To ahrink, emiract -5 To go to or tow.rds.

कुन: [जुन-क] The fenale breast, a teat, nipple; अपि चनांतरमन्यकृचांतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. —अब. -मृजं a nipple. —तदं, -तदा the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तर being स्वर्ध or meaningles:) — फलः the prin 'granate tree.

कुचित्व. I Close I, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर a (र.,-शिf) 1 Ging lowly, creeping.-2 Detracting. consomous. —र: A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness. कुच्छं A species of letus.

कुत: 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 9%. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N of a demon kill ed by Krishna (also called नएक q.v.) -- जा N. of Sîtâ; also of Dargâ

कुर्जभलः, कुत्रभिलः, -ए A thirf who breaks into a hoase.

कुज्झाटिः कुज्झिटिक्ताः कुज्झिटी f. A fog or mist.

कुंच् See कुच् II.

कुचन 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain discase of the eve.

कुँचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अनुसुष्टिनेनेत्कु चि

कुरिका 1 A key; Bh 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of 54b.

कुंचित a. Contracted, curveds bent &c

कुंज् 1 P. ( हुजाने ) To murmur; ef. कृज

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सांख कुंजं सनिमिश्युजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Git. 5; बंजुललताकुंजे 12, Me. 19; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. — कुट्टीरः a hower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; उंजन्सुंजकुटीर-कोशिनचटा U. 2. 29; Mil. 5 19; कोश्रिलक्जितकुंजकुटी Git. 1.

क्रेन्सः [ट्नो हिन्दर्: मेंडस्याम्तः gf ₹, P. V. 2. 107 Vart.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-emi nent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only ). Amara gires the following words used sinilarly:- स्युरुत्तरवदे व्याध्रपुगवर्षभ-कंजराः । मिंटकाईलनागद्याः प्रमि श्रेष्टार्थ-बाचका: ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree -4 The lunar esterism called हस्न. -Comp. - अनीक the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp . -अज्ञनः the Asvattha tree. -अरा-ति: 1. a lien. - 2. Sarabha ( a 'fabulous animal with 8 feet ). - Me: an elephant-catcher.

कुंजले Sour gruel.

कुट्ट I. 6. P. (इटाते, इटिन) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive.-II. 4 P. (इटबाते) 1 To break to pieces, break as under, divido, sp'it; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, brrn.

कुरिक-त a. Bent, crooked.

表表:,·主 [東京·] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. —表: I A fort, strong-hold.—2 A hammer.—3 A tree.—4 A house.—5 A mountain—Comp. —表: I. N. of a tree; M21.9.
15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35.—2. N. of Agastya.—3.
N. of Droua.—表现现在 a female servant.

इटके A plough without a pole —त: The rost round which the string of the chuning-stick passes.

कुटंक: A roof, thatch.

爱之和本: 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree.
-2 A small house, but or cottage.

कुटप: 1 A measure of grain (= बुड्ड). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. - प्रे A lotus.

कुटर: The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

€25: Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A

क्रहले A roof, thatch.

हाटि: [इट-इन] 1 The body. -2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, hend. -Comp. --चरा a porpoise.

कृत्यि A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्डलच ] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curied; भेदा धुवो: कुटिलया: S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To tuous, winding; कोशं कुटिला बदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishorest; अ Pt. 1. 126. — स्टा N. of Scrasvati -2 A kind of perfume. — से N. of a plant (त्यर). -2 Tin. -0cmp. — आज्ञय व evil-minded, malevolent. — प्रभाव क having curved eye-lashes. — मिं, -बुद्धि क. evil-minded, malevolent, Mu 1. 7. — स्वभाव क. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

জुटिलक o. Curved, bent, crooked. कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily 19 a bunter on his prey, crouching -2 A llacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage. but; प्रासादीयात कुट्या Sk.; Ms. 11 73; प्रा, अब्ब &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of pe.fume (स्रा). -6 Spirituous liquer. -7 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. — चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order चतुर्विधा भिस्तवरते कुटीचकबद्धस्ता। इसः प्रमहस्त्रथ यो प्रधात् स उत्तमः॥ अb. — चरः a kind of ascetic who entrest, the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

हरीर:, -रं, हरीरक: A hut, cottage U. 2. 29; Amaro 48. —रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुरीका A small bouse.

कुर्दुगक: 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुदुनी A bawd, procurees; see

मुद्देबिक:, मुद्देबिन m. 1 A house-holder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेजाः कर्यापेषु मुद्देबिन: Ku 6.85; V.3.1; Ms. 3.80; Y. 2.45.—2 (fig.) O e who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sânti. 4 9.—नी 1 The wife of a bouseholder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भारत कुटुनिनासहय प्रदासि Mu. 1, प्रतदेशोगि हि भर्नेषु कारणकायाः कुटुनिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86. Amaru. 48. -2 A large house hold or family. -3 A woman in general.

इट् 10 U. (क्टुबर्गन, क्ट्रिन) 1 To cut, divide -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To Lurn.

জ্ঞ a. ( At the end of comp. ) Dividing, cutting, grinding. — g: ( in Math. ) A multiplier.

ভূত্ৰন: 1 A grinder -2 A kingfisher. ভূত্ৰন 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 A busing, censuring.

कुट( दि )नी A bawd, precuress, a go-between

कुडाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts, सारगसंगर्विधाविभ-कुंमकुटकुडाकपाणिकुलिकस्य हरेः प्रमादः Mål 5 52.

कृद्धित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —ar Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टिमिनं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine]. The S. D thus defines it:—केशस्तनाथरादीना यहे हर्षेण सन्नमान्। प्राष्ट्र: मुहामेत नाम शिष्करहि बूननम् 142.

পান্ত: প্রাণিন লাম হিদ ক্ষেত্রপুলন্ম 142. কুদ্রাক: A mountain — र 1 Sexual intercourse. — 2 A woollen blanket. — 3 Exclusion or oneness.

স্থাইম a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. — ম:, মা An irlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; কান্ত্রনাবাদকে ইনিস্থ Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.

—2 Ground prepared for the site of a marsion. —3 A jewel-mine. —4 The pomegranate. —5 A hut, cettage, small house.

कृहिमित = कुहमित q. v.

कुद्धिशास्त्रा A maid-servant, slave; of कुटहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

क्टारकं A small house, hut.

फु**द्मल** = छुद्रमल प्∙ ४.

कुट: A tree. ; cf. कुट.

कु**ठर** See कुटर.

कुटाकः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुठाटंकः, -का An axe.

कुटारः, -री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव पौचनवनच्छेदे कुटारा वर्षे Bh. 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. -रः A tree.

कुटारक: A small axe. कुटारिक: A wood-cutter. कुटारिका A small axe.

कुटारु: 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कृति: I A tree. -2 A mountain. कुठेरः Fire.

क्रेडेर: The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुड़ 6 P. (कुड़ति ) To play or act as a child, trifle.

ऋहंग: A bower, an arbour.

कुडवः ( -पः ) A measure of grain equal to 1 of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कु है: The body ; cf. Un. 4. 143. क्राह्रका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कृडी A but ; cf. कुटी.

gg: The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुड्रमल a. [ Un. 1. 106 ] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R 18, 37. — ਲ: An opening bud; विद्यंभणोद्रंधिषु कुड्म-हेडू R. 16. 47 ; U. 6. 17 ; Si. 2. 7.-ਲ A particular hell; Ms. 4.89; Y.

मुद्रमलिन a 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Oneerful, smiling.-3 Half-closed; Mal. 9. 32.

क्रुड्यं 1 A wall; भेदे कुड्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall ). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -00mp. — छोड्न m. a house-breaker; a thief. — ஓ்ய: a digger. (-ய்) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall ).

कुण् I. 6 P. (कुषाने, कुणित ) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound -II. 10 P. ( कुणवाति ) 1 To counsel, advise.-2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुषकः A young animal just born.

कुणप व. (पी f.) [ cf. Up. 3. 143 ] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनी-वः कुणपमोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेश्यकुणपाञी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -u: 1 A spear- -2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणाह a. Ved. Crying out, (किणन-बीड ); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

ক্রবি: I A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुटक a. (की f. ) Fat, corpulent.

कुर् 1. P. (कुटाति, कुंटित ) 1 To be blusted or dulled .- 2 To be lame or mutilated .- 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. - Caus. or 10 P.

कुंद a. 1 Blunt, dulled ; बर्ज तपोवीर्थ-बाह्य कुट Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on

Abbaballa ya

&c.; कुंठत्वमायाति ग्रुणः कवीनां साहित्य विद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1.14; Si. 12. 12 , कुंठीभवंत्युपलादिषु धुरा: S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुठतः A fool.

कुंटित p. p. 1 Blunted, dalled ; (fig. also ); विभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यक्वाठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; ज्ञास्त्रेष्वकुंदिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5

कुंडू I. 1 A. 1 To turn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

ਲੁੰ**ਵ:, -ਵੀ, -ਵੇਂ** [cf. Up. 1. 112] 1 ∆ bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. \_3 A hole in general ; आधिकंड. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -- :: (  $\operatorname{\operatorname{er}} f$ . ) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive ; पस्यो जीवति क्रंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174 ; Y. 1. 222. - gr An epithet of Durgå. -Comp. -आशिन m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a gog i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊथस् (कुहोधी f ) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कोट: 1. a keeper of concubines.-2. a follower of the Charvaka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Bráhmana born in adultery. —कील: a low or vile man. — गोलं, -गोलक 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुड and गोलक (taken together ).

कुंडलः, -लं [ कुंड-मलर्थे ल ] 1 An ear ring ; श्रोत्रं श्रुनेनैव न कुंडलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंडलना Encircling ( as a word ) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered ; तदोजमस्तद्यशसः स्थितावि-मो बुथेति चित्तं कुरते यदा यदा। तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुडलनां विधोरिप ॥ N. 1.:14; ef. 2. 95 aiso.

कुँडलिन् (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer .-- a A form of Durga or Sakti.

कुंडलोक्त a. Forming a ring, coiled. क्रंडिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot ( क्मंडलु ).

क्रंडिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

क्रंडिन N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुंडि (डी )र a. Streng. -र: A man. ऋतपः I A Brahmsna. -2 A twice. born man ( द्विजन्मन् ). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son -9 Grain.-10 The eighth Mubûrta of the day; अह सहता वि-ख्याना दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो े मुहुनों यः स कालः कुनपः स्पृतः ॥ -1 ! A musical instrument -12 A time suitable for the perf. rmance of sacrifices to the Manes - q The Krea grass

कृतस् ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य त्व वा जुत आयात: Moba. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईंद्र रवनोद: कृत: 8. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive ; कुत इदमस्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what marner; रफ़ुराति च बाहु: कुन: फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; # त्वत्समोस्त्यम्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न सं स्तेनो जनपदे न क्य-यों…न स्वेरी स्वेरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for ; S. 1. कुतम् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्यकं V. P. ( = कस्मात कालात् &c. ). क्रुतः hecomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिर् चन, or आपि. कुतस्त्य a 1 Whence come; U. 3.

7 -2 How happened.

ऋतकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Currosity ( = कीतकं ). - 3 Eagernese, ardour, vehemence ; क्रालिकलाकुतकोन च काचिवसं यसनाजलकूले। मंजुरु वंजुल-कुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुव्हिने Git 1.

कृत्यः, कृतः f. A smell leathern bottle for oil. —प: 1 The eighth Muhûrta of the day.-2 = ₹79 12 γ. v.

कृत्हल a. 1 Wonderful. -> Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebratea. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झिनकाब्देन जानितं नः कत्रहलं ८. 🕽 । यदि विलामकलासु कुत्हरूं Git. 1; (पपो) कुन्हलेनेब महुब्यक्रोणितम् B. 3 b4.13 21; 15, 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुत्रलिन् a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity.; Mal. 1. -2 Euger, impatient.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which place, कुत्र मे शिद्धाः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्त-च्या H. 1. -2 In which case ; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt 1.328. (35 m is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चित्, चन or आपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in senes. কুলাণি,
-কুলখিব somewhere, anywhere;
न কুলাণি no where; কুলখিব-কুলখিব in one place-in another place, herehere; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रस्य a. Where living or residing. कुरस्य 10 A. ( कुत्मयते, कुत्मित ) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2.54; Y. 1.31; Santı. 2.30.

कुरसनं, दुरसा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Cen-

কুমু 4. P. (কুথানি, কুখিন ) To stink, become putrid or toul.

क्यः, The Kusa grass.

कुष:, -थ, -था I A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुदारः, छ:, -छक: 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kânchana tree. —हक्ते A copper pitcher.

कुझलं = कुड्मल q. v.

क्रदेकः, -गः 1 A watch house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

क्रधः A mountain.

क्रनकः A crow.

क्रनालिका The (Indian) cuckeo.

कुंतल: 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतास्वारणे: प्रांतीन्मील-नमनोहरकुंतले: U. 1. 20. Ch P. 4, 6; Gtt 2 -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. —ला: (pi.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knifs.

कुंतय: (pl. of इति m.) N. of a country and its people.

कुंति: N. of a king, son of क्रथ. - nomp. — भोज: N. of a Yadava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुती 1 N. of पूथा, daughter of Yadava named जूर, adopted by कुति-भोज. [ She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm!she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudbishthira, Bhama and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm ]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brahmana.

कुंध्र 1, 9 P. (कुंबति, कुटनाति, कुथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To burt.

हुंद्:, —दं [ Un. 4. 98 ] A kind of Jasmine ( white and delicate ) ; छुंदाबदाताः कलडंममालाः Bk. 2. 18 ; प्रांतः छुद्मस्वशिधिलं जीवितं धारपेथाः Me. 113 ; S. 5. 19 —दं The flower of this plant, अलके वालछंदाद्यांचित्र Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 A fragrant cleander. —3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4 The number ' nine'. —5 A lotus. —6 A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses. कुंदमः A cat.

क्रदर: 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कंदु: A rat, mouse.

कुष I. 4. P. ( कुष्पति, चुकेष, अकुषत, कोषितु, कृषित ) 1 To be angry, ( generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also ); कुष्पति दितवादिने K. 108; कृषितश्चंद्रसम्बाणित् Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोष तस्में स मुझे R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in नोषा: मकुष्पति Susr. -Caus. ( कोषपतिनते ) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate.-2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोप: [ कुए-माने पञ् ] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोर्प न गच्छति निवासवलीपि नागः Pt. 1.123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i.e. पिचकोप, वातकोप &c. —Comp. —आकुल, -आविष्ट a. enraged, furlous. — क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -वीस, -ज्वलित a. inflamed with anger. -पदे 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -वशः subjection to anger. —वशः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन a. [ कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच् ] 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -न Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; क्यासि कामिन सुर-तापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधृतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -क: A kind of perfume.

कोषयिष्णु a. [ कुप्-णिच्-दाव्हण्युच्च ] Intending to enrage or examperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, pic-

कोषिन a. [ अवस्य-कृष्यति तुप्-णिनि ] 1 Angrv, irritated; सन्यमेवासि यदि मिय कोषिनी Git. 10.-2 Causing anger.-3 Irritaing, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A waterpigeon.

द्भप: Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुप्य a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद. कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

क्यूय a. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुद्धं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp — जाला a braziery.

कुचे(वे)रः [ कुत्सितं बे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः ] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुवेरग्रप्तां दिशसुष्णरहमी गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समगं चिलंध्य Ku. 3.25 (vide Malli. thereon) Knbera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-bro ther of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye ]. -Comp. —अद्भिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kaiasa. — दिश् f. the

कुढ़ज α. [ कु ईषत् उन्जमार्जवं यत्र सर्वं Tv. 1 Hump-backed, crooked. —ब्ब 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. - TAT A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishaa and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishns, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight and she began to appear a most beautiful woman ]. -00mp. -- किरातः -- वा सन: a hump-backed person and a dwarf. —गासिन् a. going crooked । J,

going astray; Pt. 2. 5. — error the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्बक: N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

हुज 1 A forest. -2 A hole for gacritical fire. -3 A ring; an ear ring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कार m. A mountain or a king. ऋमार: [cf. Un. 3. 138 ]1 A son. boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विपो-षितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेष्ट्रमहिति कुमार: Mu. 4 (said by Rakshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Karttikeya. the god of war , कुमारकल्पं सुपूर्व कुमारं B. 5. 36 : कमारोांप कमारविक्रम: 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. -पालन: 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Sâlivâhana. - way 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. -बाहिन, -बाहन: a peacock. - वतं a vow of eternal celibacy. - \u2233: f. 1. an epithet of Parvati, or -2. of the Ganges. (-m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारक: 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

जुनारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child ).

कुमारयु: A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.), कुमारिन (णी f.) a. Hurnshed with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; जीपि वर्षाण्युद्देशित कुमार्श्वमती सती Ms. 9, 90; 11. 59 ; स्यावर्त सती Ms. 9, 90; 11. 59 ; स्यावर्त सती प्रमारकुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgå. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sitå. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). -00mp. -y=: 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2 N. of Karna. -अकुर: the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुसद् a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious.-n.1 The white water lily. -2 The red lctus.

कुसद:-दं [की-मोदत इति कुसद ] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moonries; नोच्छासित तपनिकरणेश्चंद्रस्थेवां ग्रुभि: कुसद V.3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2. 21. 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishuu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Naga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्रती to Kusa, son of Rama; see R. 16 79. 86. -Comp. —अभिष्यं silver. —आसर: -आवास: a pond full of lotuses. -ईश: the moon. —संद्रं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथ:,-पति:,-वधु:,-वाधवः, -सुद्ध् m. the moon.

कुमुद्भवेती The lotus plant.

ङ्खदिन a. Abounding in Kumudas.
—ना 1 N. of a plant, (क्ट्नला) -2 A
small tree (the seeds of which are
aromatic).

कुमुदिनों 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथेंदावानंद बजति समुपा- हे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; S1. 9. 34, -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotus. -00mp. -नायक:, -पति: the moon.

कुमुद्रत् a. Abounding in lotuses; कुमुद्रत् च नारिषु R 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon rise), अताईते शाशिन सेव कुमुद्रती में दृष्टिं न नंद्रपति संस्मरणीयशीमा S. 4. 2, 3. 17; कुमुद्रती भाजमतीव भावं (न ववंष) R. 6. 56. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईश: the moon.

क्रमोदक: An opithet of Vishnu.

कुन: Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (°). -2 The upper part of a club. -ना 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कंभः [ कुं भूमिं कुरिसतं वा उमान परयति ਰੰਮ-अਭ ਗਰਾਂ Tv. | 1 A pitcher, wat er-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी सस्तक व्यस्तकुंभा Jag.; वर्जयेत्तादृशं नित्रं विषक्तुभं पयासुखं H. 1.77; R. 2 36; so ਕੁਵਾ, ਦਰਜਾ. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant ; ਭਸਤੂਸ Mâl. 5. 32 ; मत्तेभक्कंभदलने सुवि संति जुरा: Bb. 1. 59.-3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An arn in which the thones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. -- AT A harlot, a whore. - vi A fragrant resin ( गुग्रुल ) -Comp. -कर्ज: 1. 'Pitch. er-eared', N. of a gigantic Râkshasa, brother of Râvana and slain by Râma. [ He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the rumiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kunbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatz to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking ınara pada he seked nidrapada which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for s'x months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakama, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama ]. -2. an epithet of Siva. — कामला a bilious affection. —कार: 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe वेडवायां वित्रतश्चीयीत् क्रम-कार. स उच्यते Usanas ; मालाकाराश्वभे-कर्यो क्रंमकारी व्यजायत Parasara ). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. ( - री ), -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. — योग: N. of a town. -ज:, -जन्मन् m , —योनि:, -संभव: 1. epithets of Agastya ; श्रससादोदयाद्भः कुंमयोनेर्मः होजम: R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Drona, the militaty pre-ceptor of the Kauravas and Pan-davas. -3. an epithet of Vasishtha. -दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -ut: the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —साझि: the sign Aquarius. - at m. a form of Agni. - लग्न that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. — मंड्क: 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig ) an inexperienced man; of. ऋपमंडूक. — ज्ञाला pottery. - Hill: the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

স্তামন: 1 The base of a column -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin ( गुग्नुल ). -Comp. -न्रक्तः a particular hell. -मद्: rut, ichor.

ন্ত্ৰভিনত: 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3'Â wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

हुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several

plants. -Comp. — भारण grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. — भारणक: a house-holder who stores grain. — नस: a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. — पाक: 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीक: 1 The Punnaga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कंशीरः A shark.

कुंभीरक', कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोटबेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा मनिवचन V. 2; कुंभीलकैः कासुकैश्व परिहर्तच्या चींद्र हा M. 4. —लः A crocodile.

दुर् 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित ) To sound. कुंक्रर:, कुरंकुर: The ('Indian') crane.

कुरंग: (शी f) 1 A deer in general, तनने बू हे कुरंग कुन भनता कि नाम तमंत्राः 82 कार्यः 1 14, 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगिट्टांगिक रोत् Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरग ईवचान्नः स्पाद्धरिणाङ्गतिको महान्). -00mp. —अक्षाः —न्यनाः —मेन्ना a deer-eyed woman. —न भिः mask.

कुरंगकः कुरंगमः = कुरंग प्.  $\mathbf{v}$ . कुराचिल्लः  $\Lambda$  crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरेट:, कुरटकः, कुराटेका The yel-

कुरंह: Enlargement of the testicles (r of the scrotum, hydrocele.

क्रंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुरर: (ल:) An osprey; Y. 1. 174-कुररा 1 A female usprey; चर्केंद् विशा कुररीव सूच: R 14 68 -2 A ewe. -Comp. — नण: a flight of ospreys.

कुरराच A place abounding with

कुरल: 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव( व ) कः A species of amaranth, कुरवका रवकार जातं ययु: R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18 —व (वं), —व(वं)कं The flower of this tree; चूहापाशे नवकुरवकं Me 65; प्रत्याख्याविशयक कुरवकं इयामावद्दातारुणं M. 3 5.

कुराल: (इ:) A light bay horse with black legs.

करी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीर 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copplation.

structed in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhr; श्रिय: कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्वकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. - 5: 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pandavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रं समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोग: & solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. - चिल्ल: a crab —जांगलं = कुरक्षेत्र q v. —राज् m., - Tist: an epithet of Duryodhana. — विस्त: a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. - 2 %: an epithet of Bhashma.

कुरुद्रः A kind of pot-herb.

क्राटिन m. A borre.

कुरंट: A red species of amaranth. —हो I A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brahmana or teacher. कुरुटक: Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुझ = कुरेट q. v. कुरुश A kind of bird ( having a plaintive tone ) ; cf. कुर्री.

क्रुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरल: A lock of hair, especially on the forebead.

कुरुबक = कुरबक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, -दं A ruby. —इं 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog ; उपकर्तुमपि पासं निः स्वंमन्यात कुर्कुरं Pt 2. 90 v.l.

कुचिका = क्विंका q. v.

कुर्र, कुर्दन See कुर्द, कूर्दनः

कु क्र)प्र: 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु'ऋ)पांस:, कु' कू )पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकू-पांसकपोडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

স্কুল 1 P. (কালান, ফুলিন) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race; family; निदानिस्वाकुलस्य संतते: R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; बसलू बिकुलेषु सः B. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसम्बद्धाः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुल-कन्यका &o. -4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; सूबकुलं रेमंबम

म्यस्यत् S. 2 6 ; U. 2. 9 ;आलेकुलसंकुल Git. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुमि, महिषी ° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense ). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forepart. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. - &: The head of a guild or corporation. -Comp. — अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथि: m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. "art: Wednesday. —अंक्रर: the scion of a family ; S 7. 19. -अंगना a respectable गार: a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. --अचलः, --आद्भः, --पर्वतः, --श्रैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent . their names are: - महेंद्री मलयः सहाः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपवंतः । विध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च स-विते कुलपर्वताः ॥. —आन्वित a. born in a notle family. —आभिमान: familypride. -आचारः, -कर्मन् n., -धर्मः & duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. - आचार्य:, -ग्रद: 1. a familypriest or teacher. -2. a geneologist. —आधारक: 8 80D. —आलंबिन् a. maintain ng a family. - ইত্ৰৰ: 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Siva. (-17) N. of Durga. —उत्कट a. bigh-born. (-z: ) a horse of a good breed. -z-त्पन्त, -उद्भन, -उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. - उद्द: The head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्गह. --उपवेश: a family name. --क-ਯਕ: one who is a disgrace to his family. - कटक: one who is a thorn or trouble to his family —कन्यका,-कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धसुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mal. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यका समुद्रइंति Mal. 7. -करः, —कर्नु m. the founder of a family. —কলক: one who is a disgrace to his family. - aru: 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. 一间积 —समृत् m., —पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुलावत above. - g a. ruining a family ; a षेरेते: कुलग्नानां Bg. 1.43. —ज, जात व 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1.31 (used in both senses ). —जन: a high-born or distinguished person. -तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथि: m. f. an important lunar day, vez:-the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —वीप: -वीपकः the glory of a family. — great. see कुलकन्याः — ब्रेवता a tutelary deity , the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. - was a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (===) the deer.

est and most valued treasure of the family ; U. 7. 6 -धर्म: a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family : उत्सबकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां ज-नार्वन Bg 1.44; Ms. 1.113; 8 14. -धारक: a son. -धर्य: (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सात कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय B. 7. 71. —नंदन a. gladdening or doing honour to a family. -नाथिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Saktas. - नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. -नाज: I. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate. -3. a camel. -utur the series of generations comprising a race. - पान: 1. the head of chief of a family. -2 a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:-मुनीनां दशसाहस्र योऽनदानादि-वोषणात्। अव्यापयति विप्रविरसी कुलपति स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्या-तु S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पासुका a woman diagracing her fam ly, an unchaste woman. —पालि:, -पालिका, -पाली f. a chaste, or high-born woman. - un: a nobly-born youth ; se सर्वस्वफालिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रमाः Mk 4 10 -gaq: 1. a respectable or high-born men; कश्चंबति कुरपुरुषा वेश्याधरपळुव मनोज्ञमपि Bn. 1 92. -2. an ancestor. -पूर्वम: an ancestor. --भायि a virtuous wife. - भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. — सर्योदा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. - योषित, -वधू f. a woman of good family and cuaracter. -- 177. a principal day; ( 1. e. Tuesday and Friday ). - 19 21 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्दीकिनी lores. —विमः a family-priest. - qu: an old and experienced member of a family - = = = ; -तं a family vow; गलितवयसामिक्ताक्-णानिदं हि कुलवतं B. 3 70 ; विश्वासिका-धुनाऽन्यः कुलवतं पालियण्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —ओडिन a. well-born, of a good family. (-m.) 1. the chief of a family or a guild -2. an artisan of noble birth. - संख्या 1. family respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव a. of a respectable family. सेवक: an excellent servant. –स्री a weman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण पदुष्यंति कुलिबय: Bg. 1 41 — स्थिति: f. 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. 2 family observance or custom; D. 5. 23.

कुडर a.Of good family, of good

-2 Any artisan of eminent birth.
-3 An ant-hill. -3 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; ( the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); e. g. see S1. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः ınd. By birth.

कुलंबर: a. One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलमरः, -ल: A thief.

कुलबत् a Of respectable birth or origin, nobly born.

স্থানৈ a. Of a good family, wellborn. —ক 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233.

-2 The chief or head of a guild. -3
An artist of high birth.—Comp.—ইলা
certain portions of time on each day
on which it is improper to begin any
good business.

কুন্তিন্ a. (नी f.) Of good family, high-born. –m. A mountain.

कुलीन a. [ कुछे जातः ख ] Of high descent. of a good family, well-born; द्वियोधितामियाकुलीनां K. 11. -नः 1 A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नं A disease of nails.

कुल्य a. [इल-यत्] I Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 wellborn. -ल्य: A respectable man. -ल्यं I friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या I A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्याभी: भि: पचनचाली: शास्त्रिन चेतित्ता: S. 1. 15; कुल्येवायानपाद्यान R. 12. 3, 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 drcnas.

कुलक. 1 A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

স্থান: Any son except one's own, an adopted son. –হা ফুলাকুতানা অননি মুক্ত JAn unchasts woman; Mu. 6.5, Y. 1. 215. –Comp. – পুরি: a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडक: An eddy.

कुडाञ्चता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A tressure.

कुलायं:,-यं ! The nest of a bird; कूजत्क्षांतकपोतकुक्षदकुलाः कुले कुलाय-बुसा: U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body.-3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptagle.-Domp.—निहापः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. — Fu: a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-eage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलाल: [Un. 1. 117.] I A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालविषयभितो ब्रह्मांड-भांडोइरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 Anowl.-ली I The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary. कुलाह: A house of a light brown

nour.

कुलाहक: A lizard. कुलि: a hand.

কুলিন 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow. কুলিব: (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिर, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zo i.e., Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिजा:, -जां 1 The chunderbott of India: बुजस्य हत: कुलिज कि ट्रेनाश्रीय लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt 1; अदिवाज कुलिज बतानां Ku. 1. 23; R. 3. 68; 4. 88, Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe. a hatchet. -3 The poind or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. -यर:, -पाणि: an epithet of India -नायक: a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —जासन: An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीर:,-रक: 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक a. Of a good family. -कः A aind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः सं Indra's thunderbolt.

স্তুত্ৰ The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुक्कगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुल्रतः ( Pl. ) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फ:.-हर्फ A disease.

कुरमहाँ 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्मापं Gruel. —पः A kind of grain. -Comp. —आभेषुतं gruel.

कुल्ब a. Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्बक Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. -2 A lotus.

क्रवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुनर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily, -2 A pearl -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुबलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुबलयदल हिन्मथेरंगेईदो नथलोत्सन U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-m. also). -- 00009.

—आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्ययादीक्षित - ईश: a king.

कुवलियन् a. Having blue lotuses

ञ्चवलियत a. Furnished with blue lotuses; Mal. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलिपनी I The blue water-lily plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कवाट: The fold of a door.

क्वाद a. 1 Detracting, under. valuing, censorious. -2. Low, vile. कुवाहुल: A camel.

कुविं( पिं )दः 1 A weaver ; कुविंब-स्त्वं तावत्पटयाते ग्रुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7 -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish ( when caught ), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः a.1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. -₹: 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies ; पावित्रार्थे इमे कुझाः Sråddha Mantra : कुज़्पूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Rama. [ He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kusavata, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya. See R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvipas. - SIT 1 A plant for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood -3 A horse's bridle. -- aft 1 A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron -3 Plough. share. -4 A pod of cotton. -- \$i water ; as in कुशेश्व q. v \_Comp. —असः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. ogic a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd ; ( अपि ) कुशागबद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते B. 5. 4. —अभीय a. penetrating, sharp. -अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. - Affir N. of Durygess.

MANAGE

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—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदके water in which Kusa grass has been infused. — चीरं a garment of Kusa grass — इवजः the younger brother of Janaka. — Tue N. of a place in the North of India. Ve. 1. (-ਲੀ) N. of the town Dvaraka.

कुशयः, -कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुश्चित् a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुश्चित् a. Furnished with Kusa grass. -m. An epithet of Valmiki.

क्रोश्चय A water-hly, a louns in general ; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः ( पंथा: ) S. 4. 10 , R. 6 18. -- य: The (Indian) crane or Sarasa tird.

क्राल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg 18. 10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed ; with loc. or in comp. ; दंडनी-त्यां च क्रशलं Y. 1. 313, 2 181 Ms. 7. 190 , R. 3. 12. —ಈ 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness ; पपच्छ कुझल राज्ये राज्या अमसुनिं सुनि: R. I. 58; अव्यापस्र: कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वा Me 101 ; अपि कुशलं भवत 'are you doing well' ( how do you do ? ). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. 一귱: An epithet of Siva. - Comp. - काम a. desirous of happiness. - पश्च: friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. — बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशालिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवालीकानानः सहाय कुशली काश्यप: S. 5; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

क्रा 1 A rope. -2 A b.idle.

क्रशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son ; see कुझ

क्शिक a. Squint-eyed. -क: 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra ( according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र ). -2 A ploughshare. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury ; see कुसीदं

क्रशीलवः 1 A bard, singer, Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer ; तत्सर्वे कुक्तीलवाः संगतित्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय पवर्ततां Mal. 1; तिकामिति नारमयासि कुशीलवैः सह मंगीः तकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Valmiki. - वी (du ) The two sons of Rama.

क्रमंभ: The water-pot cf an asctic; or a jar in general.

क्रमूल: I A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशू-

लापूरणाडकै: H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -धान्यक: a householder who has three years' grain in

कुष् 9 P. (कुञ्जाति, ऋषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out ; शिवा: कुष्णति मांसानि Ek. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To

कुपल a. Clever, expert.

ऋषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorehing. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -5:1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कृषित a. Mixed with water.

क्रवीद a. Indifferent, inert. -दं Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कृष्ट:, -हं [ Un. 2. 2 ] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलःकुष्टाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -gr The mouth or opening of a basket. - Comp. - आर: 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants. कुष्ठिन् (भी f ), कुष्ठित a . Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. - ही 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडक: A kind of pumpkin

कृस 4 P. (हुस्पति, कृसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country.-2 One who lives on usury ; see इसीद below.

कुसी(भि)द a. Lazy, slothful. -दः (also written as कुशी-धी-इ) A money-lender, usurer. - a 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. - 2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीवाद दारि इ प्रकरगतग्रीधिशमनात् Pt 1.11.; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. —un: usury, usurious interest ; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. - वृद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीब्बुद्धिंगुण्यं नात्यति सकुवाहृता Ms. 8. 151.

कुकीदा The wife of usurer. कुसीद्ाथी The wife of a usurer. कुसीविकः, कुसीविच् m. A पश्च rer.

कुसुमें ! A flower ; उद्देश्त पूर्व कुसुम ਜਗ: फਲਂ S 7. 30. −2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. - T A form of fire. -Comp. —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजिलि: a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, -अधिराध m. the Champak tree ( bearing yel

low fragrant flowers ). -अवचायः gathering flowers ; अन्यत्र युपं क्रस्मा-वचायं क्रक्टवमत्रास्मि करोमि सत्यः К. P. 3. —अवतंसकं a chaplet. —अन्तः, —आयुघः; —इपुः, —वाणः, —इारः 1. a flowery arrow -2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेपुच्यापारः अधा. 1 ( where the word may also be read as कुद्दमेषु व्यापारः ), तस्में बसी अव-कते क्रमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 3. 70, 80 कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Gat. 10. -आकर: 1. a garden. -2. a nosegay. -3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुलुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; во Ву. 1. 48. — эпеней saffron. -आपींड: 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. -2. the god of love ; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mal. 1 ( where it has both senses ). -आसर्व 1. honey .- 2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —35398 a. brilliant with blossoms. -कार्सकः, -साप:, -धन्वन m. epithets of the god oflove; क्रसमचापमतेजयहंश्राभिः B. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. — Tan a. heaped with flowers. -gt N. of the town of Påtaliputra; कसमप्राभियोग पत्यवदासी-नो शक्षसः Mu. 2. - प्रवृत्तिः, - प्रसृतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. -स्ता a creeper in blossom. - ज्ञायनं a bed of flowers ; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव दे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bb. 2. 33.

क्रमुमनत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कृत्रमन्ती 1 A woman in her courses. -2 N. of the town Pataliputra.

इस्रामित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमाल: A thief.

ънн:.-н [Un. 4.106] i Safflower; कुर्सभावणं चाव चेलं वसाना Jag.; Rs. 6.4. -2 Saffron. -3 The water-pot of an ascetic. — i Gold. — i: Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower ).

THE m. An earth-worm.

Fuc: 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c. ). -2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुस्तिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-

इस्तमः ! An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The ocean.

क्स्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. -2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुट्ट 10 A. (बुहयते, बुहित ) 1 To surprise, astonish. -2 To cheat, de-

57: 1 Kubers, the god of riches. -2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहक: [Up. 2. 37] A cheat, rogue, juggler. -कं,-का Jugglery, deception. - Comp. - at a. conjuring, cheating. —चिकन a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary, H. 4. 102. — स्वनः, -स्वरः a cocs.

ऋहन a. 1 Envious. -2 Hypocritical. -तः 1 A mouse. -2 A snake. -ना 1 Hypocrisy. -2 Assumed and false sanctity. -3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. - i I A small earthen vessel. -2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austenties, hypocrisy (देम).

कहरें 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नामिकुहर आस्य° &c. -2 The ear. -3 The throat -4 Proximity. -5 Copulation. - 6 A hole, rent. - 7 A guttural sound.

कृहरितं 1 Sound in general. -2 The cry of the (Indian ) cuckoo. -3 A sound uttered in copulation.

क्रहालि: The leaf of the Piper

कुहु:; कुहु: f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतैव गता यदियं कुट्ट: N. 4. 57. -2 The delty that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. -3 The cry of the (Ind an ) cuckoo ; पिकेन रोषारुणच-धुषा सहुः कुह्रुताहूयत चंद्रवेरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलंति कहः कुहरिति कलोत्ता-लाः पिकानां गिरः Git 1. 1. -4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises.-Comp. -कंड:, -स्खः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. -पाल: the king of turtles.

कुहुलं A pit filled with stakes. क्रहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog,

ह 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू नीते) To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चुकुविरेऽग्रुमं Bk. 14. 20; 1.20;14. 5 ; 15. 26 ; 16. 29.

5: f. A female imp.

क्कुद्: One who gives his daughter in marriage with due cere-

ऋच- The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see and.

क्रचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. -2 A key.

ऋज् 1 P. (क्रुजित, क्रुजित) 1 To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; क्रुजंत राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Râm ; पुस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. -2 To moan, groan. -3 To fill with sounds. - WITH नि, परि, or

a to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. -2 The rattling of wheels.

कुट्ट I. 10 A. ( इटयने, क्टिन ) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. -2 To censure. -II. 10 U. 1 To burn.-2 To call, invite. -3 To render confused, to muddle. -4 To be distressed .- 5 To despair .- 6 To counsel,

कट a. 1 False; as in कटा: स्य: पूर्व-साक्षिण: Y. 2. 80. -2 Immoveable, steady. -3 Despised. -=:, -2 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. -2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. -3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कुटक्लोक, कुटा-न्योकि. -4 Falsehood, untruth ; oft used in comp. with the force of an adjective ; वचनं false or deceitful words ; 'तुला, मान &c. -5 A summit or peak of a mountain ; वर्धयक्षिय त-कृत्दालुद्धतीर्घात्ररेणिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mal. 5. 32. -6 Any projection or prominence. -7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. -8 A horn. -9 End, corner; V. 3. 96. -10 Head, chief. -11 A heap, mass, multitude; अञ्चल्हें 'a heap of clouds'; so असमूद 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. -12 A hammer, an iron mallet. -13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. -14 A trap for catching deer. -15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. -16 A water-jar. -17 The door of a city. -e: 1 A house, dwelling. -2 An ox whose horns are broken. -3 An epithet of Agastya. -00mp. --अक्: a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेवि-नः Y. 2. 202. — अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थ: ambiguity of meaning. "भाषिता a tale, fiction. - उपाय: a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. -- कार:, -कारक: a rogue, a false witness. — \$\( \pi \) a. 1. cheating, deceiving. -2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. -3. bribing. (-m.) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ ). -2. an epithet of Siva. -कार्यापण: a false कार्यापण प्. v. —खङ्गः a swordstick. —उदान् m. a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. - तुला a false pair of scales. - un a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place house, country, &c. ). -पाकलः, -पर्वः, -पूर्व: bilious fever to which elephants, are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); आचिरेण वैक्रतिबर्तदारणः कलमं कठोर इव क्रुटपा-कछ: ( अभिहति Mål. 1. 39 : also sometimes written as कृटपालक ). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln.-পাহা:,-ব্য a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. -मार्न false measure or weight. -मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. - 33 treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. - van a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. — ज्ञालमालि: f., m. 1. a species of the Salmali tree. -2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns ( regarded as one of the several instruments-perhaps a club- with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. - ज्ञासनं a forged grant or decree. —साञ्चि m. a false witness. — For a standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table ). (-स्थ:) the Supereme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same ); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. — रवर्ण counterfeit gold.

कुरक a. Fraudulent, false. -के 1 Fraud. deceit, trick. -2 Elevation prominence -3 The body of a plough, a ploughs hare. - 7: 1 A braid or tress of hair. -2 A perfume. -0omp. -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कुटका: ind. In hesps or multitudes. कृड 6 P. (कूडाति, कूडित ) 1 To graze. -2 To become firm or solid. -3 To become fat.

कुड्य = कुड्य q. v.

क्टबर 10 U. (कृष्णयति-ते, क्राए ते ) 1 To speak, converse. -2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कृषि a. Having a crooked arm. क्राणित a. 1 Shut, closed. -2 Contracted ; Mål. 4. 2. -Comp. — इंसणः a hawk.

द्धाणिका ! The horn of any animal. -2 The peg of a lute.

द्धदर: The offspring of a Brahmana weman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruction.

ऋदी A fetter for the foot.

कहाल: Mountain ebony.

क्रप् 10 U. ( क्रूपयाति ते, क्रूपित ) 1 To be weak. -2 To weaken.

कृपः [ कुवित मेह्का अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्धश्र Un. 3. 27 ] 1 A well ; क्रूपे पश्य पर्योनि-धाविष घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49, so नितरां नीचोस्मीति त्व खेवं कूप मा कदापि क्र्याः। अत्यंतसरमहृद्यो यतः परेषां गुण-ग्रहीतासि Bv. 19; मोद्दीसे भवने तु कूप-स्त्रननं पत्युद्यमः कीह्यः Bh. 3. 88. -2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in ज्ञचनकृप ; Si. 7. 74. -3 A leather oil-vessel. -4 A post to which a ship is moored. -5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. -6 A mast ; क्षोणीwin ude: Dk. 1. -- 1 A small well. -2 A flask, hottle. -3 The navel.

-Oomp. —अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. -कच्छपः, -मंडुकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft used as a term of reproach. - पत्र a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. "यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the waterwheel to draw up water. °गंत्रवादेका-न्याय see under न्याय.

क्रपक: 1 A well ( temporary ). -2 A hole, cave, cavity. -3 The hollow below the loins. -4 A stake to which a boat is moored. -5 The, mast of a ship. -6 A funeral pile. -7 A hole under a funeral pile. -8 A leather oil-vessel. -9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. -10 A boat. - िका A stone or rock in the midst of a

क्रुट्य a. Being in a well or hole. क्र्पा( वा )र: The ocean.

क्रुप् The bladder.

कुब्(व)र्व. (शि.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. - 2 Hump-backed. - T:,- T The pole of a carriage to which the voke is fixed. - T: A hump-backed man. - I A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. -2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed;

कुब(व)रिन m. A'carriage. EH A pond, pool.

कुरः,- र Food, boiled rice ; इत-श्च कूर च्युततैलामिश्रं पिंडं इस्ती पविद्याह्मते मात्रपुरुषे: Mk. 4.

कर्चः -चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. -2 A handful of Kusa grass. -3 A peacock's feather. -4 The beard; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सविशेषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्जानां U. 4; or पुरियतब्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूचीनां तापसानां करंबैः S. 6. -5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. -6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. -7A brush .- 8 Deceit, fraud. -9 Boasting, bragging. -10 Hypocrisy. -र्दः 1 The head. -2 A store-room.-Comp. -शिरस n. the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. - = = = = ; -शेखर: the cocos nut tree.

कूर्यक: 1 A bushel. -2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. -3 A painter's

क्रिका 1 A painting brush or peneil. -2 A key. -3 A bud, blossom. -4 Inspissated milk. -5 A needle. क्राचित् a. Stuffed, puffy.

कुई 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कुर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To frolic; वज्रश्चराज्ञच्याज्ञच्याच्याज्ञच्याज्ञच्याज्ञच्याज्ञच्या स्येस॰चुकूदिरे तथा Bk. 14.77, 9, 15.45.

कूर्वने I Leaping. -2 Playing, sporting. - at 1 A festival in honour of Kamadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. -2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कर्प: The part between the eyeprows.

टर्चर: 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. -2 The knee.

कुर्वास = कुर्वास q. v.

कूर्म: [ की जले ऊर्मिवेंगीऽस्य पृषो<sup>०</sup> Tv. ] 1 A tortoise ; गूहेत्क्रमी इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमा-स्मन: Ms. 7. 105; Bg 2. 58. -2 Vishnu in his second or Kurma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. - Aff A female tortoise. -Comp. -अवतार: the Kurma incarnation of Vishpu; cf. Git 1; क्षितिरतिविवूलतरे नव तिष्ठाते पृष्ठे घर-णिधरणिकणचक्रगरिष्ठा।केशव धुन्कच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥. -पृष्ठ -पृष्ठक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. — (13: Vishpu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

द्धल् 1 P. (कूलति, कूलिन) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; राधामाधवयो-ज्याति यसनाकूले रह केलयः Git 1; नदी-बोभयकूलभाक् B. 12. 35, 68. −2A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विल्लटच तेषु ते N. 1. 141.-4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -00mp-न्दर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -w: f the land on a bank. — इंडक: — हुंडक: an eddy. कूलक:,—क 1 Bank, shore. -2 A

heap, mount. - a: An ant-hill.

कुलवती A river.

क्रुलिन् a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कुलंकप a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंक्षेच सिंधुः प्रसन्न-ਜੰਮੂਸਰਵਰਤ ਚ S. 5. 21 ; Mål. 5. 19. ਕ: I The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. -q A river.

कूलंध्य a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a rivar.

कुलसुद्भ a. Breaking down banks. as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलसदह a. Tearing up or carrying a way the bank.

क्कवर = क्बर q. v.

क्रवार: The ocean.

कुष्मांदः 1 A kind of pumpkingourd -2 A kind of spell or magical form. ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. - ar N. of Durga.

कहा A fog, mist.

का I. 5 U. (कृणोति कृ धने ) To hurt, injare, kill. II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार. चके, अकार्यात्-अकृत, कर्तु, कारिष्यति-ते, कृत ) 1 To do (in general); तात कि करवा-ण्यहं .- 2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत Dk. ; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजइाब्द्भाकु B. 3-35; युवराज: कृत: &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुंभकारी घट करी-ति: करं करोति &c.-4 To build, create ; गृहं क्रव ; सभां क्रव मदर्थे भो: -5 To preduce, cause, engender ; रतिसभयपार्थ-ना करते S. 2.1. -6 To form, arrange; अर्जील करोति ; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा -7 To write, compose ; चकार सुमनोहर शास्त्र Pt. 1.-8 To perform, be engaged in; पूर्वा करोति -9 To tell, narrate ; इति बहविधाः कथाः क्रवेन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey : एवं क्रियते युष्मदा-देश: Mål. 1 ; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or ज्ञासन में कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, secomplish, effect; मरसगतिः कथय कि न करोति प्रसा Bb. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit : मूत्र कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीच To void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take ; स्नीक्षं कुत्वा ; नानास्त्पाणि क्रवाण: Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, atter; मातुषीं गिरं कुत्वा, कलरवं कुत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc. ); कंडे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिसर-सि कुरवा &c. -16 To entrust ( with some duty ), appoint ; अध्यक्षान् विवि-धान्कर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81.-17 To cook ( as food ) as in marris. -18 To think, regard, consider: दृष्टिस्तुणी-इतजगत्त्रयसस्वसारा U. 6. 19. ॅ-19 To take (as in the hand); कुर कर गुरुस-कमयोधनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खारकृत्य, फूत्कृत्य मुक्ते ; so रवहक, स्वाहाक,&c.-21 To pass,spend (time): वर्षाण दश चक्क: spent; क्षणं 57 wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on ; with loc. or dat. ) ; नाधमें कुरते मन: Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मर्ति न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage er injury ) ; प्राप्ताशिनिर्वापणर्गर्वमञ्ज-रत्नंकुरन्योतिषि किं क्रोति Vikr. 1. 18 ; यद्नेन कर्त माये, असी किं मे करिण्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; कि तथा क्रियते धेन्दा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in वा); दिघा कु to divide in to two parts ; शतधा कु, सहस्रधा कु &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in बात्); आत्मसात् कु to subject or appropriate to oneself ; R. 8. 2 ; मस्मसात् to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-47

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage ( as a girl ). -31 To begin. -32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तुणीक, (said to be Atm only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i) fy 'the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previonsly is not '; e. g. कुटगीक to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken ; so श्वेतीक to whiten: चनीक to rolldify; विरलीक to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e.g कोडोक 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; भस्मीक्र 'to reduce to ashes; uaona to incline, bend; aon-क to value as little as straw : मंद्रीक to slacken, make slow; so সুৱালু to roast on the end of pointed lances; सखाक to please: समयाक to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses: - (1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition " § 338. Note. The root of is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously medified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g ve s to set foot ( fig. also ); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यासि S. 4. 19; ऋमेण कृतं सम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा क to think of, meditate ; मनासे कु to think; हुट्टा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136: or to resolve or determine : सरुयं, मैचीं क to form friendship with ; अखाfor a to practise the use of weapons; दंहे का to inflict punishment; हदयेक to pay heed to ; कालं का to die ; मार्ले--बुद्धि क to think of, intend, mean ; उदके क to offer libations of water to the Manes ; निरं क्र to delay ; दर्दुरं क्र to play on the lute ; नखानि कु to clean the nails ; कन्यां क्व to outrage or violate a maiden ; विनाक to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in Ha-नेन विनाकृता रति: Ku. 4. 21; मध्येक्ट to place in the middle, to have reference to ; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं कथकेशिकान M. 5.2; बहा कु to win ever, place in subjection, sabdue; चमत्क to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show ; सरक to honour, treat with res-

pect ; तिर्यक्कक to place aside. - Caus. ( कारयति-ते ) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c ; आज्ञां कारपरशोभिः Bk 8 84 : भृत्य भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk. — Desid ( चिकीपीनि-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si 14. 41.

कृत्व [ कृशक्य ] (Generally at the end of comp. ) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c., पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a krit affix. -लोप: the rejection of krit affixee.

要看 p. p. (事-毒) Done, performed. made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.: (p. p of 78 U. q. v.). - a 1 Work, deed, action : 37 न बाति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful ; Ms. 7. 197.-2 Service, benefit.-3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world exending over 1728000 years of men ; ( see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb.. over 4800 years of men.-7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle.-10 An offering. — Comp. — অকুর a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. ( -a:) the Supreme being. - sim a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered (-a:) that side of a die which is marked with four points —ਅੰਗਲੇ a. folding the hands in supplication; Pg. 11. 14: Ms. 4. 154. — Mant a. following an. other's example, subservient. - 33-सार: custom, usage. —अंत a. bring. ing to an end, terminating. (-a:) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्विनीयं ज्ञानांत-मिवाटतं व्याधमपश्यत् H 1. -2. fate, destiny; क्रस्तस्मिनापि न सहते संगमं नी कृतांतः Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, degma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the meve able result of former actions .- 8 the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two.' on नकः the sun. —अनं 1. cooked food : कृशाचात्रकं ख्रिय: Ms. 9. 219, 11.3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement —अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. — этнч а. saved from fear or danger. - आभिवेक a. crowned, inaugurated. (-कः ) a prince.—अन्यास a. practised - sru: the die called कत marked with four points —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy contented; कुतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्हितांहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2,

1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. ( কুরার্থীকু 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good ; कांतं प्रत्युपचारतश्च-तुरया कोप: कृतार्थीकृत: Amaru. 15 ; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mål. 3. 6.). —अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. —अवसर्व a. 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. — अवस्थ a. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. - sa a. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. - MEE a. having performed the daily ceremonies. - with a. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-m.) the Supreme soul. — आगस् a. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. — आरमन a. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. - आभरण a adorned. - आयास a labouri g, srff-ring. —आलप a. one who taken up his abode inany place. ( -u: ) a frog. - आवास a. lodging. -- STETE a. I. govorned, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in.—MERIC a having taken one's meals. - STETE a. challenged. - Trains a diligent, making effort, striving. — 33 a. one who has per. formed his ablutions. — Tare a. 1. married. -2 practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands .- 34ent a. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -39-भोग a. used, enjoyed. —कर्मन a. 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-m) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a Sannyasin. -- काम z. one whose desires are fulfilled. कार्य a. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. hav-' ing no need of another's aid. — ਜ਼ਾਲ a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-ऌ:) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. - 574, -जिय a. 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20.-2. satisfied, contented; Santi. 3. 19; Mal. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32.— say: a purchaser. — apor a. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment ; वयं सर्वे सोत्सुकाः कृत-झणास्त्रिष्ठाम: Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. - = a. 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. de-a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. — जन्मच a. planted; Ku. 5. 60. — a. 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. – 2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञ:) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. --तीर्थ s. 1. one who has visit--ed or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. -- ₹₹₹; a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. - uf a. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. —नामधेय a. named, called as; S. 6. — निर्णेजन: a penitent. — निश्चय a. 1. resolute, resolved .- 2. confident, sure. - ga a. skilled in archery. -पूर्व a. done formerly. —प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. — पातिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement.-2. one who has fulfilled his promise. — फਲ a. successful. ( — हं ) result, consequence. — ब्रद्धि a. I learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1.97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. - = a. Ved. one who has performed his devotions. - #1975 a. blessed, consecrated.—His a firm. resolute. — सूख a learned, clever, wise. - gri the first (golden ) of the four ages. — ह्या a. 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. — वर्मन् m. a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Krips and Asyatthaman survived the general havoc of the great Bharati war. He was afterwards slain by Satyaki. — 474: a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. — विद्य a. learned, educated: शूरोसि कृतावद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्टिपता पृथ्वी विचिन्वाति त्रयो जनाः। ज्ञस्य कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं ॥ Pt. 1. 45. — वार्य a. being strong or powerful. (-र्ध:) N. of the father of Sahasrarjuna. — वेसन a. hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. — वेदिन् a. grateful ; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. —वेज्ञ a. attired, decorated; गतचति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. -ध्याद्वास्त a. dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Kn. 2. 27. —ज़िल्प a. skilled in art or trade. —शोभ a. 1. splendid. -2 beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -- sit a a. purified. --अम:, -परिश्रम: one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि ज्योति: झाझे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy -संकल्प a. resolved, determined. --संकेत a. making an appointment ; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते सृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -सञ्च a. 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses.-3 aroused.--संनाह a. clad in armour, accounted. —सापत्निका, -सायत्नी, सायत्नीका, सायत्नका, सपत्नि-का a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. —हस्त,-हस्तक a. 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery.—हस्तता 1.skill, dexterity.-2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कोर्च्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिण Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक a. [कृत-कर्] I Done, made, prepared; (opp. नेसर्गिक); यद्यस्कृतकं तत-वृत्तित्यं Nyâa Sûtra. -2 Artiücial, done or prepared artificially; अकुतक-विधि सर्वागीणमाकल्पजातं B. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योप ते कृतकतन्यः कांत्र्या विधितो में (बालमं-वारवृक्षः) Me 75: सोयंन पुत्रकृत्यः पद-वीं मृगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृते ind. Enough, no more of away ( with instr. ): अधना कृत मंदेहेन 8.1; अधना जिना कृते R 11 41: कृतमाविष्कृत-पारुकेमजि Ki. 2 17 - कृतमावेष U. 4.

कृति: f [ क्-ाक्त ] I Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition: (तो) स्वकृति आप्याताम क्राव्यमायकृति B. 15. 33, 64, 69; N-22. 155. -4 Magic. enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing.-6 The number 20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; burting, injuring (Ved).—Comp.—कर: an epithet of Råvana.

कुतिन् a. [ कृतमनन, कृत-इनि ] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful ; यस्य बीयेंण कृतिनो वय च सुब नानि च U. 1. 32; म सल्वानिजित्य रह कृती भवान R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence ) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; त क्षुरप्रशकलोकृतं कृती R. 11.29.19.14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki 2. 9; Si 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12 -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious ; ताबदेव कृतिनामपि स्फ़रत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1.56.-5 Following, obeying, doing what is estioined.

ै कुते,-कुतेब ind. (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on a occunt of; असीयां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं प्रामेश्यकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1.(35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

্দুন্ত a. [ফুক্ট্ড; Un. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful.—2 Clever, skilful.—স্ত: A mechanic, an art ist.

हु त्य a. [ कु क्या ; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 W/hat should or ought to be done, righ't, proper, fit.—2 Feasible, practicables.—3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous ; Raj. T. 5. 247.——यं 1 What ought to be done, duty; function ; Ms. 2. 237 ; 7. 67.



-2 Work, business, deed, commission' बंधुक्रस्य Me. 144; अन्योन्यक्रस्ये: B. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; क्रूजाई-रापादितंबज्ञस्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. — त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are त्य, अनी-य, य and also पलिम. -त्याः 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

ऊक: Tre throat.

ट्रह्मण:,-र: 1 A kind of partridge--2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

हकलासः, -शः A lizard, cha-

कुक्ताकु: 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. -- दवज: an epithet of Karttikeya.

कुकाटक 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कुकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कार a. [cf. Un. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful ; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil .- 3 Wicked, sinful .- 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. —च्छू:, -च्छूं I A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुच्छं नहत्तीर्ण: R. 14.6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification ; penance expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521; 11. 106. -3 Terment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). — च्छा: Ischury. — च्छां Sin. — च्छ्रं, कुच्छ्रेण, कुच्छ्रात् ind. With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; हुद्धं क्रच्हों प्रश्यते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -भाजा: a. 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty .- 3. hardly supporting life. — साह्य a. 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease ). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कुञ्जायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain--2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

our: A painter.

ट्टत् I. 6 P. (इंतरि-इच्) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रश्रति विधिर्मर्मच्छेद्री न इं-वर्ति कीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (इमारी. इच) 1 To spin. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

ভব p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृति: f. [ कृत्।किन् ] 1 Skin, hide (in general), Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especial ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c.-4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. -वासः, -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva; स कृतिवासा-स्वपसं स्वास्वा Ku. 1.54; M. 1.1.

ছাবিলা: (pl.) [ ফুন্-নিকন্ কিব Un. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Karttikeya, the god of war. -Comp. — আলি: a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -বন্দ:, -মুন: epithets of Karttikeya. -মন: the moon.

कृतके Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कुंतन Cutting, cutting off, divid-

ing, tearing asunder.

क्रिक्स a. (कृत्या निर्मितं; cf. P. IV. 4. 20 ] 1 Aruficial, fictitious, not spontaneous, scquired ; भिन्नं, भानुः &c. ; R. 13. 75 ; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -#; ेपुत्र: 1 an artificial or adopted son ; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कात्रिमः स्थात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. -- i A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. —धूप:, -धूपक: incerse, s kınd of periume — पुत्र: see कुत्रिम: -पुत्रक: a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -मामि: f. an artificial floor. - वनं a park, garden.

इत्यन् a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eight—fold; so ब्रुक्ष', पंच' &c.

रुत्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious. रुत्सं [Un. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. — स्सः Sin.

क्रत्सन a. [Un. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एक: क्रत्सनां नगरपारिध्रमाञ्चाहर भूनिकि S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. —तस्ते 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -र: 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

क्यु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

सुष् I. 1 A. ( क्षेते, कृषित ) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. ( कृष- पा-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

हुए: The maternal uncle of अञ्चला भन्. [ He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins ].

कृषण a. [ कृष्-क्युन् न लखम् ] 1 Poor pitiable, wretched, helpless; vister पत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च क्रपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of jud-ment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing : कामार्ता हि प्रकृत्किपणाश्चेतनाचे-तनेषु Me, 5 : 80 जराजीर्णेश्वर्यग्रसनगह-नाक्षेपकाण्याः Ph. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49.-4 Misaily stingy. -5 Avaricious. -o; Wretchedness -or: 1 A worm. -2 A miser ; क्रपणेन समो बाता भविकोऽ-पि न विद्यते। अनश्चलेव वित्तानि यः प-रेम्यः प्रयच्छति Vyås:. -00mp -धी. बुद्धि a. little or low-minded. — बस्मल a. kind to the poor.

क्रुपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire. कृपा [ क्रप् मिदा॰ अङ् सत्र॰.] Pity, tenderness, compassion, चक्रवाक्यो: पु-रो वेयुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Santi. 4. 19, सक्रपं kindly. -Comp. -आन्वित a. mercitul. —कृष्टि: f. a lock with favour, a kind look.

कुपाण: [कृपा तुरति तुर-ढ संज्ञाया जलम Tv.] I A sword; स पात् वः कंमारिपोः कुपाण: Vikr. 1. 2; कुपणस्य कुपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhåsh. -2 A

कृपाणकः A sword. — णिका A

ङ्गाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कुपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn. कुपाछ a. [ कृपां लाति ला-आदानें भि॰ डु ] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

सुरी The sister of सुर and wife of Drona. -Comp. -पाति: an epithet of Drona.-सुत: an epithet of अवस्थानन.

कुपीटं [कूए-कीटन् ; Un. 4. 184] Î Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. —पाउ: 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air, wind. —योनि: fire.

क्रामि a. [ क्रम्-ड न् अत इत्यम् Un. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. —ितः 1 A worm, an insect in general; इतिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -00mp. —कंटनं N. of severa

plants:-विडंग, वित्राग, उदंबर. -कर: a kind of poisonous worm. -कर्ण:, -क्रजंक: 'worms or lice in the ear, a kind of disease of the ear. -कोश:, -कोप: the cocoon of a silkworm. "বংখ silken cloth. — মাথা: a disease of the ear. -w: N. of several plants used as vermifuge, as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. – ही turmeric. – ज. – जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. - I lac, the red dye produced by insects. -जलजः, -बारिक्ट: a shell-fish, an animal ( fish, &c. ) living in a shell. -दंतक: tooth-ache. -पर्वतः,-शैलः an ant-hill. - कल: the Udumbara tree. - भोजनः N. of a bell. —िरेपु:, शृज्ञ: an anthelmintic plant ( विडन ). -वर्ण: red cloth. - siw: the fish living in the conch. - 51176: f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3. an oyster.

कृतिक: A small worm.

कुमिण, कुमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

ऋमिला A fruitful woman.

कुमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with

क्रमीलक: A white sort of kidneybean.

हुन् = कु 5 P. q. v.

कुर्भ 4 P. ( कुश्यति, कृश ) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane ( as the moon ). -Caus. To ema-

द्धाइत α. [ रूश का नि° ] ( Compar. क्रशायस ; superl. क्रशिष्ठ ) 1 Lean, weak. feeble, emaciated ; कुज्ञतनुः, कुज़ोदरी &c. -2 Small, little, minute ( in size or quantity); सहद्षि न याच्यः क्रशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificent, .Ms. 7. 208. - Эстр. - эта: a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (-ग:) an epithet of Sive. (--- ) l. a woman with a slender frame .- 2. the Priyangu creeper. - 3 दर a. 1. thin-waisted, V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

क्रज्ञनं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

क्रहार: 1 A dish made of milk, sesumum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices ( Mar (खेचडी ).

क्रशला Hair ( of the head ).

कृशानुः [ कृश-आतुक् ; Up. 4. 2] Fire: गुरी: कुजानुपतिमाद्रिभेषि R. 2. 49; 7 24; 10.74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -00mp. - tau m. an epithet

कुशाश्वित् m. An actor.

कृष I 6 U. ( इपति-ते, इष्ट ) To plough, make furrows. -II- 1 P. क्योंते, इष्ट) I To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear ; प्रमह्म सिंह: किल तां चक्तर्प R 2. 27 ; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards onseself, attract; Bk. 15. 47 : Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army ; स सेना सहतीं कर्षन R. 4. 32 -4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतकृष्टकाः इ: R. 5 50 -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिडियग्रामी विद्रासम-पि कर्षाते Ma 2 215 : नक्त: स्वस्थानमा-माद्य गर्जेडमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकुष्टं क्षेत्र प्रतिलोमं कर्षात Sk -7 To obtain ; कुलसंख्या च गच्छांति कर्षाते च महद्यशः Mb. -8 To take away from, deprive one of ( with two acc. ). - Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. - To plough, till, cultivate.

क्रवक a क्रिप-इन् ] 1 Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. - 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. 一弦 A ploughshare. (also m.)

कुषाणः -कुपिकः [ कृष्-आनक् किकन् वा ] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [ कृषु-इक् ; cf. P. III. 3. 103 Vart. ] 1 Ploughing .- 2 Agriculture, husbandry; चायते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्र-पतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; कृषिः क्रिषाङ्ग-ष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11 ; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. - Comp. - कर्मन् n. agriculture. - जीविन a. living by husbandry. —কর agricultural produce or profit ; Me. 16. - Har agriculture, husbandry.

कुषीषल: [ कृषि-वलच्-दीर्घः ; cf. P. V. 2. 112 ] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer ; कृषि चापि कृषीवल: Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कुष्ट a. [ कृष् कर्मणि क ] 1 Drawn. pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. - Comp. - 38 a. sown on cultivated ground. - पच्य. -पाक्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground ; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. - we the product of a harvest.

कृष्टि: [कृष्-किन् ] A learned man. -f. 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कुरकर: An epithet of Siva.

क्राब्य a. [ कृष् नक् ] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. - wr: 1 The black colour .- 2 The black antelope. - A crow. - 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishau in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva, and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pûtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite ; ( cf. Jayadeva's Gîtagovinda ). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruc-tion of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmin and Satyabhama ( as also Radha ) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कुष्ण मनोपि भविष्य-ति सूनं Gat. 8. His son was Pradyumna ]. -8 N. of Vyasa, the reputed author of the Mahabharata.-9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Alos wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. - worr 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1.26.-2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfame. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. -con A dark night. --coi 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye .- 5 Black papper. - 6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. -Comp —अगुरु n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचल: an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, —अविस् m. an epithet of fire ; cf. कव्यवस्मेन. —अयस् n., —अयसं, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अष्टमी, जन्मा-द्यमी the 8th day of the dark half of Sravana when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी - आवासः the holy fig-tree. — sat: a kind of snake. - कंदं a red lotus. - कर्मन् व.

of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. -काक: a raven. - काय: a buffalo. - काउं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. -कोइल: a gambler. -गंगा the river क्ष्णवेणी. -गति: fire, आयोधने कृष्णगति सहायं B 6.42.- गर्भाः (f.pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. -2 waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. -ग्रीव: N. of Siva. -चंचक: a kind of pea. - viz: N. of Vasudeva. -at a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. - चर्ज rust of iron. -ताम a kind of sandal wood. -art: 1. a species of antelope. -2. an antelope (in general). — देह: a bee. — धनं money got by foul means. – द्वेपायन: N. of Vyåsa. तमहमरागमञ्जूषणं कृष्ण-हैपायन वंदे Ve. 1. 4. -पक्ष 1. the dark half of a lunar month. -2. an epithet of Ariuna. - var a female with black feet. -पान: an epithet of Agni. - पि-ਗਲ a. dark-brown. ( -ਲਾ ) N. of Durga. - मृत्: the black antelope ; हुंगे कुष्णसूगस्य वामनयनं कंड्यमानां सूर्शी 8.6.16. -मुख:,-वक्त्र:,-वद्न: the blackfaced monkey. - यज्ञवेद: the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. - याम: an epithet of Agni. - TT: dark-red colour. — रूटय=°चर प. v. — लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. -2. a factitious salt. —लोह: the loadstone. —वर्ण: 1. black colour. -2. N. of Råhu. -3. a Sadra. - बत्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. -2. N. of Râhu. -3. a low man, profligate, black-guard.

— विशामा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. — duri N. of a river. - मकुनि: a · crow. - - ज्ञारः, -सारः, -सारंगः the spotted antelope ; कृत्या-सारे द्दचशुस्त्वायि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 16, V. 4. 31. — э́зч: a buffalo. -सवः,-साराधिः an epithet of Arjuna. ( wit) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

ਭਰਧਨ: The Gunja plant. —ਲਂ Its berry.

कृष्णज्ञ Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. I To make black, blacken; उटजो दृहति चांगारः इति: इन्जायते करं H. 1.83. -2 To behave bke Krishpa.

हान्यका Black mustard. हान्यमन् क. Blackness.

करणीकरणं Blackening, making black.

क्सरः = क्शर q. v.

कृ I. 6 P. [ किरति, चकार, अकारीत्, (अकिरि-री.ट, अकीर्ट ) किर-री-तुं,कीर्ण ] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समराशिरास चंचत्यं चच्छ अन्यसम्बद्धाः कारेययं वीरपोतः किरति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिक्की दिक्की किरांत सजल कणजाल Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11, -2 To strew, cover or fill with, Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -II. 9 U. ( कृणांति, कृणांते ) To injure, hart, kill. -III. 10 A. (कार-यते ) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति ने, कीर्तित ) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नामिन कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167,2. 124.—2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42.—3 To name, call.—4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमध्रुणाच् श्रातुरचिकीर्तेच विक्रम Bk. 15. 72.

क्कृप् 1 А. ( कल्पते, चक्रृपे, अक्रुपन्, अक्रुप-अकल्पिष्ट; कल्पेष्यते, कल्प्स्यति-ते, कल्पितु, कल्त, हुत ) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय 8.5.8; पश्चात्प्रत्रेरपहृत-भरः कल्पते विश्रमाय  $\nabla \cdot 3$ , 1, विभावरी यद्यचणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29 , 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. -2 To be wellmanaged or regulated, to succeed. -3 To become, happen, occur ; काल्प-ज्यते हरे: मीति: Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. -4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्कपे चाश्वकंतरं Bk. 14.98. -5 To be favourable to, subserve. - 6 To partake of. -7 To prepare, arrange. -8 To pro duce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). -9 To accommodate one's self to .- 10 To fall to the share of . -- Caus. ( क्ल्प-यति-ते 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; ज्ञयनमस्याकल्पयम् K. 156; 157. -2 To settle, fix upon, in tend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रूरेण भवता वर् Mu. 5. 17. - To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. -4 To provide or furnish with ; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. -5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्त से विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; Si. 11. 6. -6To cut, divide; S. 6. -7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. -8 To form, frame. -9 To invent, compose (as a poem). क्ल त p. p. [ क्लप्-क ]! 1 Arranged. prepared, done, got ready, equipped ; क्छमाविवाहवेषा B 6. 10 decked in her nuptual attire. -2 Cut, pared; क्लमकेशनखरमञ्ज Ms. 4. 35. -3 Caused, produced. -4 Fixed, settled. -5 Thought of, invented. -6 Formed, framed. -7 Ascertained, determined. -Comp. - कीला a title-deed. - ध्रव: frankincense.

क्छ सि: f [ब्ल्यूनफिन] 1 Accomplishment, success. -2 Invention; contrivance. -3 Arranging.

क्लासिक a. Bought, purchased.

केक्यः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां

द्वहितर: R. 9. 17. -यी N. of the wife of Dasaratha.

केकर a. (शि f.) [ के बूर्जि करीत नेवतारा शीलमध्य, कू-अच्च अलुक् Tv. ] Squint-eyed; Mål. 2. 5; 4. 2. — र A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. -00mp. — अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केंद्रा The cry of a peacock; केफा-भिर्भी लंकेटस्तिरपति बचनं तांहवादुच्छिखंड: Mal. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिभी: केका: B.1. 39, 7 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22. केकावल:, —केकिक:, -केकिन् क. A

केकावलः, न्किकः, निकिन् व्यः. A pencock ; इतः केकिकीडाकलकल्दः परमलदूशां Bn. 1. 37.

केाणका A tent.

ফুর ৫. [ কিন্-সাধার বল ] Knowing, learned. -র: 1 A house, abode. -2 Living, habitation. -3 A banner. -4 Will, intention, desire. -5 Summons, invitation. -6 Apparition, form, shape. -7 Wealth. -8 Atmosphere, sky. -9 Intellect, judgment.

केतक: [किंत् निवासे ण्डल ] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभारयद्य बनानि केतकानां Ghât. 15. -2 A banner. -कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकी: स्विभिन्ने: Me. 23; B. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितांमव विध्ये स्विभिन्ने: केतकीनां Bs. 2. 23. -2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित् ल्युर् ] 1 Å house, an abode; अकलितमिहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mål. 2. 9; मम मरणभेन वरमातिन्तिथकेतना Git. 7.—2 An invitation, summons.—3 Place, site.—4 Å flag, banner; मग्नं भीभेन मस्ता भवती रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28, R. 9. 39. —5 Å sign, symbol; as in मक्रकेतन.—6 Ån indispensable act (also religious) निवायोजलिद्धानेन केतनेः आद्यकर्मीभः। तस्योपकारि शक्तस्वं कि जीवन् किस्ता-न्यशा Ve. 3. 16. —7 Å spot, mark. केतंयति Den. P. 1 To summon,

कतपति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear.-5 To show, indicate; U. 6.24.

केरित a. 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [ चाय्-तु क्यादेशः Up. 1. 73 ] 1 A flag, banner ; चीनां श्रुकमिव केती: मतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.), मनुष्युवाचा मनुवंशकेतं B. 2. 33. 14.7; कुलस्य केतः स्फीतस्य (राघवः) Râm. -3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon संहिक्य ( the head being regarded as Râhu ); 東東京 स केत्रश्रंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment.-11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. —ग्रह: the descending node. —तारा a comet. —गः a cloud. —गृष्ट: f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रनं lapis lazuli, (also called वेह्यं). —समनं a flag.

केदर a. Squint-eyed ; cf. केकर.

केदार: 1 A field under water; meadow.-2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedar.) -5 A form of Siva.-Comp. — जंड a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. — नाथ: a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love. केनार: 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिए a. Ved. Wise, learned (भेधाचित्र) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

किनिपात: A rudder, helm, a large car used as a rudder.

कंद्र 1 The centre of a circle- -2
The argument of a circle -3 The
argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first
point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or
10th degree.

केप् 1A. (केपते)To shake or tremble. केपि Ved a. Unclean.

केय्रः. -रं [ के बहु शिरसि याति, या-ऊर किस अलुक् समा Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूग न विभूवयंति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्जलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. —रः A kind of coitus.

केयूदिन् a. Decorated with a brace-

करल: (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mâl. 6.19; B. 4. 54. - ला 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलक: A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलास: Crystal.

केलि: m. f. [केल्-इन् ] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिज्ञलमाणिकुंडल &c. Gir. 1; हरिरिष्ट सुग्ववधृतिकरे विलासिनि विलस्ति केलि-पर क्षेत्रे.; राधामाधवयोजयंति यसनाकुले रहःकेलयः ibid.; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लि: f. The earth. -00009. -कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvati. — কিল: the confidential companion of the hero of a drama ( a kind of विदयक or buffoon ). (-er ) N. of Rati. - fact-वती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्ण: a camel. — क्रेचिका a wife's younger sister. — कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2 — कोप: an actor, a dancer. - गृहं,-निकेतन,-अंदिर, -सदनं & pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. — नागर: a sensualist. — पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -HT: joke, sport, pastime. - रंग: a pleasureground. - yer: a species of Kadamba tree. - इायनं a pleasure-couch, sofa ; केलिशयनमञ्जयातं Gît. 11. — ग्राबिः f. the earth .- साचिव: a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिक: The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. — विक: a cuckoo kept for pleasure. — चनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. — जुक. a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव (केवने ) To serve, attend to, wast upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave. केवतः Ved. A fisherman.

केबल a. [ केबू सेवने बुषा° कल ] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon, Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated ; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प-तिपेदे सकलान गुणानापि R. 8. 5; न के-वलानां प्यसां प्रस्तिमवेहि मां कामद्वां भ-सका 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended ( by anything else); कातर्थे के बला नीति: R. 17. 47. -6 Selfıah, envious. -ਲੀ, -ਲ The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. —लं and. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly ; केवलमिदमेव प्रच्छामि K. 155 ; न केवलं -आपि not only-but ; वस तस्य विभोर्न केवल ग्रुणवत्तापि परप्र-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19,20, 31. -Comp. -- अन्वियन् see under अन्वय. -अ तमन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity ; Ku. 2. 4. — ज्ञानित m. the first Arhat. -इन्यं black pepper. - जाने highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. — नेपायिकः a mere logician ( not proficient in any other branch of learning ); so वैयाकर्ण.

केवलतस् ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन ø (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [ क्रिश्यते । क्रिश्नाति वा क्रिश्च अन् जो लोपश्च Up. 5.33] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशास परेतम्समिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head: केशेष गृहीत्वा or केशग्राई युध्येते Sk.; सक्तकेशः Ms. 7. 91 ; केशब्यपरोपणादि R. 3. 56 ; 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuna. -6 A kind of perfume .- 7 An epithet of Vishnu. -sir 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head ). -2 An epithet of Durga. -00mp. - sia: 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. - sifes a. 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उञ्चय: much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arrang. ing the hair (of the head ). - norg: a mass or quantity of hair. - afic: a louse. - गर्भ: 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuns. - एहीत a. seized by the bair. -ue; -ue or pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair ( both in amorous sports and in figbting ); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्पदाल-जाया: Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; во यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that 18, not in battles ). - a morbid baldness. –छिद्र m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाह the root of the hair. - पक्ष:, -पाज्ञ:, -हस्त: much (or ornamented) hair; केशपाशं पसभीक्ष्य कुर्युविलिपियत्वं शिथिलं चर्यः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहरन &c. -चंध: a hair-band. -मू:, -मूनि: f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -- प्रसाधनी, -मार्जक, -मार्जनं । comb. - एचना dressing the hair. - केज: a tress or fillet of hair. -- केट: the parting of the hair.

केशक: Skilfulin dressing the hair. केशद: 1 A goat. - 2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)-केशव a. [केशा: प्रशस्ता: धंयस;

केशव a. [ केशाः प्रशस्ताः संयस्य; केशन P V. 2. 109 ] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -व: 1 An epithet of Vishou; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gtt. 1; केशवं पतितं हुझा पांडवा हपीनिर्भराः Subaâsh. -2 The Supreme Being. -00mp. —आसुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishou.—आलयः, -आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशांकशा ind. 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकश्यभवद्युद्धं राक्षसां वानरे: सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

काशिक a. (की f.) [कश-टन्] Have ing fine or luxuriant hair.

कोशिन m. [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Råkshasa slain by Krishna.-3 N.



of another Råkshasa who carried Devasena and who slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Krishna. -5 One having fine hair. - Comp. — निष्दनः, मधन: epithets of Krishna ; Bg.18.1.

केशिनी I A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of

केस( श )र:,-रं 1 The mane ( as of a lion ); न इंत्यदूरेऽपि गजान्मुगेश्वरो विलोलजिह्नश्चलितामकेंसर: Rs. 1. 14; S. 7.14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीपं हट्टा हरितकापिशं केसरैरर्थरूढेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree ; रका-भोकश्रलकिसलयः केसरश्रात्रकांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnaga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -t 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. স্বল: an epithet of mountain Meru. —अस्त्र: the citron. –वर saffron. केसरी N. of the father of Handmat.

केस( श )रिन m., [केश-स-र-इनि ] 1 A lion; अनुहुं कुरते घनध्वनि न हि गोमायु-बतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धर: केस-रिणं वृदर्श B. 2. 29 ; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp. ); cf. इजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. - 5 Punnaga tree. - 6 N. of the father of Hanûmat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hantimat.

के 1 P. ( कायति ) To sound.

केंगुक A flower of the किंगुक tree. केक्य The king of the Kekayas ; ≇56 केक्य.

कैकसः [ कीकस-अण् ] A demon, goblin,

**कैकेय:**[केकयानां-राजा,अष्य् ] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. - A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasrratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of hese boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the ether for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely soold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew,' or 'Xanthippe'].

केंकर्य The office of a servant.

केकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or

केटभ: N. of a demon killed by Vishņu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu ]. —ਮਾ-ਮੀ An epithet of Durga.-Comp -आरे:, -जित् m., -रिपु:, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

केतक [केतक्याः पुष्प अप्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतर्व [कितवस्य मावः कर्म वा अण्य ] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick : हुद्ये वससीति मत्त्रियं यदघोचस्त-द्वैभि केतवं Ka. 4 9'; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -4: 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhattura plant. - Comp. - प्रयोगः a trick, device. - ara: falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

केदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. - : Rice, corn. - ;, —कैदारकं, —केदारिका, —केदार्थ A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

केन्द्र a Coming from a Kinnara.

कैम्रतिकः ( scil. न्याय ) A maxim of 'how much more, 'an argument a fortiori ( derived from fana ' how much more.' ).

केरव: 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. - The white lotus opening at moon-rise ; चंद्रो विकासयति केरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —वी moonlight. -Comp. -ਵੱਧੂ: an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन m. The moon.

कैराविणी I A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable

कैरात a. [ किरात-अण् ] Belonging to the Kiratas. -a: 1 A prince of the Kiratas. -2 A strong man. -7 A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात( वि )क a. Belonging to the Kiratas.

केलं Sport, pleasure.

केलाकेल: An epithet of Yavana.

केलास: N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himålayas and residence of Siva and Kubera, Me. 11. 58; B. 2. 35. -Comp. - sina m, - fandan: -नाय: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera ; केलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः B. 5. 28; कैलासनाथस्वस्त्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [ के जले वर्तते वृत्-अन्, केवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv ] A fisherman; मनोभू: केव -तैः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति सुहुः (तसूजाली-जालं)  $S^{\pm}$ nti. 3. 16;  $M_{\rm S}$ . 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.).

केवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [केवलस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness.-2 Individuality. - 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक a (की f ) [केश टक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. - The sentiment of love, lust. - - A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कोशिको q. v. -2 An epithet of Durga.

केशोरं [ किशे रव्य भावः अस् ] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमापचढशात.

केइयं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [ इक्-आदाने- अच् Tv. ] 1 A wolf ; वनयूथपारिश्रष्टा सुगो कोकैरिवार्दिता Râm -2 The ruddy goose ( चक्रवाक ); कोकानां करणस्वरेण सदृशी दीया मदस्य-र्धना Git. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -हेन: a pigeon -wy: an epithet of the sun. - Trai an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदित नादय-ति नद्-अनू ] 1 The red lotus; किंचि-त्कोकनद्द्यहरूय सहुशे नेचे स्वय रूज्यतः U. 5. 36 ; नीलनलिनाभमिप तन्वि तव लाचन धारयति कोकनद्रूपं Git. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुर् इलच् Up. 1.54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; एंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. —आवासः, -उत्सयः the mango tree. — इश्व: a kind of sugar cane.

कोंक:, -कोंकण: ( pl. ) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyadri and the ocean.

कांकणा N. of Renukâ, wife of Jamadagni-—Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

कोच a. [ कुच कर्तिण ] Drying, becoming dry -च: 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. -2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कीजागर: [को जागति इति लक्ष्मा उक्ति-रत्र काले पूषी Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

कोट: [कुट्-घज़् ] 1 A fort. -2 A hut, shed. -3 Crookedness ( moral also). -4 A beard.

নাহল a. Curving, bending -ক: 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. -2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः,-रं [कोटं कीटिल्पं राति रा-क Tv.]
The hollow of a tree; जीवाराः जुकार्भ-कोटरसुखप्रदास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रवल्पुरोवातया गमिते M. 4.2; Rs. 1. 26.

काटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman. -2 An epithet of the goddess Durga ( represented as naked ).

कोटि:,-टी र. [कुट्-इज्] 1 The curved end of a bow; मूमिनिहितैककोटि-कार्यकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29.- 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरीं दंतस्य कोटचा लिखन् Mal. 9. 32; अंगब्कोदिलम R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36.-3 The edge or point of a weapon. -4 The highest point ; excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्या-ध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापना Pt. 4 excessively angry.-5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. -6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. -7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) -8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). -9 A class, department, kingdom; महुष्य°, प्राणि° &c. -10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. - Comp. - \$ 37: a millionaire. - जित् m. an epithet of Kalidisa. -- sqr the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). — इपं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. -पाल: the guard of a stronghold. -वेधिन a. ( lit. ) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. -- sit: an epithet of Durgå.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिसत् a. Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26. कोटिश: ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिर: [कोटिं राति रान्त Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. -2 An ichneumon. -3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि( टी )ज्ञः A barrow.

कोटीर: [कोटिमीरयति ईर-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown. -2 A crest.-3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधन-धर्मुणयोगपह्न्यापारपारगममुं भज भूतमर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोहः [ न्हृ-घञ्च नि॰ ग्रणः ] A fort

कोट्टवी [कोई वार्त वा-क, गोरा•डीष् Tv.]
1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair -2 N. of the goddess Durgå.
-3 N. of the mother of Bapa.

कोहार: [म्ह-आरक् पृषोः] I A fortified town, strong-hold. -2 The stairs of a pond. -3 A well. -4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

काट: 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. -2 Ring-worm.

कोण: [ कुण्-करण वज् कर्तार अन् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anvthing); भयेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतस्र तु पुनः कोण नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. -2 An intermediate point of the compass. -3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick -4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.-5 A stick, staff, club -6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn .- 9 A sort of musical instrument. [ cf. Gr. gonia]. -Comp. —आचातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्मलयघनः घटान्योन्यसंघहचंहः Ve. 1. 22 ( It is thus defined by Bharata :-- বকাহান-सहस्राणि भेरशितशतानि च । एकदा यत्र इन्यते की-णाषातः स उच्यते ). -कुण: a bug. --वाद्वि m. an epithet of Siva.

कोणप See कोणप.

काणाकाणि ind.From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कृतिग a. Having a crooked hand. काश a. [ इष्-च्यू ] 1 Afflicted with pain. -2 Churned. -य: 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene. -4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंड:,--हं A bow; रे कंदप करंक-दर्थपास किं कोदंडटंकारवें: Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनदस्प्रतिरोधकानां M.5.10. हा 1 An eye-brow.-2 N.of a country.

कोइंडिन m. An epithet of Siva.

कोदार: A kind of grain.

कोद्रव: A species of grain eaten by the poor; छिस्ता कपूरसंदान दातिनि-इ कुदते कोद्रवाणां सर्गतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः —का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

को मल व. [कु कलच् सुद् च नि॰ सुण'; cf. Un. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंदुरको मलांसु लि (करं) S. 6. 12; को मल विद्यासुकारिणां बाहू 1. 21 संपरस महता चित्तं भवस्युत्पलको मलं Bh. 2. 66.-2(a) Soft, low; को मलं गीतं (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रेरे को किल को मलें: कलरेंदे: किल्वं द्वारा जल्पिस Bh. 3 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -ल 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलके The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; काइमर्याः कृतमालसद्भावत् लं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mål. 9.7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कीर: [ इन्त् संस्थाने अन् लस्य रः Tv.]
1 A moveable joint ( as the fingers, the knees &c. ). -3 A bud; of कोरक.

कीरकः कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; सनद्धं यद्पि स्थितं कुरवक तरकोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राथायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलको हरिः पातु चः Git. 13. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित a. 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

को**रदूषः =** कोड्चः पु. v.

कोल: [ इत्यंस्पाने अन् ] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86. - 2 A raft, boat. - 3 The breast. - 4 The haunch, hip, lap. - 5 An embrace. - 6 The planet Saturn. - 7 An cut-cast, one of a degraded tribe. - 8 A barbarian. - जे 1 The weight of one Tola. - 2 Black pepper. - 3 A kind of berry. - 00mp. - अन् : N of the country of the Kalingas. - पुच्छ: a heron.

कोलकुण: A bug. कोलंबक: The body of a lute.

कोला-लिः,-लो f. See बद्धाः कोलाहलः,-लं A loud and confus-

ed noise, an uproar.

काबिद a. Experienced, learned skilled, wise, proficient ( with genor loc. but usually in comp.); खुत्व चिरावजितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; युप्तेषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यांवी खुद्यनकथाकोविद्यामदुद्धाद Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदार:, -रं N. of a tree; विणं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदार: Bs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः, -शं (षः, न्यं) [क्स् (ष) आषाती षत्र कतीर अन् षा Tv. ] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail, -2 A bucket cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury. an apartment where money is kept. Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth ; नि:डापविश्राणितकापजातं B. 5. 1;(fig. also); को ज्ञस्तपस: K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29 ; इत्थं निचितयति कोशगते हिरेफे हा हत हत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhash. -14 The stone of a fruit.-15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell .- 17 The cocoon of a silk worm; Y. 3. 147, -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A tall, globe -23 (In Vedanta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, ensbrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). 29 An oath. - sir ( ) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal ( पाइका ). -Domp -37. धिपति:, -अध्यक्ष: 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance' ). -2. an epithet of Kubera —अनार:, -रं a treasury, storeroom. — art: 1. one who makes scabbards. -2 a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis -- arta: a silk-worm. —कत् m. a kind of sugar cane. —गृहं a treasury, store-room : R. 5. 29. -प्रकृ undergoing an ordeal. - चच the (Indian) crane. --नायक: -पाल: 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. —पेटकः, —कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. – फਲਂ 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. — 문(윤: f. 1. increase of treasure. -2 enlargement of the scrotum. —शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. चार्दः f. purification by ordeal. —स्तृत m. a silk-worm. —स्य थ. incased, sheathed. ( - स्य: ) an animal living in a shell (as a snail ). — हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोन्नकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कांशिका A drinking vessel.

बोशि( वि )न् m. The mango tree..

कोशालिकं A bribe ( = कीशालिक q.v. which is the more correct form). कोजातिक्त m. 1 Trade, bisiness.
-2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटेली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ट a. [ कृप्-धन् Up. 2.4 ] Owu. z: 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. - z 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -- अगारं 1. a store house, store-room : पर्यासभारितकाष्ट्रांगारं साम-जोणितेमें गृह भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. - अगारिक: 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room.—आग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. - qre: 1. a treasurer, storekeeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) — शुद्धि: f. evacuation of the bowels.

নাম্ভন: 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. — ন A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्टकोकु 8U To surround, enclose. कोष्टच ८. [कोष्ट-प ] Proceeding from the chest ( as & sound ) .

कोडण a. [ईपटुष्ण ; को: कोंद्श ] Lukewarm, tepid : R. 1. 84. -एलं Warmth.

कोस( श )लः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its people; वितुरनंतरमुचरको सलाव R. 9. 1; 3. 5, 6. 7। ; मगधकांसल केकप्रशासिनां दहितरः 9. 17

कोस (इ) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलाति स्पर्धत अच एवे Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. —ल: 1 A kind of musical instrument -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -3 The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कौक्कट a. [ क्रुक्ट-अण् ] Relating to a cock.

कोलाटक: [इक्ट उक् ] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश a. (को f) 1 Tred to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षेय ( र्शा f.) [ कुक्षि-उञ् ] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; अर्सि कोक्षेयसुद्धम्य चकारापनसं सुख Bk. 4.31.

कौक्षेयकः [इक्षी बद्धोशनः दक्ष्य ] A sword. scimitar ; वामपार्श्ववलंबिना कौक्षेयकंष K. 8 ; Vikr. 1.90. काकः, काकणः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its people or rulers; ( see काकण ).

कोजर: a. Belonging to an ele-

phent.

काट a (दार.) [इट अस् ] 1 Living in one's owr house; hence, independent. free. -2 Domestic, htmely, homebred. -3 Fraudalent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -द: 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -00mp. - ज: the Kutaja tree — प्रव: ( opp. प्रामत्य: ) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. —साक्ष्य म. a false witness. —साक्ष्य false evidence, perjury.

कौटांकक:, काटिक: I (no whose business is to catch bilds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c., a butcher,

poacher.

कॉरिक c. 1 Relating to a snare or trap -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see केंटिकिक above.

कौटनी An epithet of Durga.

काटल्य = कोटिल्य व. ए.

कांटवी A naked woman; cf. कोहवी. कांटिलिक: 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कोटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. — ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chânakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity. (the work being known as चाणक्यनिति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudranakshasa; कोटिल्यः क्रांटिल्यः क्रांटिल्यः स्वांटिल्यः सामान्याहि नंद्यंशः Mu. 1. 7; स्पृशात मां भूट्यभावेन कोटिल्यंशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कारीर a Belonging to the plant grant or made of it.

के दीयां An epithet of Durga.

कोइंच a. (बी f.) [कुदंब तद्भरणं प्रजानस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or honsehold. —चं Family relationship.

कोहिबिक a. (को f.) [इट्टिंब तद्भाण प्रमुत: दक्क ] Constituting a family - कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

क्राणपः A goblin, demon; Mâl. 5. -Comp. —दंत: an epithet of Bhfshma.

क्रोण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कोतुकं [ इतुक्स्य भावः अण ] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमासुक्तविवाहकोतुकः Ku. 5 66; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Fes'ivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage ) ; प्रशान S. 4 , Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3.140; रसाः U. 6. 33; Mâl 10. 3: U. 3 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 salutation. Friendly greeting, -00mp. — अनार: -रं, -मृहं a pleasurehouse; कौतकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. -किया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. - aixv:, -vi a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कोतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् a. Fostive, gay.

कोत्हलं ( ल्यं ) [ कुत्हल-अण् ] 1 Desire, curic sity, interest; विषयस्या-রুমকার্রল: V. 1. 9; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कोरसं A Sâman composed by Kutsa. — त्यः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदान्तिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कानस्यं Ugliness of nails.

कोंतिक: [ कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य टब्ज् ] A spearman, lancer.

कीतियः [ कुत्याः अवत्य ढक् ] 'Son of Kuntî', an epithet of Yudhishthira, Bhîma or Arjuna.

कीप a. (पी f.) [ क्र्प-अण् ] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20 ] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privity, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privites: कीपीन शत्वंडकर्जर-वरंकश पुनस्ताहुकी Bh. 3 101.-4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कीपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कीन्त्रयं [ कुन्ज-ध्वज् ] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कोमार a. (रा f.) [ इमार-अण् ] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly ( of men and women ) ; कोमार: पतिः, कीवारी मार्योः - 2 Soft, tender. - 3 Be-

longing to the god of war; Mål. 1.
1. — रा 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. = 2 The Sakti (power) of Kårttikeya. — र 1 Childhood (to the age of five.). - 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कीमारे भर्ता रक्षति कोमारे भर्ता रक्षति वोचने आड. 9 3, देहिनोऽस्मिन पथा देहे कोमारे योवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. - 00mp. — वंयकी a harlot; Mål. 7. — मुख्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. — राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent — हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; य. कोमारहर: स एवं हि वर: K. P. 1.

कोन्नारक Boyhcod, juvenile or tender age ; कौनारकेऽपि गिरिबहुरतां द्धाः न: U. 6. 19.

कौमारिक: A father of girls.

कीमारिकेयः [ कुमारिकाया अपत्यं दक् ] The scn of an unmorried woman.

कौमुद The month Karttika.

कौसुदी [ कुसुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीष् Tv. ] 1 Moonlight, शशिना सह याति कौसुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनसुपगतेयं कौ-मुद्धी सेवसक्तं R. 6. 85, (the word is thes popularly derived .- भी मोदंते जना यस्या तेनासी कौमुदी नता ). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, s. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौसुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mal. 1 34; cf. चद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kârttika. -4 The full moon day in Asvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 ( At the end of titles of works &c. ) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e g. त्र्ककौसदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौसदी, सिद्धांत-कीसदी &c. -Comp. - चार: the day of full moon in the month Asvina. - qia: the moon. - Ho appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. - दूश: the stick or stand of a lamp.

कोमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishpu; कोमोदकी मोदयति सम

कौरव a. ( वी f. ) [ दुरोरप्य, तदेशस्य राजा तेषु मदो वा, दुरु-अण् ] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रचनिपञ्चनं कौरवं तद्भवेशा: Me. 48. —व: 1 A descendant of Kuru; मध्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न को-पाद Ve. 1. 15; Chân. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. ( So कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरन्थः [दुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरन्यवंशदावंशिस्मच क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरन्ये कृतदस्तता पुनिरं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A raler of Kurus.

कोच्ये: The zodiacal sign Scorpio ( a word derived from Greek ).

कोर्स a. [हर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatara of Vishnu as a tortise; ( पुराण). -र्म: N. of a Kalpa.

कोल a. (ला) f.) [ दुले अव: अज्ञ cf. P. IV. 2. ?6] I Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —ह: A worshipper of जाक according to the left hand ritual. —हं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Saktas (for a short description of कोलवर्म see Karpûr. 1, speech of भेरवानंद.

कोलकेय a Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. — य: The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कीलटिनेयः [ इल्टायाः अवस्य P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कीलंडेय: 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कोलटेर: 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

কীন্তান্তর a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. —कं Earthenware porcelain.

कीलिक a. (की f.) [ इलाहागतः उक्]
1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —क1 A weaver, कीलिको विष्णुक्षेण राजः कन्यां निषयते Pt.1.202.-2 Animpostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Sakta ritual.

कोलीन a. [की पृथिन्या लीन: अलुक् स°, कुलात्मत. सन् वा ] Belonging to a noble family. —न: 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Såkta ritual. —न 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालाविकागत किमाप कोलीनं श्रूपते M. 3; तदेव कोलीनमित्र पतिभाति V 2; Me. 112; कोलीनमात्माश्रमात्मान्यसे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वाते तस्मिन् विकासि कुल जन्म कोलीनमेवन् Ve. 2. 10 -3 A combat of animals. -4 Ccck-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privity, the pudenda.

कोलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कोहत: A king of the Kulûtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मी Mu. 1. 20.

कालयक [इड टक्ज ] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. -क: A dog, hound.

Figura. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth, -2 Of the left hand Sakta sect. कोंब( बे )र a. ( री ) f. [ इवेरस्येद अग् ] Belonging to or coming from Kubera; पानं सस्मार कोंबर R. 15 45. — री 1 The north ( the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्य कोंबरी भारवानिव रहाईको R. 4. 66. -2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कौंश a. (शी f.) [ इश-अण् ] 1 Silken -2 Made of Kusa grass. -ज़ं An epithet of Kanyakubja.

कोशलं (ल्पं) [ कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा ]

1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकोशलादुत परोजनापे- क्षितपा Mu. 3.; हाबहारि हसितं वचनानां कोशलं द्वावि विकारिकशिषाः Si. 10. 13.

क्रीशलिक A bribe.

कौशलिका, कीशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कीशलेपः [ कीशल्याया अपस्य टक् य-ल्याः An epithet of Râma; son of Kausslyå.

कौशल्या [ कोशल्देशे भना छच ] The eldest wife of Dasarath a and mother of Råma.

कौशल्यायनिः [ कोशल्याया अपस्य फिञ् ] Råma, son of Kausalyå; Bk. 7.99.

कोशांबी [ इशांबेन निवृत्ता अण् ] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. ( की f.) [ कुश-उन्, इशिक-अणू वा ] 1. Incased, sheathed. -3 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. —तः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -2 An owl; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdellium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snakecatcher. -8 The sentiment of love ( जुनार ). -9 One who knows hidden tressures. -10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Siva. -- A cup, drinking vessel. - at 1. N. of a river in Behar. -2. N. of the goddess Durga. -3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सकुनारार्थसंद्रभी कोंक्रिकी तासु कथ्यते see S. D. 411 et. seq. also. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आत्मज: an epithet of Arjuna. —आयुधं rainbow. — দলু: The cocoa-nut tree. — भिय: an epithet of Rama.

कौशिधान्यं A leguminous plant,

कौशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कोशे(पे)य a. [ कोशादुत्यितं ढक् ] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk; P.. 1. 94.-2 A silken cloth in general; Ms. 5 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्नाभि कोजेयसुपा-तबाणसम्यंगनेपट्यमलंचकार Ru. 7. 7; विद्युद्रणकोजेय: Mk. 5.3; Rs. 5.8.

कीशाल्य a. Belonging to the people of the Kasalas. — ल्याः A prince of the Kosalas. — ल्याः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma. — - नद्नाः, — मातृ m. epithets of Râma.

कोसीद a. 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसार्थ [ कुसीद्-ध्वज् ] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कोसम a. [ इसुन अग ] Flowery, flowering. - सं 1 The ashes of brass ( used as a collyrium ). -2 Pollen of flowers (पराग); Si. 7. 57.

कोश्चंभ a. [ इसम-अग् ] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower red. —म: Wild safflower.

कोसतिक: [ कमुत्या चरति टक् ] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

कोस्तुभः [ इस्तुमो जलधिस्तत्र मनः अण ]
1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकोस्तुमं ह्रेप्यतिन इत्ले R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil.

3 A manner of joining the fingers.

-Comp. — लक्षणः, नक्षस् m. -हृद्यः epithets of Vishnu.

ऋष् 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

表現 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

क्तूर 1 A. (क्तूरेत ) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

ऋकचः A saw; U. 4. 3. —चा The Keatka tree. —Comp. — छदः the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् m., -पादः a lizard.

东京(: 1 A kind of partridge.-2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

**新त:** [ 要-再页 Up. 1. 77 ] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65, शतं ऋतुनामपविद्यमाप सः 3. 38; M.1.4; Ms. 7.79 -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 One of the ten Prajapatis; M. 1.35 -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution. determination. -8 Desire, will -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency .- 10 Deliberation, consultation -11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month Ashâdha. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. kratos; Zend khratu] -Comp. — उत्तमः the गान-म्य eacrifice. — कर्मन् n. a sacrificial ceremony. — इह, - हिष् m. a demon, goblin. — मंगीसन् m an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice). -पातः the perormer of a sacrifice. -प्राः a sacrificial horse — पुर्य, an epithet of Vishnu. — सुन्य m. a god, deity. — राज् m. 1. the lord of sacrifices; प्रथान्वमधः ऋत्राह् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजम्य sacrifice. -राजः the राजस्य sacrifice.

ऋश् 1 P. ( ऋषति, ऋषित ) To injure hurt, kill (with gen. cf person). -10 U. To delight.

ऋथनं 1 A slaughter. -2 Cetting

कथकेशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country अधेश्वरेण कथकेशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

कंद् 1 P. (क्रवृति, चक्रद, अक्रवृति, क्रवृते)
1 To cry, weep, shed tears; कि क्रवृत्ति
दुगक्रेव् स्वयक्षस्यकारक Pt. 4. 29;
केव्रयतः क्रचणमध्यस्या गणेऽपं V. 1.
3; चक्रवृ विद्या कुरशेव सूयः R. 14.68;
15. 42; Bk.3 28, 5.5.—2 To call out to, call out piteously to anyone, (with acc.); केव्रयावरतं सोऽध आतुमानुस्वतावयाक्षित्र-3 To cry out, exclaim 4 To yell, howl.—5 To neigh (as a horse).—6 To roar.—7 To creak (as a wheel).—10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously.—2 To roar, rave.
—3 To cause to weep.

कंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

कदनः [ कंद्र माथे ल्युट् ] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

कंदस n. Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रीदित a. [ इंद्र-क ] Wept, called or cried out. —तं 1 A cry of destress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति क्रादितमाकण्ये चिषण्य: B. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

ऋपू 1 A (इन्ते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 Tolament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

ऋम् 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, कमने, क.म्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत, अक्रम्त, कांत ) 1 To walk, step, go, कामत्यसुद्धिने सूर्य चाली क्यामता सुर: Bk. 8. 2; 25 —2 To go to, opproach. (with acc.): देवा इमान् लोकाचक्रमंत Sat.Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं लोजनप्याक्रास्कमेयं Râm. —4 To leap, jump. कमं चवंध कमित्तं सकोष: (इरि.) Bk. 2. 9, 5.51.—5 To go up. ascend; क्रामन्यस्थिभूम्तोयस्य नेजः Si. 16.83.—6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill;

क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन B. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्धियनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्रतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेर्रास्वात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for ( with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk, धः र्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop ; ब्युत्पत्तिराव-र्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय कर्मने जडाना Vikr 1.16; इत्यारशंसि लावित्रक्रमी-न्मारुतिः पुनः । आज्ञोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home ( with loc. ); कुत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 107, कमंतेऽ।सिञ्जाखाणि, वा ऋशु कमते दुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसादि Bk. 8. 22. have effect -10 To succeed, (Atm.); न रक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1.54. -11 To be repeated (as a etter or word in the arrangement called  $\mp \pi$  q.v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption, ' energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). - Caus. ( क्रमयाति, क्रामयति ) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter ( as in the #4 ' arrangement '). — Desid. चिक्रमिपति, चिकंसते &c.

क्रमः [ क्रम्-मावकरणादी चन् ] 1 A step, pace ; त्रिविक्रमः ; सागरः हवर्गेदेण क्रमे-जैकेन लंघित: Mb. ; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time ; भाग्यझन: course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession ; निमित्तनैमित्तकया-र्य क्रम: S. 7. 30 ; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; ने बक्रमेणोपररोध सूर्य R. 7. 39. -7Grasp, hold ; ऋमगता पशोः कन्यका Mal. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack ( assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding ; कोटपे-ष कांत: क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

shnu.-Comp. —अञ्चलारा, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आ-तत, -आयान a. descended or inlerited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. —उद्देश: an ox. —ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. —पाट: the Krama reading —अंग: irregularity. —योग: succession, order.

本時 a. 1 Orderly, methodical.
-2 Going, proceeding. —元.1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमण: [क्रामस्येनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -- जा 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

লানা: ind. Gradually, successively.
লানা: ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2
Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47;
Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रानिक व. [ क्रमान्त्रात: उन् ] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [ कर्-उन्, स्तायां कर् ] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादिनाईक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः A camel ; नि-रीक्षते केल्विनं प्रविद्य क्रमेलकः कंटक जालमेन Vikr. 1. 29 ; Si. 12. 18 ; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रव् q. v.).—त: 1 A horse.—2 A foot, step.—3 Declination.—तं 1 Going. passing.—2 A step.—3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet).—Comp.—वृद्धित् a. omniscient.

कांति: f. 1 Going, proceeding.
-2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4
Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic.
-0omp. -कसः, नंबलं, -यूर्च the ecliptic. -अर्थ a figure described by the ecliptic. -ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic.
-पायः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -जायः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वल्यः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

কান্ত: A bird.

ऋवण a. Ved. Worshipping. praising.

ऋविस् n. Ved. Raw flesh, cartion.

Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivor ous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; B. 15. 16 — पातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.)—पाहनः. Ved. an epithet of Agni.

ऋशय(ते Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

দ্ধানিব a. Made lean, emaciated. দ্ধানিব m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer. क्राथः Killing, murder.

ক্লিমি: 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see দ্ৰমি: -00mp. —র aloewood. —হাল: an ant-hill.

क्रिय: The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करगादी वा श ] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment ; उपचार°, धर्म्ं पत्युक्तं हि प्रणीयेषु सतामी। दिसतार्थिकि येव Me. 114.-2 An action, act, business, undertaking ; प्रजायिक्तिया V. 4 15 ; Ms 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction ; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता मसीद्ति B. 3.29. -5 Possession of some art ( as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिद्दात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice ( opp. शास्त्र theory ). -7 A literary work, composition ; शृखुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रि-यामिमां कालिबासस्य ₹. 1. 2; कालि-बासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषद्रो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (সাত্ত ). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure ; शीताकिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 ( In law ) Judicial investigation by human means ( witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof ; क्रिया स्याहादिनोहें-योः ; द्वयोरिप वादिनोः क्रियां मामोन्ति 🔨 Mayû. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expendients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अन्वित a. practising ritual observances. - 344-वर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रिया-पवगेष्वसुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. —अम्युपगमः a special agreement ; क्रियाम्युपगमास्वेतत् बीजार्थ



बत्यतीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवमस a. one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -इंद्रिय see कमेडिय -कलाप: 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. ginner, tyro, a fresh student. -3 an agreement. —द्वेषिन् m. a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses) — हैत efficient cause. -निर्देश: evidence -पद् a. dexterous. -w: mode of medical treatment. -π s verb. - π a. diligent in the performance of one's duty. - पाद: the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योग: 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. - होप: omission or discoutinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् कृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43 -वदाः necessary influence of acts done. -वाचक, -वाचिन a. expressing any action, as a verbal houn. — नादिन m. s plaintiff, complainant .- विधि: a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms 9. 220. — विशेषण 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. - 511 क: f. the power of god (in creating this world). -संक्रोति: f. imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1.19. -समामिहार: the repetition of any act; Si. 2. 43.

कियाबत् a. 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्त्र कियाबान्युक्यः स विद्वान्त H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

ফিন্ত a. Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. — বি: 1 A cistern, well. -2 A leather bag: a cloud (?).
-3 N. of the country of uiचाल.

की 9 U. (क्राणात, क्रोणीत, क्रात) 1 To buy, purchase: महता प्रज्यपण्यम क्रोतेय कायनीस्त्रया Sânti. 3. 1; क्रोणीव्य मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यक चेद्दित तद्ग्त पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रोणीत स्म प्राणमृत्येयक्रासि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter. exchange; क्राव्यसहस्त्रमुं स्पाणामेक क्रोणास पाइत Mb-3 To win. [cf. Pers. kharidan].

Buying.

क्रमः [क्री मांव असू ] Buying, purchasing. -00mp. -आरोहः a market. fair. -क्रोत a. bought. - लेख्य a deed of sale. conveyance &c. ( गृह क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीला तुल्यस्लाक्षरान्ति । पत्र कारयत यसु अवेख्यं तहुच्यते Brihaspati ). - विक्रयो

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8.5; 7.127. — विक्रियक: a trader, merchant. — विक्रिय a. buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयण [क्री भावे त्युत्] Buying, purchasing.

कायिक: [ कय-टन् ] 1 A trader ; dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रव्य क [क्षी-यन्] A thing exhibited for sa'e in the market; (opp. क्रव which only means 'fit to be purchased'; of Sk. on P. VI 1.82).

काय (चि)क: 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

ক্লাব p. p. Bought; see ক্লা. - त: One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law: a son purchased from his natural parents: ক্লাম বাম্বা বিক্লাব: Y 2. 131. - Comp. - স্বায়া 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कीतक a. Got by purchase. —क A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. of. कीत above.

क्राजि:,-जी f. Buying, purchase.

कत m. A buyer, purchaser ; Y. 2. 168.

क्षेत्र a. Purchasable, fit to be bought.

कीड 1. P. (क्रांडान, क्रोंडत ) 1 To play, amuse oneself : statt: must-मारब्धाः Pt. 1 : एव कोडति कृपयंत्र-घाँटकान्यायमसको विधि: Mk. 10 59 -2 To gamble, play at dice : बहारेब द्यूर्त कोडतः Mk १: नाक्षे कोडत्कना-चिद्धि Ms 4.74 · Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, ioke or trifle with । सदवसस्तनमं-डलस्तव कथ प्राणेमेम को डाति जाः 3: क्रोडिंड्याम तावदेनया ए. 3: एवमाजा-यहयम्नैः क्रीहात धनिनार्थिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187: Mk. 3. -WITH sag (Atm. ) to play, sport amuse oneself : साहबनक्रेंद्रमानानि पड्य बुद्धान पक्षिणां Bk 8. 10. -- आ, -परि, --मं (Atm. ) to play &c : संक्रा-हेते साणाभयेत्र कल्याः Me. 67 ; but काइ with स is Paras in the sense of 'making a noise': रवस्तामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य सकाहाते चक्रचके 🕅. 3.50; संक्राहात शकदानि Mbh. 'the carts creak. '

कोड a. [काइ-वज् ] Playing, sportng. -- द: 1 Sport. pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

कोडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [ क्रांड मावे ल्युर ] 1 Playing, sporting. -2 A play-thing, toy.

कीडनकः, -क, क्रीडनीयं, —यकं A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

कीडा [क्रीड्-भावे अ ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure : तोयक्रीडानिस्त-अविश्नानतिकैर्मशक्तिः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke. - Comp. -- आकृतं a sportive purpose. -- उद्देश: play-ground. -कान-नं, -वनं a pleasure grove, park.--कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. -- कोतक 1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse. - गृहं, -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. --नारी a prostitute, harlot. -- मयूर: a peacock kept for pleasure : B. 16. 14. -- मृग: a toy-deer. -- रत्नं ' the gem of sports', copulation. -- वेडमन् n a pleasure-house - - डोल:: - पर्वत: an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain; को बार्शलः कनक-क**द**लीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

ফ্রাই a. Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

कोइ a. Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

कुन् 1 P. (क्रवत, क्रवत ) 1 To curve or make crooked -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or to become small, shrink.-4 To make small, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

जुच् m. 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A

कुंच: 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain क्षांच.

कृद 6 P. (कृडात, कृडित) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

क्र्य <sup>9</sup> P. ( कुछ्नात ) To kill, slay. क्रायः Murder, killing.

कुष् 4 P. (ह्र्यात, कृद्ध) To be angry ( with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger ); हर्य कश्यात; but sometimes with words like उपरि, मात &c also: ममापरि स कद्धः, न मां मात कृद्धा ग्रहः &c.

कुछ f. Anger.

कृद्ध p. p. 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce; cruel. —द्ध Anger.

क्राध्मन a. Ved. Angry, wrathful.

काथ: [क्रव-माव वज् ] 1 Anger, wrath; क्रामान्काधोऽभिजायन Bg. 2 62; so कोधांधः; क्राधानलः &c. -2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the raudra sentiment. --धा N. of a daughter of Daksha. -Oomp. -चुन्द a. inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. -- उञ्चित a. free from anger, composed, cool. --जृत a. angry. (-m.) the Suprema being. -ज a. proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices; पेशुन्य साहस दोह इच्चांस्याबद्वणा वार्यः ज पारुष्यं कोषऽजीपि गणीहकः ॥ Ms. 7.

48). —मृद्धित a. overcome or infatuated with anger.— वहा a. pessionate, violent. - इन् m. an epithet cf Vishnu.

क्रोधन a. [क्रयु बुचू ] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यहामेण कुर्त तदेव कुरुते होणायानिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. —नः N. of a son of Kausika. —ना A passionate woman, vixen. —न Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय a. Provocative. —यं

Injury.

कोषालु a. [ क्रय-आतुच् ] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

कोधित a. [ क्रुव-जिति ] Passionate, angry. —m. 1 A buffalo. —2 A dog-क्रुंग्र 9 P. ( हरनति ) 1 To embrace.

-2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

ऋमुक: Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

क्रश् 1 P. (क्रोशति, मृष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोडान्यसं कापिक्रिय: Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

mag m. A jackal.

are p. p. 1 Oried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. - 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

कोशः [ हुश्-धन् ] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to ith of a Yojana, a Koss; कोशार्थ मक्षतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; मस्त्रात्पुरों कोशों (nom.) or कोश्योः (loc.). -00mp. —तालः, -ध्वानः a large drum.

कोशन a. Crying. —न A cry.

क्रूर a. [ कृत्-रक् घातोः क्रूः cf. Up. 2. 21 ] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं काल्पितं क्रानिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage .- 4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. -- 7:, - 7 Boiled rice. -- 7: 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. -4 N. of a planet (Rahu or saturn). - † 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any fright. ful appearance. -Comp. -आकृति व. terrible in form. (-fa:) epithet of Råvapa. —आचार a. following cruel or savage practices. —आज्ञय a. 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन n. 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. — 5 a. fierce, cruel, nurslenting. — 518 a. having cos-

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tive bowels (unaffected by strong purjatives). — नव sulphur. — दुझ् a.

1. evil-eyed, having a malignant lock. —2. mischievous, villamous. (-m.) N. of Saturn; also of Mars. — राविच m. a raven. — लोचन: an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रोंच: N. of a mountain ; see क्रोंच. क्रोड: [ कुइ वनीभावे संज्ञायां घत्र ] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हत तथापि जन्मविटिपिकोडे मनो धावति Udt. -3 The chest, bosom, breast; ऋडिक to clasp to the bosom; क्रीडीकरोति पथमं यथा जातमनित्यता। धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तधा श्लोकस्य कः क्रभः॥ Nag. 4; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see कोड n.-5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. - - - - - T 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. - comp. — энт.; -अंबि:, -पाद: a tortoise. --पत्रं 1. marginal writing. -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement. -4. a codicil to a will.

कोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

कोडोसुखः A rhinoceros.

কীষ্ট m. (প্লা f.) [ কুম্বুর Un. 1. 69] A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from কাম্ব and the weak ones optionally); so কাম্বক.

क्रींचः [ कुंच प्रज्ञा अण् ] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रीचिननादितानि सीमांतराण्युरह्मसंति चेतः Bs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himâlaya and said to have been pierced by Kârttikeya and Parasurâma): हंस-हार सुग्रतियशोवरमयत क्रींचरंग Ms. 57. -00mp. -अवनं the fibres of the lotus. (-नी) the seed of the lotus.-अराति:,-अरि:,-रिप: 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. of Parasurâma. —हारण:, -सूदन: an epithet (1) of Kârttikeya (2) of Parasurâma.

क्रीर्थे i Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

ক্লীহাহানিক: 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas ( as a teacher ).

greg 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

कुंद् I. 1 P. (इन्ति, इन्ति ) 1 To call out.-2 To cry, lament, weep.-II. 1 A. (इन्ते or इन्ते ) 1 To be confused. -2 To grieve.

कुम् 1, 4 P. ( क्वामति, क्वाम्यति, क्वात ) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed, न चक्काम न विष्यथे Br. 5. 102, 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for, S. 6 --Caus. (हमयनिने) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30

कुनः, क्रमथः क्रमथः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion, विनोदितदिनक्रमाः कृतस्वश्र जांबूनदैः St. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21

हांत p. p [ह्न क] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपद्वातं B. 2. 13, Me. 18,35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded, हातो सन्मश्रतेख एप निल्नीपत्रे नखेरिपतः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48 -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्रांतिः f. [ ह्रम्ब्स्त्र ] Fatigue. -00mp. -- छिद् a. refreshing, invigorating.

क्रच 4 A. (इन्यते ) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A. alsc.

हिन्द् 4 P. (हिन्दात, हिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist. - Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रेद्यंस्याप: Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिज a. Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). Comp. --अञ्च a bleareyed.--बर्सन् n watering of the eyes. --इन् a. tender-hearted.

কুৰ: [ ক্লিব্নাদ বহু ] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Santi. 1.29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 ( = নুমূন Malli.).

क्रदक a. Wetting, moistening. -- क: 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the

क्रेद्न m. The moon.

कुदन a. [ क्लिड़ जिन्न-लुट् ] Wetting, making wet. —न: Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, coz ng.

क्केटु: 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (संत्रिपात).

हिंदू 1 U. (हिदात-ते ) To lament.

हिन्द f. Ved. The created world.

क्रिय I. 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities ) ( हिर्यते, हिर or हिराते ) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अध्युपदेशमहणे नाति-क्रियते वः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे हिर्यते साक्षिणः मतिसः कुळं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (हिरवाति, हिर, हिरित ) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; हिरवाति उत्थारिणळनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6, एवमाराष्ट्रमानोपि हिर्वाति सुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित, क्रिष्ट p. p. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsisent contradictory; e. g. साता मे चंदगः -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.).-6 Put to shame.-7 Wearied; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn.-9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19, Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; discrdered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint, Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. — A contradictory statement.-0omp.— TRAY n. a disease of the eyelids.

ब्रिटि: f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

জুন: [ছিন্তু নাই ঘন্ ] 1 Pain, angush, suffering, distress, trouble; किনানো ক্লান্য ঘন্তুবনীন: S. 1; ক্লান্ত কৰি ছু বন্তুবনা বিখন Ku. 5.86, Bg. 12.5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -0omp. — अपह & allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-ছ:) a son. — कर a. causing pain or trouble. ক্লাক a. capable of enduring trouble. ক্লাক a. [। ফ্লা-ডুল্ বুল্] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्रेशित a. Pained, distressed. इशिन a. 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

होब् 1 A. (होबते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a cunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्रीव (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्रीयान पालियता Mk. 9. 5. Lowerdly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. —नः -न (一वः, -व ) े An impotent man, a eunch , न मूत्रं फेनिलं यस्य विष्ठा चाप्सु निमञ्जाति । मेह्र चोनमाद्शुकाभ्यां हीनं क्रीवः स उच्यते ।। Kâtyâyana quoted in Diyabhaga. -2 The neuter gender. क्रेड्यं ( ट्यं ) 1 Impotence ( lit. );वरं क्रैब्यं पुंसा न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice ; क्लेब्य मा स्म र मः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness, R. 12.86. क्र 1 A. (हवते) To move, go.

इस्त् 1 A. (हस्ते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To cistress.

हतांककं Fermented liquor.

होंमं, होमन् " [ हु गती मनिन् ] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

होश: Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14. क ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेन्योग्य यताः क च छ गहनाः कौतुकरसाः
U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated inco-ordinate sentences imply 'great
difference,' or 'incongruity', क रजा
द्वयप्रमाधिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमासुध
M. 3. 2, क स्थेप्रभवो ग्रंशः क चाल्पविवृत्रा मतिः B. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 1

18. -2 Sometimes and is used in the sense of the loc. of 命中; 新 पदेशे १. ८. कस्मिन्यदेशे ( a ) With a following saft it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following lat it means (1) in some places , मस्निग्याः कचिदिंग्रदीफलभिदः स्च्यंत एवोपलाः 8 1.14; Rs. 1.2; R. 1.41; (2) in some cases , कचिद्रोचरः कचिन्न गो-चरोऽर्थः क्रचित्-क्रचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here; क्राचिद्वीणावाद्यं क्रीचदाय च हाहेति रुदित Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now ( referring to time), कचित पथा संच-रते सुराणां कचित् बनानां पतता कचिच्च R. 13. 19.

कत्य a. Belonging to what place, being where.

कण् 1 P. (क्यात, वाणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति चोषयतीव हिंडिम: कारिणो हस्तिपका-हतः क्राग्न H. 2. 86; क्रण्नमणिन्युरो Amaru 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कगः, कगनं, काणितं, काणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

क्रश् 1 P. (इयति, क्राधित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कथ: A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथनं [कथ्नस्ट ] Boiling, decocting. कथित a. [कथ्ना Boiled, decocted. कथ्य: [कथ्नस्पे पन् ] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. —उन्नं blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क a. (त्की f.) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति का-चित्कः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (इंडति) To shake, move.

क्ष: 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field.
-5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A

क्षंज्, श्रज् 10 U. (क्षंजयति ते ) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते ) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते ) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (च) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षण्येत, क्षत)
1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to
pieces); (घडुः) त्वं क्तिलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72, (with प्रा, -परि, -वि
psed in the same senses as क्षण.).

क्षणः,-णं [ क्षणोति दु न्व क्षण्-अनू ] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to f of a second; क्षणमात्रमृषिस्त-स्थी सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः B. 1. 73, 2. 60; Me. 26 ; क्षणमचित्रस्य wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमिं लब्बक्षणः स्वगेह गच्छाभि M. 1 ; Pt. 1. 138 ; गृहीत: क्षण: S 2 'my lessure is at your disposal' 2. e. I pledge my word to do your work .- 3 A fit moment or opportunity ; रहो नास्ति क्षणा नास्ति नास्ति पार्थाय-ता नर: Pt. 1. 138 , Me. 62 ; आधिगत-क्षण Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight ( as the full moon ). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary, ' 'temporary.' क्षणात्,-क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. -- sia? ind. the next moment, after a little while. —क्षेप: a mementary delay. —इ. an astrologer. ( - ) i night-blindness. -2 water. (-दा) 1. night आणाद्धीव क्षणदापातित्रमः N. 1. 67 , R. 8. 74 , 16. 45; St. 3. 53 -2 turmeric. पति: the moon ; Si. 6. 70. चर: a night-walker, a demon ; साद्यक्षवः प्रमु-रिप क्षणदाचराणां R. 13 75 °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. — स्तिः f., - मकाज्ञा, - मभा lightning. - नि:-श्वास: the porpoise. — भंधर a. transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. —मात्रं and for a moment. - रामिन m. a pigeon. — विस्वासन् a. penshable in a moment. (-m.) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding. क्षणिक a. [ क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याच्यतयाऽस्य-स्य टन् ] Momentary, transient; स्वमेषु क्षाणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्व B. 8. 92; एकस्य क्षणिका शिति: H. 1. 66. —का Lightning.

क्षणित् a. (ती f.) 1 Having leisure.
-2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival
-ती Night.

अत् f. 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

सत p. p. [ इण्क ] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured. bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see झण्, रक्तमता- चित्रश्च सत्ति बहान्त्र Ve. 1. 7, Ku. 4. 6; k. 1. 28; 2 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -त 1 Scratching, a scratch -2 A wound, hurt, injury; सते पहारा निपतंत्यभीश्णं Pt. 2. 178; सते आश्रानिवासहाजातं तस्येव द्श्नं U. 4. 7 सार सते पाञ्चाप्त Mk. 5. 18; नक्ष Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril;

क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्यः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि a. victorious. —उद्शं dysentery. —कासः a cough produced by injury. — जं 1. blood ; स छिन्नमूल: क्तजेन रेगु: R. 7. 43 ; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -- योनि: f. a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. —विक्रत a. mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -बृत्ति: f. destitution, being deprived of any means of support. - = a: a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. - हरं alce-

श्वतिः f. [ अण्-किन् ] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विसद्धं कियता बराहत तिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2 6. -3. (Fig. ) Rum, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संजायते तेम्यः सर्वेम्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिज्ञीतलाः Ku 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

अनृ m. [ क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Up. 2. 91. ] 1 One who cuts or carves any. thing. -2 An attendant, a dcorkeeper. - 3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Sûdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave, (e g. विद्र). - 6 Brahmâ. - 7 A fish - 8 One who fights from a chariot .- 9 The managor of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

প্রমা,-ম 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the taken tribe Kshatriya lectively ; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्धः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो सुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71 , असंशयं सत्रपश्चिहशमा S. 1. 22 ; Ms. 9. 322. -3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier ; क्षत्रपताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. - Al 1 A woman of the military caste. . 2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Parasurâma. -धर्म: I. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. - q: a governor, satrap. - चंधु: 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38.-2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya ; (as a term of abuse ) ; cf.

अविन् m. A man of the military

सित्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जाती वा घः Tv.] A member of the military cr second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वे-इयस्यो वर्णा दिजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -4. The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. - Oomp — हन: (ज: ) an pithet of Parasurama.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

अत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kahatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Ksha-

सिविधी The wife of a Kshatriya. क्षद 1 A. ( क्षद्ते ) Ved. 1 To cut.-2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

सद्ने 1 Carving, dividing, tearing.

-2 Eating.

क्षदान् n. [क्षर् भक्षिणे मनिन ] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित ) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपिन) 1 To throw, send, cast. -2 To miss.

ay f. Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षप: Water.

क्षपण: A Bauddha mendicant. --जं 1 Defilement, impurity ( अशोच ) - 2 Destroying, suppressing. expelling. क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant ; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं कार-व्यति Chan. 110 ; कथ मधमभेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

aquil 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयित चेष्टा क्षि-णिच् अच् ] 1 A night ; विगमयत्युक्तिद्र एव क्षपा: S. 6 4, R. 2 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -- se: 1. night-stalker. -2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटे पृथुपि-गलाक्षे Bk. 2. 30. -आध्य night-blindness. -कर:,-नाथ: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. — यन: a dark cloud. — चर: a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्याति, चक्षम, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षामित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो चृपाश्रक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तद्गात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive ( as an offence ) ; क्षातं न क्षतया Bb. 3. 13, क्षमस्व परमेश्वर ; निव्यस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरीक्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R 15. 45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मद्रुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वस्तानिए H. 2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To be competent or able (to do anything);ऋतेरवेः क्षालयितं क्षमेतकः क्षपात-मस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्तदम pot. p. 1 To be borne or endured -2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतृ a. [क्षम्-तृच् ] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [क्षम-अन्] 1 Patient. -2 Enduring, submissive. -3 Adequate, competent, able ( with gen., loc , inf. or in comp. ); मलिनो हि यथादशीं

ह्मपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; मा हि रक्षणविधौ तयो: क्षमा R. 11. 6, हृदय न त्ववलंबितुं अनाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निम्लनअम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable ; तक्षा यद् क्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षम ने U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं देह क्षाजो धर्म इवाश्चितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27.-5 Fit for, capable of, suited to ; उपभे। गक्षमे हेशे V. 2 ; तप:क्षम साधियतु य इच्छति है. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्ने 1 28, 7. 5. -6 Bearable, endurable. -7 Favourable, friendly. -# 1 Propriety, fitness. - 2 Battle, war. - #: N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patiently borne. -2 To be pardoned or

क्षमा [क्षम-अर्] 1 Patience, forhearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्री च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2, R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकात कालज्ञस्य महीपते: Si. 2 83. -2 The earth. -3 the planet Mars. - Hat, -Har: a king. क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमायुक्त a. Patient,

indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask anyone's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षितृ a. (बी f.) क्षिन a. (जी f.) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature ; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable, able.

सात p. p. [ अम् क ] 1 Patient, for bearing, enduring. -2 Forgiven. -3 Borne, endured -4 Friendly. -a: N. of Siva. -ar The earth.

क्षातिः f. [ क्षम्-मावे-किन् ] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; आंति-श्रेवहचनेन कि Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु व. [क्षम तुन् वृद्धिश्च ] Patient, forbearing. - a: A father. शास्य pot p 1 To be borne. -2 To

be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under ाक्ष. क्षर 1 P. [अरति, क्षरित ] ( Used transitively or intransitively ) 1 To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13.74; Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, coze. -4 To waste away, wane, perish. -5 To become useless, have ro effect ; यज्ञोऽच्रतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विश्मयात Ms 4. 237. - 6 To melt. -7 To slip from, be deprived of ( with abl.). — Caus. (क्षार्यति-ते ) To accuse, traduce ( usually with an ). - WITH –বি to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [क्षरित स्यद्ते मुचित वा, क्षर्-अव्] 1 Melting away. - 2 Movemble. -3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्था-क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -र: A cloud. - 1 Water. -2 The body. -3 Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being. -5 Cause and effect. -Comp. -3

a. ( also क्रेज ) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाव a. mutable.

बरफं [ कर्-मांवे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, cozing. -2 The act of perspiring; अंग्रली-क्षरणसञ्ज्ञार्थिक: R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p.p. Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

सरिन m. The rainy season.

सार a. [ क्षर उवला बा॰ व ] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -2 Flowing, oozing. -7: 1 Juice, essence. -2 Treacle, molasses. -3 Any corrosive or acid substance; अते क्षारिमवासहां जातं तस्येव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 ; झारं सते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5 18; ( क्षार क्षते far &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable, 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). -4 Glass. -5 Salt. -6 Ashes. -7 A rogue, chcat. - 1 Black salt. - 2 Water. - Jomp. - 37 se seasalt. - sist an alkaline unguent. -sig n. an alkaline fluid. - 34:, -उद्कः,-उद्धिः,-समुद्रः the salt ocean. -कर्नाः 1. a pool of saline mud. -2. N. of a hell. — ਜੈਲੇ oil cooked with alkaline ingredients - अयं, जितथं natron, salt petre and borax. -- नदी sriver of alkaline water in hell. -मूमि: f., -मुत्तिका saline soil ; कि-माश्वर्ये क्षारमुमी पाणदा यमद्रतिका Udb. -मेलक: an alkaline substance. -te: a saline flavour. - Nei alkaline earth.

লাকে: [ লয়-তলুকু ] 1 Alkali. -2 Juice, essence. -3 A cage, basket or net for birds. -4 A washerman. -5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower ( কলিকা).

आएण, -णा Accusing, especially of adultery. --णा 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. -2 Distilling.

आरपारी Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. -2 To torture a person with acid substances. -3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. -4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure; cf. आहर.

कारिका Hunger.

बारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

कल् 10 U. ( झालपति ने, झालित ) 1 To wish, wash off, purify, cleanse; अते त्ये: बालपित् झमेत क: अपातमस्कांड-महीमसं नम: Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. — WITE दि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

washing.

স্নান্তর্ব [ প্রন্থেনার স্তের্ ] 1 Washing, cleaning ( with water). -2 Sprinkling.

सालित p. p. [ स्ट्र-क ] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; নথা বুল पापैन्यर्थयित यथा सालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षवः, अवधुः See under झु.

क्षांत्र त. (त्री f) [ हातस्य कर्म मानो वा अण् ] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; शात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तद्धं ज्ञह्मवोषस्य ग्रुप्तये U. 6.9; R. 1.13.—त्र 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gata thus describes them: -रीय तेजो पृतिद्दियं ग्रुद्धे चाप्पपटायनं। दानभीश्र्वरमावश्र सात्रं कर्म स्वमावज Bg. 18 43.

आभि: The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another easte.

आंत &c. See under क्षम्

शाम a. [ हे कर्तरि क ] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; श्लामशामकपोल्लानं S. 3. 10; मध्ये श्लाम Me. 82; शामच्छापं भवनमञ्जा महियोगन नुनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, ınfirm. —म: An epithet of Vishpu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction. —comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet. शामन् a [ है-मन्नि ] Destructive. —n. Ved. The earth, ground.

श्रामवत् a. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

आर: &c. See under अर्.

क्षालनं & See under सल्.

क्सि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण ) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II. 1, 5, 9 P. ( क्षयति, क्षणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यज्ञ: ज्ञासभतां शिणोति R. 2. 40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time), काति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयि-क्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षियति ) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. — Pass. ( श्रीयते ) To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमधं कायः क्षीयमाणो न ल-क्यते H 4.66 ; प्रत्यासस्वविपत्तिमृहममनसां प्रायो मति: क्षीयते Pt. 2.4 ; Amara. 93 ; Bh. 2. 19 — Caus. ( क्षयवात or क्षपयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोदितः पुनर्भवं परि-गतशक्तिरात्मभू: S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass ( as time ).

सय: [शि अच् ] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमस्ये Ms. 6. 61; निर्ज्ञगाम पुनस्तरमाध्ययाचारायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुष: स्वयः R. 3, 69; भनक्षेपे वर्षात जाठराभिः Pt. 2, 170; ह0

चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 🗕 3 Destruction. end, termination; निज्ञाक्षये याति हिरोव पांड्रतां Rs. 1. 9 ; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices). -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction ( ਸਲਧ ). -8 Consumption. - 9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama.-Comp. -कर ( also क्षयंकर ) a. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. - काल: 1. time of universal destruction .- 2. the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. - पक्ष: the dark fortnight. — युक्ति f., -रोगः an opportunity of destroying -रागः consumption. - ary: the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -सं-पद्म f. total loss, ruin.

क्षयण a. Destroying &c. —ण: 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षिय a. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरमगुर्वी क्षियजी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चामूचा-विच क्षयी R. 17. 71; Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive.-3 Perishable, fragile.—m. The moon.

अधिष्णु a. 1 Wasting, decaying.-2 Perishable, fragile.

হি: f. 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 De struction. -4 Waste, loss.

লিব a. 1 Ruling, a ruler.-2 Dwelling.

श्चित p.p. [ श्चि कर्मणि क्त ] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. - 2 Weakened - 3 Poor, miserable. - कं Killing; injuring.

शिता The earth.

क्षिति: रि. [ क्षि निवासे आधारे किन् ] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man ( Ved. ). - Comp. - आहिति: an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishņa. — ईश:, -ईश्वर: a king ; R. 1. 5 ; 3. 3; 11. 1. — काज: dust. — काप: an earth-quake. — श्चित् m. a king, prin ce. —ज: 1. a tree. -2. an earth-worm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-ज) horizon. (- ar ) an epithet of Sita. —तलं the surface of the earth. -देव: a Brahmana. — भर: a mountain; Ku. 7.94. - चेन्द्र: earth considered as a milch-cow; Bb. 2, 46, -- नाथ:, -प:, -पति:, -पाल:, -भुक् m., -रक्षिन m. a king; sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5, 76, 6. 86, 7, 3, 9.75, -gw; 1, the planet Mars. -2. the demon Nalaka. -= 163 a. dwelling on the earth. - भूत m.1. a mounta n ; ন- শ্লিনিদ্না নাথ V. 4. 27; (where it Leans 'a king' also), Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26, -2. a king. —मंहलं the globe. —रंब्रं a ditch, hollow. - रह m a tree - वर्धनः m. a corpse, deld body. - gft: f. ' the course of the earth', patient behaviour. — खुदास: ६ cave within the earth, an underground hole.

शिल्बन m. Wind, sir.

भीज p. p. [शिक्त 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expanded; भार्या क्षीणल धित्तेषु ( जानायात ) H. 1. 72 ; ह० क्षीण-इन्नी कि कि पुण्ये मर्त्यहोन्तं विज्ञाति. -2 Slender, delicate -3 Sazli, little.-4 Poor, miseracle -5 Powerles, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, dir inished. -7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नदे Mu. 2. 21. -8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp. —चद्र: the moon on the wane. —धन a. reduced to poverty, imposerish ed. —qq a. cne who is purified after having suffered the consequerces of sin. -gra a one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -- मध्य a. slenderwaisted. - = | faq a. inhabiting a dil-pidated house. (m.) a dove or, pigeon. - चिक्रांत a. destitute of courage or prowess. - ह्यांत a. deprived of the means or support, out of employ. - शक्ति, - बल a. weakened in strength, subsided ( as a discase ); Pt. 1, 235.

क्षिण 5 U. ( क्षिणोति-क्षिणते, क्षित ) To kill, hurt, injure.

লিত: [ লিব-বন্ ] 1 A desease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

Ray 6 U. (but only P when pre. oeded by হা.ব, সনি and সনি), 4 P. ( क्षिपति-ते, क्षिपति, क्षित ) 1 To threw. cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go ( with loc. or semetimes dat. ) मरुद्भच इति तु हारि क्षिपेद्द्स्वद्भच इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेट्स्यत मिय Mb.; R. 12. 95; with ma also: Bh. 3. 67, Si. 15. 86 -2 To place, put, on or upon, throw into ; सुजम्बि शिरस्पंधः क्षितां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. \_3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); भृत्ये दोषात् क्षिपति II. 2. -4 To cast or threw off, cast away, rid onesolf of : किं क्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18 -5 (a) To take away, destroy; Mal. 1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी निष्ट्रशक्षिससूगयूथो सूगाधिय: Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270, Sânti. 3. 10.-8 To pour cr., scatter, strew. -9 To strike, hi .. -10 To distract, affect, Mal. 4. 8 -With qui to bind or tie up, collect ( as hair ), ( केशांत ) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिद्दारवंधं K. 7. 14

बिस् f. Ved. A finger; Rv 3. 23. 3. 9. 27 57.

লিব a. [লিম্-ক] Throwing, striking, bitting -q: 1 Throwing, casting -2 Reviling, insulting. -qr 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

লিবল: An archer, a warrior. क्षिपमं [ श्लिप् मावे बा० क्यन् ] 1 Sendirg, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणि ,-णी f. 1 An car. -2 A priest. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -जि: A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपण: [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2 A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु a. [ क्षिप्-इन्युच् ] I Fragiant, sweet-smelling.-2 Diffusive. - ण्यु: 1 The body. -2 The spring season. -3 A fragrant smell.

झिपति: ( रित: ) Ved. The arm.

লিব p · p · [ দ্বিদ্ক ] 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandoned. -3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted, mad ; (see श्चिप्). —क्ष Night. —सं A wound caused by shooting. -Comp. — क् क्रार: a mad dog. — चित्र a. distracted in mind, absent-minded. —देह α. prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षिप्तिः f. [ क्षिप्-किन् ] 1 Throwing, sending fort .. - 2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिम a. 1 Throwing casting. -2 Killing ; रक्षोगण क्षिम Bk. 2. 21; Si. 16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षित्र a. [ क्षिप्-रङ् ] ( compar. क्षेपीयम् ; superl. স্থাবিত ) 1 Elastic (as a bow ). -2 Quick, speedy. - 4 1 A measure of time  $=\frac{1}{15}$  of a Muhurta. -2 The part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger. - \( \dagger \) and. Quickly, speedily, immediately ; विनाशं बजति क्षिप्रसामपात्रामिवांभासि Ms. 3. 179; Santi. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp. -कारिन a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेप: [ क्षिप्-बन् ] 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कुंद्क्षेपात्तनम Me. 47; भूक्षेपमात्रात्तमतप्रदेशां Ku. 3. 60. -2 A throw, cust. -3 Sending, dispatching. -4 Depression; striking down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing away time) ; कालक्षेप:. -7 Delay, dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति

चेहंडच: Y. 2. 204; कि अपे. -9 Diarespect, contempt. -10 Pride, banghtiness -11 A nosegay -12 A stroke ( of an car &c ).-13 Laying on ( as a paint &c.), beamearing. -14 ( in arith ) Addendum

क्षेपक a. [क्षित् व्हुन्तृ]! A thrower, sender -2 Interpolated, inserted ( as a pussage). -3 Abusive, disterectful. -m: 1 A spurious or interpolated passage -2 An add.i.vequartity.

क्षेपणं [ लिप न्युर्] 1 Throwing, casting, sending, di-ecting &c -2 Spending (as time ) -3 Omitting. -4 Abusing. -5 A elicg — in, — ofi f. 1 An car. -2 A net for fishing -3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय α. [ क्षिय्-अनीयर् ] To be thrown or cast. - 4 A sling, say instrument for casting missiles, stones &c

क्षेपिनस् m. Great velocity, speed. भेटन a. A thrower, caster, sender. केंद्र a To be thrown or cast &c.

जिया 1 Less, destruction, waste, decay. - 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs ( आचार-भेद ); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदार्ति गः मयानि Sk

क्षिन् 1, 4 P. (क्षेत्राति or क्षीयाति ) To eject from the mouth, vemit,

श्री 1 U. ( क्ष्यति ने ) To kill, in-

juie, hart.

श्रीज़ 1P. ( क्षीजिति ) To sound indistinctly.

क्षीजनं [ क्षीज् मांवे ल्युट् ] The whistling of hollow reeds.

श्रीण See under क्षि. भीन्न, भीब See भीन्, भीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk , इसो हि श्रीरमाद्वे तान्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2 Tie milky juice or sap of trees, exudation; resin; य तस्क्षीर्नमृतिसुरभयो विभिणेन मबुत्ताः Me. 107 ; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water. -Comp. —अद: an infant, a sucking child. -- आव्य: the sea of milk. जा. the moon. -2. the Amrita or necta: produced at the churning of the sea. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl. "जं sea-salt. "जा, "तनया an epithet of Lakehmî. -आह: the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोब्बेलेव सफेनपुजा Ku. 7. 26. °तनय:, °नद्न: the moon. °तनया, 'सुता an epithet of Lakshnt. —उद्धि = क्षीरोद् q. v. above. —ऊर्मि: a wave of the sea of milk ; R. 4. 27. -ओहनः rice boiled with milk. —कंड:, कंडक: 8 young child ( having milk in the throat ); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन पासमारण्य को बाते Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं ६०-

agulated milk. -दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —इस: the Asvattha tree. —यात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, -निधि: the rea of milk ; इंदु: कीर-निधाविव R 1. 12. - चेड: f. a milch cow. - - fit 1. water and milk. - 2. milk-like water. -3. a fast embrace. -g: a child. -yror: an inhabitant of Usinara. ( -जं, -नं ) drinking milk. (-off) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. - ya a. supported by mlk (as a Gorâla). - arti: -बारिधि: the sea of milk. - विद्यतिः f. inspissated milk. -- ब्रशः 1. N. of the four trees स्यबोध, उद्देश, अश्वत्थ and Hym. -2. the glomerous figtree. - 517: cream, the skim of milk. -मसुद्र: the sea of milk. -सार: butter ; क्षीरसारमपनीय शक्तवा स्वाकृतं य-वि पलायनं त्वया Ubd. —िस्निम्ध a. ппctuous with milky juice or sap : S. 3. 6. Thism: a precious stone. -स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarkosa. - îgert: the foam of

सारपति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षितिक A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिच a. 1 Milky. -2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्य: संतु गाव: Mk. 10. 60. क्षीरेण An oblation of milk, rice,

सीच 1, 4 P. [ क्षीवान क्षीव्यात ] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. -2 To spit. eject from the mouth.

and sugar.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; धुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षांवः क्षमाभर्तुरमृत्कुपाणः Vikr. 1.96; क्षीवो इःशसनामृजा Ve. 5.27.

सु 2 P. [क्षोति, सुत ] 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोपता निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि पुढ्वे सुगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. -2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षु मानादी अप् ] 1 Sneezing.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. — विका l A species of rice. —2 A woman.

अवधः [ इ-अध्य ] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough. -3 Irritation of the throat. -4 Sorethroat.

ध्वf-, ध्रुतं-ता,-तिः f- A sneeze or meezing.

g: Ved. 1 Food. -2 A lion. gun See under gg below.

सुद 7 U. (क्षुणाचे, क्षंचे, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुणाची स्पान् पातृ हो 8k. 6. 36; ते तं द्याशिषवाक्षांत्रस्पान् किस्ता 
हुण्ण p. p. [ धुर-क ] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. -2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. -3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. -4 (Fig.) Practised, followed, धुद्रजनसूज्ज पूप मार्ग: K. 146: अ unusual; Mâl. 3. -5 Violated (a vow). -6 Exercised, practised, skilful. -7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. -8 Overcome, defeated. -Эстр. — मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षण्णक: A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

धुद् f Grinding, crushing.

श्चद्य: Flour, meal. धुद्दं a. [ धुद्द-कर्ति रक् ] ( compar. क्षोदियम् ; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. -2 Mean, low, vile, base ; श्रुद्धे इति नूनं इति प्र-पन Ku. 1. 12 -3 Wicked. -4 Cruel. -5 Poor, indigent. -6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -7 Diminutive, short. -8 Trifling, insignificant. -9 Unimportant, minor. - : 1 A small particle of rice. -2 A bee or wasp. - = 1 A bee. -2 A fly or gnat. -3 A woman maimed or crippled. -4 A quarrelsome woman. -5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; 34-स्टा इव ध्रदाधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -6 A base or despicable woman. -7 A dancing girl. - T Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. -sig: the small cavity of the heart. -उलूक: a small owl. — कंद्र: a small shell. — ক্রান্তহা: a precious stone. – क्रुष्टें a mild form of leprosy. - घं दिका 1. small bell. -2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतु: any small animal. —तंडुल: a grain of rice. — दंशिका a small gadfly. — git a low minded, mean. —रसः honey. — रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Sus ruta). — sica: a small conch-shell. —सुवर्णे low or bad gold, i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धुन्ता न्दं Smallness, insignificance. धुन्त a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals). धुन्तिका 1 A small gadfly. -2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोच् m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

शोद: [ धुद-पञ् ] 1 Pounding, grinding. -2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. -3 Any ground substance, flour. -4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. -Comp. -श्म a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षाद् स n. [ हुइ-अन्द् ] Water.

सादित a. [इन्। भिन्न ] Pounded, ground. — d I Powder, dust. -2 Flour, any ground substance.

सोदिनम् m. Minutener, emullness. প্রম্ 4 P. (নুনার, সূথির) To be Lungry; Bs. 5. 68, 6. 44, 9. 39.

ध्र र, ध्रम 1 Hanger: सीद्रि ध्रम Ms. 7. 134. 4 157. -2 Food. -Comp. --अस्मि. -आर्म, -आदिष्ट a. afflicted by hunger: --अस्म a. emaciated by hunger; Bn. 2. 29. -पि-पामिन a. hungry and thirsty. -नि-वृत्तिः र. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

स्थान a. Hungry. अधिन a. Hungry : R. 2. 39.

झयुन: N. of a savage race, the Miechchhas.

gg: A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

धुन् f. Ved. A blow, push. धुन् a. [धुन्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

शुभिन a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महामलयमान्तशुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. -2 Afraid -3 En aged

हुद्ध p. p. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Eistarbed. -3 Afraid. -दा: 1 A chu.ning stick, होभेन मंदिर- हुद्धश्वभितांभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of eszual enjoyment.

सोभ: [अम् वज् ] I Shaking. moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so कानगरोभ, &c -2 Julting; R. 1. 18; V. 3. 11. -3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; सोकि U 3, 3. 29, स्वयंवरसोमकुतामभाव: R 7. 3, अधेदि व-सोभमसुग्नेन प्रकृतिस्वालवद्वाक्षिगृद्धं Ku 3 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्राय: स्व महिमानं सोभाद्यतिपद्यते जेतुः S. 6 30.

शोभणं [ धुम् लिच् ल्युर् ] Agit ting disturbing. -ज: 1 One of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 An epithet of ( a ) Vishnu, (b) Siva.

ञ्चमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax.-2 The indigo plant.

द्वा 6 P. ( सुरति, सुरित ) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

धुर: [ शुरक ] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ma. 9. 292. -2 A razor-like borb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or herse. -4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bed-stead. -೨०००० — कर्मन्
n., -किया the act of shaving; Pt. 1.
386. -चतुष्णं the four things necessary
for shaving. -धानं, -भांडे a razorcase. -धार a. as sharp as a razor-भ: 1. an arrow with a sharp horseshoe-shaped head; ते शुर्भक्तिष्ठतं
कृती R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of
hoe, a weeding-spade. -मिर्नि, -छंडिन्
m. a barber.

धुरिका, धुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

धुरिणी The wife of a barber.

आरिन m. A barber.

खुद्ध a. Small, little. -Comp. -तातः the younger brother of one's father; of. खुद्ध.

製器市 a. 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young.—表: A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-पृन्] 1 A field, ground, soil; धीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्केत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; क पटकातमय क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191 Bh. 1. 77: Me. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमधन-पिशुनं कौरवं तद्भनेथाः Me. 48; Bg. 1.1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit.-6 Fertile soil.-7 Place of origin.-8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा स्थात S 1; Ms. 3. 175. - 9 The sphere of action, the body ( regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विचिन्वंति क्षेत्राम्यंतरव-चिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind.-11 A house; a town.-12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -- 317-जीव:,-कर:,-कुत् m. a cultivator, peasant. — गांगतं geometry. — गत a. geometrical. ेडवपत्तिः f. geometrical proof. - a. 1 produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-sq:) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms 9. 167, 180 ; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. — जात a. b gotton on the wife of another. -31 a. 1. knowing places. -2. elever. dexterous. ( - ज्ञ: ) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. - 5 a form of Siva. - 6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durga at a festival. - uid: a land-owner, a landlord. - ut a place sacred to a deity. --पाल: 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. --प्रतं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). --प्रक्ति: f. the division of a field. -प्रक्ति: f. cultivated land. -प्राचि: quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् a. = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-m.) 1.'a husbandman.-2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku 3. 50 -3. the soul. --च्यवहार: 1. drawing a figure in geometry.-2. geometrical demonstration. --र्य a. residing at a sacred place.

होत्रिक a. (की f.) [ क्षेत्रमस्यस्य टन् ] Belating to a field. -क: 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

ইনিব a. [ ইব হলি ] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -m. 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33

के जिय a. [ क्षत-च ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; ट्रंडर यं भाजियों येन सञ्चपातीति सोडजनीत Bk. 4. 32. -चं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -च: 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7.4; K. 135.

**हेन्प &c.** See under क्षिय

क्षेम a. [ क्षि मन् Un. 1. 138 ] 1 Conferring happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तमने क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy.—#:,—#1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being ; वितन्वाते क्षेम -मदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिच कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17 ; वैइयं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत् ) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं मविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security ; क्षेमेण बज बांघवान् Mk. 7.7 safely; Pt. 1.146.-3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired ; cf. योगक्षेत. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. - 6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (নপ্নস্).-ম: A kind of perfume. - HI An epithet of Durga. -Comp. -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर ) a. propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन G. (जी f.) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षम्य a. [ क्षमाय साधु यत् ] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -- -- -- An epithet of Siva.

क्षे 1 P. [ क्षायति, क्षाम ] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेत्रमं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [ क्षत्राणां समूहः अण् ] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

ক্ষার্ক Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

अंद्रे Quickness, spee iness.

**देतरेय** α· (या f·) [क्षीरे सस्कृत ढश्र्] Milky.

आह: The post to which an elephant is tied.

सोणि:, सोणी f. 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

भोद See under शुद्.

श्रीभ &c. See under श्रम्

क्षोमः, -- मं [ क्ष-मन् ] A room on the top of a house. — मं Woven silk.

क्षीणि:, --णी f. See क्षोणि --Comp --प्राचीर: the ccean. -- भुद्ध m., --पति: a king. -- भृत् m., --धर: a mountain.

स्रोह: 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -- हो 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सम्रोह्मपालेखि R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Comp. -- जं wax. -- भातु: a kind of mineral substance (माधिक). -- मेह: the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षोद्धे Wax.

शीम a. [ शु-मन् स्वार्थ अण् ] Linen--मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk;
शीमं केनचिविंदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमारिकृतं S. 4. 4; शीमांतरितमेखले ( अके ) B.
10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top
of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. --4 A fortified place before a
building. --मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. --मी Flax.

क्षीरं Shaving. —त A razor. शोरिक: A birber.

क्षुप्र 2 P. (क्ष्णीति, क्ष्युत) To whet, sharpen. - With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

इणुत a. [ इणु-क ] Whetted, sharpened.

हणोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

हमा 1 The earth; ( पुत्रं ) हमी लंभियित्वा क्षमयोपपद्मं R. 18.9; कि हैं। परंग भर्डयथा न वपुषि हमां न क्षिपत्येष-यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 ( In math. ) The number 'one' -00mp. —जः the planet Mars. —पः, -पतिः - मुख्य का a king; कावि हमापतिः Git. 1; हेशानाड परि इमापा: Pt. 1. 155. — भृत् m. a king or mountain.

कृमायू 1 A. (क्षायते, क्षायित ) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील 1 P. ( क्ष्मीलाति ) To wink, clace the eyelids.

स्विद्ध 1 U. ( ६वेडनि-ते, ६वेड or ६वे-हित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistincly; Ms. 4.64.

हिनद् 1 A., हिनद् 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. -With a to murmur, hum; Bk. 7.103.

व्याप्त a. 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

श्वेड a.1 Crooked, enrved. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Difficult to be approached. -इ:1Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुजदोषो सुधी मृह्यसिद्धवेदाविने भरः। शिरसा भुजवो पूर्व पर संदे नियच्छति Subhåsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound

—हा 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo. २वेडने1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. -2 A hissing pronunciation.

ट्येडित:-तं 1 Humming, murmuring.
-2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

১ইর 1 P. (১ইতনি &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्वेला, क्वेलिका, क्वेलितं, क्वेल्य Play, jest, joke.

## ख

सः The sun. —सं 1 The sky; सं केशबोडपर इवाक्रमिनुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; याबाद्भिर: खे मकतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvara. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow. hole; Ms. 9. 43. - 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation ) ; खानि चैव स्पृशेवृद्धिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11 Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -13 Brah. man. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. — er 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river. -Comp. -- अट: ( खेडट: ) 1. a planet. -2. Råhu, the ascending node. -- आपना an epithet of the Ganges. — उरक: 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. — তত্ত্বক: the planet Mars. कामिनी N. of Durgå. —कुंतल: N. of Siva. खोल्क: 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. 'आदित्य: a form of the sun. -बः a. [ से आकाशे गच्छति गम् ड ) moving in the air. (-w:) 1. a bird; मधुनीत सगः स नैकधा तत्तुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमांसीव यथा स्पों दक्षानग्निर्घनानस्पाः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet ; e. g. आपोक्रिम यदि समाः स किलंडुवारः Tv .- 5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. -अधिपः an epithet of Garuda. अंतकः

a hawk, falcon. °आभेराम: an epithet of Siva. oआसन: 1. the eastern moun. tain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. इतः, क्वारः, पातिः epithets of Garuda. वता f. the earth. \*Fura 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Ganga. —गति: f. 1. flight in the air. -2. the motion of a planet. - na a. moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (-#:) a bird. -( से ) गमन: a kind of gallinule. — gor a. having a cypher as a multiplier. — nie: the celestial sphere. ेविद्या astronomy. -चमसः the moon. - at a. flying, moving in the air. (-र:) or खेचर:1. a bird.-2.a cloud. -3 the sun. -4. the wind. -5. a demon. -6. an aerial spirit. -7. a Gandharva or Vidyadhara. -8. a planet. -9. mercury or quicksilver. -10. a sign of the zodiac. (-शि :. e. खेचरी) 1a semi-divine female able to fly. -2. an epithet of Durga. -चारिन्त. moving in the air (-m.) an epithet of Skanda. – ਜਲਂ 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. - ज्योतिस m. a firefly. —ਰਜਾਲ: 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. –तिलकः the sun. –द्योतः 1. a firefly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिमां विद्यदुरमेष-दृष्टि Me. 81. -2. the sun. - चातनः the sun. — धूप: a recket ; सुसुचु: सर्थू-पान् Bk. 3. 5 ——प्रागः darkness. -usi 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse :--स्गतुष्णांमसि स्नातः शश्रंश्राधनुर्धरः । एष

वधासुतो पाति खपुष्यकृतशेखरः Subhash.

—भं a planet. —भांति: a falcon.

—माणि: 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मृति: an epithet of Siva.

—चारि n. rain-water, dew &c. —वाप्यः snow, hoar-frost. —श्य (also खेश्य) a. resting or dwelling in the air. —शर्ति a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुद्य, —सभव a. produced in the sky. —सिमुः the moon. —सनी the earth. —स्मिट्यं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खक्ख़ 1 P. (खक्खाने) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

सक्खट a. Hard, solid. — É Chalk,

खक्खरः A beggar's staff.

खागह: A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खन् I. 1, 9 P. (खनति, खन्ताति, खन्ति ) 1 To come forth, appear. -2 To be born again. -3 To purify. -II. 10 U. (खन्यति, खन्ति ) 1 To fasten, bind. -2 To set, inlay.

खित p. p. [ खन्क ] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुतनीहस्त दितं विभ्रज्ञदामंहरूं S. 7. 11. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि, रतन ; Mâl. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. ( खजाति, खजित ) To churn, agitate.

सजः [ सज् अनू ] 1 A churning. stick. -2 Agitating, churning. -3

ladle or spoon. — or 1 A Churringstick, ladle. -2 The hand with the fingers extended -3 Churning, sgutating, stirring. -4 Killing, destroying. -5 A battle.

অসন: A churring-atick. - জিলা A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clasified Lutter, ghee.

खलाइ: A had. —का A lacle.

खजाजिका A ledle er spens.

खंद् 1 P. ( खंजति ) To limp, lalt, walk lame; खंजन प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासः N. 11. 107.

संज a. [ सज्-अन् ] Lame, crippled, halt : पार्वेन संज: Sk.; Ms, 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. -Comp. —सेट: -सेल: the wagtail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

संजन: [सज-सुर] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदरखिलितखंजनगुग-मिन शरदि तहागं Gtt. 11; मेन्ने खजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो मिलिनो-स्लस्य: S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail.—2 Mustard.—नं Going lamely.—Comp.—रत the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनक: A wag-tail ; ( also खंजनि-का in this sense ).

संजरीट: -टक:, खंजलेख: The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14: Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खद् 1 P. ( खटाति ) To desire; wish.

ধ্ব: [ ডহ্-লন্ ] I Phlegm. -2 A blind well. -3 A hatchet. -4 A plough. -5 Grass. -6 The closed fist. -7 A kind of blow or wound. -তomp. —কহাইল: a spitting-box. —থাকো: 1. a jackal. -2. a crow. -3. an animal. -4. a glass-vessel. -5. an eater.

स्टक: 1 A man whose businessis to negotiate mairiages; cf. एटक.-2 The half-closed hand.-3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

स्टकामुस् A particular position of the hand in shooting. — सः A man in the attitude of shooting.

संटिक: The hand half-closed.
—का 1 Chalk. -2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)क्किका A side-door, window. खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

सह् 10 P. (खहबाते) To cover, screen.

खुद्द a. Dwaifish. —त: A dwarf. खुद्दा 1 A bed-stead. -2 A kind of grass.

खहाजः –जी The civet-cat. खहिर m. f. A bier. खितः I A. luccher. -2 A hunter, fowier. — न्य I A small bed-stead, a cot. -2 A bier

खहेरक a. Dwarfian.

सदा [ सद्क्य ; of. Un. 1. 150] I A bed stead, couch, cot. -2 A swing, rammock -3 A kind of bandage. -Comp —अंगः 1. a club or steff with a sku'l at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. -2. N. of Dilipa. च्य, युव an epithet of Siva. =अंगिन m. an epithet of Siva. -आयुत, -आयुद्ध a. 1. lying on bed. -2. low, vile. -3. abandoned, wicked. -4. silly, stupid. -5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खड्डायति Den. P. To use as a couch.

Si. 2. 77.

खदुका, खद्दिका A small bed-stead. खदु See खदुः

खड: 1 Breaking, 'dividing. -2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खाँडका, खडी Chalk.

खडु:-इ: m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

स्बङ्गः [स्बड्-भेदन गन् [ Un. 1. 121 ] 1 A sword; न हि खड़ी विजानाति कर्म-कारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खेड्डं परामृहय &c. -2 The horn of a rhinoceros. -3 A rbinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. — Fine Iron. -Comp. —आचातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. — आसिवं a buffalo's flesh. -- sng: a rhinoceros. -कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swordsman. —धेतुः, —धेतुका 1. a small sword. -2. a femalerhinoceros. - पत्र the blade of a sword. (-7:) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र, -पाणि a. sword in hand. -पानं a vensel made of buffalo's horns. -पिधानं, -पिधानकं a scabbard. —gfant a knife, small sword. —प्रहार: a sword-cut. —फलं a swordblade. - fu: a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P.9. ad loc.

खड्पाराट: 1 A shield. -2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

खडूबत् a. Armed with a sword.

खाँद्वेत: 1 A swordsman. -2 A butcher. -3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खाइन a. (-नी f.) Armed with a sword.—m. 1 Arhino os. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सङ्घीकं A sickle.

ज्याद्यायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle ereck, elank.

संड 10 P. (एडबति, न्हेंडन) 1 To break, out, tos., break to peces, crush, 3k. 15. 51; सीहाई जकटेन न्हेंडिस आप. 5 18, St. 7. 21, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12 8 -2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचपनाथन न्हेंडिन तिसरे निर्म सि. 2. 111. -3 To disappoint, frustrate, crost in love; जीभि: कस्य न खंडिते सुवि मन: Pt. 1. 146. -4 To disturb. -5 To cheat.

खत व. [बहू बहू ] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; "देवकुळ Pt. 2. a tem, ple in rains. -2 Having chaemsgaps or breaks. -3 Defective, defi. cient. - :, - : 1 A break, chasmgap, fissure, fracture. -2 A piece, part, fragment, pertion ; दिव: कांनि-मत्खंडमेक Me. 30 ; काष्ठ , मांस &c. -3 A section of a work, chapter. -4 multitude, an assemblage, group; तस्वहस्य K. 23; Mal. 5. 23, 8. 10. -5 A term in an equation. — z: 1 Candied sugar. - 2 A flaw in a jewel - & 1 A kind of salt. -2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial, ' 'incomplete'). -Somp. -अम्रं 1. scattered clouds. -2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि: 1. a measure of cil. -2. a pond or lake. -3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -कर्ण: 1. a kind of bulbous plant. -2. sweet pctato. - कान्य a small poem, such as the संबद्धत ; it is thus defined ; लड-काव्य भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. —ज: a kind of suger. -धारा scissors. --परद्य: 1. an epithet of Siva ; महै-श्वर्यः लीलाजनितजगतः खंडगरहोाः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगन्सु खडपरशुद्वी हर: स्याcua Mv 2. 33. -2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -- 45: 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Parasurama -3 of Râhu. -4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पाल: a confectioner.-प्रलय: 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -2. a quarrel. --ਜਂਵਲ c. gibbous, not full or round. ( -ਲੋ) the segment of a circle —मोदकः a kind of sugar. - लचन a kind of salt. - वि कार: sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. -शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

অৱন a. [ लंह ज्वल ] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces. removing, &c. —क: -क A fragment, part or piece. —क: 1 Candied sugar. -2 One who has no nails. = !omp. -आइ. n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [ खंड-ल्युट ] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. -2 Destroying, annihilating, स्मर्गरलखंडनं तम शिरासि मंडनं Git. 10. भगजगरजन्म 12.-नं1 Breaking or easting.-2 Bising, injuring hinting: अधरोहराजनं Pt 1; च्ह्य मुज्यान जन्म रह्यांगन Git. 10; Co. P 12; द्वीतन इतस्वनव्यथा: R. 10 21. -3 Disappointing, frust. Ling ( is in Live) -4 Interripting, रस्त्वजनवर्धितं B 9.35 -3 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argum at); N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismussel.

লঃ বিন, ফ্রেমিন্স pot p. 1 To be broken .frangible, britle. -2 Dostractible. -3 Refutable &c.

ਚੰਵਲ:, -ਲ A piece.

শ্চাম ad. 1 To pieces, into fragments; ভূ to cut into pieces. -2 B t by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

শান্তিক: [ অত-প্রাথমী হব্ ] 1 A sugarboiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -কা 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tune ( in music ).

स्वीडत p.p. [ खड़ क ] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. - 2 Desirryed, appihilated. lost, decayed ; नंडिते च वसुनि Bb 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), con trove ted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Discopointed, betrayed, abandoned; जिंदत-युवनिविद्धाप Gît. 8 —ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of inidelity, and who is therefore angry with him, one of the 8 principal Nayikas in Sanskrit. R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described -पार्श्वनति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगाचि।ह्नतः मा खंडि-तेति कथिता दीरेरीर्व्याकषायिता 5. D. 114. -Comp. -विद्यह a. maimed, mutilated. −वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खडिन a. [खड-इनि ] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. −2 Divided. −नी The earth.

खंडीकु 8 U. To divide, test to pieces, cut up.

खड्य a. I To be broken or divided, fragile. - 2 Destructible.

खद् 1 P. (खब्ति, खिद्न ) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

सदिर: [सद्-किर्च] 1 N. of a tree, Acacis Catechu; Y. 1 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The n.oon. -00mg. — हुण: the fruit-vine of the Khadira tree. -पश्चिता, -पन्नो a senattive plant. —सार: catechu.

खदिकाः ( pl. ) Fried or parched grain.

खन 1 U. ( खनाने ते, खात; pass. खन्य-ने or खायते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate: खनका खुचिल सिंह: Pt 3.17; Ms. 2.218, Rs. 1.17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury. खनक a [खन्डन् ] 1 Digging, dividing. -2 A digger, excavator. -त: 1 A minor. -2 h house-breaker. -3 A rat -4 A mine.

खननं [ कर्न्युट् ] 1 D gginr, rxoavatirg. -2 Berging.

खिल:, -नी के [चन्डन्य होर्] î A Line ( cî jewels ), k. 17. 66 , 18. 22 , Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खानितृ a. A di\_ger, ditcher.

सनित्र [नद्दर्व] Å cpade, Loo, a pick-axe.

खनिवक-विका A smil shore!. खनिधिन a. Ved. produce. ry dig ging; kv 7.49.2

स्ति p. p. 1 Day up, executed, bored; स्तिष्ट Pt 2.69. -2 rom, et a... ने 1 An excavation. -2 A lost -3 A ditch, moat, Pt. 5.29. -4 An cb long pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. —त। An artificial pend. -Comp. -५: f. a moat, ditch. -स्वकार: a potter.

खातक: 1 A digger. -2 A deltor. --कं A most, ditch.

स्ताति: f. Digging, excavating.

खानं 1 Aspade.-2Anollong pand -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. Comp. —उद्का: the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक a. (निदार्त.) [खन-प्यून् ] One who digs, a miner.

खानि: f A mine.

खानिकः, -क A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिल: A house-breaker.

स्त्रेय a. To be dug or excavited.

खपूर: 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर a. (opp. मृद्, इलक्ष्म, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid .- 2 Severe, sharp, strict, R.8. 9 ;स्मर: खर: खल: कात: Kâv 1 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hartfal, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged, देखि खरनयनशरपातं Gît. 10. -7 Hoc; खरांञ्च: &c. -8 Crael. -र: 1 An as : Ms. 2, 210; 4, 115, 120, 8, 570; Y. 2.160.-2 A mule. -3 A Leron. -4 A crow .- 5 A kind of prickly nightshade. - 6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. - 7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (a) Strya, (b) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Ravana and slain by Råma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -3757, -करः, -राईम: the sun. -अब्बांक्ररकाः lapis lazuli. - 37 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -- nion:, -- mior: the franceline partridge.

लामिता Powdered ma....

खरिधर, -च a. D. hadles als's milk. खरी के (1923) s -Comp. -जब: an egathet of Sira -हव: a Jokuss.

खरातिक. 1 A barter. -2 A razorcase -3 At from 1113W.-4 A pillow.

The white celour. -7: A guld who choses ber own husband (4734 who choses of the country of the country of the celour. -7: f. A guld who choses ber own husband (4734 \$\pi \text{Sk}.).

खर्ची P. [चर्चति खर्जित ] I To pain, make uneusy. -% To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To wershi, honour. खर्जन Sorutching.

खर्जिका 1 A venero il disease. -2

खर्ड: f. 1 Scratching. - 2 The datet ce. - 3 The Phatture tice. - 4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्द्धरं Silver.

खर्जू: f. Itcline, itch, acab.

eriv: [Un. 4. 90] I Date-tree. -2 A scorpion -218 iver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -3 The date-tree; R. 4.57.

खर्नुस्कः A scorpion.

खर्ड 1 P. [ नर्ति ] To bite, sting.

स्टिंग: 1 A thief. -2 A reque, cheat -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The shall -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं = स्पेरी q. v.

वर्पशिका, खपरी A kind of colly,

खर्द [ सर्वात, सर्वित ] 1 To go, movego towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्ब ( बे ) a [ खर्ब अस् ] 1 Matilated, crippled, inperfect. - 2 Dwarfish, iow, short in statute. - नै:, - वे 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). - 2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. - Comp. - ज्ञास a. dwarfish, small, short.

सर्चेट:, -टं [ क्वं-अटन् ] 1 A markettown. —2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्दु( र्डु )जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. (बलात, बलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खल:, लं [ बल्-अच् ] 1 A threshingfloor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. - 7: 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain, (also a.) low, miscnievous, base, villainous, infericz, mean; सर्गः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् कूरतरः खलः। मंत्रीपाधवशः सर्पः खल: केन निवार्थते ॥ Chap. 26 ; विषधर-तोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न सूषा वहंति विद्वांसः। यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी स कुलद्वेषी पुन पिद्यन: n Vas , cr. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. ্ৰিন্তাক means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn ': परोक्षे खली हतोऽयं सूतकार: Mk. 2. ]. -Comp. -sim: f. abuse, wicked language. — খা=খ a threshing-floor. —पु: m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -म्रातिः quicksilver. -संसर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

জান্তন্ a. Having sediment. -m. N.

of Siva.

ਚਲਿ(ਲੀ)ਜ:,-ਜਂ The bit of a bridle ; Si. 3. 60.

खालिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; Sântı. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेघानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलक: A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald headed, bald ; युव-खलतिः

खळतिकः A mountain.

खिलः, न्ही f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थान्यां वैदूर्यमध्या पचित तिल-खलीभियवैश्वदनाद्यैः bh. 2 100.

ख्ळ ind A particle implying:—
1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खळ ते विषमीमवंति S. 4.
14; अञ्चल्सेकः खळ विक्रमाळंकारः V. 1: न खळविनिक्तिय रच्चे कृती भवान् R. 3. 51.
—2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray') न खळ न खळ वाणः सिक्तपायेयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खळ न खळ सुग्धे साहस्त कार्यभेतत् Någ. 3. —3 Inquiry, न खळ तामभिकृद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (= ६ अभिळ्ळा गुरुः); न खळ विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्राणक्यहत्तेन Mu. 2; न खळ्यावा पिनाकिना मुनिवः सोपि सुद्धृत्तां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. —4

Prohibition (with gerunds); निर्धारिते उर्धे लेखेन खलूकरवा खलु वाचिक Si. 2.70.-5 Reason (for); न विदीधें काउना: खलु खिय: Ku. 4.5 (G M. cites this as an illustration of विपाद or dejection), विधिना जन एष विचितस्वद्धीनं सल्ल देहिनां सुखं 4.10.-6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive.-7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् m. Darkness.

चल्रिका A place for military exercise.

स्तर्या [ खलानां नमूह यत् ] A multitude of threshing floors.

सहः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Châtaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag.-6 A canal, trench. - हो Shooting pain in the extremities. सहिता A frying-pan.

खिहा (ही )ट a. Bald headed.

सल्वाट a. Bald, bald-headed, खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणै: संताधिनो सस्तके Bh. 2 90, Vikr. 18. 99.

खन् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खहा: (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खड़ीरः (pl. ) N. of a country and its people.

खुष् 1 P. ( खषति ) To injure, hurt, kill.

स्वद्यः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

स्त: 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country; see सहा.

खसतिलः Poppy.

सस्चिः f. An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैपान रणसस्चिः 'a bad grammarian', ' one who has forgotten it'.

खरखसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः cpium.

खाजिक: Fried grain.

साद्(त्) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat; सास्कृ to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी f. A bier, a bud-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cometery.

साटि: [ खद वा° इत् ] 1. A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

साझ a. Relating to a rhinoceros.

सांहं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खांड्यः Sugar candy. — र N. of a forest in Kurukahetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna.

-Comp. — प्रश्न: N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [ खाडव-टन् चंड-टन् ] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद 1 P. (खादति. खादित) I To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्त पाद्यो: पति खादित पृष्टमांसं H. 1. 81, खाद्यमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

स्ताइ a. Eating, devouring. —इ: 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खादन a. (दिना f.) [ खाद् ग्दुल्] Eating, consuming.—न: 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खाद्तमोद्ता [ खाद्त मोद-पानित सतत ग त्राभिनीयते ] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; 80 खाद्तवमता, खाद्ताचमता, cf.P.II.1.72. खाद्न: [ खाद्नकरणे -लयुद्] A tooth. —नं ) Eating, chewing. —2 Food.

खादुक a. (की f.) Mischievous, injurious, malioious.

जाद्य a. Estable. —दं Food, victuals.

खादि: Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

सादिर a (री.f.) [ खदिरसोदं, अण्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खादिरं यूपं कुवीत; Ms. 2.45 —र: Catechu.

खारः, निरः न्दा f. A measure of grain equal to 16 dronas.—श् Ascar. खारि रो क a. Equal to or sown with a khari of grain.

खारिपच a. Cooking a Khani by measure.

स्वाकीर: The braying of an ass. स्वाकी The Treta age or second Yuga of the world.

खालह्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक a. Like a threshing floor. खिखि: A fox.

स्विस्: 1 A fox ( री f. ). -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

स्विट् 1 P. (चेटति, चेटत) 1 To be terrined or frightened, to fear, dread.
-2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेरित a. Terrified, scared.

सिंद् I. 6 P. (खिंदति, खिष) To strike, press down, afflict.—II. 4, 7 A. (खियते, खित्रे, खित्रे) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; स पुरुषो यः खियते नेदियेः H. 2. 141 overpowered; िनाम मांथ खियते युद्धः Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. —Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify.—2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

বিৰ p. p [বিৰু-ক ] i Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-



ing pain; ग्रुक: खेबूं खिन्ने मिय भजित ना-बापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगवाणव्रण-स्निनमानसः Git. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पढ् न्यस्य गंतासि यत्र Me. 13, 38; तयोपि-चारांजालिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

स्तृ: [स्तृ-माने पञ् ] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection ( of spirits ). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसञ्जलितसु-ग्यान्यध्वसंजातस्त्रेदात् U. 1. 24; अध्व-स्तृ नयेथा: Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; एउ: स्तृदं खिन्ने मायि भन्नित्र नाथापि कुष्पु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. —दा Ved. A hammer, mallet.

स्दर्न 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

बेदित a. 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

सिव्य a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2 Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

सिदिर: I An ascetic. -2 A panper.
-3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद: [ खिद दैन्ये एक् ] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

बिल:-लं [ खिल्-क ] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —ਲ: N. of Brahma and of Vishuu. [ਜ਼ਿਲ is often used in combination with w and क; (1) खिलीभू (a) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented : खिलीयूते विमानानां तला-पातमयात्पाचि Kn. 2. 45. (b) to be rendered impracticable or stopped; मजागरात्स्वली मतस्तरयाः स्वम समागमः S. ந். 21. (2) பென்னித means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely ; विपक्षमिक्लोकुत्य प-विष्ठा खल्ल दुर्लभा Si. 2, 34. ].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert.-2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

सुज् 1 P. ( स्रोजाते ) To rob, steal. सुड् 10 P. ( स्रोडयाते ) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

सुहक: The ankle-joint.

बुँह 1 A. (खंडते) 1 To break in Pieces. -2 To limp, be lame. खुर 6 P. ( खुराते ) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुंगाह: A tawny (or black) horse. खुर: [ जुर-क ] 1 A hoof; R. 1.85, 2. 2; hs. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-stead. -Comp. -आयात:,—क्षेप: a kick.—ज्य, -ज्य a. flat-nosed. —प्यंश a horse's foot-marks. —प: an arrow with a semi-circular head; see अर्थ.—न्यास: prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.), अस्त्रमयोग-खुरलीकलहे गणाना Mv. 2. 34; दूरोस्पतन-खुरलीकेलिकानितान 5. 5.

खुराकः, - का [खुर्-आकन् ] An animal in general.

खुरालक: An iron arrow.

खुरालिक: 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु ( खू )ई 1 A. (खु खुर्तते) To play. खुछ a. Small, little, mean, low; see सुद. -Comp. —तातः a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

स्वेड् 10 P. (खेटराति &c.) To eat,

स्ट क. िस अटात, अर-अच् ; स्टि-अच् सा ] Having a weapon, armed. -ट: I A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarama. -4 A horse. -ट:, -ट I Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. -ट I Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (N. B. At the end of comp. स्ट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration,' and may be rendered by 'miserable,' 'low,' 'vile,' 'wretched' &c.; नगरस्ट a miserable town.'

खेऽट See under ख.

ন্ত্ৰন: A small village, hamlet.—ন:,
—ন্ন 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarâma.

खंदिन m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

संदितानः,-लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing (बैतालिक).

स्ते 1 P. (खेळति, खेळित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. —हा Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. —गति, —गमन a. having a sportive or stately gait.

संदर्भ 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. -ती A piece or man at chess &c.

নান্ত: f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun -6 A song or hymn.

स्वेद् 1 A. ( खेवते ) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

चेंडिक a. Supplementary, additional.

खींगाह: A white and brown horse.

सोट्,-इ,-र्,-छ 1 P. 1 To limp. -2

ब्बादिः f A cunning or shrewd woman.

सोड a. Crippled, lame, limping.

स्रोर ( ह ) a. Limping, lame.

खोल: a. Lame. —हं Helmet.

सालक: 1 A helmet. -2 An anthill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

स्पा 2 P. (Atm. also in non-conjugational tenses) (स्वात, स्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (स्वायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97.-2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (स्वायति ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201.-2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99.-3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

स्थात p. p. [ स्थान्त ] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. -त 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -0omp. —यहण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातब्य a. 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

स्थाति: f. [स्था-किन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp. -कर, —जनक a. glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

स्वापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making १९० nowned, celebrating.

## 4

π a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c.

—π: 1 A Gandharva. -2 An epithet of Garesa. -3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of we), (in prosody). —π,-π A song.

ग्रानं (फ्रां) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, aa is observed by a writer: -- फाल्युने गगने फेने वत्विम-च्छति वर्बरा. ) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अवीचरेनं गगनरप्रशा रघः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनीमद नष्टतारं Pt. 5. 6, सोयं चंद्र: पति गगनात S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. -2 (In math. ) A cypher. -3 Firmament. -4 Heaven. -Comp. -अयं the highest heaven. - single a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -34-ध्वन: 1. the sun. -2. a planet. -3. a celestial being. - arg n. rain-water. -उल्लक्त: the planet Mars. -कुसुमं, -gcq 'szy-flower, ' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खुपा. —गति: 1. a deity. -2. a celestial being; Me. 46. -3. a planet. - = 7 (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-र:) 1. a bird. -2. a planet. -3. a heavenly spirit. -4. a lunar mansion. -5. the zodiac ( राशिचक ). —ध्वज: 1. the sun. -2. a cloud. -वि-हारिन a. moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. ( -m. ) 1. a luminary. -2. the sun. -3. a celestial being. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. ( —m.) a celestial being ; Si. 4. 53. - सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Ganges. - ta, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. - स्पर्धा-न: 1. air, wind. -2. N. of one of the eight Maruts

ग्रम् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [ गम्-गन् ; Un. 1. 120 ] I The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अयोधो गंगयं प्रस्पाना स्तो-कस्थना Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India ). -2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowend for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagaratha : see भगीर्थ and जह also ; and -अंभस् n. 1. water of the Ganges. -2. pure rain-water ( such as falls in the month of आविष्य ). —अवतार: 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टगगावनार: K. 32 (where η° also means 'descent into the Ganges ' for ablution ). -2. N. of a sacred place. - sign a collection of eight werses addressed to the Ganges. — उद्भेद: the source of the Ganges -- क्षेत्र the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —िन्ही Gangetic kite. —नः 1. N. of Bhîshma. -2. of Karttikeya. -- इत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. -- gri the place where the Ganges enters the plains ( also called हरिद्वार ). --धर: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 The ocean. "gt N. of a town. - ya: 1. N. of Bhishma. -2. of Karttikeya. -3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. -4. a Brâhmaņa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -- ya m. I. N. of Siva. -2. the ocean. - HET the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. -2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pandita. -- सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. - सत: 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârttikeya. -- 중국: N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गगका, गगिका The Ganges. गंगीसूत a. Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोल: A precious stone also called गोमेंब.

গভন্ত: 1 A tree. -2 The period (i.e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

মন্ত্র 1 P. (গলারি, গানির) 1 To sound, roar; লগন্ত্রগলা: Bk. 14. 5. -2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गज: [ गज्-नदे अचू ] i An elephant : कचा चितौ विश्वगिषागजी गजी Ki. 1. 36. -2 The number 'eight'. -3 A mea. sure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined:-सावारणनराग्रन्या त्रिंशदगुलको गजः). -4 A demon killed by Siva. -5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. -Comp. -- ragiff m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. -2. An epithet of dylad, the elephant of Indra. -- आध्यति: lord of elephants. a noble elephant. --अध्यक्ष: a superintendent of elephants -- अपसद: a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -- সহাৰ: the religious fig-tree ( अव्यक्ष ). (-नं )the root of a lotus. --आरे: 1. a lion. -2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीव: 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants,'an elephant-driver. -आननः -आस्यः epithets of Ganesa. --आयुर्वेद: science of the treatment of elephants. -311-रोह: an elephant-driver. -आह -आ-ह्य N. of Hastinapura. -- इंद्र. 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant, कि रष्टासि गर्जेड्मंद्गमने S. Til. 7. -2. Airávata, Indra's elephant. °कर्जः an epithet of Siva. — कंदः ध large esculent root. — কুনারিব m. N. of Garuda. — নারি: f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that or an elephant. -2. a woman with such a gait. --गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -- छाया a portion of time proper for a Sråddha, time at the eclipse of the sun ; सेंहिकेशो यदा भाउं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिपु । गजच्छाया तुंसा प्रोक्ता श्राद्धं तत्र प्रकल्प-येत् ॥. -दम, -इयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. - वृत: 1. an elephant's tusk -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -3. ivory. -4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall "Hu a. made of ivory. - - and 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. -2. the gift of an elephant. — जासा the trunk of an elephant. — पति: 1. the lord or koeper of elephants. -2. a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. -3. an excellent elephant. — धुंगव: a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्त धीरं बिलोकयति चाडु शतैश्व धुंको Bh. 2. 31. -gz; a small hole in the ground

corfice. -gt N. of Lastinapura. -बंधनी, बंधिनी a stable for elephants. - भशक: the sacred fig-tree. —भक्षा the gum olibanum tree. -मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the colcured lines on his head.—नंडलिका. -संडली a ring or circle of elephants. -माचल: a lion. - सक्ता, - मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the lumbahs or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —स्खः, -व्कनः, -बदन: epithets of Ganesa. —मोटन: a lion. - qui a herd of elephants; R. 9.71. —योधिन a. fighting on an elephant. - (ाज: a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथि: -थी f. the three lunar mansions राहिणी, आदी and मगदिरस ; रोहिण्यार्द्धा सुगजिरो गजवीथ्यभिधीयते. –রজ: a troop of elephants. –িহাঞ্চা the science of elephants. —साहयं N. of Hastinapura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant ; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablation of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter ; of. अवशेंद्रियचिता-नां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants; Si. 12. 50.

गजनत् a. Having elephants; R.9.10. गंज् 1 P. (गंजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

A cow-house. -4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. -5 Disrespect, contempt. — I A hut, hovel. -2 A tavern. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A mine, jewel-

mine. — ज 1 A mine. — 2 A treasury.
गंजन a. 1 Contemning, putting
to shame, surpassing, excelling;
स्थलभारकांजनं मम हृद्यरजनं (चरणह्य)
Gtt. 10; अल्लिकुलगजनमंजनक 12;
नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. — 2 Defeating,
conquering; जालियानिषधरगंजन Gtt. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop. गड़ 1 P. (गडति, गडित ) 1 To dist l, draw out. -2 To run (as a liquid). -10 P. (गडयति) To cover, hide.

मह: [ गड-अच् ] 1 A screen. -2 A fence. -3 À ditch, moat. -4 An impediment. -5 A kind of gold-fish. -00mp. - उत्थं, -वेडाजं, - लच्चं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड

गडयंतः, गडथित्तः A cloud.

महि: [गङ्-इन्] I A young steer. -2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याञ्चिरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते । असंजाताकिणस्कंधः सुस्वं स्वापित गौर्योहः K. P. 10.

बहु a. [ यह-उत् ] Crooked, humpbacked. — हु: 1 A hump on the back. -2 A javelin. -3 A water pot. -4 An earth-worm. -5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गहु. -6 A goitre, excrescence on the neck.-7 A hump-backed person.

गहुक: 1 A water-pct. -2 A finger-ring.

ਗਵਾਵ a. Hump-racked, crooked, bent.

गहरः A cloud.

गडोलः.1 A mouthful. -2 Raw sugar.

गहर:-ल: A sheep.

गहुरिका [ गहुरं भेषमतुषापति टन् ] 1 A line of sheep. - 2 A continuous lire, stream, current; "प्रवाह: 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other perple like a flock of sheep'; cf. हात गहुरिकाप्रवाहेणेषां भेद: K. P. 8.

गड्क: A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयाति-ते, गणयांचकार, अजीगणत्-त, अजगणत्-त, गणयितु, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; ਲੀਲਾ-कम्लपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6.84; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छासे यादवंतं S. 6. 11. -2 To calculate, compute; Si. 6 15; 15. 61. -3 To sum or add up, reckon. -4 To estimate. value at ( with instr. ) ; न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि -5 To class with or among, reckon among ; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. - 6 To take into account, give consideration to ; वाणीं काणसुजीमजी-गणत Malli. - 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be ; त्वया विना सु-खमेतावत्स्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जा-तस्त गण्यते सोध्त्र यः स्फ्रस्त्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहित-हताश्विकल्पं Git. 4. -8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to ( with lcc. ) जाइचं हीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. -9 To attend to, take notice of, mind ; प्रणयमगणियत्वा यनममापदूतस्य V. 4, 13. -10 ( With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind ; न महांतमपि क्रेशमजीगणत K. 64 ; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःख न च सकं Bh. 2. 81,9; Santi. 1. 10; Bk. 2.53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. - WITH STEE 1 to praise. -2 to enumerate, count.

गण: [ गण् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा अच् ] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; ग्रुगिगणगणना, भगण: &c. -2 A series, a class. -3 A body of followers or attendants. -4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop; गणाना त्वा गणपति हवामहे कर्षि कवीनां &c.; गणा नमेरभसवायतंसाः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small bedy of troops ( a sub division of अञ्जीहिणी ), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series ; e. g. FIRTH i. e. the class of roots which begin with w. -14 An epithet of Ganesa. - Comp. -अग्रणी m. N. of Gapesa. —अचल: N. of the mountain Kailaza, as the residence of the Gapas of Siva. -3;-थिपः, -अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. -2. N. of Ganesa -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. — A mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms 4. 209, 219.—अम्पेत्र a. one of a troop or number. (-7:) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. - \$7: N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Parvati. °सूबणं ied-lead. —ईज्ञान:, -ईश्वर: 1. an èpithet of Ganesa. -2. of Siva. - 3741. ड: the rhinoceros. —कार: 1. a classifier. -2. an epithet of Bhimasena. -कृत्वस and, for a whole series of times, for a number of times. - गति: a particular bigh number. — चक्र ते a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. - इंद्रस् n a metre re. gulated and measured by feet. - are a. forming a troop or collection -दीका 1. initiation of a number or a class. -2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —द्वित् u. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). -2. one who has been mitiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deiti+s who generally appear in classes or troops, Ak. thus classifies them: —आदि यविश्व-वसवस्तु।षेता भास्वरानिलाः । महाराजिकसान्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥. — इन्यं 1. public property, common stock. -1. a variety of articles. - ut: 1. the head of a class or number. -2. the teacher of a school. —नाथ: -नायक: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. -- नाचि. ar an epithet of Durga. - und: 1. N. of Siva. -2. N. of Ganesa. [ He is the son of Siva and Parvata, or of Parvati only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadanshtra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra .- 4. the leader of a class or troop.—पर्वत see गणाचल. -qiz: a collection of gazas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीउनं the breast, bosom. — gag: the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. - q: the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्ने m. 1. an epithet of Siva; ज्ञापतिसा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. - भोजनं mess, eating in common. - यज्ञ: a rite common to all. - राज्ये N. of an empire in the Dekkan. — (1) a series of nights. — वृत्तं 800 गणच्छंदस्. — हासः, -sien: a species of perfume.

गणक क [ गण्-ण्डुळ् ] (णिका f.)
Bought for a large sum. —क: 1 An
arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे
पांच पुस्तकधर क्षणमञ्ज तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारवोसि। केनीपधेन मम पश्यति
भविरंवा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुन्तिरमवासी
Subhåsh. -3 An assemblage of eight
stars. —की The wife of an astro-

loger.

गुणता-रवं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Counting, calculation.-2 Adding, enumerating.
-2 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सच्तिनेषु अपगतचेवनान्यपि संपद्वित्रमलं (सर्मः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. क्या); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. —गतिः f. = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician.-2. an epithet of Ganesa. —महासानः a minister of finance.

गुणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckened. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणशस् ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणि: f. [गण-इन्] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [ गणः समूहोऽस्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ट्यू ] 1 A harlot, conrtizan; ग्रुणाद्धरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतक्षोभेव वसतसेना Mk. 1.6, गणिका नाम पादुकातरपविदेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुन्तिराक्षियते Mk. 5, निरकाशय-द्विमपेतवसुं वियदालयाद्पराद्ग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [गण्नक ] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises परिमाणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमध कलां वैशिकीं हरिताशिश जात्वा आर. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिच् m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गिपिन a. (भी f) Having a flock or troop (of anything); व्यापिन 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीमूद a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

or class. -2 Calculated, Country be qवेष a. Numerable, what may be counted.

and pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

भूजेन्द्र: The Karnikara tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant. भूजेन्द्रवा 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A

female servant.

गंद्र: 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; ग्डाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mal. 2. 5 ; तद्वीषदा-द्रीरणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82 ; Me. 26, 92 ; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mal. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरी गंडस्योपरि विस्फोट: Mu. 5. तदा गंडस्योपरि पिटिका संवृत्ता S. 2. -5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected: see बीधि ; e.g. राक्षमः-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबद्धः —द्भैः —जयतुः —राः अतिसं-थातु शक्यः स्यात् —दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि एनरसद्यस्तु विरहः --दौ देव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. -37 a rhinoceros. — उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि अयनानि सुसानि च Susr. — क्रमुसं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. - - gry: a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्राम: any large or considerable village. -देशः, -पर्श्शः, -स्थलं, -पाली, -fue: 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mal. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad cheek ; धृतसुरधगद्ध-फलके विवस्रविकसन्ति रास्यकमलैः प्रमताः Si. 9. 47. — भित्तः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek, 'an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धीतदानामलगढाभितः (गजः) R. 5. 43 ( where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गंडी गंडमिची, see et se. q. ), 12. 102. -मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ल a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शेल: 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -- साहया N. of a river, also called गंडकी - स्थलं न्यली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मद्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली मोषितपञ्चलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amara. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

গ্ৰক: [গ্ৰ-ব্যাপ ক] 1 A rhinoceros,
-2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A
joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A
boil, tumour, pimple. -6'Disjunction,
separation. -7 A coin of the value of
four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning
by fours. -9 Astrological science.
-0omp. --বর্মা = গ্রক্ম q. V.

गहका A lump, a ball.

গ্ৰহনী 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. — খুন:, - নিজা the Saligrams tone.

गंड(ਲੇਰ੍ m. N. of Siva. गंडाਲੀ A white sort of Dûrvå.

गाई: 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.
-2 Goitre.

গাইকা 1 A sort of pebble.-2 A kind of beverge. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epitnet of Durgâ. गंडीर: A hero, champion.

ig:( g: ) m f. 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंद्: f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पद: a kind of worm. "भदं lead. —पदा क small गंद्रपद.

गंदूल a. Bent, crocked.

गंड्प: -पा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंड्पजलं करेणु: (बही) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mål 9. 34; गंड्पजलमात्रेण हाकरी कर्फरायते Ubd. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, -गति, &c. See under गम.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदात, गादेत) 1 To speak articulately, speak, sav. relate; जगा- दांग गदाग्रज Si. 2. 69: बहु जगद् प्रस्ताचस्य मत्ता किलाई 11 39; ज्ञान्द्रांत स्था जगदे कुमारा R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयात-ते &c.) To thunder.

मतः [गर्-अन् ] I Speaking, speech.

-2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness;
असाहपः कुचते कोपं पाप्ते काले गरो यथा
Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमाद्यों R. 9.
4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind
of poison. -Oomp. —अगदो (du.) the
two Asvins, physicians of gods.

-अमदः an epithet of Krishna; Si.
2. 69. —अमपाः the chief of all diseases, i. c. consumption. —अवरः a
cloud. -अरातिः a drug, medicament.

- नवं indistinct utterance.

चन्यित्य a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -त्य: N. of Kama, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अन् राप् ] A mace, club; संघुणेयामि गद्या न अयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.—Comp. —अध्याणि a. having a mace in the right hand. —धर: an epithet of Vishpu. —धृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m.) an epithet of Vishpu. — युद्धे a fight with clubs. —इस्त a. armed with a club.

गदित p. p. [ गड्-क ] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन द. (नी र्र.) [गद्-इति] I Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased -m. [गदा सम्बद्ध इति] An epithet of Vishņu.

गद्भद a. Stammering, stuttering, faltering; तिंक रोदिषि गद्भवेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्भवगलस्युटचित्रिलीनाक्षरं को देशीत बदेत Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्भपदं दिस्तियुवाच Git. 10. —दं ind. In a

faltering or stammering tone; विल लाप स बाल्पगढ्दं R. 8. 43; "नद्द U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः, दं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech -Comp. —ध्यनि: a low, inarticulate 30und expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —पद् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —एवर a. uttering stammering sounds (-रः) 1. indisting. or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्दाद्भित a. Stammered.

गद्रयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गर् यत् ] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतस्वया मम Br. 6. 47.
— यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kåv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -छ)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjas.

गध् 4 P. ( गब्यति ) To be mixed.

गध्य a. Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गध् 10 A. (गंपरते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गर्-पचायच् ] 1 Smell, odou: ; गंधमाद्याय चोर्द्याः Me. 21 ; अपद्यंतो दु-रितं हच्यगधे: S. 4. 7; B. 12 27. (गंध is changed to nit when as the lest member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पाते, सु, सुराभि, or whe n the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगधि, कमलगंधि सुखं ; शालि-निर्यासगिधाभे: R. 1. 38 ; आहुति° 1. 53; also when my is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or gunas of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गववती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity ; इत-गंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance ; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8 ; Y. 1. 231 ; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood .- 7 Connection, relationship .- 8 A neighbour .- 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्रमध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -4 I Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -00mp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. —अवकर्ण removing smells. — अंदु n. fragrant water. - आम्ला the wild lemon tree. —अइमन् m. sulphur. —अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. - आख: the musk-rat. —आजीव: a vendor of perfumes. —आह्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रज्ञांत्रम-गंधादचा: Mb. (-दच:) the orange tree. (-हचं ) gendal-wood. — इंडियं the organ of smell. —इभ:, -गज:, —हिप:, —हस्तिन m. ' the scentelephant', an elephant of the best kind; ( यस्य गव समाधाय न तिष्ठति प्रति-द्वियाः । स वे गवमजो न.म नृपनेर्विजयाबहः॥ ) ; Nu. 2. 6; जमयति गज:नन्यानगंबद्धिपः कलभोऽपि मच् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous ilquor. —उदं scented water. -उपजीविन m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. —आतः (forming गर्भोत or गथोत ) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. —कालिका.-काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyasa. - are aloewood. - ger a kind of perfume. —केलिका, —चेलिका musk. —ग a. 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गधेम. -ग्रुण a. having the property of odour. - wron the smelling of any odour. - sme fragrant water. - si the nose. —तर्थे a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet ). - तेल a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. - are n. aloewood. — इन्यं a fragrant substance. -- थारिन a. bearing fragrance. (-m.) an epithet of Siva. -- भूलिः f. musk. — नकुल: the musk-rat. --ना लिका, —नाली the nese. —निलया a kind of jasmine. -- w: N. of a class of Manes. — पत्रा, -- पलाशी a species of zedosry. -पलाञ्चका turmeric -पालिच m. an epithet of Siva. —गवाग: salphar. —पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin ( so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance ). -yeu: 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-tỷ) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship, -yeur an indigo plant. - yaar at kind of imp or goblin. -- দলী 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -- च्यु: the mango tree. -मातृ f. the earth. -साद्न a. intoxicating with fragrance. (-न:) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvana. ( -नः -नं ) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. ( - = ) the forest on this mountain. - सामनी spirituous liquor. -सादिनी lac. -मार्डार: the civet-cat. —स्वा,-स्विकः,-स्वी f. the musk-rat. -मृग: 1. the civet cat. -2. the muskdeer. -मैथ्न: a bull. -मोदन: sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaga tree. -युक्ति: f. preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. अंगनः turpentine -राज: a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood —लता the Priyangu creeper -लोलपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -==: the wind; राजिंदिवं गंधवह प्रयाति 8 5.4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं सुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -agr the nose. - arg: 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104 -2. the musk-deer. -बाही the nose. - বিভ্ৰন্ত: wheat. - বুল্লক: - বুল্ল: the Sala tree. — व्याकुल a kind of fragrant berry (क्क्रोल.) — ग्रुंडिनी the musk-rat — शेखर: musk. —सार: 1. sandal. -2. a kind of jasmine - प्रकी, -स्यी the musk shrew. सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes ; cf. गंधकारिका.

र्वाधकः Salphur.

गंधनं [गंद-ल्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing. -3 Marifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंबन्त a. Scented, fragrant. — की 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

ांधाछ a. Fragrant, perfumed,

गंधि a. (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध.—धि n. A kind of perfume.

শ্বিল a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in বন্দ্রগ্রিল. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; সান্গ্রিল: a prother only in name. —ন: 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गांधेन a. Having a smell, smelling.

 Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas - विद्या the science of music. — विदाह one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely form love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives, it is, as Kâlidasa observes, इयमण्डावद्दा सेहप्रदृष्टि S. 4. 16. — वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see युषेद. — इस्तः, — इस्तः the castor-oil plant.

गंधार: ( pl. ) N. of a country and its rules.

गंपाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. - मर्भ: small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger. गभ: Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

सभारतः m. f. 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). -3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. — स्तिः The sun. —f. An epithet of Svåhå, the wife of Agni. —comp.—करः, -पाणिः, -मालिव m. - इसः, -मन् m the sun. —निमः N. of Vishnu.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; धनव्यपायेन गमस्तिमानिव B. 3. 37. —n. One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

मभीर [ गच्छति जलमन, गम् ईरन् भान्ताहेशभ्र Un. 4.35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उचालास्त इमेगभीरपयसः प्रण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2.30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sound ng (as a drum).-3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest).-4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest.-6 Secret, mysterious.-7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood.-00mp. —आरम्बर् the Supreme Soul.—चेध a. very penetrating

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong. गभोलिक: A small round pillow.

मस् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत, गामिधाति, जतु, गत; desid. जिगामेषति, जिगासते Atm. freq. जंगस्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति ) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्यो पुनर्वर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छसि पुर: शरीर धावति पश्चावसंस्तृतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; स्विस्प्यनां ज्योतिरेकां जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; पद्मस्पोपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

193, so धर्गि सुध्नी गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapre (as time): विनेषु गन्छस्य R. 3. 8 as daye rolled on, in course of time ; Me. 8? ; काव्यवाख-विनोदेन काले। गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long ran. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. ( usually joined with nouns ending in at, - at &c. or any noun in the acc. ) ; गिनज्याम्युवहास्यनां R. 1. 3 ; पश्चाद्रमाख्या सुसुखी जगाम Ka. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Um1; ह0 तुर्ति गच्छाति bccomes satisfled ; चिपानं गत: became dejected, कार् न गच्छति does not become angry: आइएवं गतः became released from debt ; मनसा गम् to think of, remenber ; Ku. 2. 63 ; बृषेप गच्छत: riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with, un: स्तां...यो गन्छति प्रमान Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. - Caus. (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or roduce to (as a state); गमित: गर्वि Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2 7. -? To spend, pass (88 time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To sign fy, denote, convey an idea or sense of ; हो नजी प्रकतार्थे गमयत: 'two negatives make one affirmative. ' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc ). -7 To impart, grant, besto v. -8 To intend.

गत p. p. [गम्-क ] 1 Gonc, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सिलले सेतुवंधेम, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. ' what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen ? '. -2 Passed away, elapsed, past : गतायां रात्री · -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world ; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in ; usually in comp.; ar-साद्यांतगत: Pt. 1 seated on &c. ; स-दोगत: R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly ; भतारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्य ; सर्वगन existing everywhere. - 6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्रतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with ( usually in comp. ) ; राजा शकुंत ग्रागत-मेव चिंतयति ८. 5; भर्तगरया चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ संखीगतं किमपि पृच्छाम: S. 1; 80 पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to ; HET Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to -11 Known, understood. - a 1 Motion, going ; गतसुपरि चनानां वारिगर्भोद्राणां S. 7.7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. - 6 Manner. (As first number of comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without '). -Comp. —अझ a. sightless, blind. —अध्वन् a. 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar ( with anything ). (-f.) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible , ( चतुर्देशी-यमाञानास्या)-अञ्चगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower ; जनानग-तिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -- अंत a. one whose end has arrived. -314 a. 1. poor. -2. meaningless ( the meaning being already expressed ). -अस, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead, Bg. 2. 11. -- आगतं 1. gcing and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21, Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Mal. 6. 46 -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). —आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. — आयुत्त् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. - 316at 1. a women past her child-bearing. -2.a barren woman. - उत्साह a. disspinted, dejected. -ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. -- meaq a freed from crime or sin, purified. -क्रुन a. refreshed. —चेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, seuseless. -दिन, -दिनस: the past day, yesterday. - | a and. yesterday. — तत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. -पन a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. — ATOT a. lifeless, dead. - भाष a, almost gone, nearly [488ed away; गतशया रजनी - भतृका 1. a widow. -2. (rerely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोपितमतृका ). —लक्ष्मीक a. 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, enfering losses. —वयस्, —वयस्क व. advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1.10. - qq:, - \( \text{the past year. - \( \frac{1}{4} \) \( a. at peace ( with ), reconciled. च्या a. free from pain. -- शेशव a. past child-hood. - तंत्र a. 1. free from stachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -- सन्त a. 1. dead, annihilated, lifeles). -2. base. -सचनः an elephant out of rut. -- श्वह a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

na Going motion,

गति: f. [ गम्-भावे किन् ] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगालिता Pt. 4. 78 ; अभिन्नगतय: S. 1. 14 ;(ਜ) ਜਿੰਵਂ-ति मंद्रां गतिमन्दमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1 ; ਲਬੁਗਰਿ: Me. 16, 10, 46 ; U. 6• 23. -2 Access, entrance ; मणी वज्र-ससुत्कीणें स्त्रस्येवास्ति मे गति: B. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room ; अञ्चनतिः Ku. 3.19 ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते  ${
m Ku.}\,\,5.$ 64, नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरयानां V. 2. -4 Tarn, course ; देवगतिहिं चित्रा Ma. 7. 16 -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining ; चेट्टा-ठोपा गातिः P.. 1 obtaining Heaver. -6 Fate, issue ; भर्नुगीर्त्वगतस्या Dk. 103.-7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशास्त्रिको गतयो भवंति वित्ततस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. - 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence: qq: र्घगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27 ; कुसुमस्तयक-स्येव हे गर्जी स्त्रो सनस्विना Bb. 2. 104, Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative : अन्यक्षेणे ह्यी गति: Mo. 3; का गति: what help isthere, can't help often used in dramas ); Pt 1. 319 ; अन्या गतिर्ना-R. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, reinge, asylum, resort ; विद्यमाना ग-तियंषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् स-लिले पृथ्वीं यः स में श्रीहरिगीते: Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45.-21 A stage or period of life ( as रीशव, योवन, वार्षक ). -22 ( In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes ( Buch as अलं, तिरम् etc. ) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. —अनुसर: following the course of another. -- 37 a. impassable desert. —अंगः stoppage. —हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गांतक 1 Going, motion. -2 Curse. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् a. 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गादीला 1 A series, succession. -2 A river.

गरवर a. ( री f.) I Going, moveable, locomotive.-2 Transient perishable; गरवरेरसाभः Ki. 2. 19; गरवर्षी योवन-श्रिय: 11. 12.

गंतन्य pot. p. 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished ( as a way ), to be approached, accessible.

गेतः [गम् तुन् ] I A way, course. -2 A traveller.

গরু a. (প্রাf) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गनी A car drawn by oxen; (गंत्रीर्थ in the same sense).

गन त. [ गम नावाई। अप् ] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, ttaining, getting &c.; स्र-पन, प्रांगन, ट्वंगन, &c.—म: I Going, moving.—2 March; अध्यत्येशहणमः.—3 The march of an assailant.—4 A road.—5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtessness.—6 Superficiality, careless perusal.—7 (Sexual) interconrae with a woman, cuhabitation; प्रयंगनानम: M3. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293.—8 A game played with dice and men.—Comp.—आगम: going and coming.

गनन a. (निका f.) [गम् जुर्] 1 Indicative or suggestive. a proof or index of; तदेव गमनं पाडित्यवेद्रस्थयोः Mâl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः. A kind of musical note ( of which there are seven) ।

गमध: 1 A traveller. -2 A road. गमन [गम्-स्ट्र] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रोणीभागत्लसगमना Me. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five karmans by the Vaiseshikas. -3 Approace.ng, going to. -4 March of an assarlant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabi-

गमनीय pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्म संवृत्ता S. 1.—2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended.—3 Fit to be practised or observed.—4 Relating to sexual intercours; गुज्जी Ms. 11. 102 (गुप); for other senses see गम्य.

गभिन् a. Intending to ge; as in आमंगमी: -m. A passenger.

गम्प pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्पा नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामां जियं गश्च गम्पा रहिस पाचितः। नार्पात Mb -6 Curable (by a durg &c.); न गम्पा मंत्राणा Bh. 1. 89. -म्पः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Ok. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. [गच्छात जलमत्र ; गम्-ईरन् नि॰ सुगागमः ] = गभीर q. v. ; R. 1. 36 ; Me.

64, 66. — र: 1 A lotus. — 2 A citron. — 00mp. — नोव्न a. restive ( as an elephant ); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरदस्येव यता गंभीरवेदिन: B. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 ( see Malli. ad. loc ).

infirm a. Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीराया: पयसि Me. 40.

Tu: 1 N. of the people living found Gaya and the district inhabited by them -2 N. of an Asura.

3 Wealth. -4 House, household; family. -5 Offspring, progeny. -6
The sky. -7 One's own place or abode. -4. N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

भ्रस् a. (शि.f.) [ गर्मित मू कमोरी अन् ]
Swallowing. —र: 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. -2 Sickness, disease.
Swallowing (गरा also in this sense).
4 A factitious poison. —र:, -( 1 Poison. -2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. -2 The fifth of the eleven Karanas. -Comp. -अधिका 1. the insect ca.led Lâkehâ. -2. the red dye obtained from it. —न a. I. destroying poison. -2 healthy. -श्रीः a kind of han. —न a. poisoring, giving poison. (-न) poison. —नतः a peacock.

गरण [गुभावे ल्युट] 1 The act of swallowing. -2 Sprin ling. -3 Poison.

মৃত্য: [মূলা সমসূ ] Fœtus, embryo; ৪০৪ শনি.

गरल:,-लं [भिरात जीवनं, ग-अलक् T.v.]
1 Poison or venom in general ;कुवलय-वलश्रेणी कटे न सा गरलझुति: Git. 3; गरलभिव कल्यात मलयनमीरं 4; स्मरगरल-खंडनं मस शिरास मडनं 10.-2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -आर an emerald.

गरीलन् a. Poisonous.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरिद्धः A hoarse, gurgling sound ( of the threat ), Mâl. 3.

गरिमन m. 1 Weight, heaviness ? Si. 9. 49. -2 Improtance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One, of the eight siddhis or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see शिक्ट-

गरिष्ठ a.1 Heaviest. -2 Most important ; (superl. of एक a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of एह a. q. v. ); मितरेव वलादुरीयसी H. 2. 86; इन्हरूप तर्मणी भार्या प्राणेम्योऽपि गरीयसि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गुरुद्धः [ गुरुद्ध्यां हयते, ही ह पुष्णे व तहीषः गुरुद्धस्य Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of hirds. [ He is a son of Kasyep

by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उचे अवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Grauda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and agolden body ]. -2 A building shaped like Garuda .- 3 N. of a particular military array. -00mp. --अग्रजः an epithet of Aruna, the chariotee: of the sun. - sian: an epithet of Vishnu. —अंकितं, -अइमन् m. —उत्तीर्णे an emerald. - van: an epithet of Vishnu. -न्युह: a particular military array.

गरत m. [ गु-गु-वाउति Un. 1. 9½ ] 1 The wing of a bird.-2 Eating, swallowing. -Iomp. —योधिन m. a quail. गरतमद a. Winged; गरतमद्कितिवण-भीमदर्शन: B. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuda.-2

A bird in general. - 3 The fire.

THE IN. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahma. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गंगर: 1 A whirlpool an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. -ति A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जात, गर्जवितने, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हारिः सामास शेलकुजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जित हुया हि श्रूराः Râm.; हृष्टा गर्जित चातिदापितजलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखा Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जित वारधरी गर्जित तकाम निष्टुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act): गर्जित श्रादि न वर्षित वर्षित वर्षित निःस्त्रनो मेशः Udb.

गर्जी: [गर्ज-भावे घत्र ] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A ( roaring ) elephant. -4 Roaring, thunder-

बर्जनं, न्ना [ गर्ज-माधे लपुर् ] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 ( Hence ) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. =5 Revroach. गर्जा, गर्जि; The : thundering of solouds.

गर्जित a. [गर्ज-क ] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —त: A roaring elephants in rut.

गत:, -तां, ते [ गु-तन् Un. 3. 86 ] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्वेषु गतेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. —तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigarias q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. —आव्य: an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गतिका [ गर्तः अस्पस्याः उत् ] A weaver's work-shop; ( so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

floor)

गर्भ 1 P., 10 U. ( गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते )To sound rear.

মর্ম: (भी f.) [गर्-अमच् Un. 3. 122]

1 An ass; न गर्मा वाजिधुरं वहांत Mk.
4.17; प्रासे तु षोडको वर्षे गर्मी द्याप्तरा भवेत् Subhash. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविधात वहेन्द्रारं शीतोष्ण च न विदात। ससेतीषस्त्रधा नियं क्षीण शिक्षत गर्मात्॥ Chân. 70. -2 Smell, odour. -सं The white water-lily.
-भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cow-dung. -0omp. -अंड:, -डकः N. of two trees प्रस & पिपली -आह यं 2 white lotus. -गर्ः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्भका: A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous di seaze, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध = गृष् q. v.

गर्ध: [गृथ्-घञ् अच् वा ] 1 Desiro, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धिन a. Covetous, greedy.

गधित a. ( नी f.) I Desirous, greedy, convetous; नवासाभिषगधिन: Ms. 4.28 -2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness.

गर्भः [गू-भन् Un. 3. 152 ] 1 The womb, the belly ; गभेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गमें च संभवं Ms. 6. 63.-2 A fætus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception : नरपातकुलभूत्ये गर्धभा-घत्त राजी R. 2. 75 : गभाडभवृद्धधरराज-परन्या Ku. 1. 19 ; गर्भ वहाति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception ; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत बाह्मणस्योगनायन Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमग्रीमर्भ गुजे। S. 3. 3 ; हुक कोटर 1. 14 ; 7.7 ; वर्ड V. S. 5, inwardly situated; say.

गर्भा जर्मामिद S. 4. 1. R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9 55; Si 9, 64 Mal. 3. 12, Mu. 1 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e the vapours and fogs drawn upwaids by the rays of the sun during 8 months and cent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber -10 A hole -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit ( पनसकटक ). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhadrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is full st. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas ). One of the Sandhis q. v -Comp. —अंक: (also गर्भेंदक:) au interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bâlarâmâyana The S D. thus defines it -अकोद्रप्रविष्टा याँ। रमद्वारामुखादिमान् । अकोड-पर स गर्भाक सर्वाज कलवानिय ॥ 27% —अवक्राति: f. descent of the soul into the womb. —अइस: 1. the eighth month from conception -2. the eight year from conception —अस्पंदनं non-quickening of the feetus -- 31wit 1. uterus. -2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. —आधानं 1. impregnation ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाचनमाबद्धमालाः ( व-लाका: ) Me. 9. -2 One of the Samskåras or punificatory ceremo nies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marnage ); Y. 1. 11. —आइाय: the uterus, the womb. —आसाव: mis-carriage, abortion. — इंश्वर: one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple'): a sovereign or rich man by birth. —उत्पात्त: f. the formation of the embryo. — उपचात: miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky ). -34-चातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. - = -पति: f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a impregnating, proereative — কান্ত: 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. —कोश:, -प: uterus. - क्रेज्ञ: pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. —क्षय: miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेइमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2, a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sunctuary 01 body of a temple, निर्मात्य गर्भभन्नना-त् Mal. 1 - यहण impregnation, conception. - बातिन a. causing abortion. -चलन quickening, motion of the feetus in the uterus. — = 37 a.1.fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. —स्युति: f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -Araslave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach ). -दिवसा: certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. - FE a. ( nom sing. ैबर्-र्) causing abortion --धं Ved semen virile. — चरा pregnant. - धा-रण. -भारणा gestation, impregnation -चि: Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -- धर्म: abortion. -arst the umbilical cord. — तुद्ध a. causing abortion — परिस्नव: secundines or feetal membranes collectively. —पाकिन m. rice ripening in sixty days. - ura: miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं.-भर्मन n. nourishment of the feetus, gestation, अनुष्ठित भिष्णिभरा-तैरथ गर्भभर्माणि li 3. 12. — मंडप: an inner apartment, a hed-chamber. -मामः month of pregnancy. -मो-चनं delivery, birth. —योषा a pregnant woman, (hg) the Ganges overflowing its banks. - Tarif protecting the fectus. - a childish, youthful, juvenile —ह्यः -ह्यकः a child, an infant, a youth. — लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-or) a symptom of pregnancy. —ਲੰਘਰੰ a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. - वसित: f., -- -- 1. the womb, Ms 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. - विच्यतिः f, abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -- विपत्ति: death of the fœtus. -वेदना throes of child birth. -च्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. - size: a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fœtus. –ज्ञाच्या the abode of the fœ'us or uterus. -संभवः -संभृतिः f. becoming pregnant. - va a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. --साव: abortion, miscarriage ; -वरं गर्भन्नाचः Pt 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms 5. 66.

गर्भेक: A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. —कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

শ্মিন a. Piegnant, filled with —तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् a. Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भन्न, Enlergement of the navel.
गर्भिणा A pregnant female (whether of men or arimals); गोगर्भिणारियनवाल पमान्त्रभा सिन्यापकंडविषिनावलयो ः वाति Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105;
Ms 3. 114.—Comp.—अनेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants.
—दोह्द the longings of a pregnant
woman.—व्याकर्ण,—व्याकृतिः f.
'science of the progress of pregnarcy'(a particular head in medical works.)

गॅभेट्स a. 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or resue -3 Indolent.

गर्रत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bae.

गर्द 1 P. (गर्वति, गार्वत )To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be at adjective derived from मने); कोन्याच्य न गर्वित: Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः l Pride, arrogance, मा कुछ् धनजनयोवनगर्वे हर्गनि निम्पात्कालः सर्वे Moha .M. 1; सुधेदानी योवनगर्वे वहसि M. 1. -2 Pride considered as one of the 53 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; स्पधनविधादिश्युक्तारमात्कपद्मानाथीन एराबहेलने R. G., or according to S. D. गर्वे नद् श्रभावश्रीविधामस्कुलनादिजः अवन्यनविलामागद्दीनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्बित a. [गई व नंशि न, गर्बी जातोऽस्य ता-र॰ इतच् वा ] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Concerted.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गहें 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गहें ने, गहेंगेत, गहेंगेत) 1 To blame, censure, reproach, विषमा हि दशं शाय्य देवं गहेंगेत नर: H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गईणं, -णा [गई ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गहीं [ गई-अ ] Abuse, censure.

गहित p. p. [ गई-क ] 1 Blamed censured. -2 Contemned, despised.-3 Contemptible.-4 Forbidden, bad, vile. —तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1.342.

गहाँ a. [ गई-ज्यत् ] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable, गहाँ कुर्योद्धमें कुले Ms 5.149.-Comp.-वादि-न् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

मह्र 1 P. ( गहाति, जगाल, अगालीत्, गिल्तु, गिलित ) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle, जहाभिव गृहन्यपदिष्ट K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगिलतः ( अक्षमिः ) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमन्छगलद्वसन्तिपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलः Bk. 14. 99: 17. 87. गलद्धाभ्यास्त Git,

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, he removed, মন্তার মধ্যমান্ত Dk.; নারের মন্তার মধ্যমান্ত Dk.; নারের মন্তার মধ্যমান্ত Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44, Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with মু.). —Caus. of 10 U. (p. p. মন্তির) 1 To pour out. -2. To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With নিম্ম to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. — uuf to drop down, Bk. 2. 4.

गल: [ गल् भक्षणे बा° करेणे अच् ] 1 The throat, neck, न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं cf. अजागलस्तन , Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sala tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -- siat: a particular disease of the throat ( inflammation ). — उद्भव: the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. - ओच: tumor in the throat. — कंबल: a bull's dewlap. - ng: 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. — ग्रहः, - ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :- 2. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. — चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. —हारं the mouth. - मेखला a necklace. - बार्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound ; हुइयंते चैव तीथेंपु गलवातीस्तपास्वन: Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. —विद्वाधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. - ad: a peacock. —siडिका the uvula. —siडी swelling of the glands of the neck. - स्तनी ( also गलेस्तनी ) a she-goat —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्थचंडः -हास्तित a. seized by the throat, throttled, stranled.

गलक: [गळ्बा° बुन्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [ गल् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher.

-2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गार्लित p. p [ गेलू-म ] 1 Dropped or fallen down -2 Melted -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhansted, गांलेतविभवाश्वार्थिपु चूपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -and advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -- नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. —हंत a. toothless. —नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. --योबन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old ; गलितयोवना जामिनी Bh. 2. 56. - वयस a. being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितक: A kind of dance, gesticulation.

नल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगड: A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गिति: [गिडि:, इस्य ल: ] A strong but lazy bell; see गिडि:

ग्रह्यः, -हना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

ग्रहम् 1 A (गलभते, ग्रहभत) To be bold or confident.

ग्रम a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गहु: The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be बाम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given K. P. 7:—तांबुल्यूनगङ्घोषं भछं जल्पति माजुषः but cf. Bhavabhûti's use —पातालम्बिनसङ्गद्धिवसमिसाण्यं Mâl. 5. 22).

—Comp. —चातुरा a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गहाक: 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गहाक below.

गहर्कः A vessel for 'drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गहर्क-प्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गहर्कश्वत-परिवृतः &c.

गुल्बक: 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. ( गल्हते, गाल्हत ) To blame, censure.

स्व ( A substitute for नो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Dvigu comp; पंचानं five cows;

गवाद्वाति cow-shaped) -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window, 3-लेलिने बभूम रेगेवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा व-भूवु: R. 7. 11. ; कुवलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रंगनानां 11 93 ; Ku. 7. 58 ; Me. 98. °जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षक: an air-hole. -Mind a. furnished with windows. -3i a multitude of cows ; (written as गोड्यं, गोअयं and गवायं ) -अदनं pasture or meadow grass. - अदनी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle —अधिका lac. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अई a. of the value of a cow. - आविसं cattle and sheep, —अञ्चन: 1. a shoe maker. -2. an outcast. — अवं bulls and horses. —आ-कृति a. cow-shaped. —आहिनं the daily measurs of food given to a cow. - == 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. - उद्ध: an excellent cow or bull. —राज: a bull.

गवप: A species of ox; गोस्टूशो गवप: T. S.; टूट: कर्णचिद्रवरीविद्री: Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. --शी The female Gayal.

गवल: The wild buffalo. --ਲ Buffalo's horn ; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपति: 1 The chief cattle, a bull.
-2 A cowherd. -3 an epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

ন্থিতি a. Ved.1 Wishing for cows.
-2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —তি: f.
1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गुरुष a. [ गर्ने हितं यत् ] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow ( as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —कंप् 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —क्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गञ्चय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

ग्रव्यु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4
Desire of battle.

And Alcide

गन्युतं, ति: f. 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pastureground, pasturage.

गवेडुः,-धुः,-धुका A kind of giass eaten by cattle. - g: A cloud.

गवेरकं Red chalk.

ग्वेषु 1 A., 10 P. ( गवेषते, गवेषयति. ग्रेषित ) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यतः मातस्त त्रेवान्यो गवेष्यता Ks. 25. 176. –2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for ; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं ਕੁਲ Rs. 1. 21.

ग्रेष a. Searching for. -- प: Search, inquiry.

ग्रेक्ण a. Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -of, -off Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

ग्वेषित a. Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गृह 10 U. (गहयति-ते ) 1 To be thick or impervious 6-as a forest ). 2 To enter deep treeto.

गहन a. 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, mexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनासप्यगम्य: Pt. 1.11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गति: Bg. 4. 17 ; Sânti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified ; Mâl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing paid or trouble; गहनसंसार: Sânti. 3.15; U. 7.6. - 7 Deepened, intensified; Mal. 1. 30. - i I An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest ;यद्ज्यमनाय निारी गहनमपि शीलित Gît. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress.-6 An ornament.-7 Water. —नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय a. Relating to a cave or thicket.

गद्धान् n. Ved. Depth.

गह 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गहर क (रा or री f.) Deep, impervious. - 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern ; गौरीगुरोगेह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. An arbour, bower. - R A cave, cavern, recess in a lock or

गहरित a. Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A , 3 P. ( गाते, जिगाति ) 1 To go, see g. -2 To come to any state or condition -3 To praise.sing. η A song, verse.

गांग a. (गी f.) [गंगाया अपत्य अण् ] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गागमंतु सितमतु यासुन कज्जलाभसुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10, Ku. 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhishma. -2 Of Karttikeya. — 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges) .- 2 Gold. -iff An epithet of Durga.

गांगर:-देय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्य फित्र् ] N. of Bhîshma or Kârttıkeya.

गांगेय a.( यी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. -य: N. of Bhishma or Kârttikeya. — 4 Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाहवः A cloud.

गार See under गाह.

गाणपत a. (ती f.) [ गणपति अणू ] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाजपत्यः [ गजपति-यक् ] A worshipper of Ganesa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa .- 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship,

गाणिक्यं [ गाणिकानां समूहः यञ ] 🗛 group of harlots.

minst: A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि(डी)वः,-वं र्गांडिरस्यस्य संज्ञायाम् q P. V. 2. 110 ] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खाडववन ; गांडीव संसते हस्तात Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general.-Comp. —धन्त्व m. an epithet of Arjuna, Me. 48.

गांडीविन् m. An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince; Ve. 4

गातागतिक a. (की f.) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक a. (की f.) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गात. 1 A song. - 2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian ) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. - Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course. -11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गार्ज [ गोत्रन्, गातुरिदम् वा, अण् ; cf. Un. 4. 168 ] 1 The body, अपिचमतिषे गात्र व्यायतत्वाद्छ2यं S. 2. 4; तपित तनुगात्रि मदन: 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body, गुरुपरि-तापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 209, 5. 109 -3 The fore quarter of an elephant -- ar The earth. - Comp. - अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. —आवरणं a shield. — उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण a. emaciating of weakening the body -मार्जनी a towel. -पारि: f. a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. - ve the hair on the body. -- Ear a thin or tender body. slim figure. —संकाचित्र m. the polecat; ( so called, because it con" tracts its body in order to spring ). -सहन a small bird the diver.

गाञ्चकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under मे.

गाध 1 A. (गावते, गावित ) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for : dive or plunge into : गाधितासे नभी भूय: Bk. 22. 2: 8. 1.-3 To seek. search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध a. [ गाबू भवादे। बज्जू ] Fordable, not very deep, shallow , सरितः क्वनेती गाधाः पथश्रार्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24 ; cf. अगाव. -- प्र 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाधिः, गाधिन् m. [गाध-द्त् ] N. of the father of Visvâmitra, (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausamba.). -Comp. -जः, -नंदनः, पुत्रः an epithet of Visvâmitra. —नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kanyakubja, the modern

गाधेय: An epithet of Visvâmitra. गांतः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गाञी A earriage drawn by oxen. गांदिनी 1 An epithet of tho Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kâsî, wife of Syaphalka and mother of Akrûra. -Comp. -- ga: an epithet (1) of Bhashma. (2) of Karttikeya. (3) of Akrûra.

गांदी The mother of Akrûra.

गांधर्व a. ( वीं ) [ गवर्वस्येदम्-अग् ] Relating to the Gandharvas. - 1: 1 A singer, celetial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of mariiage , नाभ वं समयान्तिथः Y. 1 61; (for explanation, see गवर्ववियाह ). - & A suborninate Veda treating of music attached to the Samaveda; see अपनेदः -4 A horse. - The art of the Gandharvas, v. e. music, singing, कापि वेला चारद्तस्य गांधवे श्रीतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —वीं 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —ज्ञाला a music saloon, concert hall.

गांधर्व (वि )क: A singer.

मांचार: 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut, (commonly denoted by म in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandahara -4 A native or a ruler of that country. —ऐGummyrrh.

गांधारिः [गांबारस्यापत्य इञ् ] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal

नासार N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gandharas and wife of Dhritarashtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yughishthira].

गाधारेयः [गानायां अपत्य ढह् ] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [ गथे गथद्रव्य पण्यमस्य दर् 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer -2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes, पण्यानां गांधिक पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिके: 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. ( At the end of comp ) Going, leading to ( as a way ).

गामिन a. [गम्जिने] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; नैदिशामी M. 5; मुगेंद्रगामी R. 2.30 having the gait of a lion, कुडन Pt. 2.5, अलम Amaru 51.—2 Riding; द्विरद R. 4.4.—3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; नम स्वीगामी दोष: S. 4; द्वितायगामी न हि शब्द ज्वा स. 3.49.—4 Leading or going to, accruing to; निवद्धरामी मार्गः, कर्नुगामि क्रियासलः—5 United with; सद्दुशमर्नुगामिनी M. 5.—6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2.145.

गास्त a. Going, locomotive. गांभीय [गंभीरस्य भावः ध्वज् ] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profund.ty (of meaning, character &c.), ससूद्र इव गांभीयें Râm., S1. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [ गे भावे वज् ] Singing, a song, Y. 3. 112.

गायक: गि-ण्वुल्] 1 A singer, musician; न नटा न नेटा न गापका: Bh. 3. 27. -2

गायत्र: -त्रं A song or hymn.

गायनी 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables, गायनी छंद्सामहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brahmana at his sandhya (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also Great sins even are said to be explated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows — तस्मित्न विशेष भगी देवस्य भीमही विशेष से न अभोद्यात् Rv 3. 62. 10. — म A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatrî metre -Comp. — नद्दम: an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (णी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmaveda. गायन: (नी f) [ग-ल्युट्ट] A singer; तथेव तत्पीरुषगायनीकृता: N. 1. 103, Bh. 3. 27 v. l. — a Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारिजं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी f.) [ गरुडस्पेट् अण ] 1 Shaped like Garuda.—2 Coming from or relating to Garuda.—इ:, -इं 1 An emerald, R. 13, 53.—2 A charm against (snake) poison, संगृहीतगारुडेन K 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —3 A missile presided over by Garuda.—4 A military array (ब्यह्र) of the shape of Garuda.—5 Gold.

गाराडिक: A charmen, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a (ती f) [गहरमान् अस्यस्य अण् ] 1 Shaped like Garuda -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile), R. 16.77 — ते An emerald.

मार्ग a. Coming from or connected with Gargya.

नार्ग्य a. Descended from Garga. गार्च्स a. (भी f.) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an as, a sinine.

गाइर्चे Greediness , St. 3. 73.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) [ गृशस्यायम अग् ] Derived from a vulture. --भी: 1 Greediness (probably for गार्थ). -2 An arrow. -Comp. -पश्चः, नासम् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a (भी f.) [ गर्भे साधु अण् ] गार्भिक (की f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. -2 Relating to gestation Ms. 2. 27.

गाभिण —ण्यं [गर्भिणीना समूह भिक्षा अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गाहेपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण् ] The position and dignity of a householder.

माहेपत्यः [ गृहपातेना नित्यं संयुक्तः, सञ्जायां ज्या ] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted, of Ms. 2 231. -2 The place where this

sacred fire is kept -- rid The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गाहमेध a. (धी j.) | गृहनेबस्बेद अण् ] Fit or proper for a householder. -- ध: The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गाहरू स्थं [ गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ् ] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ ) -2 Domestic affairs, household. -3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य a. Domestic.

गाल. 1 Flowing, liquefying -2 Dropping. -3 A flux.

गालनं [ गळ णित्-भावे ल्युर् ] 1 Straining ( fluids ). -2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. -2 A kind of ebony. -3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvâmitra ( said in Hariv. to be his son ).

गालिः f [ गल्-इत् ] Abuse, abusive or foul language, ददतु ददतु गालीर्गालिमंतो भवतो वयमपि तद्भावाहा- लिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh 3.133.

गालित a 1 Strained. -2 Distilled. -3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particu bun sition of the fingers.

गालाडित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Foolish --ई Examination.

गालांडचं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गांगे: An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

गाह 1 A. [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहित्, गाहे, or गाहित्] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाइंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्धुहुस्ताहितं 8 2.6; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामुर्तिमिव द्वता Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67 , ( fig. also ) ; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. -2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमाबिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनंन सत्त्वेष्वधिका बबाधे तास्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाह-माने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171; K1. 13, 24. -3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. -4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). -5 To hide oneself in. -6 To destroy With # to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहिष्ट चावरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाह p. p. [गाह क ] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. -2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्वगाहां तममा भाग नदीं संगमेण R. 9 72. -3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाहागर्वाहाभि: R. 16.60, गाहा-



लिंगन Amaru. 36 a close embrace, Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense, गाउनिदासभाप fell fast asleep, उद्देश excessively tormented; U. 3. 31, Mal 9. 12 गाहोत्कठाललितलुलितरगक्रेस्ताम्यनीति Mal. 1. 15; Me. 83, प्रातगाद्वपक्तपा S. Til. 12, Amaru. 72, so also गाहतमन तम Me. 102. -ह ind Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp -3i-गढ a. having closely fitting aimlets. -आलिगन a close embrace - कर्ण. an attentive ear. - gfe a. close-hated, avaricious, miserly. (-it: ) a sword. गाह a. [ गाह-वज् ] Diving

गाह a. [ गाह-वज् ] Diving into, bathing.—ह: Î Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहन [ गाह्-ल्युट् ] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into; see गाह.

गाहितृ a. 1 (ne who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिंदुक. 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree; see गेद्र.

गिर α. [ गृ-किप् वा टाप् ] Ved. Addressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गीः , instr. dual गींभ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language, वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् मसर्ज गिरमात्मभू: Ku. 2. 53; 3 72; भवतीना स्तृतयेवे गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं 8.1; पहत्तिसाराः खल्ल माहुझा गिरः Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15, Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. —देवी (गीदेवी) Sarasvats, the goddess of speech. —पतिः, ( written as गी:पति , गीव्यति: and गीपति: ) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man; so गिरीशः - रथः ( गीरथः ) N. of Brihaspatı. —वा(बा)णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहर: Bv. 1.63,84. ° कुसुम clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language,

गिरि a. [गु-इ-किस Un. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful.—िर: 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; एक्शप्टांश्वनने मूह गिरयो न पतांत्र कि Subhâsh, नद्ध प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -2 A huge rock -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyâsins; e. g. आनंत्रिशिरः -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (ग्रंक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver.—िर: f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat; mouse

(written also fill in this sen e) -Comp -siz: 1 alingh wonctum -2 an epithet of Sira -3. the Himalava mount on -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -57: I in eightet of the H. rotaya mountair -2, an epitLet of Sira, उता निश्चिमनियक्त-मानमा 🔣 5 व - व्यक्ताः व ३, ecies गर्र tortuse haing in magic it and - wish: Indra's t' under-bost -प्राह्म , -बाह्मबाः द्र: a case, conert -नाजिता the earth - 7, 2: 2 hid or one-eyed man जानन साम्हणस्या द्वारण -ज्ञड the summat of a converse, - summer N. of a liver - age a bill for playing with -wat a . contain cave. -चर a remanger chartering on a mount in , गिरिचर इत्र नागः प्राणनारं चिभाति 8.2 4 ( -र: ) a thirt. - ज a. mountain born (-si) 1 tale. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Hi nâlaya) -2, the hill plantain (प्रत्नहर्ना). -3. the Mallika creeper .- 4 an epithet of the Ganges <sup>°</sup>तनयः, - नंदनः, -सुतः 1. an epirhet of Kaittikeya. -2. of Ganesa. °पति: an ep thet of Siva. ° सलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -- ज्वर: Indra's thunderbolt. - The nill-fort, any stronghold among mountains, चहुर्ग गिरिदुर्ग वा समाश्चित्य वसेतपुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. — झारं a moratain-pass — धातुः red chalk — ध्वजं Inora's thunderbolt —नगर N ef a district in Dakshinapath...—जही or नही a mountain-torient, iill —जङ्ख (नङ्ख) a enclosed by a mountain.—नहिनी 1. N. of Parvati. -2. of the Ganges -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कालिंद्णिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्व-मालंबिनी Bv. 4 3 - णितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain - पील: N. of a fruit-tree. - 9245 bitumen. -yz: the top of a hill. -- yard: the declivity or slope of a mountain. - प्रशः the table-land of a mountain. - भिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. - aiua: an epithet of Siva. -भिद् m an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a liver ( breaking through a mountain ). — सू a. mountain-born. ( — भू: f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Parvati. -मल्लिका the Kutaja tree. -भान: an elephant, especially a large and powerful ore. — मृद् f. — मृद्धवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. - राज्य m. 1.a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himalaya. -- राज: the Himâlaya mountain. — जज N. of a city in Magadbad. -- ज्ञाल: a kind of bird. - भ्रंग: an epithet of (ranesa. (-it) the peak of a mountain. — पर (-सट) m. an epithet of Siva. -सान n table land, -- Tree: 1. iron -2 tin.

-3 an epithet I the Ma'nya mountain — 37: the Main ka mountain.

-37: an epithet of Parvata. — 37: 8
mountain forrent.

मिरिका: िको बतानि के क ] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ba't for playing. -दा A small mouse.

गिरि( री )यक्त., गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका. [ मिरी केन्द्राव्यक्ते सेते, की नाइन्ड; गिरिस्यार्ट्नाले लोग निवात हा: P. III. 2. 15. Vart. ] अत क्षार्ट्नाल लोग कि प्रस्त प्रकार नाइन्छ। अति कि प्रस्ता निरिक्त भाषान् ति. 2. 41 , गिरिस्युप-चचार नत्वनं सा सुकेकी तिथा 1. 09, 37. (Also निरोह्नाड: अत्य निरिस्नाः).

িল চাই (চিত্তলি, নিভিন্ন) To swallow, (pictory speaking, the is not a requiate root, but is connected with দ).

গিত ত [ গিত ক ] Who or what swallows it de ours. e. y. লিনি গ স্ গিতাংঘ্যুদ্বি নৰিতাম্মান বাহায়; see নি-দিগিত, —ত: 1 The citron tree. -2 A (cocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. —গিত., -গ্ৰান্ত: 2 crocodile, sha.k.

गिलनं, गिलि: f. Swallowing, cating

गिल्यु: A hard tumour in the throat.

মিতি (বি)ল a Eaten, swall wed মি(মি) আছে ি বিছেল প্রার্থ ] 1 A. singer. -3 Especially, a Britimana versed in the hymns of the Samaveda and who chants them.

गीत p p [गे-क ] 1 Sung, clanted (lit.) आर्य साधु गनि S=1 , चारण-इंद्रगीत: शब्द: S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said , गीतश्चायमधाँऽगिरमा Mal. 2, (see under η al-o). — a Singing a song , तबास्त्र गीतरागेण हारिणा वसभं हृतः S. 1. 5, गीतसुन्मादकारि भूगाणा K. 32. -Comp. —अयर्न a means or instrument of singing, i. c. a lute, flute &c. - \*\* the arrangement of a song. - a. versed in the art of singing. — त्रिय a. fond of song or music (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-WI) N of one of the Matris at tending on Skanda. —सोदिन m. a Kınnara. - जानं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [ में कमीण क ] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse ( often in the form of a dialogue ) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and the csophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीत, भगवहीता Eut the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgità; भीतासुमीता जतेच्या किमन्ये: शास्त्रविस्तरे: । या रवर्ष पद्धाभरय सुख्यसाद्विनिःमृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasyamin.

गीति:  $f \cdot [$  गै-भावे किन् ] 1 A song . अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीति S 5; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरा वस्य Ku. 3 40. -2 N. of a metre, see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Sing-

ing.

गीतिच a. (ती f.) One who recites in a singing manner, गीती शीबी शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीथा 1 Song. -2 Speech.

छ 1.6 P. (गुनति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge fœces.—II. 1 A. Ved. (गनते) To speak indistinctly.

गुरगुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुरसुद्धः A dealer ın bdellium.

गुरुद्ध: 1 A bundle,:bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.), अक्ष्णोतिक्षयद्वानं अवण्योस्तापिक्ष्यव्यान्ति Git. 11, Ms 1. 48; Si. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229 -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp -अर्थ: a pearl necklace of 24 strings (-थ्र:,-थ्र) half of a cluster. -क्षणिश: a kind of corn. -पश: the palm tree. -फल: 1 the vine -2. plantain tree.

ग्रच्छक: ८०० ग्रच्छ.

गुज्ञ 1 P. (गोजात ), often गुज्ञ 1 P. (ग्रेजात, ग्राजित or ग्राजित ) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षद्पदोऽस्ती न जुग्रंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; आप दलद्राचिंद् स्पंद्मानं सरंदंतन किसपि लिहतो मंजु ग्रंजात भूंगाः By. 1. 5.

गुंज: 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. -गुन्छः -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजन Sounding lowly,: humming, buzzing.

ग्रंजा [ ग्रंज् अच् ] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for व्यः) होता बहिश्चेव मनोरमाः। ग्रंजाफलसमाकारा योजितः केन निर्मिताः ॥ Pt. 1. 196, कि जातु ग्रंजाफलस्वणानां ग्रंजाफलस्वणानां एकंपफरिण वनेचराणां Vikar. 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average  $1_{6}^{5}$  grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettledrum; Bk. 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunja plant. गुंजित Humming, murmuring ; स्व-स्कुंद दलदर्शिद ते मरंद विदंतो विद्युत

गुजितं मिलिदाः  $\,\mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{v.}\,\,1\,\,\,15$  , न गुंजित तक्ष जुहार यन्मनः  $\,\mathrm{Bk.}\,\,2.\,19$ .

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball, लोकगुटिका: क्षिपति Mk. 5 -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्धातहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमाभ. R. 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -30mp. - अंजन a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका प्∙ V•

गुइ 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुद्र: 1 Treacle, molasses , गुडधा-नाः Sk., गुडोदनः V 1 303 ; गुडाद्वेतिया हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्भवा sugar. -ओद्नं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -- तृणं, - दारः, -र n. sugar-cane. — त्वच -चा f the atomatic bark of the Laurus Cassia (दाटचिनी Mar ). -- धेत: f. a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brahmanas -fqz a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फल: the Pilu tree. - ज्ञाकरा refined sugar. -- शृगं a cupola. -- हरीतकी myrobulan preserved in molasses, ( Mar. मुरावळा ).

गुड़क: [गुड़ेन पल नाट कर् ] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. —िड्रेका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

ਧੁਤਰੇ Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुड़ा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill. गुड़ाका 1 Sloth, -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna, मम देहे गुडाकेश यञ्चान्यच् द्रष्टुमहीसे Bg. 11. 7. (and in several other places of the Gita.) -2 An epithet of Siva.

यहुग्रहायनं A rattling in the throat (aa breath) caused by cough.

गुडु(इ)ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Cocculus Cordifolius (Mar गुळवेल).

ग्रहेर: 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

युष् 10 U. ( गुजयति-ते, गुजिन ) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

रण: [गुण-अच् ] 1 A quality (good or bad), सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 (a) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते गुणा: Mål. 1, वसंति हि भिष्ण गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37, R. 1 9, 22, साधुन्वे तस्य को गुणा: Pt 4. 108. (b) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5; कः स्थानलाभे गुणा: 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result . संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 4, गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योग: Ki. 10. 25, 6 7 -5 (a) A single thread or string. (b) Thread, string, rope, cord. मेखलागुणै: Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10; तृणेर्गुणत्व-मापने वध्येत मत्तदांतिनः H. 1. 35 ; यतः परेषा गुणग्रहीताासे Bv. 1. 9. (where गुण also means 'a merit'). -6 The bowstring ; ग्रुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिंगतिहद्धणसंयुतं R. 9. 54, -7 The string of a musical instrument; S1. 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general, Ms. 9. 22. -10 A quality. characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or pada'rthas of the Vaiseshikas. (the number of these properties is 24) -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things. ( these are सत्त्व. रजस्, and तमस्) गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4 , Bg. 14. 5 ; R. 3 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. -13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शुद्ध).-14 Repetition, multiplication. denoting 'fold 'or 'times', usually at the end of comp. after numerals, आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणा बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा षड्युणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्ट्युणः स्मृतः॥ Chân. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold.-15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp-सुद्ध). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, आ and अल for इ, उ, ऋ ( short or long) and a, or the vowels si, u, sit, and आर and अल. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a Rasa or sentiment. Mammata thus defines गुण:--ये रसस्यांगिनी वर्माः शीर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुजा: n K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as Vâmana, Jagannâtha Pandita, Dandin and others, consider Gunas to be properties both of spec and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. Mammats, however, oecognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of theis, says . माधुये ज प्रसादाख्यास्त्रयस्ते न ਪ੍ਰਸਰੰਗ K. P. 8 ). -20 (In gram. and Mîm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, किया and इध्य, and give गौ:, शुक्रः चल:, and डित्थ: as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 ( In politics ) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:-1 संधि peace or alliance.-2 विग्रह

war; 3 यान march or expedition , 4 स्थान or आमन halt, 5 संश्रय seeking shelter ; 6 द्वेच or देधीभाव duplicity ; मंधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासन द्वैधमाश्रय: Ak.) see Y.1. 346, Ms. 7. 160; St. 2. 26, R. 8 21 .- 22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities ). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish, Ms. 3. 226, 233, -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bhîma; as in युधिष्ठिरोपि ग्रुणियः Vås. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यप्रयान ) ; they are eleven. -Comp — элдэг a principal quality ; °वार्तिन् R. 3. 27. -- अगुण: mer.t and demerit; Si. 16. 44 -- अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-π: ) the Supreme Being. - अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुवंधित्वं connection or association with virtues , R. 1. 22. -- अनुस्तागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others ; Ki 1. 11. -अनुरोध: conformity or suitableness to good qualities. — अतरं a different (higher) quality ; गुणांतरं बजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1.6 --अन्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. -- आकर: 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Siva. -3116-2 a. rich in virtues. --आत्मन् a. having qualities. -- आधार: 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. --आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. - \$ 27: 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakûta mountain. -- उत्क-र्द: excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. —उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. - 3 (25) a. superior in merit. —उपेत a. endowed with good qualities ; S. 1. 12. —ओच: —चं superior or abundant merits. — कथने 1. extelling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Jupid. - कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate ( :. e. indirect ) object of an action ; e. g. in the example नेताऽश्वस्य सुद्रां सुद्रास्य वा, सुप्ते is a गुणकर्मन् -- कार a.productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. ( -र: ) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles : of food. -2. an epithet of Bhims. --कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुनिः f.

praise, extolling. -- mr singing of merits, panegyric, praise .-- युश्तु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities -- ग्रह्म a appreciating or admiring merits ( wherever they may be ), attached to merits , appreciative , ननु वक्तावि-शेषानिःसपृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki 2. 5. - प्रहल appreciating merits. - प्र-हीत, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन a. appreciating the merits (cf others), Ratn.1.6. Si. 20 82; Bv. 1. 9. -- IIII: a collection of virtues or merits, neat-गुणग्रामांभोजस्फ्रदोज्ज्बलचदिका Bh. 3 116; गणयति गुणग्राम Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -- मातिन् a. detractor, envious. censorious. —  $\pi$  a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञा-सि Mu. 2. गुणा गुणक्केषु गुणा भवंति H. Pr. 47. -- अयं, - जित्यं the three constituent properties of nature, i e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् °आभासः life. --दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice, °कथा Pt. 2. 62. -- ਪਸੰ: the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -- निधि: a store of virtues. -- uan a woman having feet as thin as cords. -- gi great merits. —प्रकर्ष: excellence of ments, great merit. - भोक्तु a. perceiving the properties of things. -- महत्त n. superior quality. -- Tim: delighting in the merits of others. -- राज्ञोः an epithet of Siva. -- ভস্তা mark or indication of an internal property. -- लयानिका, -ल-यनी a tent. -- लुड्ध a. 1. desirous of merits.-2. attached to merits.-वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or subtantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः --बादः pointing out good merits. --विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -- नुक्ष:, -द्रश्चन: a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. - वृत्ति: f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति ). -2. the character or style of merits. -- वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -- शब्द: an adjective. --संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Saukhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -- #ir: 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -सपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. - सागर: 1. 'an ocean of merit,' a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahma. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor ( as food ).

गुजन: [गुज्-ज्बुल् ] 1 A calculator -2 A multiplier ( in math ). गुणत: and. 1 According to the three chief qualities ( of all existing things). -2 According to property.
-3 According to ment

सुजता, -त्व 1 Subordination, dependence -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general.-4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण ट्र] 1 Multiplication.-2 Enumeration.-3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने इतहरिग्रणने मधुरिपुपदमेवके दिर्थ 7. —नी Examining books, studying: collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणानिका [गुण् भावे गुण् सार्थे क ] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविद्वयः शास्त्र यस्त्रवोद्ध्याह्मते पुरः । हेतुः परिचयस्थेये वक्तर्गुणनिकेव सा ॥ S1. 2. 75 ( आह्रोडने Malli. ). -2 Dancing. the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; द्रिन्द्राणां चितामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

ग्रुणनीय a. [गण करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated.-3 To be advised. --य: Study, practice. --यं The multiplicant.

ग्रुपान्य a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

शुपानत् a. 1 .Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority-गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

ग्रणित p. p. [ ग्रण कर्मणि क ] 1 Multiplied.-2 Heaped together, collected.

ग्रुणिन् a. [गुण-इन् ] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; ग्रुणी गुणं बेलि न बेलि निर्मुण: Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, anspicious; ग्रुणिन्यहानि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4, Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities, Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. ग्रुण), ग्रुणग्रुणिन्योरक्सवध: -नी A bow.

स्पीरस्त a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinat. -3 सुज्य त. [ वज्र-यत् ] 1 Endowed with meets or virtues, गुज्यसुज्य इति न व्यक्ती ज्यत् होता व 14 47. -2 To be enul meet d. -3 To be described or praised -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुष्ट् 10 U. (गुडवति ते, गुर्वत ) 1 To encirde, surround, envelop, enclose. —2 To hide, couseal.

गुन्ने 1 Concenting, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भरतग्रहन

-2 Founded, grounded, covereddust.

सुँद 10 P. (गुंडराने, गृहित) 1 To cover, hade. -2 To pound, reduce to powder

गुड: [गुंद-अन् ] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding

夏香帝: 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or neal.

गुंडनं Concenling, covering, hiding. गुंडन: Flour, meal, powder.

ग्रीहन a 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्तः = गुच्छ q. ४.

गुरुनकः [गुन्ह-सार्वादो कन् ] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow tail, chowne. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

सुद् 1 A (गेंदते, गुदिन) To play.
सुदं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5.
136; 8. 282. —Comp. —अंकुर: piles.
—आवर्त: obstruction of the bowels.
—उद्भन: piles —ओछ: the opening of the anus. —कीछ:, —कीळक: piles
—सुद्: constipation, flatulence. —पाक:
गारीवाmmation of the anus. —अंक्:

pro apsas ans. —बर्मन् n. the anus.
—रवम: constipation.

गुद्ध I. 4 P. ( गुन्यति, गुन्तत ) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. ( गुन्तति ) To be angly. -III. 1 A ( बीबेंत ) To play, sport.

स्थित a. Surrounded, enclosed.

মুখ a. Protecting ; a defender. শুৰুত: The sound of a small oblong drum. गुंदा (का )हा. Un Coutaba bad गुद्र 10 P. (तुंद्राकि ) To is. गुद्र A k ad of graus

जाप I. 1 P. (जीवायान, जीवायित or ga ) 1 To guard potect, defend, watch over . । ता नि कुत्रन्तिन आत्मा-न Mb , जुणेश्वरहार्तिकारी: ५. 1. 21 जुनोप गोकाबरतमे शेवी 2 3 Bk. 17. 80 -2 T, hide, corred किं वश्रश्र-णानतिव्यति प्राच्या जेन गोपारुयने Amarii. 22 . see गुन —II. 1 A ( ज़गुप्नते strictly dear! of mt ) ! To despise, shun, abhor, detast, censure, (with, able, some-times acc. also) पाणाच्छ-ग्रापन Sk कि न मामञ्जानित्याः Dk. 15 19 Y. 3 296. -2 To hide, conceal ( मोदने in this sense). -III. 4 P. ( मुद्दाने ) To 'ie confused or disturbed -IV. 10 U. ( गोप्यनिने ) 1 To shine -2 To speak -3 To conceal ; বৰ বাঁড়েন কিনিন S: 9. 59, 11. 3!, (the following stanz: from कविvere illustrates the roots in its different conjugations -- गोपायित क्षितिमि-मा चत्राध्यमीना पर उच्चान्सन उद्दारमति सः देव। विन न गें। स्वीत यस्य वर्ग एस्पो वीरी-न गुण्यानि महत्यि । पार्यज ते ।। )

ग्रापिल: 1 A King. -2 A protector

श्रुत ρ. p [एर् नर्भणि क ] 1 Protected, preserved, guaded, R. 10. 60. -2 Hidder, concealed, kept secret, Ms. 2 150, 7, 76, 8, 374. -3 Secret private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. -- u: I An an ellation usually (though not necessarily ) a lifed to the name of a Vaisya, as चंद्रग्रतः, मसुद्रग्रतः &c. ( Usual y जर्मन् or देन is added to the name of a Brin ama; गुत्त. भूति or दत्त to that of a Varsya , and दास to that of a Sadia. cf. शर्मा देवश्च वित्रस्य वर्भात्राच मुप्त । स्तिति अ वैह्यस्य दासः शूदस्य कार्येन्) -2 An epithet of Vishru. -- and. Secretly, privately, apart. - at One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (प्रजीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments dast, present or future ; वृतमुरतगोपना andवर्निध्यमाणसुरनगोपना वीमानमरता गीपना ; see Rasamınjari 24. - Comp. - Tay a secret or conndential communication, a secret. — Ma: a spy, an emission, -art o. going secretly (-7:) I an epithet of Balarama.-2 a spy, an emissiv. - THE a secret guit or prosent. - 47: a disguise.

मुन्तः A piesciver.

मुति: f. [ पुर्भ व चित् ] 1 Preserving, protection, सर्वस्य तु सर्गस्य मुख्यर्थ Us. 1. 87, 94, 99, Y 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारासु कोपमुति: K. 11.

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar -5 Digging a hole in the ground -6 A means of protection, forification, rampart, Ku. 6 33.-7 Confinement, prison; नरभम इन गुनिस्तोदमर्क: करोनि Si. 11. 60 -8 The lower deck of a-boat.-9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोप: (पी f.) [ छुर-अन् ] 1 One who guards of protects, ज्ञालिगोदयो जापुर्वज्ञाः R. 4 20 -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, a buse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [ गुप भावे त्युद् ] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse -4 Fluiry, nurry, clarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय a. 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented.-3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोवायक a A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोवायन Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended. गोपयित m A protector.

गोपिन्, -गोपिल Protecting, preserving.

गारतृ a. (एकी f.) [स्र तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्बनं गाति गाइमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20, Bg 11. 18 -2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

नात्य a. [गुरू क्तींग यत् ] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden, Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -- त्य: 1 A servant, slave -2 A sonof a female slave. -Comp. -आदि: a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोत्यक: A slave, servant.

गुफ्त or गुफ्त 6 P. (गु गुफति, गु-गुफित) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिना: शिरास नेणयोऽ भवन् Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरामगुणगीरव-गुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71, Bk. 7. 105. -2 (ng.) To write, compose.

ग्र( गुं) कित p. p. Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंस: [गुफ्-वर] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुक्ते वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1.-2 Putting together, composing, airangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

संका [गुरु गुरु ] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment ( of words and their senses ), good composition , वाक्ये शब्दार्थयों सम्ययचना ग्रंफना मता

गुर् I 6 A [ गुर्ते, पूर्त-पूर्ण ] To maka an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. ( p. p. ruj) 1 To hurt, kill, injure.—2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर् भावे त्युट्] Effort, persever-

गुरु a. (र: or भी f.) [गू कु उच Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस ; sr perl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also) ; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी मचिवेषु निचि-क्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3.35; 12. 102, Rs 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long ( in duration or length ); आरमगुर्वी Bh 2. 60; गुरुषु: दिवसेक्वेषु गच्छत्स Me. 83. -4 Impoitant, momentous, great, विभवगुर-भि: कुत्ये: S. 4. 18 , स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतसा प्रणयिक्रियेव V. 4. 15 ; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear ); कांताविरहगुरुणा ज्ञापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense, गुरु: प्रहर्ष: प्रमुव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदःखं S. 4. 15, Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody ) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e.g. ई in ईड़ or त in तस्कर ( It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody ; माची गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c. ) -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Mal. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Griev-0118.—र: 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तर्युररेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि H: R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable per-80n, an elderly personage or re-lative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रवस्य पुरुष S. 4.17; Bg. 2.5; Bv. 2. 7,18,19,49; आज्ञा गुरुषा हाविचार-णीया R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor ; गुरुशिष्यी. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor , तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च मीत्या मति-ननंदतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a Guru is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स ग्रुहर्यः त्रियाः कृत्वा वेद्मस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34 ). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5.19 the head of the castes or orders , गुरुई-पाणां सुरवे निवेद्य 2 68.-6 N.of Bribaspati, the preceptor of the gods; 33-नेत्रसहस्रेण चोद्यामास वासव: Ku. 2. 29; Pt.1.230. -7 The planet Jupiter; 1

गुरुकान्यातुगा विद्वश्वांडीमभिननः श्रियं Si 2.2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine -9 The lunar asterism called प्रथ.-10 N of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pardavas. -11 N. of Prabbakara, the leader of a school of the Mîmâmsakas (called after him Pråbhåkara) -12The Supreme spirit. -Comp. --अक्षर a long syllable. --अ-गना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. - 312 a. important (-ε:) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pup'l गर्वर्थमाहर्तमहं यतिष्ये R 5 17. - उत्तम a. highly rever ed (-मः)the Supreme soul -कार: wor ship; adoration — ऋार्य 1. serious or weighty affair -2 the office of a spiritual leacher -कृत a. 1 worshipped. -2. made much of, Bh 3 20. - 素明 instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional inst uction -ब्र white mustaid --चर्या attendance upon a preceptor, Mâl. 9. 51. — ਤਰ: any venerable person, an elder'y relative,the elders collectively , नापेक्षितो ग्रहजन: K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. - तल्प: 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher -2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः,-तल्पिन 🖚 1. one who viclates his teacher's bed (wife), 'ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक , cf. Ms. 11. 103 ) -2. one who defiles his step-mother. — রান্ধিour fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5 1. —दान a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation पुरुष. -पन्ना the tamarind tree. - ura a. difficult of digestion. - yar 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken -2 the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. -- प्रसाद: the product of a guru's blessing, i e learning. -- wi 1. the constellation geq. -2. a bow. -3. the sign pisces of the zodiac. – ਸਰ੍ਰੇਲ: a kind of drum or tabor. — रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gen brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. - grad relative importance or value; S. 5. — वर्तिन् - वासिन् m. a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house —वार:,-वासर: Thursday. — मृति: f. the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. –হব্র a. greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन m. an epithet of the Himâlaya.

गुरुक a. (की f.) 1 A little heavy.

युक्तम a. Most important. — स: 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble. -3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19, लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचाधितान्यंव भरं नयंति H. 2. 46, St. 16. 27. -१ Respectability, veneralleness. -5 The effice of a teacher. -6 In portance. -7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जुन. 1 The district of Gujarath. -2 \n inha! itan! of Gujarath; तेषा मागे पश्चियवद्याद् जिते गुर्जराणा यः जंताप द्विश्वित्रस्तरात् सोमनार्थं विश्लोक्य Viki. 18. 97.

ग्रविणी, ग्रुची A pregnant woman; e. g. ग्रविणी नासुगन्छांति न स्पृशंति रज-स्वला---वी The wife of a preceptor.

ग्रुर्व् See युर्व्.

सुर्व 1 P. (स्रीति ) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise cr elevate.

गुल: Molasses , ef हुत. —ली ्1 A pull. – 2 Such pox.

श्रह: Suecto es, a sweet taste.

एलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

राहितः: A sparrow.

गुलुच्छ:,-गुलुल: A bunch or cluster, see गुच्छ.

गुल्फ: The ankle; आग्रुल्फकीणीपण-मार्गपुष्यं Ku. 7. 55 गुल्फावलंबिना K.10,

गुल्मः-ल्मं [गुड्मक् डस्य लः रिर.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush . Ms. 1.48; 7. 192; 12.58, Y. 2.229. -2 A froop of sodicrs, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 charlots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs ( Mar. बाट ). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamems. -4 A tent. -Comp. —केत a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केश: a. having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, -उद्रः a disease of the spicen.

श्रुत्मिन् a. (नी f.) I Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुरम. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(ग्र)बाहः The batch-nut tree. गुद्धित a, Ved Interlaced, intwined.

गृही U. (मूहिति ते, जुमुह, जुमुहे, अन् गृहीत्, अगृहिष्ट, अगृह, उ दुक्तन्त, सूहिष्यति-ते, संक्यिति-ते, मूहित्, गेंहुं. गृह ) 1 To cover, bide, conceal, ke p secret; गृहोंच्च स्-हति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh 2. 72; स्ट्रोस्ट्र्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. −2 To cover with clothes,

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गुह: [गुह-क] 1 An epithet of Kartikeva; गुह इनामसिहनगाकि: K 8, K1 5 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chandair or Nisha'da, king of Singavera ind a friend of Rama. -4 n epithet of Vishni; also of Siva. ->mp. —गुह्म; the peculiar form of construction of a temple. —यहां the sixth day in the first fortnight of नारीशीष.

सुरा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding blace, मुहानियद्भगतिशब्दार्थि R. 2 28, 51, धर्मस्य तस्य निहित्तं मुहादां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. —आहित a. placed in the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide mouthed, openmouthed. — सुरा: 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

ग्रहिनं A wood, thicket.

ग्रहिलं Wealth, property.

हानेर: 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

मुह्म pot. p. 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private , ग्रहां च uzfa Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -a: 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. - i 1 A secret, mystery ; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2 ; Ms. 12. 117 , Pt. 2.45.2 A privity, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -us: an epithet of Siva. -दीपक: the fire-fly. - निष्यंद: urine. -geq: the Asvattha tree ( 'with concealed blossoms '). ---चितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. - मय: an epithet of Kåittikeya.

गुह्यक: N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं प्याचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. - Comp. - अधिपति:, - ईश्वर: an epithet of Kubera.

गृह p. p. [ ग्रह-क ] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2. Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. - 2 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Сотр. —эіл: a tortoise. —आंब्रि: a snake. —आत्मन् (the compound word being गुहोत्भन thus accounted for in Sk भवेद्वणीगमाद हंस: सिंहा वर्णविषयीयात्। गुढीता वर्णविष्टतेवर्णलोपात्प-बोद्रः ) the Supreme soul .— उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown ; गृहे प्रच्छक उत्पन्नो गृहजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129 ; Ms. 9. 159, 170. - चार -चारिन् |

u. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -तींद्ध: the wagtail —प्य: 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect.—पाइ, -पाद: a snake. -पुरुष: a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent.—पुरुष: the Bakula tree. —मापितं secret intelligence, private communication.—मापी: 1. a pa-sage underground. -2. a defile.—मेशुन: a crow.—चचेद्य m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defend ant.

पृह्नं Concealing, hiding. मू 6 P. (गुन्नि) To void by stool.

T: f 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excre

ज्ञ - थं eces, ordure.

स्त a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

भारता See गरता । महर्ग = ग्रं  $d \cdot \nabla \cdot$ 

गर्त (जा) a. Ved. Agreeabe, thank

मृति: f. Ved. Praise, approval.

सुद्ध (गुद्द) I 1 A. [मु( गु )द्देत] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. —II. 10 P. (पूर्वपति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गुर्द्धः A jump.

गुर्धे 10 P. (गूर्वयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

ग्रवाक See गुवाक.

and The eyes in a peacock's tail.

मृ 1 P. (गराते) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज, गृंज 1 P. ( गर्जीत or गृजति ) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गुजन: 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. - नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृंडि( डी )व A species cf

गुत्स a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -त्स: The god of love.

মুখ্ৰ 4 P. (মুখান, মুদ্ৰ) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. —Caus. (মুখ্যান ) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To decieve, cheat (Atm).

मृषु ब. [गृर्कु] Lustful, libidinous. — धु: The god of love.

गृश्त a. [गृज्ञत ] 1 Greedy, covetous, अगृश्तरादंदे सोऽध R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्यं, -ध्या [गृज् कमाणि क्यप् ] Desire, greediness.

गुन्न व [गुन्-ऋन्] Greedy, covetous. — भ्रः, -भ्रं A vulture, मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गुन्ने जरहनः H 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. — भ्री The female vulture. — Jomp. — कुदः N. of a mountain near Råjagriha. — पतिः, — राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jatâyu; अस्पैनासीन्महति शिखरे गुभ्रराजस्य नासः U. 2. 25. — नाजः, -वाजित व furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

मृञ्जाण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

मृश्चिता The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tâmrâ.

सुद्ध a. Bad, wicked. — f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus ( अपान).

—2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गुत्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

मुभ Ved. A house ; cf. गृहं.

मृभि: Ved. Grasping, holding.

मभीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टि: f. [गुक्काति सकृत् गर्भ, ग्रह् कर्ति किन् पृष्णेः Tv.] I A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्मस्ता गोः); आपीनभारोहहनप्यस्ताच् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; श्ली तान्दसंकृतं पृदंति द्वन्तन्वनास्या इव गृष्टि सस्भान्द करोति Mk. 3. -2 ( In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; नासिनागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. —m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् ग्रेहार्थे क Tv. ] 1 A house, न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहि॰ णी गृहसुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15 ; पश्य वा-नरमूर्खेण सुगृही निर्मृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; ( the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder ; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. — et: (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling ; इमे नो गृहा: Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविश्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्धिचानिरं काभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं घनपति-गृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. - e: Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic, ' 'household 'or tame' ; e. g. 'कपोत: 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, -कर्माण 'household duties' ; "शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. I. 45. &с -Сотр. -- этат: а loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. — সাপিদঃ, — ইন

—ईश्वर: 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयानिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter, गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्तिया Ms. 2. 67. — अभिपालिच m. a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel. —अव-ग्रहणी the threshold. —अइमन् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आगत a. one who has come to a house. (-त:) a guest. —आचार: 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. -आरामः, -वाटी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. -आशया the betel-tree. -- आश्रम: the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम. -आश्रामिन् m. a householder. -उत्पात: any domestic nuisance, उपकरण a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः = गृहाश्मन् प्∙ v - कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. - - - - - 1. household affairs .- 2. house-building. -ad m. 'a house-builder,' a kind af sparrow. -कर्मन n. 1. household uffairs. -2. a domestic rite. ont:, °दास: a menial, domestic servant; शंगुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -- कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. — কাবেন: a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. - Trica m. 1. a housebuilder. -2. a kind of wasp. - mana: a domestic cock. -कार्च houseshold affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा, -गोधिका the small house-lizard. - चूही a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. - E 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. —जन: family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. -जालिका deceit, disguise. - ज्ञानिन् (also युहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तदी a terrace in front of the house. - दाह: setting a house on fire, incendiarism. -दास: a domestic slave. —दीतिः f. the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of house. hold deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यासां वालिः सपद्मिद्गृहदेह-लीनां Mk. 1. 2. - नमनं wind. - नाश-न: a wild pigeon. —नीड: a sparrow. -पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2 a sacrificer .- 3. the virtue of a householder ; s. c. hospitality.

-4 Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. - परनी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder -qre: 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -पोनक: the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. — प्रवेश: a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —मञ्ज: a domestic ichneumon.—बालि: a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures. such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. भिय: a crane. ் அரை m. 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow, नीडारंभेर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलयामचैत्याः Me. 23. देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. — भंग: 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -- भंजन 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decav or ruin of a family. - भर्ने m. the master of a house. —भूमि: f. the site of a house. -भेदिन a. 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. -- भोजिन् m. an inmate of the same house, tenant. dog. — मेच: a multitude of houses. - मेंध a. 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a household. (-a:) 1. a householder -2. o domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन m. a householder, a married Brahmana who has a household; (ग्रे-दारिभेंबते सगच्छते Malli.); प्रजाय गृहमाधिना-म् R. 1. 7 ; see गृह्याति above (-नी)the wife of a householder, a house-wife. \_ਪੜ੍ਹੇ a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृह्यंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौराहर-निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. -रंधं family-dissensions. —बादिका, -बाटी a garden attached to a house. - विस: the owner of a house — जुक: a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —सर्वशक: A house-builder by profession. - Fu: a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder ; संकडा ह्याहिनाग्नीनां पत्यवायेर्गृह-स्थता U. 1. 9, see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6 90. अत्रास्त्रमः the life of a householder ; see गुहाश्रम. ेधर्भ: the duty of a householder. - स्थ्या the pillar of a house.

गृह्याध्यः A householder ; ( according to Tv. the form गृह्याच्य given in ज्ञब्द हलाबुम is not correct ).

गृह्याल a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा(हो) लिका A small houselizard मृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृह गृहमित्या हुर्गृहिणी गृहसुन्थते। गृहंतु गृहिणीहीनं कांता सदितिर्च्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house, यांत्येत्रं गृहिणीयदं सुनत्यो नामाः कुलस्याधयः 8. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीयदं 18.

गृहिन् a. [ गृह-इनि ] Possessing a house. — m. The master of a house, a householder, पृष्टियते गृहिण: कथं द तनगाविश्लेषदु: सेनेने: S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sînti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S.7.20. गृह्य a. [ गृह-स्थप् ] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृद्धा q. v. -2 Do mestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated. -5 Situated out-side of; मामगृद्धा सेना 'an army out-side a village : —हा: 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird. -3 The domestic fire. —हा The anus. -Comp. — अग्नि: a sacred fire which every Bråhmana is enjoined to maintain.

युद्धक a. 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —क: A tame animal.

यहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under बह्-

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

मृ I. 9 P, ( गुणाति. भूण ) I to uiter a sound, call out, invoke , शामापि नाम गुणताममृतन्वाय कल्पती Mv. 7.15 -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol, केचिद्धीताः प्रांजल-यो गुणंति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8 77. -WITH Ma to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -II. 6 P. (गिरात or गिलात ) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. - WITH 344 (Atm.) to eat, devour ; तथावगिरमाणेश्व पिशा-चैमीस्कोणितं Bk. 8.30. -JII. 10 A. ( गारयने ) 1 Tomake known, relate.-2 To teach.

गिर्ण a. [ मू कमेणि क ] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीणि: f. [ गू भावे कित् ] 1 Praise. -2 Frame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गृडु(दु)क: A bell for playing with ( also गढ़क).

गेप 1 A. .(गेपते ) To shake, iremble.

गेद 1 A. ( गेवने ) To serve.

नेष् 1 A. (भेषते ) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गहें [ गो गणेशो गवर्नी वा ईटः ईन्मितो मच Tv. ] A house, babitation; सा नांद

m tulggledt

विधवा जाता गेहे रोदित तत्त्वति: Subhash. N. B The loc. of this word is used with several words to form aluk Tat compounds, e. y. गेहेशेडिन a. 'bel lowing at norm only', s.e. a coward, politicon. ेहिंदािन a. 'sharp at home only' i e. a coward. गेहेनिन a. 'shouting d-flance at home only', i.e a coward. dunghili cock. गेहेनिहिन a 'tilding water at home', s e in of a मेहिनाइ: a braggadoero, bra gait coali. गेहेन्हा: 'a housebra', a carpet knight, beasting coward.

गेहिन् य. ( नी र्र. ) = गृहिन् प्. ए.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the nouse; धेर्भ यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी झा-तिक्षिरं गेहिनी Santi 4. 9, मद्रेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेनसा कातरेण Me. 77.

जहां a Domestic being in a house — हां 1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

ो 1 P. ( गायति, जागे, अगानीन, गास्यति, गात् गित ) 1 To sing, sing a song, अही साधु रेभिले ग गीत Mk 3, बीडममसय-सिंबन्धन्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64, 9. 42. -2 l'o speak or recite in a singing tone. -3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical linguage) गीत आयम गाँगिरना Mal. 2. -4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song चारणहर्मीतः S. 2. 14, प्रभवरतस्य गीयति ku. 2. 5 — Caus ( गाप्यति ते ) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं वाहोगीपयामाम किसरान् R. 4 78, 15. 33.

सात्रस्य द. To be sung ; what may be surg.

गातृ c. (त्री f ) [शै-गाने तृत्र] 1 Singer. -2 Angry - m. 1 A singer -2 A Gandharva.

नाथ. A song, s'nging

गायक:-धिक: [गे-थकन् ] 1 A musician, singer -2 A counter of sacred poems or Puranas.

but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. -3 A stanzi. -4 A song. -5 A Prakrita gialect. -6 N. of the Arya metre. -comp. -- arg: 1 water of Prakrita veises.

गतियका A song, verse; Y. 1 45. गानं ि माने त्युर] I Singing, a song. -2 A sound. -3 Going. -4 Praise.

गानित् a. 1 Going, moving. -2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

भेग pot p. [ ग करीर नि॰ यन् ] 1 A singer, one who sings; नेपा माणवकः साम्रा P.III. 4.68. Sk. -2 To be sung. —यं A song, singing, also the a.t of singing; नेपे केन विनीती वां R. 15 69; Me. 86; अनंता वाङ्मयस्याही भेग पेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेदण: 1 A singer, a professional singer -2 An actor.

ग्रेड्स: [ ने इट्स्यूच् ] A sieger, an actor. ग्रेप त. (शि f , [ गिरो भवः अप् ] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरिक व (की f) [ गिरो भवः उत्र् ] Mountain-bo.n. —कः, —क Red chalk; Si. 5 391 —कं Gold.

गैरेय a. [ गिरो भव ढङ् ] Mountainborn. -यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो m. f (Nom गो:) [ गच्डत्यनेन, गम कर्ण हो Tv. ] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). -2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars. -4 The sky. -5 The thunder. bolt of Indra. -6 A ray of light. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrov. - f. 1 A cow, जुगोप गोरूपधरा-मिवार्वी R. 2. 3, क्षीरिण्यः सतु गावः Mk. 10 60. -2 The earth इदोह गां स यज्ञाय R 1. 26, गामात्तमारा रचुरव्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11 36, Bg 15. 13, सकोऽ-खगुह्नात गां Mu. 3. 2 . Me. 33. -3 Speech, words; रवोस्दारामपि गा निज्ञम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. -4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatz -5 A mother. -6 A quarter of the compass. -7 Water (pl.) -3 The eye. -9 A region of the sky. -m. 1 A bull, an ox , असंजातिकगरकंधः सुख स्विपति गीर्गेडि: K. P. 10 , Ms. 4. 72 ; ef. ज्यूबन. -2 The hair of the body. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 The sun. -6 The number 'nine' ( in math. ). -7 The mocn. -8 A singer -9 A billion. -10 A cow sacrifice. -11 A house. -Comp. -कदक: -कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable -2 the cow's hoof. -3. the print of a cow's hoof. -and a having cow's ear. (-σ:) 1. a cow's ear. -2. a mule. -3. a snake. -4. a span (from the tip of the toumb to that of the ring finger ). -5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्ण-निकेतमीश्वरं B. 8. 33 -6 a kind of deer. -7 a kind of arrow. - किराटा, -किसाटिका the Sarika bird. -किल:, -कील: I. a plough. -2. a pestle. - कुलं 1. a herd of kine; दृष्टिन्याकुलगोकुलाव-नरसादुद्धत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4, गोकुलस्य त्पातंस्य Mb. -2. a cow-house. -3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up ). — so a. 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. -2. equint-eyed. — कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durga. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीर cow's milk. -- gr-va a cow's hoof. -- चा a pail. - ne: a young cow which has had only one calf. - मोद्रम a pair of oxen. --nits a cow-pen, cattle-shed -श्रंथ: 1. dried cowdung. -2. a

cow house -uz: capture of cattle. -ग्राम: the ceremony of offering a morrel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rate. - चान:, -वातकः, -वातिन् m. a cow-killer -वृत 1. nam-water. -2. clarified butter coming from a cow.  $-\pi$  a. 1. destructive to cows. -2. one who has killed a cow. -3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. — चटनं a kind of sandal-wood. — at a. 1. grazed over by cattle. -2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसझगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. -3. within the scope, power or range of; star-ङमनसगीचर R. 10 15, so बुद्धि°, हाटि°, अवण &c. -4 moving on earth. -5. accessible to, attainable. - 6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-7:) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रि-गोचरात Ki. 4. 10. -2. (a) a district, department, province, sphere (b) an abode, dwelling place. -3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अवणगोचर तिष्ठ be within ear-shot, नयनगोचर या to become visible. -4 scope, lange in general, हर्तुयोति न गांचर Bh. 2. 16. -5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; क: कालस्य न गांच-रांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146 ; गोचरीभूतमः णोः U. 6. 26 , Mal. 5 24 , अपि नाम सना-गवतीणांदित्से रतिरमणवाणगोचर Mal. 1. -6. horizon. -7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or fron each other. ( गोचरीक to place within the rauge ( of sight ), make current.). — चर्मन् n. 1. a cow's hide. -2. a particular measures of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: - इशहस्तेन वैज्ञेन दशवशान् समततः । पंच चाभ्यधिकान् द्यादेतद्रीचर्म चाच्यते ॥ °वसनः an epithet of Siva. -चारक: cowherd. -चारण the tending or feeding of cows. -a. born in the earth ( rice &c ). -जर: an old ox or bull. - se the urine of a bull or cow — जागरिक auspicious ness, happiness. (-新:) a preparer of food, baker - जात a born in the heaven ( gods ).—ਜਭੂਤ: an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थ a cowhouse. —त्र [गा भूमिं त्रायते त्रे-क ] 1. a cowpen. -2. a stable in general. -3. a family, race, lineage, गोत्रेण माठरोऽस्मि Sk.; 80 कौशिकगोत्राः, वासिष्टगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. -4 a name, appellation: जगाद गोत्रस्खिति च का न ते N. 1. 30 ; S. 6. 4 ; see ्स्वलिन below . मद्गोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयसुद्गातुकामा 🏃 🤄 86. -5. a multitude. -6. increase -7. a forest. -8 a field -9. a road -10. possessions, weath -11. an umbrella, a parasol .- 12. knowledge of futurity. -13. a genus, class, species. -14 P



easte, tribe, caste according to families. (-==:) a mountain. (-====) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. कर्न, -कारिन m. the founder of a family कीला the earth. ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135 ouz: a genralogical table, pedigree. oque: the oldest member or founder of a familv. "Fig m. An epithet of Indra; हावि क्षता गोत्रीभदप्यमर्षण: R. 3. 53, 6. 73: Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलन, "स्वलित blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name, समरासि समर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्वलितेषु चंधनं Ku. 4.8. —द a. giving cows. (-द:) brain. (-दा) N. of the river Godavara. — दत्र a. Ved. giving cows. (-¬¬: ) an epithet of Indra. (-= ) a crown (protecting the head ). - दंत a. armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -zrail. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अधस्य गोदानाविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33; ( see Mallinatha's explanation of the word ); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Râm. explains the word differently ) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. - ary a. intending to give cows. - दार्ज 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a nver in the south. -दह: 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोह: 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. — दाहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्रव: the urine of a bull or cow. —धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. ( -नः ) a broad-pointed arrow. —धरः a mountain. -धर्म: the law of cattle. rules relating to cattle. — धुम:, -धूम: 1. wheat. -2. the orange. - चूर्ण wheatflour; 'संभवं a sour paste. - धूलि: 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth ). —वेद्ध: a milch-cow with a calf. —प्र: a mountain. —नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -- नदी the female of the Sarasa bird. -नर्द: 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a buli ). -3. N. of a country. - नदीय: an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahabhashya. —नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -- नमा the mouth of a cow. -नाथ: 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. —नाय: a cowherd. -नामा the projecting snont of a cow or ox. —नास a kind of gem — निष्यंदः cow's urine. -q: 1. a cowherd (considerd as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2 the chief of a cowpen. -3, the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आट-विका a cowherd. कुन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindâvana: अध्यक्ष:, 'इंद्रः, 'इंद्रः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °ਫ਼ਲ: the betel nut tree. our the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रस: gum myrrh. ° नधू: f. a cowherd's wife. वधूदी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd ; गोपवध्दी-दुकूलचोराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (-पक: ) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2 myrrh. (-चिका) 1. a cowheidess -2. protectress.(-q7) 1 a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vrindavana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports ) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4 Nature, elementary nature. - ura: 1. an owner of cows. -2, a bull. -3. a leader. chief. -4 the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Krishna. -7. N of Siva. -8. N. of Varuna. -9. a king. -पद्म: a sacrificial cow. — पा: m. Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. —पाल: 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालक; 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. —पान्निः an epithet of Siva. --पान्नि-का, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. —वित्रं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोराचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पात: a species of wagtail. —पाध: protection. (-st) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. — yes a cow's tail. (-es:) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -प्रतिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्र: 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. — gt 1. a town-gate, Mål. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate, Ki. 5. 5, -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. —पुरीष cowdung. -प्रकांड an excellent cow or bull. -- प्रचार: pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle Y. 2. 166. — पत (ता )तः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrim. age on the Sarayn. — प्रवेश: the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. - wor 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. - माल the hair of cows. - Her m. a king. —भृत् m. a mountain. — मक्षिका a gadfly. — मच a. granting cattle or cows. — मंडलं 1. the goble. - 2 a multitude of cows. — मत = गध्यति q. v —нतिङ्का a tractable cow, an excellent cow. - # a cowherd. - # fever N. of one of the Matris attending on कार्तिकेय. —मांसं beef. -माय 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अद्धंक्रकते धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायकतानि केसरी St. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandhaiva. — मुख:, -मुखं [गोर्भुखमिव मुखमस्य ] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1.13. (-w) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. ( - स्व ) 1. a house built unevenly. -2 spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-wir) the chasm in the Himålava mountains through which the Ganges flows. —ag a. stupid as a bull — मूत्र cow's urine. - मूत्रि-का 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:--वर्णानामक रूपत्व यद्येकातरमध्योः। गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्राहुदुष्करं ताद्वेदो विद्यः ॥ see Si. 19.46). -2 a form of calculation. —मृग: a kind of ox ( गवय ). —सेद: agem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:-white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. —मेद्क: 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison ( काकोल ). -3. smearing the body with unguents. - मेध:, -यज्ञ: a cow sacrifice. -यान a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त a. drawn by oxen. — युतं a cattlestation. — रक्ष: 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4 an epithet of Siva. बांचू f. wheat, — रंकु: 1. a waterfowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -र्व saffron. --रस: 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4 the fla. vour of a sentence, को रसी गीरसं विना Udb. "ज buttermilk -राज: an excellent bull. —राहिका, -राही the Sarika bird. - vá a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. - wu the form of a cow. (-q:) N. of Siva. - रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचः ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. - हार्ग a measure of salt-given to a cow.

—ন্তায়( মু )ন্ত: a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow, Mal. 9. 30. -लोक: a part of heaven, cow-world —लोभी a prostitute. —वृत्सः a calf. -आदिन् m. a wolf. -वर्धनः a celebrated hill in बुद्धावन the country about Mathurâ. ('This bill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity. ') °धर:, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वज्ञा a barren cow. -वाटं, वास: a cow-pen. —वासन a. covered with an ox-hide. -विकर्तः,-विकर्तृ m. 1. the killer of a cow. -2. a husbandman. —वितत: a horse-sacrifice having many cows. - विंद: 1.a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. -2. N. of Krishna. -3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the mouth of फाल्गुन. -विश्व f., -विष्ठा cowdung. -विसर्गः day-break ( when cows are let loose to graze in forests ). -शिध: f. N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भादादा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some इस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति -बीर्च the price received for milk. -बुदं a drove of cattle.-बृदारक: an excellent bull or cow — दृष:, — दृषभ: an excellent bull. ैध्वज: an epithet of Siva. — वैद्य: a quack doctor. — त्रजः 1. a cow-pen. -2. a herd of cows. -3. a place where cattle graze. —वत, -व्रतित् a. one who imitates a cow in frugality. — शक्त n. cowdung. - इतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brahmana. – ਗਾਲ -ला a cow-stall. -शिर्ष:, -र्ष a kınd of sandal. —पद्गव three pairs of kine. - पन, - पा a. Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —पा( सा )तिः 1. acquiring cattle. -2. giving cattle. - सोम: a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्य: a cow herd.—सद्धः a species of ox ( गवय ). —सर्ग: the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break ; see गोविसर्ग. -सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age ). —सहस्र a kind of present (भहादान ). ( - स्त्री ) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. -सुञ्जिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. - स्तन: 1. the udder of a cow. -2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. -3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, -क a cow-pen. —स्वा-सिन् m. 1. an owner of cows. -2. a religious mendicant.-3. an honorary title affixed to proper names ; ( e. g. बोपदेवगोस्वामिन् ). —हत्या cow-elaughter. - esi ( sometimes written esi ) cowdung.—हित a. cherishing o protect ing kine. (-त:) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows.-2 Possessing or containing cattle.-3 Mixed with milk.-n.Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds.—ती N. of a river.

गोमय a. 1 Consisting of cattle. -2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः,-यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. -2 a gad fiy. -छन्न, -पिय a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् a. Rich in herds -m. 1 An owner of cattle. -2 A jackal. -3 A worshipper. -4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठ: प्र [ गावस्तिष्ठत्यत्र वक्तर्ये क षत्वम् ] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. -2 A station of cow-herds — प्र 1 An assembly or meeting. -2 An epithet of Siva. — प्र A purificatory आद्भा ceremony. परितः a chief herdsman. विद्या a mound or altar in a cowpen. व्या a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders bis neighbours. गोष्ट्रपंडिन्तः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ट्रपंडिन्तः क. a boasting coward; also गोष्ट्रपंडिन् क. a boasting coward; also गोष्ट्रपंडिन्, गोष्ट्रिमगल्मः, - सूरः &c.

नायपं 1 A cow's foot. -2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil.-3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle,-4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold.
-5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोड्डा: The water-melon.

गोर्गा 1 A sack.-2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona.-3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

ing: 1 A fleshy navel. -2 A person with a fleshy navel. -3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadå and Krishna.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ.

-2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम.—Comp. — पुत्र: an epithet of Satânanda.

शाधा ( एथने वेष्ट्यते बाहुरनया करणे घत्र ) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. -2 The alligator. -3 A sinew chord. गाधि: [गोनतं वी श्ते यास्मन् आवारे इत् ] 1 The forehead -2 The (fangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard

गाधिर: A protector, guar ' u.

गापः, -गोपनं See under गुजू.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance:

मोद: Brain ; ( also गीद ).

गोल.,-ला लं [ ग्रह् अच् इस्य ल: ] I A ball, globe; Mal. 7. 1 -2 The celestial or terrestrial globs. -3 A circle. -4 A sphere, anything round or globulai. - o: 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कंड -2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. -3 Myrrh. -লা 1 A wooden ball with which children play. - 2 A large globular water-jar.-3 Red arsenic. -4 Ink. -5 A woman's female friend -6 N. of Durga.-7 N. of the river Godávarî. - Jomp. -- अध्याय: N. of an astronomical work by Bhaskarâchârya. — यत्र a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलक: [ग्रह ण्डुल डस्य लः ] 1 A ball, globe.-2 A wooden ball for playing with. -3 A globular water-jar. -4 A widow's bastard. -5 A conjunction of six or more planets. -6 Molasses. -7 Gum myrrh. -क The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः -ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट्र 1 A. ( गोधने ) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोशि:-द्वी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; गोशी सत्कविभि: समं Bh. 1. 28; Mål. 10. 25, तेनेव सह सर्वेदा गोशीमदुमवि Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पवि: 1. the chief of an assembly, president.-2. the master of a family.

गोस: [गां जल स्यति सो क ] 1 Gum myrrh.-2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

गोह: Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिर The heel.

गोंजिकः,-गः A goldsmith.

गोजः 1 N. of a country; the स्कंद-पुराण thus describes its position - वंग-देश समारम्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे ॥ गोड-देशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः॥ -2 Å particular subdivision of Brål - mans.—हा: (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —ही 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गोही पैटो च माध्यी च विज्ञेषा जिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Rågiņis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four Ritis, while K P. only three; गोही being another name for प्रथा होते; ओज:मनास्मेरने: (वर्णे:) द प्रवण् (i.e. गोही) K.P. 7, आज:-अकाशके वर्णे वैध आहंबर: पुन: मामासबहुला गोही S. D. 627. —ह Sweetmeats.

गोडिक a. Relating to molasses. —क: Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गाण a. (जी f.) [ गुणमधिहृत्य प्रवृत्ता गाणी, तत आगत अण् ] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 ( 1n gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रयान); गाँजे कर्माण दुझादे: प्रधाने नीहकुष्यहां Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense ( as a word or sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गोणीलक्षणा. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. —प्या: the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौगिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities ( सन्त, रजम् and तमस् ). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior posi-

गोतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhâradvåja; (2) of Satånanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kripa, Drona's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -Comp. —संभा the river Godâvarî.

भोतना 1 N. of Kripî, wife of Dropa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधुमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गोनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahabhashya.

गौपिक: The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गोपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

नौष्ठन्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

्र गोत्रेय: The son of a Vaisya woman,

गार a ( रा ा री f. ), 1 White, केलासगारं वृष्मारुक्शाः B. 2. 35 , द्वि-रददशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rs 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pole-red, गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17, R.  $\mathbf{6}$   $\mathbf{65}$  , गौरांगि गर्चे न कदापि कुर्याः  $\mathbf{R}$ . G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, bril-1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. — i 1 The filament of a lotus. -2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Vishnu. (2) Krishna. —आस्य: a kind of black monkey, with a white face. - a wild monkey. —सर्वप: white mustard ( considered as a kind of weight ).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव a. [ गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अणू ] Belonging to a Guru or teacher .- 41 Weight, beaviness (lit.); जयन S. 3. 8; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवान् B 3 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधान R. 14. 18, 18. 39, कार्यगीरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U 6 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यन्मव्यापि ते गुरुस्ति स्त्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभु-णां प्रायश्वल गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19.-4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽधीं गतो गी रवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. - 5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length ( as of a syllable ). -7 Depth ( as of meaning); यचार्थतो गौरवं Mal. 1. 7. -Comp. -- आसन a seat of honour. -इंरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl. गौरित: 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गोरी 1 N. of Parvati; as in गोरीन्ताथ. -2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्वारी. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गोरीन्ता). -8 The wife of Varuna -9 The Mallika creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishtha plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. -कांत:, नाथ: an epithet of Siva — गुरु: the Himâlaya mountain; गोरीग्रीगोहरमाविका R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. -ज: N. of Karttikeya. (-जं) talc. -पष्ट: the horizonta plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva,

symbolizing the female organ. — पुञं: N of Kârttikeya. ਲਲਿਰੰ a yellow orpiment. — ਸ਼ੁਰ: 1 N of कार्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old

गौरुताल्पक The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिक. One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गोल्मिकः A single soldier of a troop

गोल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौज्ञातिक a. (की f.) Possessing a bundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गोसहस्रिक a. Possessing a thousand cows.

रिधः f Ved. Eating, consuming जना Ved. A woman. जमा The earth.

मञ्ज्ञ or श्रंश 1 A. ( अथते, अथते ) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

अथर्न 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged wi'h knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; ( ना also in these two senses ).

श्रञ्च विश्वा°नङ A clusten, bunch, tuft.

श्रीयत p. p. [ श्रश् संदर्भे क नलेश:] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रधितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वण: कतिपयरेव ग्रधितस्य स्वरेतिव Si. 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. -- त A tumor with hard knots.

मंग्र 1, 9 P., 10 U, 1 A. ( ग्रंथति, ग्रंथाति, ग्रंथाति-ते. also ग्रंथते ) 1 To fasten, the or string together; Bk. 7. 105; सजो ग्रंथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रंथनामि काड्यज्ञाशिन वितत्र प्रश्निम K. P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce, ग्रंथनाति वाष्प्रविज्ञानिकर प्रमणक्तयः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथ: [ग्रंथ संदर्भ भावे यज् ] 1 Binding, stringing together ( fig. also ). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रथारंभे ग्रंथ-कृत, ग्रंथसमाप्ति: &c. -3 Wealth, property -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables. written in the Anushtubh metre -Comp. — कर्नु. m. -कार: -कृत् m. a writer, an author: ग्रथारंभे समुच्यितेष्टदेवनां ग्रथक्रस्परामुश्ति K. P. 1. -कृटी, -कृदी 1. a library. -2. a studio.

ावस्तर:, ावस्तार. voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधि: a section or chapter of a work, (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्यय).

अथनं, -ना [ अध् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing,

writing.

मंशि: 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनी मासग्रथी कनक-कलशावित्यपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; so मेदो-श्रीध. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इद्मुपहितस्क्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंध-देशे S. 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2 43; Bh. 1.57. -3 A knot tred in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद दारिधं परकरगतंत्रथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -Comp. -- छेद्कः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अगुलीबिध भेदस्य छेदयेत प्रथमे यहे Ms. 9. 277 , Y. 2. 274; S. 6. - पर्ण:, - ज 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न अधिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरीत कस्त्ररिकागंधम्गास्त्रेणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. -2 a kind of perfume. — मधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हर: a minister.

মাথিক: 1 An astrologer, a fortuneteller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virâta. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्राधित See ग्रथित.

श्रीधन m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो श्रीधनः श्रेष्टा श्रीधम्यो धारिणो वरा: Ms. 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रिमत् a. Kontty, tied by a knot; Ku. 3. 46.

শ্ৰমিল a. [ শ্ৰমিৰিঘনীজ্ব सिष्मा° लच् ] Knotted, knotty. —ल 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

मुस् I. 1 A. [ मस्ते, मस्त ] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रमते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. -2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वावेच ग्रसते दिनेश्वरिनशामाणेश्वरों भास्ते Bh. 2. 34. हिमां ग्रमाग्र ग्रसते तन्मदिग्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रसति, ग्रासयित-ते ) To eat, devour.

ससर्न [ ग्रम् भावे ल्युट् 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

मसिद्यु a Accustomed to swallow —m. The Supreme Soul.

सस्त p. p [ यस् कमाणि क ] Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; यस्ँ, विषद्, जसाँ U. 6. 39. -3 Slurred ; सस्तं U. 5 13; "आसिषं Pt. 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken. seized. —स्तं A word or sentence half uttered or slurred over. —। जाफ. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. — उद्यः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

यस्ति: f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

सास: [ यस् कर्मण चन् ] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful, Ms. 3.133; 6.28, Y. 3.55.-2 Food, nourishment.-3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed.-4 The morsel bitten.-5 The act of swallowing.-6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals.-7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles.-8 An eclipse.-Comp.—आच्छाद्ने food and clothing: 2.2. bare subsistence.-श्च any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

बह I, 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रम्; गृह्णाति, ज्याह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतं, गृहीत, caus. ग्राह्यते ; desid. जिपृक्षति ) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जयाह K. 363; पाणि गृहीत्वा, चर-ण गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; पजानामेव भूत्यर्थ स ता-भ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; वंदियाहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6.35.-5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृद्यया मया V. 4; हृद्ये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; माधुर्यमीष्टे हारणान् यहीतु R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुड्यमधेन गृह्णी-यात Chân 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यग मुहुर्महानुभावा हि नितातमथिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c. ) as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; द्यातमग्रहीद्यहगण: Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1.43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for , मयापि मृत्पिडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6;

परिहासि जिल्पितं मखे परमार्थन न गहातां वच: S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो एहाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive ( as by an organ of sense ), ज्यानिनादमध गृह्वती तयोः R. 11 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेश्व गृह्यतेंऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305, न त नामापि गृह्णी-यात् पत्यौ त्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मुल्येनेतत्पु. स्तर्क गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169. Ms-8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away Bk. 9. 9; 15 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीणा-नि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw ( water ). -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospi. tably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined ]. -Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage; Ku. 1. 52. -3 To teach, make one acquainted with .- 4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To become familiar with. -WITH अनुसं to salute humbly. - sry to take away, tear off. - आभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राह्यति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

महोत p. p. [ मह कर्मणि-क ] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of; केन्नेषु महोतः. 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived. known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see मह ]. -Comp. -अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense; अमहीनार्थ आवाम S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —ित्स 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared by name; U. 1. 48; सु ' 'whose name is auspiciously invoked' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —ित्स a. versed in science, learned. —ित्तन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

मृहीतिन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); मृहीती षद्स्वा भेष Dk. 120.

ner a. 1 To be taken or received 2 To be seized. -3 To be chaerved



T. MYSA.

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best -7 Dependent, subservient. - a: The anus.

यह: [ ग्रह्-अच् ] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, रुर्धु कच-महे: R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, bold ; कर्नटक महात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing, अंग्लीग्रीथिभेद्स्य छेद्यत्प्रथमे हे Ms. 9. 277; so गोगह . -5 Booty, spoil -6 Eclipse, see गहण. -7 A planet, ( the planets are nine -सूर्यश्चेदो मैगलञ्च बुषञ्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुकः श्निश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥ ) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि (राज्ञिः ) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण सुख-चंद्रेण भारवता ॥ शनैश्वराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mention ing; utterance, repeating ( as of a name ); नामजातिग्रह त्वंषामभिद्राहेण कुर्वत: Me. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. - 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. which -19 Any state of mind proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; on Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्नः an epithet of Râhu. ( -नं ) friction of the planets. — अधीश: the sun. -आधार:, -आश्रय: polar star ( as the fixed centre of the planets ). -आमय: 1. epilepsy -2. demonia cal possession. — आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces, रपेनो बहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. — ईश: the sun. - agio: an epithet of Rahu. —गति: the motion of the planets. चितक an astrologer. — दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise i's influence. - द्वता the deity that presides over a planet. —नागक: 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निग्रहा (du.) reward and punishment. -नेसि: the moon. --गति: 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पहिनं, - Ter 1. oppression caused by a

planet -2. an colipse, काशिटियाकरवा-र्भहपीडन Bh. 2 91, H 1.51; Pt. 2. 19. — पुष. the sun. — भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets - +17-जन: oblation offered to the planets. —ਸੰਤਲ, –ਲੀ the circle of the planets —यज्ञ:, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -युति conjunction of planets. -युद्धं opposition of planets. — राज: 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3 Jupiter. —वर्ष the planetary year. —धिन. an ast-ologer. - piffa f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगादक triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. -- मगम conjunction of pla-

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहण [ग्रह भ वे लगुरू ] 1 Serzing, catching, seizuie, श्वा मृग्यहणे ऋचिः Ms 5. 130 -2 Receiving, accepting, taking , आचारध्मग्रहणात R 7.27.-3 Mentioning, uttering . नामग्रहण -4 Wearing, putting on , सीत्तरच्छ इमध्या स्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय स: R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218 -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेवां ग्रहणस्य गांचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्यहणेन वाङ्सयं नदीसखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्गिहणगुरुभिर्ग-जितेनेत्येथा: Me. 44. -9 The hand.-10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment.-14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. -377: close of study.

शहणतः a. Containing, involving. भहणि:, -णी f. 1 An imaginary or gan supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines -2 The intestines of that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoa, dysentery -Comp. —हर cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, ielentless, obstinate , स निज्ञाखिलगापि वापिका पससाद ग्रहिलव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

महीतन्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रन्ति a. ( की f.) [ गृह-तृष् इटी दीर्घः ] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रुज-महीतृ q. v -2 Perceivei, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

भाह a (ही f.) [ यह भाने पन् ] Seizing, clutching, taking, holding, receiving &c.—ह. 1 Seizing, grasping.—2 A crocodile, shark, राज्याहनती Bh. 3 45.—3 A prisoner —4 Accepting.—5 Understanding, knowledge.—6 Determination, resolve, Eg 17.19.—8 A disease.—9 Any large fish or marine animal.—10 Morbid affection, disease.—11 Beginning, undertaking.—ही A female crocodile.

माह and. (At the end of comp.)
Taking, seizing; बद्धाह मुहोता V. 1.
माहक व. (हिका ) विक जुन् ] Onc
who receives, takes &c. —क: 1 A
hawk, falcon. -2 A carer of person.
-3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

भाइकत्व Sensibility, power of feeling; Mal. 1.41.

आहि: 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

माहित a Made to take or seize.

शाहिन a. [ मह णिन ] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering.

-3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluing. -5 Obtaining, gaining.

-6 Searching through, serunizing.

-7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent.

-11 Obstructing. -m. The wood.

apple tree.—णी Adverse fate ( प्रति
क्ला. ).

माहुक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

भाह्य a [ भड्-ण्यत् ] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see भड्ड. -2 To be understood, Pt. 1.47.-3 Acceptable.-4 To be received in a hospitable manner.-5 To be admitted in evidence.-हा A present.

ग्राम: [ ग्रस्-मन् आदतोदशः ] 1 A village, hamlet, पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि शामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे गाम-स्यार्थ कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपद्म्यार्थे स्वा-त्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149 ; R. 1. 44 , Me. 30.-2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection ( of anything ), e. g. ग्रुणग्राम, इंदियग्राम ; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8.-4 A gamut, scale in music -Comp. --अधिकृतः,-अध्यक्षः,-ईशः, - ईश्वर: superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अत: the border of a village, space near a village; Ms 4. 116, 11. 79. -अंतरं another village. -आतिक the neighbourhood of a village. - अतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-ਧ੍ਰੇ) space near a village. —आचार: a village custom. —आधान hunting. — उपाध्याः

M

यः the village priest. - कंटक: 1. 'the village pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. -2. a tale bearer - ann a. I one wishing to take possession of a village. -2. fond of living in villages - gaz: a domestic cock. — कुमार 1. one beautiful in a village. -2. a village-boy. — हृद: 1. the noblest man in a village. -2. a Sûdra. — महा a. being outside a village. — मोदुह: the herdsman of a village. — यातः plundering a village. — बोषिन m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sezual intercourse , ( स्त्रीमंभीग ). —चेत्य: a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, -जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. -2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. -- of: 1. the leader or chief of a village or community -2. a leader or chief in general -3 a barber. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. -2. the indigo plant. oga. a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्ष: a village-carpenter. —देवता the tuteary deity of a village. —द्भा: a sacred tree in a village. —ਪਸੰ: sexual intercourse. -पाल: 1. the guardian of a village. -2. army for the protection of a village — पेडय: the messenger or servant of a community or village. -मद्ग्रिका a riot, fray, village tumult. — मुखं a market. -मृगः a dog. -याजकः, -याजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brahmana. -2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a 110t, fray. - लंडनं plundering a village. -वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. -2. residence in a village. — पंड: an impotent man ( ङ्रीन ). —सकर: the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. — For a. 1. a villager. -2 a co-villager. —हासक. a sister's hus-

शामक: 1 A villager. -2 The collective department of celestial plea sures.

यामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटन-दुर्विद्ग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call. ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. -2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude. -क: 1 The headman of a village, Ms 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

मामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. -2 Libidinous. -m. 1 A villager, peasant. -2
The head of a village. --जी Indigo plant.

धामीण a [ धामे भव नव् ] 1 Vulgar, rude. -2 Chromatic -3 Belonging to a village — म: 1 A villager, धामीण-वध्वस्तमलिया जनेश्वर वृतीनासुपरि य्यलोक्षयन् Si. 12. 37, Amara. 11. -2 Adog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

मानीय a. Belonging to a village. —य: A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic — या A harlot, prostitute.

श्रास्य व िश्राम-यत । 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. -2 Living in a village, rural, rustic, अल्पन्ययेन सुद्धारे ग्राम्यजनो मिष्ट-मश्चाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domestic ated, tame ( as an animal ). -4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). -5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people ( as a word ), चुबनं दाहि मे भार्य कामचाडालतुप्तये R. G. or कटिस्ते हरते मन: S. D. 574, are instances of आस्य explessions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8 1. A tame hog. -2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. - Tyr The Indigo plant. -ry 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food prepared in a village -3 Sexual intercourse. -4 Acceptance. -Comp. -3124. an ass -कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager. - 2. sexual pleasure - कुंक्रमं safflower. -धर्म: 1. the duty of a villager. -2. sexual intercourse, copulation. -3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —पद्म: a domestic animal. — बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. — सुगः a dog. - बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुद्धं sexual intercourse, copula-

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. — m. 1 A stone or rock, किं हि नामतदंद्विन मञ्जंत्यलापृति ग्राचाणः संप्तवंत इति Mv 1; अपि ग्राचा रोदित्यपि दलि वज्रस्य हृद्य U. 1. 28, Si. 4. 23. – 2 A mountain. – 3 A cloud.

श्रीवा [ गिरस्पनस, मू-वित्यू नि॰ Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; श्रीवाभगाभिरामं सहुरद्यपति स्यंदने द्त्तहृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -00mp. — यंदा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

भीवालिका See मीवा.

मीविन a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

श्रीष्म a. [ यसते रसान् , यम्-मिन् Un. 1. 147 ] Hot, warm. — जम: 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyesh tha and Ashadha; श्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35.—2 Heat, warmth. — जमी The नवमहिन्हा plant - Comp — कालीन a. per

taining to summer. — ভারেষা, -জা: -খৰা the Navamallikû creeper (double jasmine)

गुन् 1 P (ग्रोचित ) 1 To steal, rob.

-2 To go. ग्रेव (वी f

श्रेष (श्री की क्षेत्र (या f.) a [ श्रीवाया भव अण् हज् वा ] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासमत् करिणां श्रेवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

धेनेयकं [ श्रीबाग बद्धोञ्जनारः, हक्ज्ञ ] 1 A neck-ornament, e. g. अस्माक माखि वामसी न रुचिरे भेनेयक नोज्जनलं S. D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

चेदम, चेदिमक α. Relating to summer.

मेहमक a. (हमझा f.) 1 Sown in summer. -2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्रह्म् 1 A. ( ग्रहसते. ग्रहस्त ) To eat, devour.

गलह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लह: [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A diceplayer. -2 A stake, wager, bet; ब्या-स्यक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामद्भिष्यस् Si. 8. 32. -3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing. -5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice, game at dice -7 A chess man.

रञ्जू 1 P (ग्लोचात, ग्लुक ) 1 To go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To take away, deprive of, बहुनामग्लुचत् प्राणा-नग्लोचीच रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्रहुंच्य 1 P. (ग्रहुचिति) 1 To rob. -2 Togo.

रहेपू 1 A. ( रहेपते ) 1 To be poor or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To move or go.

ग्लेंट् 1 A. (ग्लेवते ) To serve, wor

रलेष् 1 A. ( क्लेपने ) To seek, search, investigate.

मले 1 P. ( ग्लायाने, ग्लान ) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything ( with inf. ). -2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. -3 To de spond, sink in spirit, be dejected Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane, fade, faint away. --Caus. ( ग्ल-ग्लायाने ) but अञ्चायाने ) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, S. 3. 18, Ku 3. 49. -2, To tire out, exhaust. -3 To injure trouble, hurt. -4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29, U. 3. 5.

ন্তবুৰ 1 Withering, drying up. -2 Exhaustion.

क्लान p.p. [ के कर्तर क | 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. -- 1 Exhaustion. -2

गलानिः f. [ ग्ले भावे नि ] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानि-मुच्छति %s. 1. 53; अंगग्लानि सुरत- जानिता Me. 70, 31; Sînu. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline .आत्मोद्यः परम्लानिर्देयं नीतिरितीयती St. 2. 30, यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3

Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

क्लारह α. [न्हे-स्तु] Languid, wearied. क्ला m 1 The moon -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

## घ.

ষ a. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, de stroying, as in পালিব, ধারাব &c. —ব:
1 A bell. —2 Rattling, gargling or tinkling noise.

मंसू A. ( वपते ) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

धार्य 1 A. ( चायते ) 1 To laugh.
-2 To laugh at, deride.

घट I.1 A. ( बटते, जबटे, अबटिष्ट, घाटित, घाटित ) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat ); द्यितां बातु-मर्क बटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अगद्देन समं यो-द्यमचिट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23, 20. 24; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible; पाणेस्तवाभि-रथराजभेमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सहदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mal. 1. 9 if it can be effected, कस्यापरस्याङ्गमयैः प्रसुनै-वीटिजस्षिवेदते भटस्य N. 22. 22; उभ-यथापि घटते Ve. 3; मसीदति जयामिट-मसति कापे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with: Mal. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach -Caus. ( चटयति ) 1 To unite, poin bring together; इत्थं नार्चिटायेतुमलं कामिंगिः Si. 9.81 , अनेन भैमीं घटिय-ष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कुधा संधिं भीमो विषदयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति चन कंटाश्लेषे रसाज पयोधरी Ratn. 3.9; घटय जघने कांचीं Git 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; तटस्थः स्वानधान घटयति च मौन च भजते Mal. 1. 14, (अभिमतं) आनी-य झिटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make : एवमभिधाय वैनतेय... अवटयत् Pt. 1 , कांते कथं घाटित-वातुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3, घटय सुज-बंधनं Gît. 16. -5 To prompt, impel ; स्नेहीयो घटयाति मां तथापि वक्तं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touc . 7 To exert

oneself for. -8 To move, agitate.
-II. 10 U. (चाटबात, चाटित) 1 To
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join,
bring or collect together -3 To
shine.

घट: [ घट अच् ] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot, क्रपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जल Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinus. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 dronas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. - arraig: covering for a carriage or any article of fur niture. - उद्भवः, -जः, -योनिः, --सं-भव: epithets of the sage Agastya. — ऊधस् f. (forming घटोध्नी) a cow with a full udder , गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शे-यता घटोध्नी: R. 2 49. —कर्पर: 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd; जीयेय येन कविना य-मकौः परेण तस्मै वहेयसुद्क घटकपरेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, - ऋत् m. a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a pro-curess; cf. कुंभदासी —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a patita or apostate ( who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pois. — राजः a water-jar of baked clay. — स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durga.

घटक a. [ घटयति बद्-णिच् ण्डल् ] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्युरुषाः परार्थयटकाः स्वार्थ परित्युरुप् मे Bh 2. 74. -2 Brieging about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimomal alliances. -3 A genealogist. चटन-ना [ वर्-ल्यु ] 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अचित्रवेदना. -4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तसेन तसमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16, देहहयार्थ-चटनारचितं K. 239; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Motion. -7 Strife, hostility; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

चरा [बर् भावे अह् ] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. -2 A number, troop, assemblage; पल्यचनवर K. 111, कोश्विकपरा U. 2. 29; 5. 6, Mâl. 5. 19, मात्रावरा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assembly.

चटिक: [ घटेन तरात टन् ] A waterman. —कं The bip, the posteriors.

चित्रत 1 A small water jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्थः इमझान-घटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष् क्रीडित क्रूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायमसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghanka of the day. -4 The ankle.

ঘৰিন  $p \cdot p \cdot [$  বহু জিহু ন ] 1 United, joined, connected; Mal. 10.23.-2 Planned, devised.-3 Happened.-4 Effected, produced.-5 Made or composed of.

चटिन् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( also called दूम).

चार्टधम a. One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —म: A potter.

चहिंचय a. One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

चदी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikâs or time of the day. -Comp. -कार: a potter. -ग्रह, ग्राह a. see बरगह. -ग्रंच 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see exter. -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydia) to ascertain the Gharik's or time of the day.

घटिषटः An epithet of Siva

घटात्कचः N. of a son of Bhima by a female demon named हिडिया. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15. ].

घदु 1 A. ( चहते ), usually 10 U. ( चहुयति-ते, दिहत ) 1 To shake, stir about : as in वासुचिहता लता: -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over, विकास व्यवहितव वीणा Mk 1. 24; Bk 14.2.-3 To a nooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

चह: [ वह-वज्ञ ] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. वाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. — कुटी a toll-station. °पमातन्याय see under न्याय. — जीविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe, ( वैर्याया रजकाजात: ). -3 attendant at a landing place.

यहनं Shaking, moving.

घटना [घट्ट्-गुञ् ] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

चहित a. [घट्ट् कर्मणि क] 1 Shaken.

मण् 8 U. ( वणाति, वस्ति ) To shine. मंद् 1. 10 P. ( वंदति, वटपति ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

ঘ Shining, splendid. — द: 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. — দল্ভঃ: a shield with a ringing sound

घंटा [ बह्-अन् ] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. —अगारं a belfry. —फलक:, -क a shield furnished with small bells. —ताह: a bellman. —नाह: the sound of a bell. —पथ: 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road, ( द्श्यन्तरं गजन्मों बटाप्य स्तुतः Kautilya). -2 N. of Mallnatha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîyam, कहें प्रवेशमिह भारविकारमध्ये घंटाप्य समिप ज्ञतनमातिकये Malli —शब्द: 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घाटिका A small bell.

चंदिन् a. 1 Furnished with pells. -2 Sounding like a bell —m. An epithet of Siva

ਚੱਣ: 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament.
-2 Heat, light.

ਬ੍ਰੰਵ: A bee.

घन व [हन धर्मा अप दनादेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid, मजात-अ वनाचन: Mal. 9. 39; नासा वनास्थ-का Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense , बनविरलभावः  $U \cdot 2 \cdot 27$  ; R. 8. 91, Amaru. 57 -3 Thick-set full, fully developed (as breasts); घटपति सुघने कुचयुगगगने मृगमद्शचि-क्षिते Git. 7, अग्रुरचतुष्यं भवति ग्रुरू द्वी घनकुचयुग्ने शशिवदनाऽसौ Srut. 8, Bh. 1.8; Amuru. 28 -4 Deep (as sound ); Mal. 2. 12, Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable -7 Great, excessive, violent -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious. fortunate -10 Coarse gross -11 Engrossed by, full or replete witn ; Mal. 1. 32 ; निर्वृति U. 6. 11. —न: 1 A cloud : धनोद्य:प्राकु तदनंतरं पयः S. 7. 30; बनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जात: V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. - 7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, thus the padas नम. रुद्रेन्य: ये repealed in this manner would stand thus - नमी रुद्रेन्यो रुद्रेन्यो नमी नमी रुद्रेन्यो ये ये रुद्रेन्यो नमी नमी रुद्रेन्यो ये --न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -- Comp. -- अत्ययः, -अंत: ' disappearance of the clouds'. the season succeeding the rains, antumn ( जरद ) , R. 3. 37. —अज्ञा-नी N. of Durga. —अंदु n. rain. -आकर: the rainy season. -आगमः, -उट्य: 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः काामिजन-प्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. —आमयः the date-tree. —आअयः the atmosphere, firmament. —उत्तम: the face —उपल: hail. —ओच: gathering of clouds. -कफ: hail -काल: the ıainy season. —गर्जित 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder .- 2 a deep loud roar. —गोलक: alloy of gold and silver. -यन: the cube of a cube. - जंबाल thick mire — ज्वाला lightning -ताल: a kind of bird (सारंग). —ताल: the Châtaka bird. —धातु: lymph —ध्वनि a. roaring. (-नि:) 1.a deep or low tone, -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; S1. 16. 25. —नामि: smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud, Me. 5). -- 1-हार: thick hoar-frost or mist. - पट the cube root -ugal the path of clouds', firmament, sky , ऋामाद्भिर्धन पद्वीगनकसन्त्यै: Ki. 5. 34. -पाषंड: a percock. --कलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. – ਸੂਲਂ cube root (in math.) -TH: 1. a thick ruice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4 water (m. or n). -- it the face. —वर्ग: the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). —वर्त्मन् n. the sky , चनवर्तम सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17 - बाल्लिका, -बल्ली lightning. - बात: a thick oppressive breeze or air. —वीधि: the sky. —शब्द: thunder, peal of thunder. —वास: a kind of pumpkin gourd. - बाहन: 1. Siva. -2. Indra. - surn a. ' dark like a cloud'. deep-black, dark. (-#:) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Krishna. — нн-यः the rainy season. -सार: 1. camphor, चनसारनीहारहार &c Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances ).
-2. mercury. -3. water. —सन:
-शब्द:, -रन: the roaring of clouds. —हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

चनीकु 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

चनी सू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepended, U. 2. 26.

चनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

सनायन a. 1 Fond of claughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -न: 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intextication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घंज़् 1 A. ( घंबते ) To go, move. घर् 10 P ( वारयति ) To cover. वर: A house.

चर्ट्ट: A grinding stone.

चर्चर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); चर्चरचा पारे-इमझानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). —र: 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general.—3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain.—6 A sliding door, curtain.—7 Mirth, laughter.—8 An owl.—9 A fire of chaff.

घर्रा,-रा 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells.
-3 The Ganges.-4 A kind of lute.-5

A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

चर्गरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain

वर्गरित The grunting of a hog.

घर्बु 1 P. ( धर्वति ) To go. धर्म: a. [ घरति अंगात्, वृ सेके कर्तार मक् ] नि<sup>0</sup> गुज. Up.1. 146] Hot. —मे: 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1 97.-2 The hot season. summer ; निःश्वासहार्याञ्चकमाजगाम घर्मः वियावेशमिवापदेष्टं R. 16. 49. - 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A. cauld, ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2.9, 3. 5.-6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows ). -Comp -- siz: the sun; S. 5.14. -- sia: the rainy season -- अब. अंभस् n., -उद्क, -जलं sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mal. 9. 17, 1 37. -चर्चिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. - छेद: cessation of heat. -दीचिति: the sun-B. 11. 64.—हुवा,-दुइ f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. - gifa: the sun; K1. 5. 41. — पयस n. sweat, perspiration; S1. 9. 35 —रिश्म: 1. the sun.-2 heat, radiance — हेवद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sûy ); perspiring with heat.

यस् 1. 2 P. ( वसति, वस्त , वस्त ) To eat, devour ( a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अइ ).

यस: The eater, devourer.

यसि: Ved. Food.

(B. and R.).

वस्तर a. [ वस्-क्नरच् ] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो चस्तर: Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; द्भुपद्धतचम् वस्तरो द्गीणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

वस a. [ वम्-रक् ] Hurtful,injurious. —सः 1 A day; घन्नो गमिट्यति भविट्यति स्पन्नोषं Subhåsh. –2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. —सं Saffron.

वास: [वन् कर्मणि वज् ] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; वार्साभावात् Pt. 5; वासद्यष्टिं परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. —कुंदं, —स्थान a pasture. —कुंदं hay-rick.

वासि: [यम् बा॰ इण्] 1 Fire.-2 Grass.

ষাট:, -টা [ ঘুরু সূলু ] The back of the neck. -ট: 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

चांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

यात: [हर् णिच् बङ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, bit; ज्याबात S. 3. 13; न्यनशर-

वात Git. 19, so पार्टिणवातः, शिरोधात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो सम्बाश्याः म खलु रिप्र- वातावधिरमूत् U.3 44; पद्मचातः Git. 1; Y. 2 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. 4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious', 'दिवमः). -Comp. —चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal modiacal sign.—तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नस्त्रं an inauspicious day of the week. —म्यान a slaughter-house, place for-execution.

ঘানক a. [हन-णिन् ण्डुल्] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, muiderer &c.

घातन a. [इत्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट् ] A killer murderer. —न 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. —2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

धाति: [ हन्. जिन्न-हण् ] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

चातिन् a. (नी f.) [ इण् णिच् णिने ] 1 Striking, killing- - 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). - 3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, —िवहगः a hawk, falcon.

चातुक a. (की f.) [ हन्: णिन्-उकर् ] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

चात्य a. [ हन्-णिच्-ण्यत् ] Proper or fit to be killed.

चार: See under मृ.

ঘানিক: [ धृतेन-निर्धृत:-उज् ] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him " छिद्देदवन-र्था बहुलीभवति"।

घास: See under वस.

चु 1 A. (घवते, द्युत) To soun J, make an indistinct noise

धुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

दुद्द I. 6 P. ( इटति, इटित ) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A. (शेटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To bartar, exchange.

चुट:, चुटि:,- टी f. चुटिक:, —का The ankle.

मुद्ध 6 P. ( बुडित ) To prevent, defend.

चुल् I. 1 A., 6 P. ( बोणने, घुणति, चुणि-त ) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel.—II. 1 A. To take, receiee.

चुपा: [ ह्यण्-क ] A particular kin i of insect found in timber. - Jomp.-अक्ष- र-लिपि: f an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. इस्पाय: see under आप.

पुंद:, पुंटक:, - ਮੁੰਟਿक: The ankle. ਬੁਟਿੰਡ Cow dung found in woods. ਬੁੱਫ: A large black bee.

द्वा 6 P. ( प्रति, पुरित ) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः दुव न पुर्धरायितप्रशियोगोप्रशेच्छ्करः K.P.7. -2 To be frightful or terrible.-3 To cry in distress.

द्वरण: A sound.

युरयुरायते Den A. To utter gurgling sounds.

द्वता The nostrils, especially of a hog; दुर्दरायितपुरीयोरो दुरेन्ड्कर: K. P. 7.

बुर्चर: 1 Guinea-worm.-2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. —रा Growling &c. ( as of a dog ).

चुर्चरकः,-रिका A gurgling sound. चुर्चरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, vhisper.

चुर्ने 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

युलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

सुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. ( शोषति, शोषयति ते, शृषित, बृष or शेषित ) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाट्टते तासां दुःष्यंत इति सुद्ध्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयसु मन्मधानिदेश Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंदि-म: करिणां हास्तिपकाहतः क्रणन् E. 2. 86; R. 9. 10 -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. ( युषते ) To be beautiful or brilliant.

ga a. Sounding.

द्वाचित a. [ दुष्-क ] Pioclaimed, sounded, declared; also दुष्ट.

चुट्टं A cart, carriage.

घोष: [ ब्यु-मावेषम् ] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां इदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; 80 रथ', त्यें, शंख', &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषे Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; हं गंगवीन-मादाय घोषमुद्धान्तपश्चितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोष: K P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound herd in the articulation of the soft consonan's. -8 A Kâyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito.-11 An epithet of Siva. —4 Bell-metal.

चोषक: [ वोष स्वार्थ क ] A crier, proclaimer. ing -2 Soniai. - at A lute.

योषणं,-जा [जू भने न्युड्] 1 Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement, व्यादाती जय-घाषानिस्य बलादस्महलाना कृतः Mt. 3. 20 R 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, masing a great noise.

दं,पचिन्तु, 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brahmana, -3 A cuckoo. -4 A

captive.

प्रमण Saffion, यत्र श्लीणां मस्ण-युग्रालेपनोष्णा कुचश्री: Vikr. 18. 31.

नकः An owl. -Comp. -अरि: a crow. -नाइनी the Ganges.

इत्दार: Hooting ; Mal. 5. 19 , U. 2, 29.

भूर् 4 A. ( ब्र्यते ) To kill, hurt.

चर्ज 1 A., 6 P. [ वृर्णते- वूर्णति, वृर्णित ] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, steggei, योषितामतिमद्ने जुवूर्णावैश्रमा निश्चपूर्वाषे वपूर्षि Si. 10. 32, भवान्क-चिद्युणिपु: Bk 15. 52, 118, Si. 11. 18, अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरपूर्णमाना Ch P. 5, भूपालाः कमलाविलासमिदिरा-न्मीलन्मदाचूर्णिताः Ev. 4. 42. -Caus. ( दांयति-ते ) To cause to shake, reel or roll about, नगनान्यरुणानि चूर्णयन् Ka. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16, Bh. 1 89, ( with prepositions like आ, वि the 100t ictains the same meaning).

चूर्ण a. Shaking, moving to and fro -on: Whirling, rolling. -Comp. —वायु: a whirlwind.

चूर्जनं, -ना [ चूर्ण्-भावे ल्युट् ] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मोलिवूर्णन्चलत् Gît. 9. बूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणाद्शेनादिकृत् S. D

दृणि: [ मांव-इन् ] Rolling, revolving. च I. 1 P. ( बरित-चूत ) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (चारयाति-ते, घारित) To sprinkle over, wet, moisten.-III. 3P. (जियति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. ( वृजाति, नृण्ते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

चार: [ मृषञ् ] Sprinkling, wetting चृत a. [ वृ-क ] 1 Sprinkled. −2' Illumined. - a 1 Ghee, clarified butter, (सापैविलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं वृतं भवेत Say. ). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. -अन्नः, -अचिस् m. blazing, fire. -अवाने: the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. —आहवन: fire. —आहाति: f. an oblation of ghee. - आत: 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine. -33: 'ocean of ghee', one of the seven oceans. -- ओटन: boiled rice mixed with ghee. - # 291 a stream of ghee. -क शे: 1. fire. -2 one whose locks are unctuous. —दीधिति: fire. —धारा a continuous stream of ghee. —निर्णिज a. shin.

बोबबत v. 1 Making a sorna, sound- i ing. ( -10 ) hre -पदी an epither of the goddess Ila -qu: a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. -पुर:,-बर: a kind of sweetmeat , also. °प्रवेक —प्रस् a. accompanied with ghee. - ge a having a shining body. -मतीका॰, -प्रयस् m., प्रसत्तः fire. -ਸੰਫ਼: the scum of melted butter. –योनि: fire – लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

चतवत a. Greasy.

पृतिन् a. Containing ghee.

चतेली A cock-10ach.

चृषा I. 8 P. ( बृणोति, बृण्ण) To shine, burn. -II. 1 A ( जूजते ) To seize.

चूज: 1 Heat, aidour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A day.

घुणा [ घृ-नक् ] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness, तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घुणां पात्रिणा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9.81, Ki. 15.13.-2 Disgust, aversion, contempt, तन्याज परपृष्टचुष्टे चृणां च बीणाक्रणिते वितेने 🛚 🕻 . 3.60, 1.10, R. 11.65. -3 Reproach, censure. -Comp. -आर्च: m. fire.

चुजाल a. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि व. [ यृ-नि नि°गुणाभाव ] 1 Displeasing.-2 Shining. - for 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. -n. Water. -Comp. — निधि: the sun. (f.) the Ganges.

चाजिन a.1 Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

धतान्त्री a. 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -f. 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatî. -3 N. of an apsaras, N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उवेशी च तिलोत्तमा। सु-केशी मंज्ञघोषाद्याः कथ्यनेऽप्सरसो ब्रवैः )-Comp. —गर्भमंभवा large cardamoms.

**ञ्**ष् 1 P. ( घषति, घृष्ट ) 1 To rub, strike against ; अद्यापि तत्कानककुडल-चुटमास्य Ch. P. 11, Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound, द्रौपद्या नतु मत्स्य-राजभवने घृष्टं न कि चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in स्वर्ष q. v.)

चर्द: 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding.

चर्षक a. Rubbing.—क: A polisher. चर्चन a. Rubbing, grinding. —न 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. -off Turmeric.

यपित a. Rubbed, pounded, brush-

घुष्ट a. [ कर्मणि-क ] Rubbed, &c.

बृष्टिः [ रतिरि-किन् ] A hog. -/. 1 Gunding, pounding, subbing. -2 Emulation, invalry, competition.

बृद्धिः A hog.

चोंचः Intermediate space.

घांटः ,-बोटक A horse. -Comp. —अरि: a buffalo.

घोडी, -घोडिका A mare, horse in general, आदीकसेंऽग करिवॉटीपदातिज्ञिष वाटी सुवि क्षितिसुजा Asvad. 5.

घाँण(न)सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं सुख Mk. 9, 16 -2 The nose of a horse, snort ( of a bog ) ; बुर्बरायमाणवीर-बोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन m. a hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The beteinut tree. -3 A timber tree.

चोर a. [ युर-अच् Ur. 5. 64 ] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोररवनां पश्चान् बुद्धे विद्युतेति तां R 12.39, वालिंक कर्मणि घोर मा नियोज-यसि केशव Mb.; पोरं लोके विततमयशं U. 7 6, Ms. 1. 50, 12. 54 -2 Violent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. — : N. of Siva. — T Night. — 1 Horror, awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formulæ and charms.-5 Saffron. -Comp. -317-कृति, -दर्शन a. frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-न: ) an owl. —बुद्धं bell-metal —घोरतरः Siva. -पुष्प brass. -रासन:,-रासिन्, -वाज्ञन:, -बाज़िन m. a jackal. —हपः an epithet of Siva.

घोल:,-लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तत्त सम्नेहमजलं मधित दोलमुच्यते Susr. ).

ञ्च a (इनी f.) ( Used only at the end of comp ) Killing, destroying, removing, curing , बाह्मणध्नः, बालद्दः, वातद्दनः, पित्तद्दः; depriving one of, taking away ; पुण्यहन, धर्मध्न,

इंसः Ved. A day.

मा 1 P. ( जित्रति, जत्री, अत्रात्-अत्रा-सीत, त्रात त्राण ) 1 To smell, smell at, pelceive by smell; स्पृशकापि गजो हंति जिश्रकापि सुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1.99. -2 To kiss.—Cans. (त्रापयति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अब, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning, गधमात्राय चोर्चाः Me. 21 , आमोद्सुपजिन्नतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10, 14. 12, R. 3. 3; 13. 70 , Ms. 4. 209 also ).

द्राण p. p. [ बा कर्मणि-क्त ] Smelt. -णः, -vi 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose (also n. ). -ut 1 The act of smelling; बार्णन स्करा हाति Ms. 3. 241.-20dour, scent. -3 The nose, g-द्वीदियाणि चशुःश्रोत्रज्ञाणरसनात्वगार्ख्या-नि San. K. 26 , Ku. 3. 47, Rs 6. 27, Ms. 5. 135 -Comp. — इद्धिय the organ or sense of smell, नासाग्रवित आणं T.S. — बहास a. 'having nose for the eves, blind (who smells out his way ). — तर्ण a. grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant odorous ( -or ) fiagrance, odour. -पाक: r disease of

बात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

बातन्य a To be smelled at. —न्य Odoui

ब्राति: f. 1 The act of smelling, ब्रातिर्वयमययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 bmell. -3 The nosc.

बेय a. To be smelled at. - य briefl. odour.

( No word in general use begins | with this letter )

इ: 1 An object of sense. -2 Du- | इ.1 A (इनते) To s ार्न sire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. -ind. A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover ) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence ) , मना नि-ष्टाञ्चन्यं भ्रमाते च किमप्यालिखाते च Mal. 1. 31; तो गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिन-मंदत: R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुरेन क्रांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणेश्व तैस्तैर्चि-नयमधानै: R. 6. 79 : Ms 1. 105 ; 3. 116.-2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शांतिमदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहः ध. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव ); अतीतः पं-थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G M.; ने तु यावत एवाजी तावांश्चे दृहशे स तै: R. 12.45. -4. Condition (1f=चेत्) ; जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मूढ हेतु म गद्तः शृष् Mb.; लोभश्वास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) ग्रुणेन if Bh. 2. 45 v. l. -5 It is often used expletively (पाद्पुरणार्थे ); भीम: पार्थस्तथैव ▼ G.M.(Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of = which are included in the general idea of copulation , 1 अन्त्राच्य joining a subordinate fact with a principal one ; भो भिक्षामट गां चानय , see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination, as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as प्रक्षश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्रक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समु-ञ्चय aggregation, as पचति च पठति ar) ar is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand on the other hand', 'though-yet', to denote antithesis, न सुलभा सकलेंद्रुसुखी च सा किमपि चेदः मनगविचेष्टित V. 2. 9, 4. 3, R. 16. 7. or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events ( no sooner than, as soon as );ते च पापुरुद्नवंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10 6, 3. 40 · 11, 50, 81 , Ku. 3. 58, 66 , S. 6.7, Mâl, 9.39.

चक्र 1 U. (चक्रति-तं, निकत ) 1 To be satisfied, be contended or satisfied.-2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चिकत a. [ चक् कर्तारे क ] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear), भय°, सा-ध्यस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled, न्याधाउसत्रचिक-ता हरिणीव यासि Mk 1. 17, Amaru. 46, Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive , चिकतिवलोकितमकलिङ्गा Gît. 2, पोलस्त्यचिकतेश्वराः (विश् ) R. 10. 73. — a 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear - ind With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe, चिकतस्पैमि तथापि पार्श्वमर्य M. 1 11. सभयचिकतं Gît 5; Sântı. 4. 4.

चकास 2 P. ( raiely A. ) ( चकारिन-स्ते, चकासाचकार, अचकामीत्, चकास्ति ) 1 To shrue, be bright, गडअंडि चकास्ति नीलनालिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Uit. 10, च-कासत चारुचमुरु चर्मणा Si 18; Bk 3 37 -2 (Fig ) To be happy or prosperous, वितन्वति क्षेत्रमहेवमात्कााश्चि राय तास्मन कुरवश्वकासते K: 1 17. -Cavs. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si 3.6. -WITH ft to shine, be buight.

a Shining, splendid, चकासित bright.

चकोर: [चक्-तृषा औरम् Un 1 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partidge (said to feed on moonbeams), ज्योत्स्ना-पानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्वकोरागनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्वकाराक्षि विलाकयेति है. 6. 59; 7 25, स्फुरद्धरसीधवे तव वद्न-चंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोर Git. 10. ( चकोरक also. )

चक्क 10 P. (चक्क्याति ) ! To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.



चक्कल a Round, circular

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness,

चकल

चक्रं [ क्रियते अनेन, क्रू यत्रथ क नि॰ द्वित्वम् Tv. ] 1 The wheel of a carriage, चक-वत्परिवर्तते दःखानि च सुखानि च H 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc ( especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill -5 A circle, ring, कलापचकंषु निवोशिताननं Rs 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, St. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The hourzon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राजि the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.) -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hoxagon. -20 Range, de partment in general. -21 The convoluitons or spiral marks of the जालियाम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. - : 1 The ruddy goose । also called चळचाक ). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -- Comp. -- अंगः 1 a gender having a curved neck .- 2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose ( चक्रवाक ). ( - जी ) a goose. (- जो ) a parasol. — अट: 1 a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a ainara. —अधिवासिन m. the orange tree. —आकार, आकृति a. circular, round. -- आयम: an epithet of Vishnu —आवर्तः whirling or 10tatory motion. —आहः, -आहयः the ruddy goose. —ई वर: 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district —उपजीनिन m. an oilman. —कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. - ng: a round pillow. —गाति: f. rotation, revolution. —गुच्छ: the Asoka tree. —ग्रहणं, -णी f. a. rampart, an entrenchment --a. moving in a circle. -(-T:) a juggler. —चारिन m. a chariot. —चु-हामाणि: a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -- जीवक:, -जिविन् m. a potter. —तिये N. of a holy place. —देष्टः a hog. -ut a. 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-T:) 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभाव R. 16. 55.-2. a sovereign, governoi er iuler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. 4. a snake. ain the periphery of a wheel. -- at the Gandakî river. — नाभि: the nave of a wheel. — नामन् m. 1. the ruddy goose ( कत्रवाक ). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायक 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume -- नेमि f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel ; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. —पाणि: an epithet of Vishnu. --पाद., -पादक. 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -- पाल 1. the governor of a province. -2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -- ਸਲੰ a kind of discus. -- बंधु-, -बाधवः the sur . — ਜਾਲ., -इ:, -वाਲ , - 3, -ਵਂ 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass, केरवचक्रवाल Bh. 2. 74 , प्रकट्यति किमचेरचिषां चक्रare Ratn. 4. 16 : Mv. 6. 4 ; Mu. 3. 21 . K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-ਲ਼·) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2 the ruddy goose. — वालधि: a dog. — भूत् m, 1. one who holds a discus. -2, N. of Vishnu. - भंदिनी night. - भ्रम:, -भूमि: f. a lathe or grindstone; आरांप्य चक्रभ्रमिसुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नाहि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32 — भ्राति: f. revolution of wheels ; V. 1. 5. —ਜੰਭਾਨਿਤ m. a species of cobra. -- 現現: a hog. - अपूर्तः a battle carried on with the discus and club. - are a wheelcarriage. —रदः a hog. —वर्तिन् m. 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितीश Ak.): प्रत्रमेवं गुणापेतं चक्रवतिनमामुहि 8. 1. 12: तत्र तन्वि कचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवार्तिनो। आससुद्राक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करपदः॥ Udb. ( where there is a pun on the word चक्रवातिन, the other meaning being 'resembling in -hape the ruddy goose', 'round'), -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपदूत: किल महाशय-चक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुद्गरभाव Bv. 1.70. — and: (an f) the ruddy goose इरीभूते मार्य सहचरे चक्रवाकी मि-नेकां Me. 83. ° चंधु the sun. — बाट: 1. a limit, bouncary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. er gaging in an action. - नात: a whirlwind, hurricane. - बुद्धि: f. 1. interest upon interest, compound interest, Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -ब्यूह: a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञ: ) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishnu —साहयः the ruddy goose. - हस्त . an epitht of

चक्रक ब. [ चर्कामन कायाते के क ] Wheel-shaped, circular, क Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चकवत् a. [ चक्रमस्यस्य मतुप् मस्य व: ] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -m. 1 An oilman. -2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu

चकाकी, चकाकी A goose.

चिक्रिकः A discus bearer. — का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चिक्तन a. [ चक्रमस्यस्य इति ] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a car riage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative ( सुन्ह ). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13 22. -2 A potter -3 An oilman -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चिक्रय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चकीकु 8 U. To form into a cu cle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3.70.

चकीवत m. An ass , Si. 5 8.

= EX 2 A. ( ₹ ) ( Defective in non-conjugational tenses. ) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell ( with dat. of the person ). -3 To abandon. leave.

चक्षणं [ नशु - खुर् नहवाहेशः ] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षाणि a. Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन n. Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् m. [ चक्ष् आसि न स्यादेश ] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati —n. 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eyests m. or n. Ved. The eye

चक्षस्, a. [ चक्ष करणे उसि Un 2. 118 ] Seeing. —n. 1 The eye , हुइपं तमास न पञ्चति दीपेन विना सचक्षरिष M. 1.9; कृष्णसारे दद्बाधः N. 1. 6; d. words like बाणचक्षस्, ज्ञानचक्षस्, नग चश्चस, चारचश्चस &c. -2 Sight: look, vision, the faculty of sight, चक्षुरायुश्चेव पहीयते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splend--Comp —गोचर a. visible, being within the range of the eye. –ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. -दान the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. - un: the range of sight, the horizon. - वध blinding the sight, \as 67. मल the ex cretion of the eyes. रागः ( नस रागः ) 1. redness in the eyes -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by as ex pressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चपुरागसद्द मनसोऽनन्यरता Mil. 6.15; चश्चरागः को।किलेषु न परकलनेन् प्र K. 41 ( where the word has sense 1. also ). —रोगः ( चश्चरोगः ) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility, च्युनियगतिकातेषु कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2.198.—2. an object of sight, any visible object.—3. the horizon. —अ चस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1.28.

चक्षुत्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुत्मता भीतिरामीत्समस्सा ह्यो: R. 4. 18, °ता 4. 13. -2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चहुष्य त. [चहुषे हितः यत ] 1 Goodlooking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. -2 Good for the eyes. -3 Produced from the eye. -दय: -दया A collyrium or application to the eyes. -दया A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंद्वाण:,-र: 1 A tree. -2 A cartiage. -3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चंक्रमणं a. [क्रम् यह ल्युट् यहा छुक् Tv.] I Moving about, taking exereise. -2 Going slowly or crookedly. 3 Moving or going about, walking, विष चंक्रमण राजी Chân 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिमचंक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. -4 Going slowly or tortuously. -5 Leap, jump, spring, Pt 4.

चंक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. -2 Clever. -3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चंच् 1 P. (चचित, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चंच्रियचूडश्रम्नां U. 5. 3; Mål. 5. 23; चंच्यच्यू Någ. 4, चंच्र्यराग Git. 1. -2 To dangle about, विल्पति हसति विषीद्ति रोद्ति चंचित सुंचित तापं Git. 4. -3 To leap, jump. -4 To go, move.

चंच: [ বন্- এর ] 1 A basket. -2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers ( বন্যত দান ). — বা 1 Anything made of cane ( as mat &c.).
-2 A straw-man, doll. -3 A puppet of grass or reed. -4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चंचत्क a. 1 Leaping; jumping. -2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् m. The large black bee; करी बरीमरीति चेट्ट दिशं सरीसरीति कां। रिथरीचरीकरीति चेन्न चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, -चंचरीकः A large black bee; चुलुक्यति मदीया चतना चचरीकः R. G.; कुंदलताया विद्युक्तमञ्ज्यस्याया अभि चंचरीकः। प्रणयत्रस्वत्रेमभर्मजनकातरमावभीतः॥ Vb. 1 4, Viki. 1.2; Bv. 1.48.

चं बल क. [ चन्-अल्स, चन गतिं लातिला-क ना Tv. ] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous, अत्वन भीतहरिणीशिश्चचलाक्षीं Cn. P. 27; चंचलतुंडल Git. 7, Amaru. 79. -2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady, भोगा मेचावितानमध्यविलसस्मोदामिनीचचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19, मनश्चलमस्थिरं Bg 6. 26. —ल: 1 The wind. -2 A lover. -3 A libertine. —ल: 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth

चंचु a. [ चन्उन्] 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. -2 Clever ( as अक्षरचड़); ओष्टेन रामो रामोष्टर्विचचुचन-चंचुना Si. 2. 14, see चुचु. —चु: A deer. —चु:, -चू. f. A beak, bill -Comp. —पुट-, -ट the bill of a bird when shut, चचूपुटं चपलदंति चकोर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99, अमोचि चचू-पुटमोनसुद्दा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; व्यल्लिखचंचुपुटन पैक्षती 2. 2, 4, Amaru. 13. —महारः a peck with the beak. -मृत्, -मत् m. a bird. -मुचिः the tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंच्र a. Clever, expert.

चर् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain. -3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटियेति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका,चिंका 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2 Falling off in small pieces.

चहु:, -हु n. [ बह्-उन् ] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाहु. -2 A scream. -3 A devotional posture among asceties. —हु: The belly.

चहुल a. [ चर्-उलच् ] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking, आयस्तमेक्षत ज्नश्चहुलाअपादं Si. 5. 6; ज्ञासातिमाजचहुलः स्मरतः सुनेज्ञे: R. 9. 58; चहुलशफरोह्रतेनभेक्षितानि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24, Si. 5. 10. 13. -2 Fickle, inconstant ( as a lover &c.): किं लब्धं चहुल त्थेह नयता सीमाग्यमेता दृशां Amaru. 14: चहुलभेग्याद्गितेन 71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable, इति चहुलचाहुपहुचार स्रवेरिणे राधिकामधि वचनजान Git. 10. —ला Lightning.

चहुलोल, चहुलोल a. 1 Tremulous -2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking sweet words.

चरचरा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चरचरायन Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चडचडायमे C.ackling.

चल 1 P. ( चमति , 1 To sound. -2 To go. -3 To inque, hut, kili.

च्या a (At the erd of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skille in, fam us for as अक्षरचण: —गः The chick pea.

चगकः Chick pes, उत्पन्तिथि हि चगकः शकः किं आष्ट्रकं भंक Pt 1. 132. -Comp. —अम्ल sour pesse, —आत्मजः the sage च्याक्य.

चंड a 1 (a) Fierce, violent: impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful . अर्थे मधेनारपराधचंडा इ गुरी-क्रशास्त्रमाइ विभाषे B. 2.49, M. 3. 20, see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm, as in चंडाज्ञ. -3 Active, quick. -4 Pungent, acrid -5 Mischievous, evil--6 Circumcised. -s: 1 An evil being or demon. -2 Siva. -3 Skanda. - 4 The tamarınd tree. -- = 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath. -adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. -Comp. --अंदाः, -दीधितिः, -भातः the sun. -- नाथिका an epithet of Durga —मुहा a form of Durga; (= चामंडा q. v. ). — स्म: a wild animal. - वि. жн a of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgû.

चंडा, न्ही f. 1 An epithet of Durga.
-2 A passionate or angry woman;
चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मा M. 3. 20;
चंडी नामवध्यपादपतित जाताद्यतोपन सा
V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -ही 1
A term of endearment applied to
one's mistress. -2 Hurt, injury.
-comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of
Siva., पुण्य यायाश्चिम्रवनमुरोधीम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चहि: f., चंडिका N. of Duigâ. चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. -2 Heat, waimth. चंडिल: A barber.

ৰভীকু 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant cleander. चडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [ चड् आलच् ] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds ( त्र्किन्) cf. कर्मचांडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the 'owest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sûdia father and a Brâhmana mother. -2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडालः किमयं दिः जातिरथवा Bh. 3.56, Ms. 5.131, 10,

12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. — बहुकी the lute of a Chândâla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chandala. -2 N. of Durga

चंडु: [ चइ-उन् ] 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. ( चतिन-ते ) 1 To ask, beg, request. -2 To go. —Caus. ( चातयित -ते ) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare, terrify.

चिति a. ( Ved. चत ) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन a. Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2 Re-

moving, scaring away. चतुर् Num. a. [ चत्-उरन् Un. 5. 58] ( always in pl. ; चत्वार: m., चत-सः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारी वयमृत्विज्ञः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽतस्था बाल्यं कौमारं यौवनं वार्धकं चेति , चत्वारि शृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &ः ; शेषान् मा-सान् गमय चतुरा लोचने मीलियत्वा Me. 110. -ind. Four times. [cf. Zend chathru ; Gr. tessares ; L. quatuor ]. [In comp. the ; of चतुर is changed to a visarga ( which in some cases becomes ज़, यू or सू or remains unchanged ) before words beginning with hard consonants ]. -Comp. - খার: a fourth 1 art. - 31π a. having. 4 members, quadripartite. (-it) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants. charites cavalry, and infantry , एकी हि खंडनवरी नलिनीदलस्थी दृष्टः करोति चतरंगवलाधियत्य ४. ति. ४, चतुरंगवलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांगवलः वानाकाशं वशमानये Subhash. -2. a sort of chess. —अंगिन् a. having four parts. ( - a) a complete army, see चत्रंग. —अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of the hand. -2. four fingers broad. -sia a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिरा-य चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4 19. —अंता the earth. - अज्ञीत a. eighty-fourth. -अशोति a. or f. eighty -four. -अअ, -अस a. ( for आश्री लि ) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. -2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; वभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभि वपः Ku. 1. 32. (-अ:, -अ:) 1. a square. -2. a quadrangular figure -3. (in astr. ) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आसन् m. N.of Vishnu. —आननः, -मुखः an epithet of Brahmâ. इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहें चतुरानन Udb.-आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brahmana. — उत्तर a. increased by four. - squi the four hot spices, s. c. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. — कर्ण (चतुष्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only, Pt. 1. 99. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) « square,

quadrangular (-or:) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. - na. 1. the Sipieme Soul. -2. a tortoise. -na: a carriage drawn by four oxen. -no a. four times. four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत ( चतश्चत्वारिंशत ) a. forty-four; शेरेश-शत्तम fortyfourth. — णवत ( चतुर्नवत ) a. ninety, fourth, or with ninety-four added-चतर्णवत शर्त ' one hundred and ninety four.' - a: an epithet of Airavata, the elephant of Indra. - दश a fourteenth. — दशन a. fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalashtaka. — ज्रह्मीः कोस्तुभपारिजातक-सरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामद्याः सरेश्वरगजी रभा-दिदेवांगनाः । अश्वः सतमुखो विषं हरिवनुः शस्वोऽ॰ मृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगल ॥). विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores, (they are - पडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्भ-शास्त्रं पुराणक । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्च-तुर्देश ।। ). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fourtnight. — दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. - दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —होल:, -लं a royal litter. -gri 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninetyfour — पंच a. (चतः पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. — पचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचा-शत् or चतुष्पंचाशत् ) fifty four. —पथ: (चतःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also )a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-धः) a Brâhmaṇa. -पद a. ( चतुष्पद ) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. ( -द: ) a quadruped. ( -दी ) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च बूत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. -पाठी ( चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brahmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणि: ( चतुष्पाणि: ) an epithet of Vishpu. —पाइ-द (चतुष्पाद द) a. 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits ) consisting of four processes, i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. - 47% the four sides of a square. - arg: an epithet of Vishnu. (-3 n.) a square. —ਅੜ the aggregate of the four ends of human life ( पुरुषार्थ) ; i. e. धम, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भाग: the fourth part, a quarter. -- भाव: N. of Vishņu. - मुज a. 1. quadrangular. - 2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-37:) 1. an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3.-2. a quadrangular figure.-3. a square.(-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months ; ( reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of आगड to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक ). - मख a. having four faces. ( —खः) an epithet of Brahmâ ,त्वत्तः सर्वे चतुर्खेखात् R. 10. 22 (- a) 1. four faces, Ku. 2 17.
- 2 a house with four entrances. –ਸੰਭਲ a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c ) - युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world —रात्रं ( चत्रात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्र: an epithet of Brahma. - वर्ग: the four ends of human life taken collectively ( पुरुवार्थ ); a. e. धर्म. अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष , R 10. 22. -वर्ण: 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus , १. e. ब्राह्मण, श्रात्रिय, वहय and श्रद: चतुर्वर्णमयो लोक: P. 10. 22.-2. four principal colours. -विषेका a cow four years old. — विंश a. 1 twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतर्विश शत (124) — विशति a or f. twenty-four. — विंशातिक a. consisting of twenty-four. — विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. - fazir the four Vedas. - fau a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-c:) the Supreme Soul. - = qE: N. of Vi. shnu. (- ह ) medical science. - সান্ত ( चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुशा-ली ) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four build. ings; अलं चतःशालिममं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3.7. — पाष्ट a. or f. 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the Rigveda containing 64 Adhyâyas. °কলা: (pl.) the sixty-four erts. - Haifi a or f. seventy-four, -समे an unguent of four things, (sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk). -सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, -ज a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in an if it refers to an inanimate object, and ın ई ıf it refers to an animal). -होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively. चतुर्थ a. (थीं f.) [ चतुर्णा पूरण इद्युष्ट च ] The fourth. - र्थ: The fourth letter of any class. - & A quarter, & fourth part -Comp -sist a. recieving a fourth part ( - ) a quarter or fourth part. - आअम: the fourth

letter of any class. - A quarter, a fourth part. - Somp - sign a. recieving a fourth part (- रा:) a quarter or fourth part. - अगुआत: the fourth stage of a Brahmna's religious life, Sanny'asa. - किं the second inequality or equation of a planet. - भारत a. eating the fourth meal. - भारत a. recieving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. क: A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. — धिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. - 2 The dative case (is

grain ). - Jomp. -- कार्सन n the cere monies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्घा । nd. In four ways, four-fold-चतुरक व [चतुरवयन चत्वारोऽनयना रस्य वा कत्] I Consisting of four. -2 Increas ed by four, द्विके जिक चतुष्के च पंचके च अने समें Ms. 8. 142 ( 2. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent ).—एके 1 The rumber 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway.-4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9 -6 A necklace of four strings.—एको 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four.' चतुष्टम क. (यी f.) [ चत्वारां अत्यव विश्व अस्य तयप् ] Four-fold, consisting of four, पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्धुः समगिरिता। प्रवृत्तिरामीच्छः चताना चिरतार्था चतुष्ट्यी ॥ Ru. 2. 17. -य 1 A group or collection of four; एक कमस्यनर्था कि सु यज्ञ चतुन्थं मे. Pr. 11, Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्ट्यं मे. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् f. Forty.

चतुर a. [चत्-उरच्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted, सर्वात्मना रातिकथा चतुरेव दूती Mu. 3.9; Amaru. 15. 44; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9.69; 18.15.—2 Quick, swift.—3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable: न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9.47; Ku. 1.47; 3.5; 5.49.—7: 1 A round pillow.—2 Crooked gait.—3 An elephant's stable.—7: 1 Cleverness, ingenuity.—2 An elephant's stable.

বরুত a. Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [ चन्-ध्वरच् Un. 2. 121 ] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खल्ज श्रेष्ठिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

বলান্ত: 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चद्ति-ते ] To ask, beg. चिद्रः [चद्-किरच् ] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A

चन् 1, 6. P. [ चनति ] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् n. 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure, चनसित a. Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्याते Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ a. Containing or granting much food.

चन and Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किए or its derivatives, such as कहू, कथ, क, कदा, दुन: to which it imparts an indefinite sense, see under किए). Note. Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चड़ 1 P. [ चढ़ाति, चढ़ित ] 1 Toshine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. चंद्फः 1 The moon. -2 A kınd of fish.

चदनः-न [ चड् ण्यतात्-ल्यु ] 1 Sandal, ( the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application ); अनलाया ग्र-रुचद्वेधसे R 8. 71 ; मणिप्रकाराः सरम च चदन शुचा भिय यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एव च भाषते लोकश्चदनं किल शीतल । पुंचगा वस्य सस्पर्शश्चदनाद तिरिच्य-ते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमन्यज चढन न परोहात 1. 41. '-2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. -- 31-चलः, -गिरिः, आदिः the Malaya mountain. - उदके sandal-water cloves. - सार: 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रक्षार).

चंदनित् a. Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया A kind of yellow pigment ( गोरीचना ).

चिद्दर: [ Up. 1. 51 ] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon ; अपि च मानससमंद्वनिधि थेशो विमलशारद्चंदिरचंद्दिका Bv.1. 113; सुकुंद्दमुखच्दिरं चिरामिद् चुकोरायतां 4. 1.

चद्र a. [चद् णिच् रक्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, leautiful. - ₹ 1 The moen यथा ब्ह्रादनाञ्चदः R. 4. 12 ; हत-चदा तमसेव की दी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्ना चद्रश्चांडारं वरमनि H. 1 61; सुख°, बद्दन° &c . पर्याप्तचंद्रेव श्रात्त्रिया-सा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोन ) -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्या-धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाञ्चापललाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (n. also). -7A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one' (Used at the end of comp. चद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्र· 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). - at I Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof, -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. -- अंद्य: 1. Vishnu. -2 a moon-beam. -- अर्घ: the half moon , Pt. 4. °चूडामणि:, °मोलिः, °होखरः epithets of Siva. -आ-तपः 1. moon-light -2. awning. -3. an open ball only furnished with a 100f. - आत्मजः. -आरसः. -जः, -जातः -तनयः, -नंदनः, -प्रजः the planet Mercury. —आनन a moon-faced. ( न: ) an epithet of Kaittikeys. -आपीड: an cpithet of Siva. —आभास: " false mcon ', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्रय: camphor -ger a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदय: 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3 a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. -उपल: the moon-stone. - nor 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्रद्भकलामिवाननचरीं दैवात्ममासाद्य मे Mal. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांत:, -मणि: the moonstone ( supposed to ocze away under the influence of the moon ); द्रवति च हिमरश्माबुद्दते चद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4.58, Amaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21, Mal. 1. 24. (-ਰ: -ਰ) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-a) sandal wood. — min 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. - कांति: f. moonlight. (n.) silver. — अय: the newmoon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. —गृहं the fourth sign of the zodisc, Cancer. —गोल: the world of the moon, lunar sphere. ex: a deceased progenitor, the Manes -गोलिका meonlight. — ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon — चंचला a, small fish. — यूडः,-मालिः, -शेखरः, -चूडामाणिः epithets of Siva , ( having the moon for his crest'. 'moun-crested'), रहस्य-पालम्यत चंद्रशेखर: Ku. 5. 58, 86 ; R. 6. 34. — दारा: (m. pl.) ' the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. द्यति: sandal-wood. —(f.) moon-light. -नामन् m. camphor. — निभ a. bright, handsome. —प्यागं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Mal. 3. 12. — ਸਮਾ moon-light. — ਜਾਲ: 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —विंदु: the sign for the nasal ( ) - भरमन n. camphor - भागा N of a river in the south --- arm: a sword; вее चंद्राम — भृति n. silver. — मणिः the moon-stone -ਸਫ਼ਲ 1 the orb or disc of the moon -2 the lunar sphere -3 a halo round the moon. -सुखी a moon-faced (१. e lovely) woman -रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. - रेण: a plagranist. —लोक: the world of the moon. —लोहक, -लीइ, -लोहकं silver. —वंदाः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -- बदन a. moon-faced. -- बतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्राgor q. v. -2. a regal property or virtue, - silor 1. a room on the top (of a house &c ) ; वियद्त: पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रिश्रुन्मुखराः करोति 🖟 13. 40 -2. moonligne. — ज्ञालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moonstone, Bk 11.15. —सज्ञ: camphor. -संभव: N. of Budh: or Mercury. (-वा) small cardamoms. सालोक्य attainment of the lunar heaven .- हन m. an epithet of Rahu. - हाम: 1. a glittering sword. -2. the sword of Ravana, हे पाणय किमिति वांछथ चंद्र-हासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. -3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [ He was born under the Mûla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse. ] (-# ) silver.

বর্ক: 1 The moon. -2 The eye in a peacock's tail. -3 A finger-nail. -4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). — ন Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् m. A peacock.

चद्रकिन् m. A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चद्रमस् m. 1 The moon; नक्षत्रतारा-ग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसेव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 A month. -3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमप्युत्तरलीकराति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 36; कासुकेः कुंभीलकेश्व (परिवृत्तरणा चंद्रिका M. 4. -2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलकार चंद्रिका, कान्यचंद्रिका; cf. कोसुदी. -3 Illumination. -4 A large carda. mom. -5 The river Chandrabhågå.-6 The Mallikå creeper. -Comp. -अंदुः कं the wbite lotus opening at moonrise. -दाव: the moon-stone —पायिच the Chakora bird.

चाइन a. Ved. 1 Golden, possessnig gold. -2 Having the moon. -m. The planet Mercury (son of the moon )

चिद्रिमा Moonlight.

বহিল: 1 A barbar. -2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चंपू I.1 P. (चपित) To console, soothe. -II. 10 U. (चपितिते ) 1 To grind, pound, knead. -2 To cheat.

च्चपटः = चपेट प्. र.

चपल क [ चुप्-भद्यां गतो कल उपवोकारस्याकार: Tv., cf. Un. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous, कुल्यांभोभि: पवनचपलै: शाखिनो धौतमूला S. 1.
15, चपलायताक्षी Ch P. 8. -2 Un.
steady, fickle, inconstant, wavering,
Sânti. 2. 12, चपलाति &c -3 Fiail,
transient, momentary निलिन्दलगनजालमतितरलं तद्व जीवितमित्रायचर्णं Moha
M 5. -4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गतं)
शैशवाच्यलसप्यशोभत R. 11 8. -5 Inconsiderate, rash, cf. चपल —ल: 1
A fish. -2 Quicksilver. -3 The Châtaka bird. -4 Consumption. -5 A sort
of perfume. -6 Black mustard.

चाला 1 Lightning, कुरवककुसमं च पलास्त्रमं रतिपतिसृगकानने Uit. 7. -2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -5 The tengue. -6 Long pepper. -Comp. —जन: 1. a fickle or unsteady woman, Si. 9. 16. -2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक a. Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. 2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble

चित्र: 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand; खडिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमित, चात) 1 To drink, sip, drink off; चचान मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To eat.

चसत्कर्णं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise.-2 Show, spectacle. -3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपद कवितेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16; तद्पेक्षया वाच्यस्येव चमत्कारित्वात K. P. 1.-4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् a. 1 Astonishing, surprising. -2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [ चम्-अरच् Un. 3. 31 ] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowne most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (भेजरी).—2 The female Chamara; यस्पायर्श्वक्तं गिरिराजञ्ज्यं क्रचीते वालव्यजेने-

क्सरी रिंग 1.13, 48, St. 4.60; Me. 53. -Comp — पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छ:) a squiriel.

चमरिक: The Kovidara tree.

चमसः, -सं [ चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-असच् Tv ] 1 A vessel ( can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 ( also चमसी ). -2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमित: f. A kind of cake.

चमः f [ चम्-प्र Un. 1. 81 ] 1 An army (in gereral); प्रयेतां पांडुपुता-णामाचार्य महता चम् छिट 1. 3: वासवीनां चम्ना Me. 43: राजवती जवती जवती त्रवरा चम् R. 9. 10. -2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. -3 Ved. A dish or vessel. -4 A grave. -Comp. —चर: a soldier, warrior. —नाधः, -पः, -पाति the leader of an army, a general, commander; R. 13. 74. —हर: an epithet of Siva.

चम्रः A kind of deer; चकासतं चारुचम्रुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंपू 10 U. (चपयाति-ते) To go, move.

चंप: [चप्-अच्] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चंपक: [चप्-ण्डल् ] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. -2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपक-दामगोरी Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. -Comp. —माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. -2 a garland of Champaka flowers. -3 a kind of metre (see App.). — नंभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालु: The jack or bread-fruit

चपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालु: = चंपकालु प्. v. चंपूर f A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमयं कान्यं चंपूरित्यिभिधान्यते S. D. 569; for instance मोजचद्र, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंत्र 1 P. (चंति ) To go, move. चम्रिष् a. Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations)

( चमसस्थ ); Rv. 1. 56.1. च्या 1 A. (चयते) To go to or to-

wards, move. चर् 1 P.-!( चराति, चचार, अचारीत् चरितं, चरित or sometimes चीर्ण ) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander;

नहाडाका हरिणशिशवो मदमंदं चरंति 8 1 15 ( बर may mean here 'to graze ' also), इदियाणां हि चरता Bg. 2 67, कपपश्चेररार्तस्य रामस्येव मनोरथ: R. 12. 59, Ms. 2 23, 6, 68, 8, 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act . रचयति रेखाः सिलले यस्त खले चर-ति मत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्वरं Ty: R. 8. 79 , Y. 1. 60 , Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामत: Ms 5.90, 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः ति. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर् ). -4 To graze ; सुचिरं हि चरन शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in. be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. - Caus. (बारगति) I To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with -8 To doubt. [cf. L. curro. ].

चर a. (री f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking , grazing &c.; धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.) -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable ; see चराचर below ; Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate, Ms. 5. 29, 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix ) formerly, late ; आढ्यचर ' one who was formerly rich'so देवद सचरः, अध्यापकचर: late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 ( Hence ) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karana in astrology. -8 The Karanas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh; and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. —अचर a 1. moveable and immoveable , चराचराणां भूनानां कुक्षि राधारता गत: Ku. 6. 67, 2. 5; Bg. 11, 43. -2. wished, desired. -3 shaking. trembling. (-+;) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75, Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10.

-2. The sky, the atmosphere.

-3. heaven (-1) a young woman.

-3. in moveables, goods and chattels. पुष्ट: a mediator. — भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac; 2. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मृति: f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरट: The wag-tail

चरणः-णं [चर्-करणे ल्युट्] foot, जिरासि चरण एप न्यस्यते वारयनं Ve. 3. 38; जात्या काममवध्योसि चरण त्विद्मुद्धृंत 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas ; e y. चरणगुरवः Mv. 1, Mal. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. —u: 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -vi 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75 -3 Conduct of life, behaviour ( moral ). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -comp. -अमृतं, -उदक water in which the feet of a (revered) Brahmana or spiritual guide have been washed. -अराविदं, -कमल, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -- आयुध: a cock. -आस्केंद्रनं trampling, treading under foot. - गत a. fallen at the feet, prestrate. -प्रन्थि:  $m \cdot$ , — पर्वन्  $n \cdot$  the ankle. — न्यास: a foot-step. - प: a tree - पतन falling down or prostration (at the feet of another ), Amaru. 17 - पतित a. prostrate at the feet, Me. 105. - पात: 1. tread, trampling .- 2. foot-fall. -3. prostration — ग्रुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1 prostration -2 service, devotion.

चराणि: A man (मनुष्य); Bv. 8.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable ( चरणशील ).

বংগ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -থ:, -থ 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [ चर अमच् Un. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा किया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. —मं and. At last, at the end. -Comp.—अचलः, -आईः, -क्सामृत् m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. —अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. —वयस् a old, aged; Mâl. 6. 2.

चरि [ चर्-इन् ] An animal. चरित p. p. [चर कर्माण कः] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered, S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved, S. 5. 16. -तं1 Go-

ing, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, dceds उदारचारितानां H 1.70; सर्व खलस्य च रितं मशकः करोति 1.81.-3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरित तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2, दिनौकसस्त्वचिरतं लिखति S. 7 5; so दशक्रमारचारित &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. — அவ் a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desiredi object, successful, रामरावणयोर्धुद्धं चरितार्थमि-वाभवत ि 12.87, चरितार्थेव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense : Ku. 2. 17. -5 appropriate, fit, Ku. 4. 45. on the attainment of the desired object , S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इत ] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. — जा The tamarind tree — Comp. — जंधकः a friendly pledge.

चरिष्णु a. [ चर्-इष्णुच् ] Moveable active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56. चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्च a. [चर क्मोण यत ] To be gone; to be practised &c. —या I Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथ U.5.—2 Course, motion; as in राहचर्या.—3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment.—4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111; जतचर्या, तपञ्चर्या.—5 Regular peformance of all rites or customs.—6 Eating.—7 A custom, usage, Ms. 6. 32.—8 Pervading; visiting.—21 Going about.—2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरः [चर् उन् ] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes, अनवसानी निरुद्धमण्ड ओद्धश्चरिति याजिकाः (it is often boiled in milk and is called प्रथमः, cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.) -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. —चेलिन् m. N. of Siva.—स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्छातिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर् 1 P. ( वर्षति ) To go or mo

चर्च I. 10 U (चर्चातिने, चर्चित) To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चित, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. -2 To discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चः [चर्च् अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक a. [ चर्च-ण्डुल् ] Repeating. चर्चनं [ चर्च-ल्डुट् ] I Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी [ चर्च-बाः अस्त गोराः इतिष् ] I A kind of song. -2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). -3 The recitation of scholars. -4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery. -7 Curled hair. -8 T.iple symphony. -9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीक: 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचरं K. 157; श्रीखंडचर्चा विषं Git. 9. -5 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ.

चर्चिः f. [ चर् भावे इत् ] 1 Repetition -2 Investigation ( विचारणा ).

चित्रयं I Anointing the body. -2 An unguent.

चचित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चंदनचाचितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rs.
2. 21.-2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -3 Sought, desired. -तं
Anointing, smearing.

चर्चम m. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन a. Ved. Stringing together.
—नं A hook, or pin.

चर्च a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पट: [ चूप्-अटन् ] 1 The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; cf. च्पेट -2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चपेरी A thin cake or biscuit of flour ( पिष्टकभेद ).

चर्च 1 P. (चर्नति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To eat.

चर्भटः A kind of cucumber.

বৰ্মহা 1 Noise of merriment. -2 Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved A

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन 💤 [च्रू-मनिन् U॥, 4, 144] 1 Skin (of the body). -2 Leather, hide, Ms 2 41, 174 -3 The sense of touch. -5 A shield, Si. 18. 21. -Comp. — эня: a piece or strap of feather. —अंभस्त n. lymph. —अवकर्तनं working in leather. —अवकार्तिन, -अव-कर्त्र m, a shce-maker. -- कारः, -कारिन् -कृत् m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2. a mixed caste (from a Chândâla woman and a fisherman ). —कारक: a worker in leather. -- कील:, -लं a wart. -चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -- जं 1. hair. -2. blood. —तरगः a wrinkle. —तिल a. covered with pimples. —ਰੱਢ: -ਜ-लिका, -नामिका a whip. -दलं -दूषिका a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. —द्रम:, -बृक्ष: the Bhûrja tree. -पाट्टि-का a flat piece of leatther for playing upon with dice. - पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat -- पाइका a leathershoe. — प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl. -प्रसेवक:, -प्रसेविका a bellows. -- बंध: a leather band or strap. — igr an epithet of Durga. -यदि: f a whip. -व-सन: 'clad in skin, N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. —संभवा large cardamoms. — सार: lymph, serum

चर्मण्य a. Leathern. — ज्यं Leatherwork.

चर्ममय a. Leathern.

चर्मरः, -चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a [ चर्भ-टन् ] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिच्  $\alpha$ . (णी f.) [चर्म-इति] 1 Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. -2 Plantain. -3 The Bhûrja tree.

चयां See under चर.

चर्च 1 P, 10 U. ( वर्षति, चर्षयति-ते, चर्षति 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite, लांगूलं गाढतारं चितिताराज्यवान् Pt. 4, यस्येतच न छुक्तरेरहरहर्ज्यांतरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To relish, taste.

चर्चणं, —णा [ चर्च भावे न्युट् ] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 ( Fig. ) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रनाणं चर्वणेवात्र स्वाभिन्ने विदुषां मतं S. D 57; (com. = चर्वणा आस्वादन तच स्वादः काव्यावसभेदावालानंदसमुद्भव इस्युक्तप्रकार), so; also, निष्पस्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पात्तिस्प चारतः 58.

चर्चा [ चर्च-अर् ] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand ( said to be also चर्न m ). -2 Chewing.

चर्नित p. p. [ चर्न कर्मणि क ] Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -च-नेजं (lit.) chewing the chewed, (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless resteration. -पाउं a spitting pot. चर्च put p. [नर्न्-कर्मण-प्यत्-यन् वर] To be chewed, chewable - चर्च Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्पाणि क ित्य अति आदेश च Tv.] Ved 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift, active. -- जि: A man. -- f. A disloyal woman ( वंपका).

चळ् I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलने, च. चाल, अचालीत, चलित्, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir, छिनाश्रेलु: अणं भुजा: Bk. 14. 40; सप-क्षोदिारवाचालीत् 15.24; 6.84.-2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्पदमपि चिलितुं न शकोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्ये-केन बुद्धिमान Chân., 32.; चचाल वाला स्तनाभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), de. part, set out, start off, चेलुश्चीरपरिग्रहाः Ku 6. 92 v. l. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; सुनेरिप यतस्तस्य दर्शनाञ्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400, ਲੀਮੇਜ ਭੁਫ਼ਿ×ਚਲਰਿ H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve ( with abl. ); चलति नयान जिगीषतां हि चेतः K1. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361. -Cau ( च-चा-लयति, चलित, चा-छितं ) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir-R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाजक्ये चलि-ताधिकारविसुखे Mu 4.15.-3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish, foster ( चालयात only ). -5 To disturb, agitate : सुजनं जनाश्चलियतुं क ईशते Si-15. 40. -II. 6. P. ( ਚਲੀਰ, ਚਲਿਰ) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [ चल-अच् ] 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.) चलापागां दृष्ट्विं स्पृशसि S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षकरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving, Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable ( opp. स्थिर ), moving ; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed ; द्यितास्वनवस्थितं चूणां न खलु मेम चलं सहजने Ku 4.28; प्रायश्रलं गौरवमाञ्जितेषु 3.1. -3 Frail, transitory, perishable, चला लक्ष्मीश्वलाः प्राणाश्व-लं जीवितयोवनं Bh. 3. 128 -4 Confused. – ਲ: 1 Trembling, shaking agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. — ਲਾ 1 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. –3 A kind of perfume. –Comp.-अਵਲਂ a. 1. moveable and immoveable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=3-ातिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्वल: Bh. 3 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30. ( ਚਲਾਚਲ = ਚਚਲ Malli.) कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2 14; N. 1. 60. ( –ਲ: ) a crow. –आतंक: rheumatism —आत्मन् n. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंदिय a. 1. sensitive. -2 sensual. - zg: one whose arrow



flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. - कर्ण: the true distance of a planet from the earth — चंद्र: the Chakora bird — चित्र a fickleminded. — दल:, -पत्र the Asvattha tree — मिद्र: moveable articulation of the bones

चलन a. [चल नावे ल्युट् ] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot.—2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनातमक कर्म T.S.; इस्त, "जाउ & .; तरल्डुगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजानितरितराग.Git. 11.—2 Turning or leaving off.—3 Roaming, wandering —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women—2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलन सज्ञाया कर ] A short petticoat worn by low women.-निका Silken fringes.

चलित  $p \cdot p$  [चल्क] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agritated. -2 Gone, departed, एवस्क्ता म चलित: -3 Attained. -4 Known, understood -5 Removed, displaced. (fee चल्). —तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going, walking.-3 A kind of dance, चलितं नाम नाटक्मंतरेण M. 1.

चतुः [ चल-उन् ] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [ चलुना मीयने कन् Tv. ] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A handful or mouthful ( of water ), cf. चलुक.

चल्रद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चितः: A cover, wrapper.

चष् I 1 U (चपति-ते) To eat. -II. 1 P. (चपति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चयक:-कं [ चप्-करणे दुन ] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass, च्युत: जिरस्थ्रव्यकोत्तरेन R 7.49; सख लालाक्किन पिनति चयक साम्बन्धित क्रिकार. 1.29, Ki 9 56, 57, Mål 5.18.—कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor -2 Honey.

चषति [ चष् भाव आति ] 1 Eating. -2 Killing.-3 Decay, infirmity, decline

ব্যান্ত: 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron ring at the base of the post. -3 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहमति ते) 1 To be wicked.-2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be proud or haughty -4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक a. (की f.) [ चक्रेण निवनं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle).-2 Circular.-3 Relating to a wheel.

चाकिक a. (की f.) [ चकेण वराति-टक्] 1 See चाक above -2 Relating to a company or circle. —ক: 1 A potter.

-2 An oil-maker, Y. 1. 165 ( লালিক according to Mit, সাকাইক or cartman according to others).

-3 A proclaimer.

-4 A bird, chorister

-5 A coachman, driver.

चाकिण: The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाकेय a. (चक्र-ढज्) Relating to a wheel.

ৰাপ্ত্ৰ ক. ( খা / ) [ ৰধুখা দূলান, ৰধু-হু-প্ৰস্ ] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. -2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M 1 4.-3 visible, to be seen. —য়: N. of the sixth Manu. —য় Knowledge dependent on vision -Comp. — স্থান ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म a. Ved 1 Seeing, a seer. -2 Ferbearing, gracious, kind

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. -2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth

चাचल्यं ( বৰল-অনু ) 1 Unsteadress, quick motion, rolling, tremourn ( as of the eyes &c. ), Bv. 2.60 -2 Fickleness. -3 Transitoriness.

चाट: [चट्-देंभे अच् ] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटा: = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परजनमपहरांति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकेरः A young sparrow

चादु:,- n. [चर्-उण्] 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery ( especially of a love to his sweet-heart ), मिय: प्रिया-याः प्रकरोति चाहुं  ${
m Rs.}~6.~14$  , विराचित-चादवचनरचन चरणरचितमणिपातं Git. 11; Amaru. 83, Pt. 1. 175, Santi. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th cento of गीनगोविंद consists of such coaking ). -2 Distinct or clear speech. -3 Endearing words or acts , Mal. 10. 1. - 30mp - उत्तिः f. 1 flattering or coaxing language. -2. service. - उल्लोल, -कार a speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer; शियाबातः वियतम इव पार्थनाचादुकारः Me 31. - ug ". skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. - बहु: a, jester, buffoon. –ਲੀਲ a. elegantly tremulous. - sid a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पदुचादुश-तैरज्ञक Git. 2 ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विला-कयाति चाडुशतीश्व मुंक्ते Bh 2. 31.

चाहुकः, के Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन ८. [ चणकस्य भवन क्षेत्र खन् ] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea. चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer

on civil polity; also known as

चाण्र. A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. -Comp. -मद्मः, -सुद्मः N. of Krishna.

चांड Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली f.) [ चडाल एव स्वार्थ अण्] An outcast; see चडाल; चाडा-ल: किमयं झिजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239, 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. -2 N. of Durgâ

चातकः (की f.) [ चत् याचने कर्तारे प्रवृत्यु ] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सुक्ष्मा एव पतंति चातकसुखे दिवाः पयोविंद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. -2. cloud.

चातुर a. (री f.) [चतुर एव स्वार्थ अल ] I Relating to four. -2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. -4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). -5 Governing, ruling. -6 Visible, perceptible. -र: A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage -रा Skill, dexterity, ability; तज्ञ्चचातरीतरा N. 1. 12.

বার্কে a. 1 Flattering. -2 Perceptible, visible. -3 Governing. -- ন: A small round pillow.

चातरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [ चतुर्भिरक्षेनिष्पायते अण् ] Four casts in playing at dice.—क्ष: A small round pillow.

चतुर्शिकः [ चतुर्छ अर्थेषु बिह्निः टक् ] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रामिक a. (की f.) [ चतुर्ष आश्रमेषु विहिनः टक्]. चातुराश्रमिच् a. (णी f.) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Bribmana, see आश्रम

चातुराश्रम्य The four periods of the religious life of a Brahmana; see आश्रमः

चातुरिकः [ चातुरी रथचयी देशि वक् ] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक,-चातुर्थिक a. (की f.) [च-तुर्थे अहि भवः उक् बृज् वा ] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. — क: A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक a. (र्हा f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्देश a. Appearing on the fourteenth day. — इं A demon (Sk.) क्युर्देश्या दश्यते इति ).

चातुर्देशिक: One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight ( that being a day of अनुधाय q. v.).

चातुभौतिक a. Consisting of four elements.

चातुमांस a. [ चतुर्ज मासेष्ठ मनः अण् ] Produced in four months. —सी 1 Noof a sacrifice (इहि).—2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्भासक a. (सिका f) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [ चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य ] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; 2. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्यन and आषादः

चातुर्थे [ चतुन्स भावः धश् ] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. -2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भ्रचात्र्य Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण a. [ चातुर्वर्ण-ष्यञ् ] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. - ज्ये 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामाभिकं धर्मे चातुर्वर्ण्ये ज्ञवीन्मचः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. -2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य a. (द्यी) Knowing the four Vedas, —द्यं The four Vedas; also चात्वेद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

বার্টাস a. Conducted by the four priests. — i 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. - 2 The office or duties of these priests. - 3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुहाँत्रिय: A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक a. Divided into four parts.

चातुष्ट्यं a. [ चतुष्ट्य वेचि, अण् ] Knowing or familiar with the चनुष्ट्य. चार्च [ चाय् काणे हन् ] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वाल: [cf. Un 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. -2 Kusa grass ( दर्भ ).

चांद्रनिक a. (की f.) [चंदनेन संव धने-डक ] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र a. (इते f.) [ चत्रस्वेम अण्]
Relating to the moon, lunar; ग्रहकाच्याद्यमां विश्वरचांद्रीमभिनभः अियं Si.
2. 2. —इ: ! A lunar month. —2 The
bright fortnight (शुक्रप्त ). —3 The
moon-stone. —ई 1 The vow called

चाद्रायण q. v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3
The lunar mansion called मृगर्शीर्ष-द्री Moonlight. -Comp - आस्य
fresh ginger. -भागा the river Chandrabhågå. -मासः a lunar month -व्रतिकः one whe observes the चाद्रायण
vow q. v.

चांड्कं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस क. (सी f.) [चंद्रमस इद्म अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोद्या चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्र गता पद्ममुणाच सुंके पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमसिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. —सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation मुगित्स -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -िः [ चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिल् ] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [ जद्रस्यायनिम्बायनम् यूर्वप्रात् सञ्चाया जलम् सञ्चाया द्धिः स्वाधे अण् वा Tv. ] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age ( the period of its waxing and waning ); ( in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 et seq. and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक  $\alpha$ . (की f.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चाप: [चपस्य वंशभेद्स्य विकारः अण् Tv.]

1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरा को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3.5; so
चापपाणि: 'with a bow in hand.'-2

The rain-bow -3 (In geom.) Au
arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the
zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् a. [ चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] Armed with a bow. -m. 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापलं, 'ल्यं [ चपलस्य भावः कमं वा अण् पक्षे ष्यत्र ] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. · 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. - 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act, धिक् चापलं U. 4; तहुणः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृद्धित्व चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. - 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सुनानिषद्भिचापलं R. 3. 42. - 5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. - 6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [ चनयोः विकारः तत्वुच्छ-विभित्तवात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) A chowree or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and osmetimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses). ब्याधूयं ते निश्चलतरुभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः ज्ञाजीयभं छत्रमुमे च चामरे R. 3. 16, Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29, Me. 35; चित्रन्यस्तिमवाचलं हयः ज्ञिरस्यायामवच्चामरं V. 1 4, S 1. 8—Comp.—шाहः, -माहिन् m. a person who carries a chowrie.—माहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c., पृष्ठ लीलावलयर्गित चानस्माहिणीनां Bh 3 61.—पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree.—2. the Ketaka plant.—3. the mango tree.

चामरिक: A person who carries a chowree.

चामरिन m. [ चामर-इनि ] A horse. चामिकरं [ चभीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold, तसचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14, R. 7, 5; Si. 4. 24, Ku. 7 49. —2 The Dhattûra plant. —Comp. — प्रस्थ α. like gold

चासंदा A terrific form of Durga; Mal. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived -यस्माचंड च मुड च गृहीत्वा त्वसुपागता। चासंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यासे ॥ ).

বাণিতা The river Champ1; ( perhaps the modern Chambal. )

=174: 1 The Champaka tree.

-2 The Nagakesara tree. —4 I Filament, especially of a lotus flower.

-2 Gold. -3 The Dhattura plant;
(m also in the last two senses).

चापेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 10. [ वायतिन्ते ] 1 To observe, discern, see; त पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचापिर विकाशविरफारितविश्रमेक्षणाः Sl. 12. 51. -2 To worship, honou:.

चापनीय a. To be worshipped. चापनीय a. Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु a. [ चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चार: [चर एव, अण्] I Going, walking, gait, wandering about , मंडल चारशीध्रः 🗸 5. 2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पाद्चारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, prograssion; मंगलचार, शनिचार, राहु° &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचशुस् below-4 Perferming, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. - An artificial poison., -Comp. —अंतरितः ६ spy. —ईक्षणः, −चञ्चस m. 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spics and sees through their medium; चारचधुर्महिपतिः Ms 9 256, cf. Kâmandaka :-गावः पश्यंति गंधेन वेदैः पर्श्वति च द्विजाः । चारैः पर्श्वति राजा-नश्चश्चम्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Râm.:--य-स्मात्पर्यति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थानराधिपाः॥



चारेण तस्माहुच्यंते राजानश्चारचञ्चषः॥
—चण, -चंचु a. graceful in gart of
graceful carriage. —ज्या the sine of
the ascensional difference. —पशः a
place where two roads meet. –भटः a
valorous man, warrior. —भटी courage. —वाद्यः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक a. [ चारयति चर-णिच-ण्ड्ल ] Acting, doing, proceeding. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धन्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brahmanical student.

चारण: [ चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच् ल्यु ] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister, S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -Comp. — दारा: female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्नं The art of dancing.

चारथ a. Ved. Wandering, going. चारिका A female attendeant.

चारित a. 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारिताश्चे Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [ चर-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171 , चरि-त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण्वा ] ( also written चारि-최)1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting .- 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct, अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्रभ्रंश-कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारिज्यविहीन आ-दबोपि च दुर्गतों भवति 1. 43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. - The tamarind tree. -Comp. -क्वच a. an the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारित a. (at the end of comp.)
1 Walking, going, moving, being, living, पाव्, मुगं. - 2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on.
-m. A foot-soldier.

चार द. (र or वी f.) [ चरति चित्ते चर्-उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3 ] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or चरणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; पिये चारुशीले संच माये मानमनिदानं Git. 10, सर्व पिये चारतरं क्संते Rs. 6. 2; चकासतं चारुचम्रु-चर्मणा St. 1. 8, 4. 49. - रू: An epithet of Brihaspati. - र n. Saffron. - Comp. —अंगी a beautifully formed woman —चोण a. handsome-nosed. —दर्शन a-good-looking, lovely. — यामा, धारा, -रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. —तेत्र,
—लोचन a. having beautiful eyes.
( -नेत्र:, -नः ) a deer. —पुरः a particular time in music —कला a vine,
grape. —लोचना a woman with lovely
eyes. —वस्त्र a having a beautiful
face. —चर्यना a woman. —त्रता a
female who fasts for a whole month.
-शिला 1 a jewel, gem.-2. a beautiful
slab of stone. —शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. —हासिन् a.
sweet smiling.

चाचिक a. Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चाचिक्यें 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म a. ( र्सी f.) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अग्र]
1 Leathern.-2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield

चार्मण a. (जी f.) Covered withskin or leather. — जं [ चभणां समृदः अण् ] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक a. (की f) [ चर्भणा निर्तृतः टर् ] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणा समुहः अण् ] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्य यस्य, पृष्कीः Tv. | 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati ), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Charvaka, see Sarva. S 1. ). -2 N. of a Rakshasa described in the Mahabhanata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pandavas. [ when Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana ond reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्बो 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moon-light.-3 Intelligence.-4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N.of the wife of Kubera.

বান্ত: [বল্জা 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -5 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालक: A ros ve elephant.

चालने [ नल्जिय भाषे ल्युर ] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. — नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय  $\alpha.1$  To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken , also चाल्य in the same sense.

चापः, -सः [ चर्मक्षेण स्वार्थे णिच् अच्] The blue Joy Mâl 6.5; Y. 1.175.

चि I 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-चिचाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचर्षात्-अचेष्ट, चतु, चित, caus. चाययानि, चाप्यानि, also चययानि, चायति, dcsid. चिचीपति, चिकीपति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature ); बुक्षं पु-ज्याणि चिन्वती -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain, चिचीपता जन्म-वतामलद्वीं भूतिं K1.3.11, 2.19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for, Bh. 3. 46 .- 4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वनानिय ने भूमावचैपुर्वान-रात्तमान Bk. 15. 76. - 5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see far. - pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper, मिच्यने चीयते चेव सता पुष्प-फलपदा Pt 1.222. bears fruit, चीयंत बालिजस्यापि सत्केत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3, राजहंस तब सैव शुध्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.-II. 3 P. (चिनेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive.-2. To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through \_III. 1 A. (चयने) I To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on.-IV. 1 U. (चयानि-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afiaid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe,

चय: [चि-अच्] I An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्वपानित्यवधारितं पुरा  $S_1$ . 1. 3; मृद् चय: U. 2. 7. a lump of clay; कचानां चय:Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ; so चमरीचय: Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तु-पारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7  $\Delta$ pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms ( in a pro gression ).

चयनं । चि-मावे-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of collecting ( especially flowers &c. ).
-2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित p.p. [च-क] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered -2 Hoarded accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4

Covered with, full of; क्वामिकु अचितं Bh. 2. 9. - 5 Set or inlaid with. —त A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile pyre; छुर संपति तानदाशु मेनिगातांनिलियाचितिश्वि-तां १०.५ ३५, चिताधिरोहण R. 8.57; चिताभस्मन् Ku 5 69. -2 A heap, aseemblage, multitude.—Comp.—आग्निः the funeral fire.—चूडक् a pyre.

चितिः f [चि-आधारे किन्] 1 Collecting, gather ng. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack.-2.A funeral pile.-3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). - त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. - त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय pot. p. 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित वः [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्त] Known. understood.

चिकितान वः [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [कित् उत् वेदे द्विलम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस्a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् a. Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [ कित स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल् ] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिकमे चिकित्सका दोषसुद्धाहराति M. 2, Bh. 1.87, Y. 1.162.

चिकित्सनं Heading, practising medicine.

चिकित्ना [ किन् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

—2 (In the system of medicine)Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकि।त्सत व. [ कित् खाँध सन् कर्मणि क्त] Healed, cured.—तं Healing, curing. चिकिन a. Flat-nosed.

चिकिल: Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीषक a. [ इ-सन् ण्डुल् ] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

जिकीपां Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, deisre.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. नं Design, intention, purpose

चिक्री र्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1.23, 3.25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash —र: 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिर चिकुरे कुरु मानद - कुसुमानि Git. 12; so वनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरालततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A muskrat. -4 A reptile, snake. -Comp. —उच्चयः, -कलापः, -निकरः, -पक्षः, -पाशः, -मारः, -हरतः a mass or tuft of hair, यस्याश्चारश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरा मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिक्रर. The hair.

चिक्क 10 U. (चिक्क्यतिन्ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress.-2 To feel pain.

चिक्क a. Flat-nosed —क्र: The muskrat. -क्रा 1 A mouse -2 A betel nut.

चिक्कण a. (जा or जी f.) [ विक् -िक्कप् विक् त कजति, कण्-शब्द अच Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. 2Slip pery -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy, लघु परित्रायतामेनां भवान मा कस्याणि तपस्विन इंग्रदीतेलचि-कणशीषस्य हस्ते पतिच्यति S.2. —जः The betel-nut tree.—जा An excellent cow. —जं A betel-nut.

चिक्तणा, -णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्तसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किण = चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किर: [ चिक्क बा॰ इरच् ] A mouse.

चित्रिंद् Moisture ; freshness.—दः The moon.

चिख्दः Mud, mire.

चित्रदः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिंड: A sort of gourd.

चिভিন্তন (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

বিৰা 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit -2 The Gunja plant.

चिद् 1 P, 10 U. ( चेटात, चेटयति ते ) To send forth or out (as a servant).

चित 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित ) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe ; नेषूनचेतचस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16 चिचेत रामस्तत्क्रच्छं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परेश्यारहामाण-मात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरस-भरेण समस्त एव मत्ती न किंचिद्पि चेतयते जनीयं K.240 .- 3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design ( with dat. ). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् रि [चित्र संपदा॰ भावे हिप् ] 1 Thought, perception .- 2 Intelligence, intellect understanding, Bh. 2 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -Сотр - элгя-न् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit - आत्मक consciousness. -आभास: the individual soul ( जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements).-उद्धास: gladdening the heart or spirit. — चनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. — प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. — eq: a. 1. consisting of intelligence -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, goodhearted. (-4) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. -- sir कत: f. mental power, intellectual capacity. - स्वरूपं the Supreme Spirit. - and. 1 A particle added to and its delivatives (such as कर्, कथं, क्र, कर्ा, कुत्र, कुनः &c.) to imapart to them an indefinite sense ; -कुत्रचित् somewhere; कोचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्सय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p.p. [चित्-क] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. — ₹ 1 Observing, attending .- 2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention , (b) desire, intention, sim; माञ्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57, अनेकः चित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16. -3 The mind ; य-दासो दुर्वारः प्रसरति मद्श्वित्तकरिणः Santi. 1. 22 ; so चलचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect ). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -Comp.-अनुवर्तिच a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिच, -आकर्षिन,-हारिन् a.1. 'heart-stealing, attractive, captivating .- 2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing .—आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्रेक: pride, arrogance. —ऐक्पं agreement, unanimity. —उन्नतिः, -ससुन्नति: f. 1. noble-mindedness.-2. pride, arrogance. — कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. -- वास्ति a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, -जन्मन् m., -भूः,-योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्युनर्नवः B. 19. 46. सोगं मसिद्धविभवः खळुः चित्तजन्मा Mal.



1.20. - st a. knowing the mind of another -- arm: loss of conscience. - निर्वात्त: f. contentment, happiness. -प्रमाधिन a. moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्राम a composed, tranquil. (-H:) tranquility of heart. - प्रसन्तता joy, pleasure .- भेड: 1. difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. - मोहः infatuation of the mind. - TIT: affec tion, passion, desire. - famit: change of thought or feeling. — विक्षेप: distraction of the mind. — विस्वः, -वि-ਸ਼ਜ: aborration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, in sanity. - विश्लेष: breach of friendship. - ब्राचि: f. 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिष्रायंसभावितष्टजनिचत्त-वृत्तिः प्रार्थियता विहंब्यते हः 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध: Yoga 8. - बेदना affliction, anxiety. - बैक-ह्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -संख्य a. pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. - हारिन a. fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्रवत् a. I Reasonable, endow-

चिति: f. [चित्र भते क्वित् ] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity ( स्पाति ). चित्तिच् a. Ved. Intelligent, wise.

ed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted.

चेतक a. 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. --की N. of a plant ( हर्रीतकी ).

चेतन व (नी f ) [चित् ल्यु ] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; बुछक्रयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mal. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव-चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, ani mation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. — ने 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् a. Animate, having consciousness-

चेतस् गः [चित् करणे असुन् ] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; मच्छिति पुरः इसीरं धावति पश्चाद्संस्तृतं

चेत: S. 1.34. -4 Will. -Comp.-जन्मन्, -भनः, -भः m. 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -- विकार: disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् a. Living, sentient.

चित्र a. [ चित्र-भावे अचु ; चि-ष्टन गा Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mal. 1. 4.-4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136, Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1.288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमन चित्रं R.5.33; S. 2.15. -6 Perceptible, visible.-7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम ). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound ). -=: 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4=चित्रग्रस q. v. below. -국 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पित-सरवयोगा S. 2 9, पुनरिप चित्रीकृता काता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet ) The last of the three main divisions of K'avya ( poetry ). ( It is of two kinds शब्दाचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defiues it-शब्दाचित्र वाच्याचित्रमव्यंग्य त्ववर स्पृत K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशात्रवशत्रेव । गोत्रारिगोत्र-जित्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमी नमः ॥. - 9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -ind. Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder ! चित्रं वाधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये-ष्यते Sk. -Comp. -अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लो-चना a kind of bird commonly called Sarıka. --अंग a. striped, having a spotted body. (-η:) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-ii) 1. vermilion.-2. yellow orpiment. — अंगद a. decked with brilliant bracelets. (-gr) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvahana. —अगद्सः f. an epithat of Satyavatî, mother of Vyasa. —अनं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. — अपूप: a kind of cake. — आ ਕਰ a. committed to a picture, painted. omit a. painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. — эт-कृति: f. a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयसं steel. —आरमः a painted scene, outline of a picture ;

V. 1 4. v. 1. — उक्तिः f. 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse , जयति ते पंचम-नादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेख् Vikr. 1. 10. -2 a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. —ओदन: boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. - कंड: a pigeon. —कथालाप: telling agreeable or charming stories. - कंबल: 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. 一有 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -कर्मन् n. 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture, Mu. 2.4.-4 magic. (-m.) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2. a painter. निंद् m. 1. a painter. -2. a magician. —काय: 1 a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कार: 1. a painter. -2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गाविक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parasara). —कूट: N. of a hill and district near Prayaga; R. 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1. — та а. astonishing, surprising. (-m.) a painter.
—कोल: a kind of lizard. —िकारा painting. - a ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. — ग, -गत a. 1. -painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. — नशं yellow orpiment. — यसः One of the beings in Yama', world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्प: a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects.—北東형 a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. —त्वच् m. the Bhûrja tree. —दंडक: the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त a. painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. - uar: the francoline partridge.—पट:,-हः। a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —uz a. 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. — पादा the bird called Sarika. — पिच्छकः a peacock. —पंज: a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठ: a sparrow. — মারিক্রারি: f. representation लकं a tablet for painting, a pictureboard. - नही: a peacock. - भाउ a. of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-3:) 1. fire. -2. the snn: (चित्रभाद्यविभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अजन ). -3 N. of Bhairava -4. the Arka plant.
-5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. — भूत a. painted. –ਸੰਵਲ: a kind of snake. – ਸ਼੍ਰਾ: the spotted antelope. — मेखल: a peacock. -योधिन a. fighting in a wonderful manner. (-m.) an epithet of Arjuna - va: 1. the sun. -2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas. . one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्चित्रमेन दीना पंचदशाना भात्यामधिको गुणे: षोडशक्षित्र यो नाम समृत्यनः K. 136 : V. 1. — लिखन painting. −िलिखित a. 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless ( as in a picture ). - a. of beautiful outlines. highly arched; राचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे अवी Git. 10. ( -खा ) 1. a portrait, picture -2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bana. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood, and on Usha's recognising Anituddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. - बढाल: the sheat-fish. - वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. -- वाज: a cock. -- विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated .- 2. multiform. - faur the art of painting. —जाला a painter's studio. — जिलंडिw. an epithet of the seven sages :--मरीचि, अगिरस, अति, पलस्य, प्रलह, कृत and वासिष्ट ेज: an epithet of Bihaspati. — शिरस् m., —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. - 21: great or wondeful beauty. - HEN a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

বিষয় a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. -ম: 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree. - i 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रपति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted.
—ल: The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अन् ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्द्धक्तयोगोगं चित्राचंद्रमसोरित्र R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. — अदीर: 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. — ईश: the moon. — मधा the dawn.

चित्रिक: The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science cl ss women :—पश्चिनी, चित्रिणी, इंजिनी अर्थ हासानी or कारणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines वित्रिणी — भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिक र्ष न दोषां निळकुषुमधनास। स्निग्ध नीलोग्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकठिनकुबाहचा खुद्री बद्धशीला मकलगुणविष्वित्र विविणी वित्रवक्ता ॥

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रित् a. (णी f.) [चित्र्णिनि, चिन्त्र-अस्त्येये इति चा ] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) bair.

ৰিনীক 8 Ŭ. I To feel wonder. -2

To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत a. Painted, embellished. चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवस्तरात्रभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or wor-shipped.

चित 10 U. (चिंतयति-ने, चिंतित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over, तच्छत्वा पिंगलकश्चितयामाम Pt. 1, चितय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छाम: S. 2.-2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind : तस्ता-देतत (वित्तं ) न चित्रयेत H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चितयेत Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258, Pt. 1. I35; Ch. P 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तात स्त्वा चित्रियण्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64, U. 1.19.-4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out. devise, discover, think out ; कोट्युपा-यार्श्वत्यतां H. 1.-6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चितक a. [चित्-पवुल् ] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); as देव an astrologer; उपाय किंतन के जा जिल्लान 11 Thinks

चिंतनं, ना [चिंत्-मावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; सनसाडानिष्टाचिंतन Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thuoght, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिंता [ चिंत भावे अ ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety ; चिंताजडे द-र्भन S. 4.5; so वीतचित: 12. -3 Reflection, consideration.-4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यान चिंता हितानाप्तः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D. 201. -Comp. -आकल a. full of care. disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. —पर a. thoughtful, anxious. —मांग: 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone ; are-मुल्येन विक्रीतो इतं चितामाणिर्मया Santi. 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रमममेक्ष ते Mal. 10. 22.; तदेकलुब्धे हृद्धि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणिमध्यनहर्ये N. 3.

81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahma — वेडसन् n. a council hall.

चितित a. 1 Thought, ieflected. -2 Devised, found out. —तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care. attention.

चितितिः f., चितिया (onsideration, reflection, thought.

चिंदय pot. p. [चिंत् कमाण यत् ] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यञ्च क्राच्चिद्रसुद्धालंकारले उद्दृद्ध्तं ( यः कोमारहर: &c. ) एतस्वित्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree. चिष्ट् a. Flat-nosed. —ह: Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिट a. See चिपट. -Comp. भीव a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, -चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिट्यः A disease of the fingernail; also चिट्य.

चित्रु ( वु )क The chin; चित्रुकं सुदेश: स्प्रशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34 ; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot ; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरहः, चिरकालः चिरमित्र &c. — t A long time. Note -The singular of any of the oblique cases of fat may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time,' 'after a long time,' 'long since,' 'at last,' 'finally,' न चिर पर्वते वसेत Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धतां R. 3. 35, 62 : Amaru. 79; कियाचि\* रेणार्यप्रत्रः प्रतिपात्तं दास्यति S. 6 ; R. 5. 64, प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; Amaru 3 ; चिरात्सुत-स्पर्शरसञ्जाता यथा R. 3. 26 ; 11. 63, 12. 87, चिरस्य बाच्य न गतः प्रजापतिः 8.5. 15; चिरेक्यात Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयस a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोबः a protracted siege, blockade. -जरप a. existing for a long time. 一环、 -कारिक,-करिन, -क्रिय a, acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. - काल: a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). - जात a. born long ago, old. — जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless ;' अश्वत्थामा बाहिन्यांसो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः। कृषः परशुरामश्च सः मैते चिरजीविन: ॥ -2. N. of Vishņu. -3. a crow.-4.N. of two plants जीवक and शाल्मलि. —पाकिच a. ripening late. —gey: the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.



°द्रश्वित a. having lodged for a long time. — निर्माचित a. long banished, a long sojournel. — स्ता, — स्तिका a cow that has borne many calves. — सनकः an oldservant. — रथ, - स्थायिन, स्थित a. lesting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव a. Long-lived. — व: an epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [ चिरेण अटित पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अद् अच् पृषो ि रिर ] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न  $a \cdot ($  तनी  $f \cdot )$  [ चिरे भवः चिर-त्न ] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन a. ( नी f.) [चिरं मन। धें टचुल् तृर् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वह्स्तदसे सुनिमासन सुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद्-भिन्यवीविञ्ञत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

िचरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पाचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायतं भवता ; संकोतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरि: A parrot.

चिरि 5P. ( चिरिणोति ) To kill, hurt, injure ( used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint. चिर्माटः A sort of cucumber.

ৰিন্ত 6 P. (ৰিন্তান ) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिह्न 1. P. (चिहाति, चिहित ) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिह्न a. [चिह्न अच्] Blear eyed. — द्व: 1 A bleared or sored eye. — 2 The (Bengal) kite; चिह्ना also in this \$6086; वंधनअष्टी गृहक्षेतिश्रिष्टाया सुखे पतित: M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire.". — Comp. — आभ: a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिन्नका,-चिन्निका,-चिन्नी A cricket ; औ. ब्रिन्निका.

चिवि: The chin.

चिविट = चिपिट q. v.

चिहण a. = चिक्कण q. v.

चिहुर = चिकुर q. v.

चिह्नं 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emllem, badge, symptom; शांभेषु यूप-चिह्नेषु R, 1. 44; 3.55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication,; असादिच्हानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; महर्गचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; एद° -5 Aim, direction.-Comp. -कारिन a. 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित व. 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 285; 1. 319; दिवा चिरेष्टः कार्यार्थ चिह्निता राजशासने: Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1, 10 P. ( चीकति. चीकयति ) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चित्कार: An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषिद्धित चीत्कारादुर्दभस्ताहितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं को वद्नविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mål. 1.1.

चीन: [चि-नक् पृषो दीर्घ:] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -ना: (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. -अंड्रकं. -वासस् n Chinacloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांड्रकं मिन केतो: प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्थ S. 1. 34, Ku. 7. 3; Mål. 6. 5, Amaru. 75. -कर्षुर a kind of camphol. -ज steel. -पहं lead. -1. पिष्ट red lead. -2. lead. -चं lead.

चीनाक: A kind of camphor.

चीस् 1 A. (चीभते ) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. -2! To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चिन्सन् द्विश्व ; Un. 2. 26]
1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment ; Ms. 6. 6. -2 A bark. -3 A cloth or garment in general. -4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. -5 A stripe, stroke, line. -6 A manner of writing with strokes. -7 Lead. 8 A crest. -9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. -Comp. -परिश्व, नामस् a. 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6 92; Ms. 11. 102. -2. dress in rags or tatters. (-m.) an epithet of Siva. —भवती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित a. Having strips, ragged. चीरिन a. [ चीर-इनि ] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरि: f [चि ना॰ कि दीर्षश्च ] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. -2 A cricket. -3 The hem of an undergurment.

चीरि( र )का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. (चर नक् पृषो अत ईन्यम् ] 1 Done, performed, observed. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Split, divided. -Comp. — पूर्ण: the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. ( चीवति-ते ) 1 To wear cover. -2 To take or receive. -3 To sieze. -II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-घरच । तः द्षिः; चीव-अरच् वा ; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; धेतचीवरवसा स्वनेग्रया R. 11. 16. -2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छवां Mål. 1, प्रशास्त्रितमेतन्त्रया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. -2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक्क 10 U. ( चुक्क्याति-ते ) To inflict or suffer pain.

चक्कार: The roaring of a lion.

चुक्र. [ चक्-रक् अत उत्व च Un. 2. 15 ]
1 A kind of cane or sorrel. -2 Sourness. -कं Sourness, acidity. -Comp.
-अस्ट vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. ( -म्टा ) 1. a tamarind tree. -2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. -कं the tamarind fruit. -वास्तक wood sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of woodsorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree. चुकिमन m. Sourness.

चुक्म 1 Injuring, killing.-2 Washing.

चुचि: The female breast : udder.

चुनुकः, कं, चुन्कं The nipple of the breast.

चुंच a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर, चार ûc. —चु:
1 The musk-rat or shrew. -2 A mixed caste born of a Brâhmana father and Vaideha female.

चुंचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद्ग I. 6, 10 P. ( चुटति, चोटयाते ) To cut off, divide. -II. 1, 10 P. (चोटति, चोटयति ) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद्द् 10 P. ( चुहैयति ) To become small or shallow ( as a river ).

चुड़् I. 6 P ( चुडति ) To conceal or hide

ন্তু 1 P. (ন্তুরি) 1 To dally sport. -2 To hint one's meaning. -3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणित ) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुंद्र I. 1, 10 P. (चुटति, चंदयति) To cut off. -II. 1 P. To become small.

चुंद्र I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P To cut off.

चुंटा, -हा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. ( चोतानि ) To ooze,trickle, see च्युत्.

चुत: The anus.

चुट् I. 10 U. (चोद्यति-ते, चोदित ) I To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on , चोदयाश्वान  $\hat{S}$ . 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms 2. 165. - 8 To request, solicit .- 9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick.-II.1 U. Ved ( चो-द्ति ते ) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [ चोदयतीति चुद अज् ] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —दः A whip or goad.

चोद्क a. [ चुद जुल् ] Driving, urging. —क: 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन a. [चुद-भावे ल्युट् ] Driving, impelling. — 1 The act of driving. —2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोद्ना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. —गुद्र: a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven.-3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोध a. [ चुद-ण्यत् ] 1 To be driven or impelied. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -- ये 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

A procuress, bawd.

चुप 1 P. (चोपति ) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोवन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुकः The chin.

चुन The mouth, face.

चुंब् I. 1, 10 U. ( चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति ते, चुंबित ) I To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्य-ति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं दृश्चिपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Git. 6; पियाद्ययं किंपुरुष-श्चुचुबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 132. -2 To touch softly, or glaze.
-WITH-qr to kiss, Rs 6.18; Amaru.
77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

ভুৰ:,-আ [ ভুৰ্-মাৰ ঘক্ কৰ্ বা ] A kisse. -2 A leener, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [ चुंब भावे ल्युट् ] Kissing, a kiss; चुबनं देहि मे भायें कामचांडालतृत्वये R. G. चुबित  $p \cdot p$  1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन a. 1 Kissing, sipping , Mal. 9 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh.4.95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333, V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अच्छरचंद्रममोभिरामतां Si. 1 16

दुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चों(चों)रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहींतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलमभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart.-Comp.—कर्मन् n. theft.—गत] a. robbed.—ह्रप: a clever thief.

चो (चो ) रिका Theft, robbery; विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरि: -री f. A small well.

चुळ् 10 P. (चोलयति ) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुक: [ चुल्-उकक् ] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममो स भदं चुलुके समुद्ध: N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातु>चुलुकात् प्रस्ति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. —क Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpose.

चुलुंप् 1 P. (चुलुवि ) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -With उद् 1. to swing. -2. to agiate; अभोधेनीलिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकेरुच्चुलुपंत्यपों ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुंप Fondling children.

चुलुंपा A she-goat.

ন্থুন্ত 1 P. ( বুত্তনি ) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

বুল্ল a. Blear-eyed.- हा: A blear eye. বুল্লক: The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. —की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुहि: A fire-place.

ভাষ্টো 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hull composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [ च क बा॰ सुद्र ] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, जूचूकं The nipple of a breast; S1. 7. 19.

चूड: Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2
The ceremony of tonsure.

ਚਫ਼क: A well.

चडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head ( left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51, U. 5. 36; 5.3. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem .- 5 The head .- 6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament ( like a bracelet worn on the wrist ) -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. — पाद्य: a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65.-मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp. ). —लक्ष्णं tonsure.

সুহাদ -ল a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head.-2 Crested. —ল The head.

যুলিন, যুদ্ভিন্ a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

वृह्णान्तं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण् 10 P. ( चूणयति ) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [ बूष्-क, चोतित रसं उत्-अच् वा प्रषो• Tv.] The mango tree; ईषद्वद्धरजः-कणामकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V• 2. 7, चूताकुरान्वाद्कषायकठः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचवाण-—तं The anus.

चूतक: 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चाति: f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. ( चूर्यते ) To burn.

चूरी-चारका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णमतिन्ते, चूर्णिन) I To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्ण:-र्ण [ चूर्ण-कर्माण अस् ] 1 Powder.
-2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलपेरणा चूर्णसृष्टिः Me. 68. —र्ण: 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. —कार; a lime.



burner. - ਕੁਰਕਲ: a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवाहिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. — वंड: ड 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. - पद a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion -सञ्चि.f. a handful of perfume or powder. -योगः perfumed powder.

चुर्णकः [चूर्णस्वार्थे क ] Grain fried and pounded. - i 1 A fragrant powder .- 2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदु: Chand. M. 6. -3 Ex. plaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चर्णन Crushing, pounding.

चुणि:-र्णी f. 1 Pounding, powder.-2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahabhashya on the Satras of Panini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -Comp. -कृत m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चार्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces, Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकु 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

च्तिः f. Going.

ਜੁਲ: Hair. -ਲਾ 1 An upper room. -2 A crest. -3 The crest of a comet;

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [ चुलू समुचयेण्वुल् पृषी० दीर्घः]1 The crest or comb of a cock. -2 The root of an elephant's ear. -3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage; sid-विषिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष 1 P. ( चूषति, चाषित ) To drink, suck up or out.

त्रुषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). -2 Sucking. -3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [ चूष् कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Any article of food to be sucked.

चेत्यः 1 Sucking. -2 Inflammation (in medicine). -3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं = चूष्य q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतित) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To tie, bind or connect together. -II. 1 P, 10 U. [ चतति चर्तयाति ते ] To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva.-2 N. of a Yadava prince, who fought on the side of the Pandavas in the

चेटः (डः) [चिट् अच्,वा टस्य ड·] A servant.

चेदक 1 A servant, slave, any one who does a set task. -2 A para-

चेटि( डि )का, चेटि:(टी) (डी f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद्र ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the begin ning of a sentence ); यादि रोषस्री-करोषि नो चेतिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वदाम: Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 , इति चेद -न 'if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial work), सन्निधानमात्रेण राजपभु-तीना दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B ; अथ चेद्र but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63. -Comp. -पति:, -मुभूत m., -राज m., राज: N. of Sisupala, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis, Si. 2. 96, see

चेलू 1 P. (चलात) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, be disturbed,

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुसुंभारणं चार चेलं वसाना Jag. -2 ( At the end of comp. ) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्याचेलं 'a bad wife. '-Comp. --आहाक: a moth. —प्रशालक: a washerman.

चालिका A bodice.

चेलक: A Buddhist novice.

ਚੇਲ 1 P.(ਚੇਲੁਰਿ)1 To go or move, -2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट्र 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित ) I To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवी जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टतं जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Mal. 8. 8; S. 6. 27. -2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. -3 To perform, do (any thing). -4 To frequent. -5 To behave, act. -WITH 1 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2. to act, behave.

ਚੋਣ 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. -2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [ चेष्ट्र-ण्युल् ] Making efforts. कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or cortus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion.-2 Effort, exertion. -3 Performing, doing.

चेटा [चेट्अर्] 1 Motion, movement , किसस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 , Mal. 5 7.-2 Gesture, action; ਵੇਣ-या भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेंऽत-र्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. – 3 Effort, exertion. -4 Behaviour, Pt. 1. 150. -5 Action, deed, performing. —नाहाः destruction of the world. — निरूपण observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [ नेष्ट् कर्तरि क ] Moved, stirred &c. —तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. -2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि वभूव रघुचे हितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चैतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. -2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36. -3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. -4 (In Vedanta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. -- N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishnava faith.

चेतिसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेत्त a. [ वित्तस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to the mind, mental. — Themory.

चैत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual. चेत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः 1 The individual soul. -2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. -3 A monument, tomb-stene. -4 A sacrificial shed. -5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. -6 A temple. -7 A reflection. -8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. [ रथ्यावृक्ष Malli. ]. -Comp. -तरः, इम:, -इक्ष: a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. - पाल: the guardian of a sanctunry. — 要要: a hermit's water-pot.

चेत्रः [ चि रृण्; चित्रमेव स्वार्थ अण् ; चित्रा-याभव: अण् ] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitra (corresponding to March-April) -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. — A temple. monument for the dead. -Comp. —आवलि: f. the full moon-day of Chartra. - साल: an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चेत्र.

चैत्रि , चैत्रिकः, चत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैजी The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चेत्ररथं (श्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथौ चैत्ररथमदेशान सौरा-ज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्य: N. of Sisupâla ; अभिचैद्यं प्रति-ष्टास: Si. 2. 1.

ਚੋਲ a. Made of cioth. -ਲA piece of cloth, garment. —ਲ: A month. -Comp —ਬਾਰ: a washerman.

चेलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

নায়ে a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.
-3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोदी A petticoat.

चोड: A bodice, चोडी also.

নান্ত: m. pl.) [ বুলু কর্মণি থবু ] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. —ন্ত:, –ন্তা 1 A short jacket, a bodice. –2 A garment reaching to the feet. —ন্ত A garment. –Comp. —ব্ৰহুদ্ধ: a diadem, turban.

ভালন: 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. —ন Bark, rind.

খাকেনিৰ m. 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोलं(लों)डुक: A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse. चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely. चौड (डी f), चौल (ली f.) a. [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चुडा॰ ण: वा डस्य ल:], 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. —इ, न्लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौरी 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment -Comp. - त secret sexual enjoyment; Pt. 1. 174. - द्विन. f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing. च्या I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत ) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also ) . S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from , स्वतश्च्युतं वाह्नि-मिवाद्भिरबुदं: R. 3. 58 : Bk. 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away f om, leave (duty &c.); (with abl.) अस्माद्धर्मान च्यवेत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of , अच्ये। सत्वाच्चपनिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66, Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. —Cous. ( च्यावयति-ते ) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away, Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II. 10 P. (च्यावयाति ) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यानं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन a. Causing to fall. —नं Expulsion, driving away. स्थान P. P. [ च्यु-क च्युन्क चा ] 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed, erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. - Comp. — आधकार a. dismissed from office. — आसन् a. of a deprayed soul, evilminded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युति: f. [च्यु-मावे किन् ] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation; धेर्यच्युति झुर्यो Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत 1 P. (च्योतित ) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं कोणितमभ्यद्यं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्त्रयो: Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कमचन्नच्योतित Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or streamforth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्यातं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

zag: The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्यासपीत) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युत: The mango tree.

च्योत्न a. [च्यु गती करणे लण् ] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 O viparous. -4 Abandoned; wicked, void of virtue. -तं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.



## छ.

망: a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. --망: 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. --망 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. --당 A bouse.

हुग: ( नी f. ) A goat. हुगण:-णं Dry cow-dung.

ছুম্নত: 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -লা, -লা A she-goat. --ল A blue cloth. -তাmp. --গালিকা,-গালি: a wolf. লগজন: A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिष्मधनेन Si. 1. 47; Mal. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mal. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छातेवरां- इच्छा K. P. 1. -Comp. —आमा lightning. —फल: the betel-nut tree.

ਲੁਤ: A mushroom. —ਤਾਂ 1 A parasol, an umbrella ; अदेयमासीत्त्रय-मेन मूपते: शाशिषभे छत्रसुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Comp. -प्र:,-प्रार: the bearer of an umbrella. -वारणं 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. - पति: 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबद्वीप. -भंग: 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2 dependence. -3. Wilfulness, -4. a forlon condition, widowhood.

ত্ত নাম: 1 A temple in honour of Siva.
-2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3
A king-fisher. ্রান্য Mushroom. — ক
A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राक: A mushroom ; Ms 5. 19; Y. 1. 176 ; also छत्राकी-क.

ন্তনিক: The bearer of an umbrella. ন্তনিব a. (জী f.) Having or bearing an umbrella —m. A barber.

छत्वर: 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. ( छद्ति-ते, छाद्यति-ते, छत्र, ज्ञाद्द्रत ) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैनेश्चका Me. 76; चश्चः खेद्दास्सल्लिग्रहरू । नेपह्मभिश्काद्यंतीं Me. 90; छन्नोपांत;

...काननाझे: 18.—2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself.
—3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret, ज्ञानपूर्व कुनं कर्म छाद्यंते द्यसायवः Mb.; छन्नं द्येषसुद्रहरंति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः,-छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यध्नतच्छद्च्छवेः Si. 16. 50; छद्देश कषश्चिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case.-Comp. —पत्र: the Bhurja tree.

छदि: f., - छादिस् । [ छड़-कि-रस् वा ] 1 The roof of a carriage. - 2 The 100f or thatch of a house.

छसन् n. [ छायते स्वस्त्यमनेन; छद्-मिन्
Uṇ. 4. 144] I A deceptive dress, a
disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise,
ब्रह्मच्छसा सामध्येसार: Mv. 225; पलितच्छसना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2.21; कुतोऽस्था स्वत्येष स्वेदच्छसामृतद्वः Ratn.
2. 17.-3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick;
इसना परिद्वामि मृत्येष U. 1. 46 i Ms.
4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or
roof of a house. -3omp. -तापसः a
religious hypocrite- - - स्पेण ind.
incognito, in disguise. - विश्वन् m. a
player, a cheat, one dressed in
disguise.

छिमिन् a. (नी f.) [ छमन्-इनि ] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. बाह्मण-च्छिमिन् disguised as a Brâhmaṇa.

ন্তব্ন কি ] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c.see ভবু. -3 Desolate, solitary.-4Private. — स A secret.

छनच्छन् ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छनिति बाल्पकणाः पतंति Amaru. 89.

छंद् 10 U. ( छंदयति-ते, छंदित ) 1 To please, gratify.-2 To persuade,ooax.
-3 To cover.-4 To be delighted in.

छंड् [a. [इंद्अन् ] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छंद इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice whim, free or wilful conduct, पूछे निल्ले त्वमिप दिवस्यातमन्द्र छद्वती V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वस्छंद according to one's free will, independently.—6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport.—8 Poison.—9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -0omp. - এর্থা, নর: indulgence of whims, humouring, compliance.

छंदक: 1 An epithet of Vâsudeva. -2 A protector.

छंदन a. Pleasing, charming.

छदस् n. [ छंदयति, असुन् ] 1 Wish desire, fancy, will, pleasure ; ( गृह्वी यात् ) मुर्ख छंदोऽलुक्तेन याधातश्येन पंडित Chân. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the secred text of the Vedic hymns ; स च कुलपतिराद्यञ्छं-वसा यः पर्योक्ता Ú. 3.48; बहुलं छंवसि frequently used by Pânini; autass दसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143, Ms. 4, 95. -6 A metre ; ऋक्छंदसा आशास्ते S. 4 ; गायची छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody ( regarded as one of the six Vedangas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष ). -00mp. -कुतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदिते-न विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. —ग: ( छंदोग: ) I. a rectiter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sâmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; ( छंदोग: सामवेदाध्यायी ). —भंग: a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिति: f. examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Dandin ; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्वपै-चो निवर्जित: Kav. 1.12.—वृत्तं a metre

in general. — स्तुभ m. N. of Aruna. उत्स्य a. Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. - 2 Made at will.

छंदित a. Gratified, pleased. छंद्र a. Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. ( छमति ) To eat, con-

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.' छमंड: 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

र्छप् 1, 10 P. ( छपति, छपयति ) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छईयाति, छर्दित ) To

छर्दः, -छर्द्नं, छाद्देः f., छर्द्निका Vomiving, sickness. छदिस र्र. [ छर्द-भावे इसि ] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence.
-3 A house.

छल:, -लं [ छल्-अच् ] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विसहे शट पलायनच्छलाने R. 19. 31; छलमञ्ज न पृद्धते Mk 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms 8 49, 187; Amaru. 16, Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उलेक्षा); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छल: श्रिय: Ki. 2 39, परिचान्वलयच्छलेन या न परेशं ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 95; प्रस्पर्य प्रचामुषदाच्छलेन सि. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mil. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

ਭਰਜ a. Delusive, cheating.

छलयाते Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; चिंह छलयते Git. 1; शेनाललोलांश्डलयंति मीनास् R. 19. 61, Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्पयोज्यसदाहरंति M. 2.

छलन,-ना [ छल णिच् भावे त्युट् ] 1 Deceiving, cheating, cutwitting. ~2 Fraud, trick.

জনিব a. Cheated, deceived &c.

ङलिन् m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छन्तिः, न्ह्री f. [ छिद-किए ता लाति लान्ह गौरा° द्वाप् ] 1 Bark, rind. −2 A spreading creeper. −3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छावि: f. [ छ्यति असारं छिनचि तमे वा छो-वि किस दा ङोप्; cf. Un. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोद्यपांडुस्खच्छवि: R. 9.38; छवि: पांडुरा 5.3.10; Me. 33. U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकर सुखच्यां मुत्रिय: R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छप् 1 U. ( छपति-ते ( To hurt, injure, kill.

छान a. (भी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. —म: (भी f.) 1 a goat; अवस्थान प्रधान प्रधान प्रधान कि. 1. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. —2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. —मे 1 The milk of a she-goat.—2 An oblation.—Comp.—भोजिन m. a wolf. —सुन्न: an ephithet of Karttikeya. —र्थ:, नाइन: an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

ভাষত a. ( জী f. ) Coming from or relating to a goat. — জ: A goat. ভাষিকা A she-goat.

ভার s. Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of জা q. v.).

उत्तर [ इत्रं ग्रांबियावरणं जीलमस्य Sk ; इत्रा॰ ज ] A pupil, disciple. — त्रं A kind of honey. — Comp. — गह: an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. — दर्शनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old — व्यंसक; aroguish or dull-witted pupil.

छाज्ञक Honey in the comb or hive. छादं [ छद्-अन् ] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [ हद ल्युद ] 1 A cover, screen ( fig. also ), विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी bide, skin.

छा**दित a.** ८०० छन.

छाद्मिक a. ( छद्मना चरति अवहरति उह ] Frandulent. —कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस a. (सी f) [ छडः अवीते वेचि वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदस: प्रयोग:.-? Studying or familiar with the Vedas.-3 Metrical. —स: A Bråhmaņa versed in the Vedas.-

टांद्सीय a. Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक a. Belonging to the हं-दोमस् (as a day or स्क ).

छाया [ छो-ण Un. 4. 109 ] I Shade, shadow ( changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छाय when बाह्त्य or thickness of shade is meant ; इश्चन्छ।यानि-पादिन्य: R. 4. 20 ; so 7. 4, 12.50; Mu. 4. 21); छायामधः सानुगतां निषेच्य Ku.1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि सुधर्ना पादपस्तीव. सुक्णे शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां Š. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70, Me. 67.-2 A effected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतपसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पण-तले सुलभावकाशा S.7. 32 - 3 Resemblance, likeness .- 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination .- 5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light, छायामंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5, रत्नच्छायाच्यतिकर: Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour; Mâl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न सुंचति 8.3; मेधेरतारतः पिये तव मुखच्छायाद्यकारी शशी S. D. ; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me.80,104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line.-12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgâ. - 15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare.-18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun ; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:- two sons Savarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapani), -q: One who grants shade.

—Comp. — अर्द्यः the moon. — आरतन् m. a reflected image or form. — तरः the bearer of an umbrella. — ग्रहः a mirror. — तन्यः, - सुतः, - आरमजः Saturn, son of छाया. — तरः, - द्वनः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. S. 4. 11. — दितीप a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. — पशः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. — भूत m. the moon. — मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. — मानः a paragol. — मानाः the moon. — नंनं a sun-dial.

ङायामय a. Reflected, shadowy. ङाहः:- हं Bark; a bark-garment.

छि: f. [ छो-बा<sup>2</sup> कि ] Abuse, reproach.

Bell Sneezing.

छित a. see छात.

छिद् 7U.(छिनाचे, छिने, चिच्छेद, अच्छित्, अच्छित्, अच्छित्, छिने 1 To Cut, cut or lop off, hew,mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिद्ति शक्षाणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80, Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302.—2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep).—3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell. annihilate; व्हणां छिद्धि मिने समुद्धाति Mb.; राघवो रथमभासां तामाशां च सुराहिषां। अर्घचं सुधेनीणिश्चिच्छेद कवली सुखं। R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. —4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

छित्तिः f. [ छिद्-क्तिन् ] Cutting,dividing.

छित्वर a. ( री f- ) [ छिद-ष्वरप् पूषी दस त: ] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिदानाअम-पाद्यानां B. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8.—m. The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-कन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

चिद्रा Cutting, dividing.

ভিত্তি: f. 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

ভিন্নি: [ভিন্-কিংব্ Un. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

ভিदुर a. [ ভিद-কুংব ] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिड्ड रोजिय हार: R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

ভিন্ন a. [ ভিত্-কে, ভিত্ন-अनु বা ] Pierced, containing holes. — इं 1 A hele, shit; eleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

erack ; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायत-नानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं-पटाश्चिद्दशतेरलंकुतः Mk. 2. 9 ; so काष्ठ°, भूमि &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemisb; त्व हि सूर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि प्रयसि। आत्मनी विल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि न पर्यासे ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible, नास्य छिद्धं परी विद्याद्वि-द्याच्छिदं परस्यं तु । गूहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि स्क्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7.105, 102; छिद निरूप्य सहसा पविशत्यशंक: H. 1. 81. ( where 窓桌 means a hole also ), Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt. 2.38 ; Proverb: छिद्रेष्यनथा बहुलीभवंती 'Misfortunes never come single.' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house. - Comp. - अनुजीविन, -अनुसधा-निन्,-अनुसारिन्,-अन्वेषिन् वः 1 · looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censotious ; सर्पाणा दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्राद्यजीविनां Pt. 1. —अंतर m. a cane, reed. —आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. - For a. having the ear pierced.-दर्शन a. 1.exhibiting faults. -2. seeking the weak points. -- दाईनि a. observing faults, a captious

छिद्रशति Den. P.To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिदित n. [ छिद्र कर्माण क ] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्वर = छित्वर q- v.

छिन p. p. [छिद्-क] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed; see 電表. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. - Tr A whore, harlot. -Comp. --केश α. shorn, shaven. न्द्रम: a riven tree. — होच a. whose doubt is dispelled. —नासिक a. noseless. — Her a. cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, -मस्तकa.decapitated.(स्ता-स्तका) a headless form of Durga. —मूल a. cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43.- बास: a kind of asthma. —संश्य a. 'one whose doubt is dispelled,' free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter.—2 A wood-cutter.
—3Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).
छेद्र:[छिद-भावे षञ् अन् वा ] 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; आभिज्ञाश्केद्पातानां कियंते नंदनदुमाः
Ku. 2. 41; छेद्दो दंशस्य दाहो वा . M. 4.
4; B. 14. 1; Ms. 1. 270, 370; Y. 2.

223,240 -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संश्वरहेद.-3 Destruction, interruption; निद्रास्ट्रेदा-भितामा ४ u. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in धर्मस्ट्रेद S. 2. 5.-5 A distinguishing mark.-6 A cut, an incision, cleft.-7 Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8 Failure; संततिस्ट्रेद S. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; निमालिसस्ट्रियस्ट्रेद्यांड्र: कपोल: Me. 1,59; अभिनवक्तिस्ट्रेट्यांड्र: कपोल: Mâl. 1. 22, Ku. 1. 4; S 3 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.-9omp.—कर: a woood-cutter.

छेदक a. [ छिद्-ण्डल ] Cutting off, dividing &c —क: The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन a. [ ভির্মান তাবু ] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. -- i 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8.280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal.-4 Division.

छेदि a. [ छिर्-इन् ] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. -दि: 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunnderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

ভदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. —2 Destroying, removing. ज्य pot. [ ज्य-ण्यत् ] To be cut or divided, divisible. — य Ampulation. ज्युद्धन्यः (शि. ) The musk rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद्ध 6, 10 P. ( हुटति, छोटयाति ) To cut, clip off.

छुड़ 6 P. ( हुडति ) To cover, hide screen.

ন্ত হুৰ্ [ জর্-ছে ফুণ o ] 1 Retaliation, counteraction.-2 A ray (of light).
ন্তুমু 6 P. ( নুগার ) To touch.

हुप: .a [ हुए-फर्तरि क, धनर्थे क वा ] Active, zealous, swift. -q: 1 Touch -2 A shrub, bush.-3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

द्धुद्ध Ved. The chain ; see चिद्धन. द्धुर् I. 1 P. ( होराते, हुरित ) 1 To cut, divide.—2 To engrave.—II. 6. P. ( हु-रित, हिरित ) 1 To cover, smear, danb, inlay, coat, envelop.—2 To intermix. — Caus. ( होरपति, हुरपति ) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments.—2. To overspread.—3 To besmear; Mål. 9. 30. हुरणं1Smearing,anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.-2 Overspreading, U 6.4

छर: [ इर्क ] Lime. छरिका A knife.

छुरित p.p. [ छुर्न्क ] 1 Set, inland.
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over
with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताइमराशे: Si. 3
4, 7; इंडुकिरणच्छुरिताझकीं K. 10 -3
Blended,intermixed, परस्परेणच्छुरितामळच्छनी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared,
anointed; Ve 1 1.-5 Cut.

छरी, हरिका, हरी A knife.

छुद् Î. 1 P., 10 U. (छद्ति, छद्गतिने)
To kindle. II. 7 P. (छ्णति, छन्न) 1 To
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.

— Caus. (छद्गतिने) 1 To pour out.-2
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To
kindle, light.

छूप 1, P. 10 U. ( छर्पति, छर्पयति-ते )

To beg, request.

छेक a. ( हो-चा° डेकन् Tv. ] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep in the acuteness and vice of towns. -क: 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुत्रास see below. -Comp.--अदुपास: one of the five kinds of अनुपास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring once (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants ; e. g. आदाय वङ्कलमं-धानधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे अमरान् । अयमेति मदमदं काबेरी-वारिपावनः पवन ॥ S. D. 634. -अपह्नतिः f. a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपहाति. The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it :-- छकापहातिर-न्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्नेव ।प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कान्तः किं न हि नूपुर: 5. 27. - उक्ति: f. insinuation, double entendre.

छेकाल, डेकिल a. =डेक q. v. छमंड: An orphan. डेलक: A goat. डेदिक: A cane.

छो 4 P. ( छयति, अच्छात्, अच्छात्। छात or ।छेत, caus. छाययति ) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap, Bk. 14. 101, 15. 40.

डोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together ( Mar. बुटकी ).

জ্ঞাহিব m. [ জুহ-णिनि] A fisherman. জ্ঞাবল Abandoning, les ring. জ্ঞান্তাৰ: A citron, lime.

छुत् 1 A. ( छश्चनते ) To go, move,

## ज.

জ a. [জি-লব্-লু-লা ভ] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c., প্রিনির্ম, কুলের, রাজ্য, মারিথর, প্রভার, ব্রিল্ল &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -3: 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस 10 P. (जसयति ) 1 To protect.
-2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुट: 1 The Malaya mountain.
-2 A dog.— दं A pair.

जञ्ज 2 P. (जञ्जित, जञ्जित or जग्ब) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, cousume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18, 19; Me. 21.-2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जिक्षः Eating, consuming. जगत् a. (ती f.) Moving, moveable ; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगञ्चापि यद्भवेत् Mb. —m. Wind, air. —n. 1 The world, the universe ; जगत: पित-री वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 ' The world of the soul', body, Mai 5. 2. - off (dual) Heaven and the lower world. -Oomp. --अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durga. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -- आदि:, -आदिज. the bupreme deity. - आदिज: an epithet of Siva. -- आधार: 1. time. - 2. air, wind. --आयुः, आयुस् m. wind. - ईशः -पति: the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. - 3 gives salvation of the world. — कर्तु, - भातृ m. 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. — कारण the cause of the universe. - us: 1. the Supreme deity, -2 Siva. -3. Nårada. -4. Brahmå. -5. Vishnu. -चश्चम m. the sun. —जीव: a living being. - si the three worlds :. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -सीप: the sun.—धाजी 1. Durga. -2. Barasvati. -- are: 1. the lord of the universe .- 2. Vishpu.- 3. Dattatreya. 4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an dol at Jagannath. -6. N. of a poet. (-ul) Vishou and Siva. (-ul)

N. of Durga. -- निवास: 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगनिवासो वसुदेवभर्मीण Si. 1. 1.- 3. worldly existence. -- TH: 1. an epithet of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. –प्राणः, –बलः wind. – बीजं N. of Siva.-मातु f. 1. Durgâ. -2. Lakshmi. —योनि: 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahma. (-नि: f.) the earth. —दंदा: N. of Krishna. —विनाश: the expiration of Yugas.—agr the earth. -साक्षित् m. 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. — ਜੋਰ: the Supreme Being.— $\mathbf{wg} m$ . 1 the creator of the world .- 2. Brahma. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सभिहते) नयेन जेतु जगती सुयोधन: Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jamba. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -Comp. —अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. —धरः a mountain. — ज्ह m. a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian. जगतुः (न्दः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगर: [ जागति गुद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अद् पृषो० Tv. ] An armour.

সন্ত a. Roguish, tricky, knavish.
— ঠ 1 Cowdung. – 2 An armour. – 3
A kind of liquor (m. also in the last two senses).

जिथि: f. [ अद्-किन् ] 1 Eating, Mâl. 6. 19.-2 Food, victuals.

जिनिस a. [ गम् किन्द्रित्वम् ] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. — निस: Wind, air.

जयनं [ वर्ज होते हन्यह् अव्पूषे°; Un. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock, घटय जयने कांचीमच सजा क्यांचित तिर्मेश तिरमेश तिरम

देशयाते परमञ्जलं जयनचपलायाः Pt. 1 173.-2. a woman active in dancing. जयनिन् a. Having large buttocks.

जबन्य तः [जबने भवः यत् ] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14.18; Ms. 8. 270.

-2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable.

-3 Of low origin or rank.

-चः

A Sudra.

-चः

The penis.

-Comp.

-जः

1. a younger brother.

-2. a Sûdra.

जिहिन: [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च ] A weapon (offensive).

जद्तुः a. [ हन्-कु द्वित्व च ] Striking, killing.

जंगम  $\alpha$ . [गम्यह अच् ] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. 1mmoveable स्थावर); चिताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15.16; शोकाशिरिव जंगमः Mv. 5.20; Ms. 1.41.-2 Derived from living beings, —मं A moveable thing; R. 2.44.-Comp.—इतर  $\alpha$ . immoveable.—कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल a. [ गल-यंड्-अच पृषो° ] Desert, waste. —ल:, -लं Flesh, meat. —लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगाल: A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

ਜੰਬੁਲੇ Poison, venom.

जंचा [ जवन्यते कुटिलं ग-छति अन गद्धि अस् पूषो ; cf. Un. 5. 31 ] 1 Leg from the anklo to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -Comp. —करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. —जाण an armour for the legs.

जंबाल a. [जंबा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य अज् ] Running swiftly, rapid. —ल: 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

জামিত a. [জামা-হলস্ ] Bunning swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जंजू 1~P. ( जजित or जंजित )  $T_0$  fight.

জ ( জ ) জ: A warrior, soldier. জডহু 1 P. ( অভ্যানি ), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन a. [जन्यङ् लुक्-अन् एनो ] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.



जंजपुर a. Muttering prayers repeatedly.—क: An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2.166.

जद् 1 P. (जबति ) To clot, become twisted or matted together ( as hair ).

जट a. [जट्-अन् ; जन् उणा° टन् अत्य-लोपश्च ] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -zi [ Un. 5. 30 ] ! The hair metted and twisted together, matted or cloted hair , अंसन्यापि शकुतनीडनिचितं बि-भन्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11, जटाश्च विभूया-बित्य Ms. 6. 6; Mal. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्देभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :--नमी रुद्र-भ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -Comp. -- चीर:, -दंक:, -दीर:, -बर: epithets of Siva.—ज़द: 1.a mass of twisted hair (in general) .- 2. the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटमंथी य-दसि विनिवद्धा पुरिभदा G. L. 14. -ज्वाल: a lamp. — धरः a. wearing matted hair (-T:) a mendicant or ascetic. -मंहलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मोलि: crest of (formed by) clotted hair;

जहायुः, -जहायुस् m. A son of Syeîn and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [ He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Râma and Lakshmana 1.

অবান্ত a. [ जदा अस्यार्थे सिन्मा॰ তম্ ] 1
Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2
Collected together (like matted hair);
वैवद्दनजदालज्यालजालाहतानां Bv. 1.36.
— ত: 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2
Bdellium.

जटालक, -जटिक a. Wearing twisted or braided hair.

জটি: (-ইা) f. [ जह-इत् ] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जिंदित् (भी f.) a. [जटा अस्त्यस्य इति ] Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The waved-leaf figtree ( gg ) -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जिंदिल व [जिंदा अम्हार्थ (लिंद्र) ] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic), विवेश कश्विज्जदिलस्तपांवन Ku. 5. 30, (जिंदेल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'), ज्येष्टाख्युत्तिः जिंदेलं च शिरोऽस्य साथोः R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled, विज्ञानतोऽत्येते वयमिह वि-पञ्जालजिदलान न सुचामः कामानहह गह्नो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brâhmana in the first period of his life. —ला Long pepper.

जविलोझ 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जिंदिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जह (डु)लः [जट्उलच् पृषो॰ टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर a. जायने जतुर्गमें वास्मिन् जन्-अर-उता देश: Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bouud, tiel. -र:, र 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen, जठर कोन विभानि केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -Comp.-अशि: the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमय: dropsy. -जगला, -ज्यशा bellyache, colic. -यं-जगा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जटरीकृत a. 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

ਕਤਲੇ Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जह तः । जलति धर्नाभवति जल् अ**च् हस्य** s: Tv. ] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly ; Mal. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed ; चिंताजंड दर्श-नं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामुशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना B. 3. 68, 2. 42. -2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted ; जहानेवान पंग्रन... त्रातं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms 2 110. -- 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं तु विषयन्यावृत्तकोत्रहलः 🗸 1.9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dâyabhâga). - Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dul ness, apathy, sluggishness. - 🕏 1 Water. - 2 Lead. - Comp. - क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरत: an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbress, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Mal. 6. 15.

जडरात Den. P. To stupely, benumb; Mâl. 1. 30.

জাইনন্ m. 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Mal. 1. 35.

জন্তান্ত 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जहीं मू 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

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জন্তীমাৰ: 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडल: A freckle, mark.

जनु n. [जन्ड तोझादेश Un. 1. 18] I Lac, Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye.—नु:, तू f. A bat. -Comp.—अञ्चल red arsenic. —मुद्दं a house made of lac ( such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pândavas ). —पुजनः a man at chess.—मणि: a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रम: lac.

जतकं Lac.

जतका I Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतुका A bat.

ল্ভু n. [ जन्- চ নারোইয়: Un 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; লন্ত্ৰন also.

जन् 4 A. ( जायते, जते, अजनि-अजनिंद, जानितु, जात; pass. जन्यते or जायते ) 1 To be born or produced ( with abl. of source of birth ); अजनि ते वे पुत्र: Ait. Br.; Ms. 1.9, 3.39, 41; नाणाद्वायुर्न्नाण्त Rv. 10.90.12; Ms. 10.8; 3.76; 1.75.—2 To rise, spring up, grow ( as a plant &c.).—3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेडपि न गतिजायते द्वामा H. 1.6. रक्तनेत्रोऽजानि क्षणात् Bk. 6.32; Y. 3.226; Ms. 1.99.—4 To be possible, applicable &c.—5 To be born or destined for anything.—Caus. (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce.—2 To cause, occasion.

जन: [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्ष वर्ष क परोक्षमन्मर्था मुगशानैः संममेधिनो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि इच्ये यो हि यस्य पियो जनः U.2.19; 80 स्थान्जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अवलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing, or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person ); अयं जन: मधुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 ( male ) . भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिक्रलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पर्यानंगजरातुरं जनिमम त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. ( female and pl. ) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विज्ञंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, pation-tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of desfied mortals -ना Birth, production. -Comp -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. - आविप:,-अविनाथ: 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. —अंत: 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. —अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction :- त्रिपताककरेणा-न्यानपवार्यातरा कथा । अन्योन्यामंत्रण यत् स्याज्जनाति तज्जनातिकं ।। 425. -अर्ण: a large concourse of people, caravan. —अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्दन: an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. - अशन: a wolf. - आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people, S. 5. 10 —आचार: 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. —आअम: an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आअयः a pavilion. - इंद्र:, - ईश:, - ईश्वर:, a king. - zz a. desired or liked by the people. (-g:) a kind of jasmine. ( -ष्टा ) turmeric. —उदाहरणं glory, fame. - sira: a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन m. lac. - वशुस् न्मादिः the Supreme Being. -ना an umbrella, a parasol. —देव: a king. - uz: 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. l. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9 4; द्माक्षणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1, Me. 48. -3 the country ( opp. gt, मगर ) ; जनपद्वधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me 16.-4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign), जनपद्दितकर्ता त्यज्य-ते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. —पदिन m, the ruler of a country or community. — पवाद: 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. - भिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by tne people, popular. ( -v: ) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. - मरक: an epidemic disease. - मर्थाar established custom or usage, po\_ pular custom. - tan gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -(v: 16 rumour -2. calumny,

scandal. —लोक: one (e. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. —वाद: (also जनवाद: ) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —व्यवहार: popular usage. —द्धत a. well-known among people, famous. —द्धति: f. a rumour, report. —संवाध a. densely crowded with people. —स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakâ forest, R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17. जनगम: A Chândâla.

जनक  $a \cdot ($  निका  $f \cdot ) [$  जन्-णिच् ण्वुङ् ] Generating, producing, causing; क्रेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilâ, foster-father of Sîtâ. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sîtâ by Rama, he became an anchorite-indifferent to pleasure or pain-and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवह्नय was his priest and adviser. -Comp. -- आत्म-जा, —तनया, —नंदिनी,-सुता epithets of Sîtâ, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [ जनाना समूहः तन्तु ] 1 Birth. -2
A number or assemblage of people,
mankind, community; पश्यति सम
जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव
R. 11. 82, 15. 67, Pt. 1. 301;
St. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जन a. [जन् मांवे स्तुर् ] Producing causing &c.; भुज्ञमानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां St. 20. 41. —न: The Supreme Being. —नं: 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सर्वस्थापास्तुद्तां समर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2 -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षा).

जननि: f · [जन् अनि ] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [ जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप् ] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनभेजप: N. of a celebrated king of Hastinapura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayanarelated the Mahabharata.

and the king is said to have listened to it to explate the sin of killing a Brahmana ]

जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, ge. neration.

জনযান a. Generating, producing, জনিবন a. ( স্নী f.) Producing, begetting, creator. —m. A father Pt. 1 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनायिष्णुः A progenitor, producer. जन्द -जनस् n. See जन 3.

जिन:, -जिनेका, -जिन f. 1 Birth, creation, production.-2 A woman.-3 A mother.-4 A wife.-5 A daughter-in-law.

জনির a. [ সন্-পিল্-ফ ] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c. জনিব m. A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जीनित्री A mother.

जानित्व: A father. —त्वा A mother. –त्वा ( dual ) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. Tolong for a wife. जद्य ( नू ) f. Birth, production.

जन्न n. 1 Birth; विश्वारिधीनां जन्नः
Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production.

-3 Life, existence; जन्नः सर्वभ्रास्यं
जयति लिल्वोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4
Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp.
—जन्नुषांधः blind from birth, born blind.

জন্ত: [জন্নু ] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. — নত্ত: 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. — দু: 1. the citron. -2. a snail. — দুত: the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac. जंतुमती The earth. जन्म Birth.

जरमन् n. [ जन् मावे मानिन् ] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधू प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्केधसंबद्धजन्मा द्वाप्तिः Me. 53. -3 Life, existence; प्रवेष्विपि हि जन्मह Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place -5 Nativity. 6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality -14 Custom, manner -Comp -37-चिप: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology ). - sint 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञ R. 7. 15. -3. regeneration. -4. the other world. -अंतरीय a. belonging to or done in another life .. - अध: a. born blind -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Sravana, the birth-day of Krishna. —आस्पदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप - कीलः an epithet of Vishnu. — कੁੱਫਲੀ a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. - 37 m. a father. —क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथि: m., f.,- दिनं -दिवस: birth-day. -द: a father. -तक्षत्र, -मं the natal star. -नामन n. the name raceived on the 12th day after birth. - q: the regent of a planet under which a person is born. —पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. —पादप: a family tree. — प्रतिष्ठा 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भाजा, -भृत m. a creature, living being; मोदंतां जन्मभाजः सतत Mk. 10. 60. - भाषा a mothertongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्म, भाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं बाकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. - भूमि: f. birthplace, native country. —योग: a noroscope. —रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. — लग्न, –राजिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -बर्तमन् n. the vulva. - ज्ञोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. नाफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1.28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home, -2. the womb. - हत: cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तसां केवलं जन्महेतव: R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य a. [जन् क्तेरि यत् ] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by.-4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -- न्य: 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Mål. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -- न्यं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः काल: Bhåshå P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावे हि जन्ये तिहाति निश्चितं Sabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

waltz.

तत्र जन्य रघोघोरं पर्वतीयेगिंगरभूत् R. 477.

-7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -- न्या 1 The friend of a mother.

-2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्यामबद्रकुमारा R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्य: [जत्युच् बा॰ न अनादेश:] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator of Brahma. जप् 1 P. (जपि, जपित or जन) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internal ly, mutter; लपकपि तनैवालापमञ्जाविल Gît. 5, हरिरिति हरिरिति जपित सकाम

4; N 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells, Ms 11. 194, 251, 260 -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

voice.

जप a. [जप्कतिर अच ] Muttering, whispering. —प: 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c., Ms. 3. 74, Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp प्रायज a. engaged in muttering prayers. —माला a rosary of beads. —यज्ञ:, -होन: muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपनी [जप्भावे न्युट् The muttering of prayers.

जपा [ जप्-अच् टाए ] The China rose (the plant or its flower): सांध्यं तजः प्रातिनवजपापुष्परक्तं द्धानः Me. 36. जप्य कः [जप् कर्मणि यत् ] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered.—एयः, -एयं A muttured prayer.

जम्, अंमू I. 1 P. (जमति, जमति) To copulate, cf. यम् —II. 1 A. (जमते, जमते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. (ज-भयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. ( जमित ) To eat.

जमनं = जेमन q. v.

जमदारी: A Brahmana and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurama [ Jamadagni was the son of Richîka and Satyavatî. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukâ who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas ( according to some Chitraratha and his queen ) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lusture of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be rest red to life which the father readily granted ]

जंपती m. du. [ जाया च पतिश्र ] Husband and wife;cf. दंपती and जायापती. जंबाल: 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंबीर: The citron tree. -रं A citron. जंबु-चू f The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp.-चंड:, द्वीप: पर्वत: N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.- नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंद्य(जू)क: (की f.) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuna.

जंदमत् m. 1 A mountain.-2 A monkey. —ती A heavenly nymph.

जंबुल: [ जद्र तवामकल लाति छान्क ] 1 A kind of tree ( =जंबू q. v. ).-2 The Ketaka plant. —ल Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the birdegroom (or of the bride). —Comp.—मालिका the same as above.

जंभ: [जम्-अच-जुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 [Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -00mp. —अरात:, -हिष्, -भोद्न, -रिषु: epithets of Indra. —अरि: 1. fire.-2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

新城市 a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing; destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -- 本: A lime or citron.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gap-

ਜੰਮਜੇ Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भी) र: The lime or citron tree. जंभल: =जभर. -ला A female Råkshasî (by meditating on whom wome n are said to become pregnant).

जिभिन m. The citron tree.

जम्ब: Mud, mire.

जयंत: 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोसिसंभवनेव जयतेन पुरंदर: V. 5. 14;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78 -2 N of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhîma at the court of Virala. -ती 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasara and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the fasterism Rohinî at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Sravana i.e. on the birth-day of Krishna.-Comp. —पत्रं ( in law ) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथ: A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-low of Duryo dhana, having married Dussala. daughter of Dhritarashtra. [ Once while out on bunting he chanced to see Draupadi in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadi, by virtue of he magical sthali, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadî; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war ].

সং a. [ বু-সন্ ] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming.—:: 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरह a. [ जू बा॰ अह ] 1 Hard, solid.
1 Old, aged; अयमतिजरहा: प्रकामगुर्वी:
परिवादिकारिकारतिविभार्ति Si. 4. 29
( where जरह means ' hard ' also ). -3
Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरहकमान Si. 11. 14. -7
Hard-hearted, cruel. —3: 1 N. of Påndu, father of the five Påndavas.
-2 Old age.

जरण a. [जू-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. -णः, -णं Cummin seed. --णा 1 Old age. -2 Praise. --णं 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

बांह a. Decayed, old. जारच्या Ved. Old age.

जरत a. 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, -m. An old man. -comp. -- art: N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vasuki. Cone day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening payers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a aon who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika ]. - 173; an old ox, दारिद्यस्य परा मूर्तियन्मानद्रविणालप-ता। जरद्रवधनः शर्वस्तेथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका,-जरती An old woman. जरत: 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [ ज़-अड्ड गुणः ] ( The word ज॰ रम is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकोयीशंक्रयेवाह पलितच्छदाना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्म-रतेरासीद बुद्धत्व जरया ( जरसा ) विना 1. 23. -2 Descrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरासंघ below. -6 Invoking, greeding. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. —आतर a. 1. infirm. -2 old. -जीजं a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3.17. -पुष्ट ≃जरासंध. -भीरु: the god of love, Cupid. - Hu: N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhama went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima ].

जरायाण: N. of Jarasandha

जरासु n. [जरामेनि इ-जुज् ] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. '-3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -Comp. —ज a. born from the womb, viviparous: Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. [ जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जारेन a. ( णी f. ) [ जरा अस्यस्य इनि ] Old, aged. -m. An old man.

जिरिमन् m. Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

লক্ষ a. [ ভ্ৰ-ক্ৰন্ ] Speaking harshly. —शं Flesh.

নৰ্ব ( ফু, ক্ ) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menance.

जर्जर a. [जर्ज्ञ-चा॰अर] 1 Old, infilm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगः K. 21; गार्ज जराजर्जरित विदाय Mv. 7.18, विसर्पच धाराभिक्टंदित धरणा जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Mâl, 9.16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pained, tormented, Mâl. 9.53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -रं 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित a. [ जर्ज्-णिच कर्मणि क्त] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरक्शरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभावे Git. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. -2 pagged, full of holes, perforated.

जजरींक 8 U. To wound, disable. जर्ण a. [जू-नन्] Old, aged, decayed — र्ण: 1 The (waning) moon. -2

जर्झ, 9, 6 P. (जर्झीत ) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जातील: Wild sesamum.

जर्तु: 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant, जर्द्स 1 P. (जर्त्सीत) 1 Tosay, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect,

जिहिलः =जर्तिल q. v.

সন্ত I. 1 P. ( সকরি ) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. ( সাত্যবি ) To cover, screen &c.

जल a. [जल अच इस्य ला वा ] 1 Dull, cold, frigid =जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. —ल 1 Water; तातस्य कृषोप्यमिति जुवाणाः क्षारं जल काप्रस्थाः पिवंति। Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra

grant medicinal plant or perfume ( होनेर ). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पर्वाषाहा. -Comp. -अचलं 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course.-3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2, a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुरो जलाजाली: Chan. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजालिः सरभसं लोके न दत्ती यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). — мटन: a heron. — мटनी a leech. —अणुकं, -अंडकं the fry of fish. —अंटक: a shark. —अत्यय: autumn (अस्) —अधिवेचत:, तं an epithet of Va'una. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाहा. —अधिप: an epithet of Varuna. - अधिका a well. - अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. -- अर्णन: 1. the rainy season-2. the ocean of sweet water. —आर्थन a. thirsty. - अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. —अहीला a large square pond. —असुका a leech. —आकर: a spring, fountain, well. —आकाशः, -कांग्रः, -काश्चिन् m.an elephant.-आखुः an otter. —आदच a. watery, marshy -आन्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. — आयुका a leech. —आई a. wet. (-ई) wet garment or clothes. (-ई) a fan wetted with water.—आलोका a leech. —आवर्तः eddy, whirl pool. —आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-4:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उद्धार). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. —आहर्य a lotus. —इंद: 1. an epithet of Varuna. -2. N. of Mahadeva. -3. the ocean. - इंधन: the submarine fire. - इस: a waterelephant. — ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epi-thet of Varuna. — 2. the ocean. -उच्छासः 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, ( cf. परीवाह ).-2. overflow of a river. —उद्दर dropsy. —उद्भव a. aquatic (-बा) benzoin. — उरगा, -ओकस् m., -ओकसः a leech. — कंडकः a crocodile -काप: the Gangetie porpoise. -क्योत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-t:) tax for water. -- -- -- 1. a shell. -2. cocos-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. - कल्कः mud. कल्मण: the poison produced at the charning of the ocean. - - area: the diver-bird. -- aia: the wind. -- ai-बार: an epithet of Varuna. - किराट: a shark, —कुझ्ट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. — कुंतलः क्रोज्ञः moss. — कूपी 1.a spring, well. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. क्रम: the perpoise, कोलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

ALL STREET

playing in water, splashing one another with water, - केश: moss. -क्रिया presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. - गुल्म: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. —चर a. ( also जलेचर ) aquatic. (-T:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of waterfowl. ेआजीवः, ेजीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. - = a. born or produced in water. (-5:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish -3. seasalt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss.-6. the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1. a shell. -2 the conch shell, अधरोष्ठे निवेश्य दृध्मौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahma ; वाचस्पतिरुवा-चेदं पांजालिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. "इन्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंत: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. –जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्न: a crocodile. -जीविन m. a fisherman. —हिंच: bivalve shell. नतंत्र: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. - are-नं ( lit. ) ' beating water '; ( fig. )any useless occupation. - at an umbrella. — बास: hydrophobia. — द: 1. a cloud ; जायंते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अ-ज्ञान: the Sala tree. °आनम: the rainy seamon. आस a. black, dark. ेकाल the rainy season. ° अयः autumn. - द-हर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाहा --देव-ता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्राणी ब a bucket. - uv: 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean, -urif a stream of water. -धि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. on a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रज्ञना the earth. — नकुल: an otter. — नर: a merman. -- नाडी, -ली a water course. —निधि: 1. the ocean -3. the number 'four '. — निर्गम: 1. a drain, water. course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below — ਜੀਨਿ: moss. —पश्चिन् m. a water-fowl. -पदलं a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -- qu: a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धति: f. a gutter, drain. - पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावत: a water. p.geon. — पित्तं fire. — पुढ्यं an aquatic flower. - y : 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. - year moss. —पदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रांत: the bank of a river, -- पापं a country

abounding with water, जलभायमनूप स्यात् Ak —िय: 1 the Châtaka bird. -2 a fish (-qr) an epithet of Dakshâyanı. — हव: an otter. — हावनं a deluge, an inundation. — बंध:, -बंधक a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. - बंधु: a fish. - बालकः वा-लकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालि-का lightning. -विडाल: an otter. —विंगः, - बं a bubble. — विल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. - 2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -- भीति: f. hydrophobia. - a produced in water. — मृ: m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. — भूषण: wind. — भृत् m. 1 . a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -- माञ्च का a water-insect. — मंद्रक a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदर्दुर). -मद्र: a king-fisher. --मासि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -- मार्ग: a drain. canal. —मार्जार: an otter. —मुच् m.1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मृति: an epithet of Siva.—म-तिका hail. -मोद a fragrant 100t (उजीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, ° गृहं, ° नितेकानं, a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains, कचिद्धि-चित्रं जलयत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. - यार्न a ship. - रंकु: a kind of gallinule. — is:, -vs: 1. a whirl-pool. -2 a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinklidg -3. a snake. -रसः sea-salt —राजि: the ocean. —रह, -हं a lotus. -- रूप: a crocodile. -- लता a wave, billow. -- atz: a watery pustule. — arei a kind of musical institument. - वायस: a diver-bird. - वास: residence in water. ( -मं ) = उशीर q v. - 115: 1. a cloud. -2. a water. हकः, -नः a water-carrier. --वाहनी an aqueduct. — विष्युवं the autumnal equi. nox. - नृश्चिक: a prawn. - नैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. — व्याल: 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. –ज्ञयः, –शयनः, –ज्ञायिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. — suffi f. a bivalve shell. —हाचि a. bathed, washed. — शकं. moss. — शुकर: a crocodile. — शोष: drought. —समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सार्विणी a leech —साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpeise -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow .-4. a waternut. -5. a leech. - स्थानं, -स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. — 🙀 a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन m. a water-elephant. —हारि-जी a drain, -हास: 1. foam. -2. c: ६tlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलंग a. Aquatic. —गः The colocynth.

जलंगम A Chândàla.

जनात, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलका, जलोका, जालोलिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाह: A diver.

লন্তর্থ: 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishnu. নত্যেষ a. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. — ব্ 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प् 1 P. ( जल्पति, जलित ) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another ); अविरक्षितकपोलं जल्पतोरकानेण U 1. 27; एकोन जल्पत्यनल्पक्षरं Pt 1. 136, Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmun, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble -4 To praise.

জল্ম: [জন্মাই বস্ ] 1 Talk, speech.

-2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, pratting, gossip. -4 Debate,
wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (लिपका f.), जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जलपन a [जलप्त्युट ] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न 1 Saying, talking. -2 Chattering, gardlity.

जाल्प: f. Ved. Inarticulate speech जल्पित a. [जल्प् कर्मण क ] Said, spoken, prattled &c. –तं Talk, gossip.

जल्ह: Ved. Fire.

जब  $a \cdot [$  जु-मानं अप् ] Swift, expeditious. —व: 1(a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जबें। हि ससे: परमं विमूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry, जबेंन पीठाइद्तिष्ठद्युत: Si 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp—अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser.—अनिल: a strong wind, hurricane.

जबन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युर्] Quick, swift, fleet, B. 9 56. — नः A courser, a swift horse. — नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जविनम् m. Speed, velocity. जविन् a. Quick, fleet. -m. 1 A horse. -2 A camel.

जाबिन a. Rapid, quick.

जवानिका, जवनी [ ज मांवे करणे ह्युट् संज्ञायां कर् ] I A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -2 A cuttain in general; नरः संसारांते विज्ञाति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. -3 The sail of a boat.

जन्स: Posture-grass.

नवा The China rose; see ज्या.

जब । U. (जबति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्पति) 1 To set free, release. -2 To be exhausted ortired. -3 To go. -II. 1, 10 P. ( जसति, जासचिति ) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. -2 To disregard, slight.

जस: 1 A weapon (आयुध) -2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जहरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired. -ति: Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

সন্ধর a. Abandoning, leaving.
—ন: 1 Time -2 A child. -3 The slough of a snake. —হন্ A kind of pole cat.

जहत् a. (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. -Comp. -लक्षणा, -स्वार्थी 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance नेगायां बोध: 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' नेगा loses its primary sense and means गगतद ; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. -2. irony.

जहानक: Total destruction of the

जह: A young animal.

जह: N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Gangâ as his daugther. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhage. ratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagaratha, appeared his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, -नंदिनी &c., cf. R. 8, 95 7.

जहान n. Ved. Water.

577 1 A mother. -2 A husband's brother's wife. -3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagati metre.

नागुड Saffron. —इ: N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जाग 2 P. (जागति जागति ) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसपर्ज्जागार यथाकालं स्वपन्निय R. 17. 51, ग्रुरी बाद्युएपर्वितायामार्ये चार्ये च जागति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्विभूतानां तस्या जागति सययी Bg. 2. 69.—2 To be roused from sleep, awake.—3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण-

क्जानर व [जग्गु मनि वज् गुण: ] Awake, watchful.-र: 1 Wakefulness, waking, keping. awake ; राजिजागरपरी दिवाझा- प: R. 19. 34.-2 A vision ina wang state. -3 An armour, mail.

जागरक a. [जागुण्युल् गुगः] Waking

জান্দর্গ [ জানু-দান তুরু 1 Waking, wakefulness. - 2 Watchfulness, vigilance. - 3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित o. One who has been long awake. —त Waking.

जागरितृ a. (त्री f.), जागरूक a. [ जागृत् कर वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याधार्य वेदं करत्व R. 10. 24. -2 Watchful, vigilant, वर्णाश्चमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 26.

जागरित् a. Wakeful,awake,vigilant. जागृति a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. -2 Awake. -3 Clear, bright (as fire). -4 Active, animating. -- वि: 1 A king. -2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जायत् a. 1 Watching, being a-wake. -2 Attentive, careful, watchful. -3 Clear, bright. -m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dry-dream.

जायनी 1 A tail. -2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [ जगले मवः जंगलंशां वा अण् ] 1 Rural, picturesque.

—2 Wild.—3 Savage, barbarous.—4

Arid, desert.—छ: The francoline
partridge.—छ Flesh, flesh of deer
&c.; Mâl. 5. 5

জাঁगন্তি:, জাঁगন্তিক: A snake-charmer জাঁয়ন্ত Poison, venom. —ন্তা 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durga.

जांग्रलिः, जांग्रलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes ( विषवेदा ).

जांधिक क. [जनाम्या जीनति, नेतना टज् ] Running. — क: 1 A courier, an express. -2 A camel.

লানিন m. A warrior, combatant; ললীলালালিলিললালী Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) जहरे भवः अग्री Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; यन-क्षये वधीत जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

-2 'Offspring of the womb', a child-जाड्य' [जडस्य भावः ध्यञ् ] 1 Coldness, frigidity. -2 Apathy, sluggish ness, inactivity. -3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity, तज्जाड्यं वसुधारि-पस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्य थियो इरति 2. 23; जाड्यं क्रीमति गण्येत 54. -4 Tastelessness of the tongue. -Comp. --आरि: the citron tree.

जात p. p. [ जर कर्ति क ] 1 Brought into existence, engendered



produced. -2 Grown, arisen Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp., °g: \are &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन - ল: 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अपि जात कथाप-तन्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c. ') .- 2 A living being .- ar A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते ' dear child.' -तं 1 A creature, living being -2 Production, origin.-3 Kind, sort, class, species.-4 A collection of things forminga class; निः ज्ञेषविश्राणितको ज्ञाजातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, 2. e. every kind of property; so and and the whole aggregate of actions, 表词o everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure ; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones ;' S 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. - 6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp.-अपत्या a mother. —अमर्ज a. vexed, enraged. —अञ्च a. shedding tears. — इन्हि: f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. — उक्ष: a young bullock. - कर्मन n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; B. 3. 18. -- कहाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). - on IH a. enamoured. - qar a. having wings; -अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पादा a. fetter ed. -gar a woman who has borne a son or sons. — प्रयुच a. inspired with confidence. — At a. born and dead; Pt. 1. — ненч a. fallen in love. - нта a. just born. — eq a. beautiful, brilliant. (-पं ) 1. gold ; अध्याकरसस्त्यना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमहिति M. 5.18 ; N. 1. 129. - 2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3, the thorn apple. ैधर a. naked. — विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things.—विभ्रम a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. — बेद्स m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2.51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.:-जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वेनं विदुः, जाने जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातविची वा जातधनी, जातविद्यो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्तवज्ञातः पशूनविद्तेति तज्जातवेद्सो जातवेद्स्त्वामिति बाह्मणम् - वेद्सी an epithet of Durga. -वासगृहं,-वेशमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

জানেক [ জান-বাই ক ] Born, produced.—ক: 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. — क 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child ( সানক্ষ্ৰ). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. - হ্বানি: a leech.

जाति: f. [जन्किन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth -3 Race, family, lineage, rank.-4 A caste, tribe or class (of men), এই मुढ जात्या चेदवच्योऽह एषा सा जातिः परि-त्यक्ता Ve. 3: ( the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—न्नाह्मण, क्षात्रिय, बैक्य and इन्द्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species ; पेशुजाति:,पुष्पजाति: &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species ; as गोरन,अध्वत्न of cows, horses &c., see ग्रुज, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf.K. P. 2.-7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmire plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन राचि-तो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 ( written also as sidi in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyâya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.-13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakrita ( संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः );cf.Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres, see App. -Comp. — sit a born blind; Bh. 1. 90. —कोशः,-षः,-षं nutmeg. —कोशी, - of the outer skin of the nutmeg. –धर्म: 1. The duties of a caste. –2. a generic property. - ====: loss of caste or its privileges. - uni the outer skin of the nutmeg. - ne a nutmeg. -- बाह्मण: a Brâhmana only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brâhmana; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयत्राह्मण्यकार्णं। तप श्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः॥ शब्दा-र्थीचेतामणि ). —भ्रंश: loss cf caste; Ms. 11. 67. — эте a. outcast. — не: birthday festival. —मार्च 1. ' msre birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. — ਲੜਾਰਾਂ generic distinction, a characteristic: of a class. — नाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्व: पुरुषा हस्ती - वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. — वैरिन m. a born enemy. —वैल्याण्यं inconsistency,incompatibility in kınd.-शब्द: a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun ; गो:, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixthre of caste; mixed blood. -- संपन a. belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. - THT a. remembering one's condition in a former life ; जातिस्मरी सुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभाव: generic character or nature. — हीन a. of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीय, क a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जाता मन वत् ] 1 Of the same family, related -2 Noble, wellborn, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन श्रूर: शोर्थवता दुश: R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु and. A particle meaning.— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly, किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्योवनहारिणा Pt.1. 26, न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन ज्ञान्यिति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7.-3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तम्र भवान्युष्ठं याजयेकापकल्पयामि (न मर्पयामि ) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तम्रभवान् युष्ठं याजयेति ibid.

जात्धान: A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (षी f.) [ जतुनी विकार अण् षक्-च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive. जातः m. A thunderbolt.

जात्कर्ण: An epithet of Siva.

जाने Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [ जगकस्पापत्य स्त्री- अण् ] N. of Sità, wife of Râma.

जानपद: [ जानेन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अप् ; जनपदे भव:, अण् वा ] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant ( opp. पीर ). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject.-दा A popular expression. -दी Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country. जानान a. Knowing, understandng.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bahu. comp.

जाद्ध n. [जन हुण् ] The knee; जाद्धभ्यामवर्नि गत्वा kneeling ( or falling on one's knees ) on the ground.
-Comp ব্ল a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. — फलकं, -मंहलं the knee-pan. -विजाद्ध n. a peculiar position in fighting ( contracting and extending the knees ).
—संदिः the knee-joint.

সাথ: [স্থ্যস্] i Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जाद्य a. To be muttered. — त्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापने 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जाबाल: A goat herd.

সাবাতি: 1 N. of the author of a law book. -2 N. of an infidel Brâhmana, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Râma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामद्रश्चा. N. of Parasurâma q.v. जामा [ जम्-अदने बा॰ अण् स्तीत्वं ] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि॰; cf. Un.2.94.] I A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता द्शमो ग्रहः Subhâsh. -2 A lord. master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातुक: A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम इन् नि॰ वृद्धि ] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. —ति: f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. —3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative ( सन्निहितसपिंड-जो Kull. ); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. —n. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation(in general). descent. -3 Tautology.

जामिनं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign ( छम् ); तिथो च जामिन्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. ( जामिन् छम्रात्सवमं स्थान Malli.). Note— Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामिन्न sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife ( जायामिन्न ? ); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek diametron.

जामेय: [जाम्या भगिन्य। अपत्य ढङ् ] A sister's son.

जांबवं [ जंब्बा: फल अण् तस्य वा<sup>°</sup> न हुप् 'rv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambû tree.

जांचन m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Râma at the siege of Lankâ. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the Syamantaka jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal ].

जांसुनदं [ जन्तया मा अण् ] 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament, इतरुचक्ष जासूनदे: St 4. 66. -3 The Dhattura plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:- पतिभीयी संप्रविश्य गर्भी भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्या जायते प्रनः।। Ms. 9.8; see also Maili. on R.21). As last member of Bahu. comp जाया is changed to जानि: सीताजानि: 'one who has Sîtâ for his wife '; युवजा-निः वामार्धजानिः - Comp. - अनुजीविन m., -आजीव: 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (क्क).- म: 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पत्ती (dual) husband and wife.(The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन्  $a \cdot (flf)$  [ जि-णिति ] Conquering, subduing.  $-m \cdot$  The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. —यु: 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 ( a ) A web, cob web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरश्वितदृष्टिरन्या B. 7. 9; धूपैर्जालविनिः सतैर्वलभयः सं-द्विग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंतातिनंतुजालानि-बिडस्यूतेव Mal. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes .- 11 Pride. arrogance. - The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -srs: a loop hole, window. -कर्मन n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing.—कारक: 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्दभ: a kind of pimple or boil. -गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. — अधित a. connected by a web; S. 7. 16. — पाद - पाद: a goose. -भाया mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायाति कै-क ] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection;

बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्मोभसा जालकं S.1 30; R. 9. 68. —3 A lattice, window —4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैज्ञालकोर्मोलतीनां Me. 98; so यूधि-काजालकार्नि 26. —5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकालकजालकमोर्किकै: R. 9. 44. (आभएणविद्येश). —6 A nest. —7Illusion, deception. —8 A plantain or the fruit.—9 Pride. —क: A window, lattice.—Comp. —मालिन् a. veiled.

जालिकन् m. A cloud. जालिकनी A ewe.

जालबत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive ( मायाबिन् ).

जालिक: [जालेन चरति पर्यो॰ इन् ] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher.
-3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province.-5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का
1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech.-5 A window.-6
Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

জান্তিনী 1 A room ornamented with pictures.—2 A kind of melon (কাগান্তা).
—3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called ক্ষয়.

লাভ্যন:N. cf a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. লাভাৰ Ved. A kind of drug with

healing properties.

जालम a. (लमी f.) 1 Cruel, severa, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -लम: (लमी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant, आप ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्मागेन गतः स जालम इति V.1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जालमक  $a \cdot ($  लिमका  $f \cdot )$  Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पति: Ved. A son-in-law.

जाह A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाह the root of the ear; आक्ष°, ओड &co जाहक: 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्नवी [जहोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण्र हीर्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजेशित-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिकटो भास्वाविष जलद्रपटलाचि Pt. I. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel; गाजितानंतरां दृष्टिं सौभान्येन जिगाय सा



The knee-pan.

1.19.-3 To win ( by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit ), acquire by conquest; मागजीयत घुणा ततो मही R.11.65, (where is means 'to conquer , also ), Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer ( as passions ). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः भक्तिनाथ: Mal.5.1; जितसुडुपतिना नमः सरेन्य: Ratn. 1. 5, Bh. 2. 24 ; Gît. 1. 1.-6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of ( as a disease &c ). -8 To expect from ( with abl. ). —Caus. (जापयाति) To cause to win or conquer — Desid. ( जिगीषति ) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for; चलति नयाच जिशीषतां हि चेत: Ki. 10 29. - WITH अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19 2.

जय: [जि मावे अच् ] 1 Conquest. triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इंदियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pândava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durga. - 3 A kind of banner .- 4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory.-आ-शिस् f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory.—set, a. exulting in victory. - कोलाइल: 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice.—घोषः,-घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. - can a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -द्वः N. of Jayanta. Indra's son. -पंजं a record of victory.--पाल: 1. a king .- 2. an epithet of Brahma.-3. an epithet of Vishnu.—पुत्राकः a kind of dice.—संगल: 1. a royal elephant.—2. a remedy for fever. (-♂) a cheer of victory. — यज्ञ: the अध्यमेष sacrifice. —लक्ष्मीः, -आः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2 52. —लेखः record of victory. -बाहिनी an epithet of Sachî. न्सब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' (nail ! glory! ) uttered by bards&c. —pina horn blown te announce a victory. —स्तंभ: a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचलान जयस्तभान् गंगास्रोताँऽ-त्युं सः B. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virata king's जयद्वल: A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [ जि करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. —युज् 1 ८१parisoned. -2. victorious.

जियन a. [ जि जीलार्ये इनि ] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विस्पाक्षस्य ज यिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb 1.2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating subduing the heart ; जगति जिय-नस्ते ते भावा नर्वेडुकलादयः Mal. 1 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror, पौरस्त्या नेवमाकामस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R.4.34.

जय्य a. [ जि-यत् ] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered ( opp. जेय ).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing, or overcoming; यान सस्मार कौंबेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीपया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardoui, warlike spirit.

जिगीपुव. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [ जि-क्मीण क ] 1 Con quered, subdued, curbed, restrained, as enemies, passions &c. ) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित; स्त्रीजित &c. —तं Victory. -Comp. —अक्षर a. reading well or readily. "-- अभिज a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-5r: ) N. of Vishņu. -आरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-ft: ) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् a. selfsubdued, void of passion. - आहर a. victorious. —इंडिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses ( रूप, रस, गथ, स्पर्श &c. शब्द ) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ठ्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च सुक्त्वा बात्वा च यो नरः। न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेदियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशिः the fist doubled. - काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाज-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः  $\imath btd$ . —कोप, -कोध, -मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (-u:) an epithet of Vishnu. -नेमि: a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of a Manes).-হাল a. victorious. —श्रम a. inured to

fatigue, hardy. — स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जिक्य ] At the end of comp. ) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकाजित्, कंसाजित्, सहस्र-

जिति: f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. - रय: A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious. जित्वर a. [जिक्स्प्] (री f.) Vic-

torious,conquering,triumphant;হাস্কা-ण्युपायसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदी-कृतसूपालो भात्मिजित्वरैर्दिशां Si. 2. 9. री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु α. [ जि-गस्तु ] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4.85; 10. 18.-2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp. ) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1.5; S1. 13. 21. — w: 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjana.

जेतृ α. [जि-तृच ] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

জি: A demon ( থিয়াৰ ). जिगत्तु: Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अइ सन् वसादेशः भावे अ ) 1 , Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जियत्सु a. [अइ सन् वसादेशे 3]Hungry. जियत्तुः Ved. An enemy.

जियांसक a. 'Revengeful, murder-

जियांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जियांसु a. [हन् सन् उ ] Desirous of killing, murderous.—#: An enemy.

जिछ्शा [ यह सन् भावे अ ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिन्न a. [ न्ना कर्तिर श जिन्नादेशः ] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; e. g. मनोजिब्र: स-पत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन्भावे अ ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked. inquired.

जिज्ञास a. [ ज्ञा सन् उ ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, ourious; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्ष).

जित्तमः, जित्रमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greeu origin ).

जिन a. [जिनक ] ! Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. -- 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ्डंबः, ईव्यः 1, a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainus.—समान n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

নিরি a. Ved. Old, decayed. -রি: 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिस 1 P. ( जमित ) To eat.

জিহি 5 P. (জিংলান) To kill, hurt. জিহ্ম 1 P. (জিলান) 1. To be active or lively, busy onescif. -2 To arge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

লিহান a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining, see हা 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्य a. [ जहाति सरलमार्ग ; हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Un. 1. 138 ] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Rs. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair ; धृतहेतिर-प्यधृतजिह्ममति: Ki. 6. 24 ; सुहृद्र्धमीहि-तमजिह्मधियां Si. 9. 62. - 6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विधिसमयनियोगादीहि-संहारजिहां Ki. 1.46. -7 Slow, lazy. -gi 1 Dishonesty, falsehood.-2The Tagara tree.-Comp. — эж α. crooked-eyed, squinting. — π α. moving slowly. (-मः) a snake. —मति a. meandering, going torthously; Rs. 1. 13. - मेहन: a frog. - योधिन a. fighting unfairly. (-m.) an epithet of Bhîma.—श्रत्य: the Khadira tree.

जिद्धायति Den. P. to ge crookedly.

जिह्न: The tongue.

বিজ্ঞ a. Voracious, greedy.

जिहा 1 The tongue.—2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. —3 A sentence.

—Comp. —आस्वाद: licking, lapping
—उञ्चयनी, —उञ्चयनिका, —निलेखन a tongue-scraper. —ए: 1. a deg. —2. a cat. —3. a tiger. —.4 a leopard. —5. a bear. —मले the fur of the tongue.
—मले the root of the tongue.
—मले प a. a term particularly applied to the Visarga before द and स्व and also to द्व, ह्व and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.).
——दः a bird. —लिङ्क m. a dog. —लोल्प greediness.—सल्पः the Khadira tree.

्रजीवितः र्र. [जिन्तिन्वेदे दीर्वः] 1 Victory. —2 Decrease, loss. —3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन 4. [ या-क्संप्रमाः दार्थः ] Old, aged, decayed. —न: A leather bag; जीनकार्मक्यस्तावीन् पृथग् द्याद्विगुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीशतः [ जयति नमः जीयने आनेलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य मून बयो यत्र, जीवन अलं मून बद्ध अनेन, जीवन मुंचनीति वा पृषो Tv. cf. Un. 3.91 ] 1 cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशल-मयीं हारियण्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nurisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. —कृटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of Siva. —वाहन: 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyadharas, hero of the play called Nagananda; ( mentioned also in कथासरित्मागर ) [ He was the son of Jîmutaketû and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be effered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play ].—वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. िज्या रक् संत्रसा<sup>o</sup> दीवे: ] Ved. Swift, quick.—र: 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed. जीरिः [जीर्यति चृ-वा° रिक् ] Ved. A man.—f. Quick or flowing water.

man.—f. Quick or flowing water. जीर्जा p. p. [ज क ] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes), वासांसि जी-र्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2.22; U. 6.38; Mal. 5. 30. -3 Digested ; सुजीणेमच स्रविचक्षणः सुनः H. 1.22.—र्णः 1 An old man.-2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -of Large cumin-seed. -of 1 Ben. zoin .- 2 Old age, decrepitude .- Comp. —उद्धार: 'renewing the old, ' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. — उद्यान ruined or neglected garden. -- 347: lingering fever .- qui: the Kadamba tree, - चन्न a particular gem - चन्न a. wearing old clothes .-- वाटिका a ruined house.

জীৰ্ণক a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीरिंग: f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीवि: [ ज्व-किन् ] 1 An axe.-2 The body.-3 A cart.-4 An animal.

जीव् 1 P (जीवित, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive , यासिन्न जीवाति जीवाति ब-हवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन्-यः परावज्ञादुःखद्ग्धोपि जीवति S1. 2. 45 ; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life.-3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्या-चृत तु वाणि ज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6 ; विपणेन च जीवंत: 3. 152, 162 ; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense ; अजिह्यामश-टा शद्धां जीवेद ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms.4.11. -4 (Fig. ) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of exist. ence ( with loc. ) ; चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवंति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ त्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवद्मानेषु नि-त्यं मुर्खेषु पंहिताः Mb. - Caus. 1 To restore to life .- 2To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [ जीव्-कर्नरिक ] Living, existing. - a: 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; nasia, जीवत्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation ( called जीवासन as opposed to प्रमात्मन the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131, Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence.-4 A creature living being .- 5 Livelihood, profession. - 6 N. of Kaina. -7 N. of one of the Maruts -8 The constellation gsq.-9 N. of Brihaspati.-10 The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter .- 11 Association of cause and effect,-12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. - 31den: 1. a birdcatcher, fowler.-2. a murderer, slayer. —अजीवाधार: the world of organic and inorganic creation. —आत्मच् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to प्रमात्म-न 'the Supreme soul' ). —आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic. ). —आधानं preservation of life.—आधार: the heart -इंधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood.—उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. — उपाधि: the three states, 2. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. —जर्जी the wool of a living animal. -युई,--मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul the body. — MTE: a prisoner taken, alive. — चन: Brahma. — ज a. born alive. --जीव: ( also जविजीव: ) the Chakora bird. - aran a woman whose children are living -q: 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -- दशा mortal existence. -- धनं ' living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. —धानी the earth. - निकाय: a being endowed with life. —पाति: f., —पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. - q a a fresh lesf.

-पित, -पितृक a. ( a son o da 3g .t : r ) whose father is still al a wiman whose son is living -मानका the seven mothers or female devinıties, (कुमारी बनदा नदा विमला मेगला क्ला। प्रमा चेति च विख्याता सतेना जीवमात्काः). -योनि: a sentient being. -रक्त menstrual blood. —लोक: 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence, 74-स्त्रयाणे आंतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9.37; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21, ६० स्वमद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sântı. 2.2, Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. -2. living beings, mankind, द्विस इवाभ्रश्यामस्त-पांत्ययं जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12, or आलो-क्रमकांदिव जीवलोक: R. 5. 35 -वृत्ति: f. breeding or keeping cattle. - sig a. one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -शाणितं living, a. e. healthy blood. -संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. -साधनं grain, corn. - साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. - #: 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. the vital parts.

লাধন ৫. [ লাগু তালু তালু ] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. -2 One who lives a long time.
—ন: 1 A living being. -2 A servant.
-3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. -4 A usurer.-5 A snake-catcher.-6 A tree.
-7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् a. (च्ला f.) Living, alive.

-comp. — नीका a woman whose children are living. — पार्ती: f., — पार्ची f. a woman whose husband is living.

-पितृक्तः one whose father is alive.

- सुक्त a. 'liberated while living, 'a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all (eremonial rites while yet living.

- साक्तः f. final liberation in the present state of life. — सुन a. 'dead while alive, 'one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost)

জীব্য a. [ জীব্-রথ ] 1 Long-lived.
-2 Virtuous, pious. — য: 1 Life, existence. -2 A tortoise. -3 A peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

चीवन a. (ती f.) [ जीव् भावे ल्युट् ]
Enlivening, giving life. —त: 1 A
living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son.
-4 The Supreme Being. —तं 1 Life,
existence; (fig also); त्वमासे मम भूवर्ष त्वमासे मम भीवनं Git 10 -2 The
punciple of life, vital energy; Bg.

7. 9. -3 Water, बीजानां प्रभव नमें। इस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) होनि पाणाच् होति समीरणः Udb -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig also), Ma. 11. 77. विदुषा जीवनं मूर्ये. II 3 33.-5 Butter made from milk one divy old -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. —अंतः death. —आवातं poison. —आवामः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. -2. the body.—उपायः livelihood. —ओपर्यं 1. elixir of life. -2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक α. [जीवन्-प्रन् ] Enlivening. —कं Food.

जीवनीय त. [जीव्-ना॰ करणे अनीयर् ] 1 To be lived, -2 Supporting life. —य 1 Water -2 Fresh milk.

जोवंत a. 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived —त: 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवतिकः A fowler.

जीवल a. 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव्-अन् ] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string, मुहुर्जीवायोपेबीधरपति Mv. 6. 33. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metalic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8. Life, existence.

जीवातु m., n. 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also), संख् ज पाज़िन्वातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J, N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival; रे इस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोदिजस्य जीवातवे विस्ञ स्मुस्ते छुपाण U. 2. 10.-4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्व ] 1 Meons of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित p. p. [ जीवू कर्तिर क ] ! Living, existent, alive, R. 12.75.-2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). - I Life, existence: त्वं जीवितं त्वमासि में हृदयं द्वितीयं U 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku 6. 63 ; Me. 83; नामिनंदेत मरणं नामिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6.45; 7.111, -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. --अंतकः an epithet of Siva.. —आशा hope of life, love of life — ईश: 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama, जीवितेशवसर्ति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ). -3 the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is Siva. - and: duration of life. - an an artery. —नाथ: a husband. —व्यय: sacrifice of life. —संज्ञय: risk of life, jeopardy, d nger to life, म आतरो

जीवितसंज्ञ्ये वर्तत 'he is dangerously ill': Bv. 2. 20

जीवितन्य a. To be lived, kept alive &c. —न्यं 1 The possibility of living.

-2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् a. (नी f.) [ जीव-णिन, जीव-इ-निवा] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R, 1.63. -2 Living upon or by, शस्त्रजीविन, आयुधर्जाविन् &c.—m. A living being. जीव्यं Life.—व्या A means of live-

जुरुट: 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

ज्युप्सनं , ज्युप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined — दोषेक्षणादिभिग्ही ज्युप्सा विषयोज्ञ्या S. D. 207.

जुंग 1 P. (जुगति ) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

ञ्जित α. Deserted, abandoned.
—त: A man of a degraded caste, a Chândâla.

जुटको A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head; cf. चूडा.

দ্ৰন্থ I. 6 P. ( ভুত্তনি ) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct.-2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A ( जोतने ) To shine,

जुन् 6 P. ( जुनति ) To go, move. संबद्ध: Ved. An epithet of Varuna.

जुद्द 6, 4 P. ( जरति, जूर्यति ) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुर् m. An old man. जुर्ज a. Decayed, old.

जुल 10 P. ( जुलयति ) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुबस a. Ved. Speed, quickness. ज़ुष् I. 6 A. ( जुपने, जुष्ट ) 1 To be pleased or satisfied .- 2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer; पौलस्त्याऽज्ञुषते शुच विपन्नवंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषेते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषय: पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; যথ ৰ ব্ৰব্ৰথ হান Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have; Mal. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. - Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. -II, 1 P., 10 U. ( जापति, जीपवाति-ते ) 1 To leason, think.-2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

जुर a. (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in, Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुपा R. 8. 85, रजोजुपे जन्मान K. 1.

जुद्ध a. To be served, worshipped &c. —च्यं Service.

স্তুম্ p. p. [ বুৰ্-কৰ্মাণ ক ] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c., Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shated, partaken in; U. 6. 40. — ই The remnants of meal ( স্থান্তিয় ).

जोष: [ जुष्-भावे वज् ] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. —प: Happiness. —पं ind. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; क्षिामिति जोषमास्यते S. 5, Bv. 2. 17.

जोवणं, -जा 1 Liking -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

जहराण a. Making crooked or acting crookedy. —णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [ इ क्मीण कानच् ] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard hearted man.

सुद्धः f. [ ह किए नि॰ द्विल दिवेश Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -Comp. —आस्य: fire.

जुद्वरा (ना) जः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

जुहूबत m Fire.

जुहोति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजित is applied; सर्गति सर्वा वैदिक्यो जुहोति-यजितिकया: Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhatithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञारामण shortly renders जुहोति by ज्याविद्योम and यजित by विद्योम See Asvalayana 1. 2. 5. also).

जू 1 U., 9 P. ( जबति, ने, जुनाति ) 1
To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

og a. Ved. Quick, speedy.

of Sereswati. — 5 Going speedily, quick motion —6 A mark on the fore head of houses and oxen.

जूत [ जन्त ] ( At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed.-2 Ved Gone. —3 Drawn —4 Given.

সুবি f 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. —2 Quickness, speed. —3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. —4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

সুক: The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूट: The mass of twisted or matted hair ; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवाद्धिवत्य-सङ्बद्धजूटाजटा: Mall. 1. 2.

जुटका Matted hair.

जूर 4 A. ( जूरते, जूर्ण ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with ( with dat. ), भर्जे नखे-यश्च चिरं छज्रे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूर्जि a. Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly -3 Praising, invoking. - जि: f. 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (n.). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जू त: f. [जन् भाव किन् उद् ] 1 Fev y-2 Feverish or morbid heat. जू 1 P. (जुनीत) Ved. 1 To burn.-2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूष् 1 U ( जृषति-ते ) To hurt, kill. जू:,-ष The water of boiled pulse. जु 1 P. ( जराते ) 1 To make low or

humiliate. -2 To excel.

जुम्, जुंम् 1 A. (जुमते जुंमते, जुमित जुब्ब ) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुत्रतिसुखार्भ पंकाजं जंभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. -3/To increase, spread or extend everywhere ; जुंभतां जुंभतामप्रतिहतप्रस्र कोध-ज्योतिः Ve. 1 , तृष्णे जुंभसि ( Parasm. is irregular ) Bh. 3. 5 , भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो ज्याते 3.80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; सकल्प-योनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजृंभे Ku. 3. 24, U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow ). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand.

जुंभ:,-भा,-भं1 A [जुंभ-वर्ख] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्र-पी जुंभा प्रभवांने K. 257; जुंभारंभप्रवित-तद्लोपांतजालप्रविष्टे: Ve. 2. 7; Mâl. 9. 16. —3 Exparsion. —4 Bursting open.

जुंभकः [जुंम-ण्युल् ] ! 'A yawner, ' a sort of demon. — Swelling. — भिका Gaping, yawning.

इंग्रें क [ हुंग् भावे ल्युट ] Causing to gape or yawn — जं 1 (Japing, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching ( the limbs); (अंगानि) सहुर्सेंडुईभणतत्त्वराणि Rs. 6. 10 -3 Blossoming, blooming, मालती शिरासि जंभणोध्सुकी Bh. 1. 25.

ज्ञाभित p. p. [ज्रंभ-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Mâl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower) -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. —त 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जू I. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (रजति, जीर्यति, जुणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास,अजरत् अजारीत,अजीजरत,-जरि-री तु, जीर्ण or जा-रित ) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्युते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यंति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चश्चषी श्रोत्रे त-क्णोका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed ( fig. also ) ; अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा वलं शोकात-थाऽजरत Bk. 6. 30 ; जेरराशा दशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णम्य प्रशंसीयात् Chân. 79; उदरे चाजरबन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus. (ज-जा-रवाते) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested ; to digest. -II. 1 A ( जाते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle ( as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

জাংক a. [জু-পিছ্ গহুন্ত] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [ जू-णिच त्युद् ] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारदूव a. (बीथि:) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations अवण, चिन्हा and शततारका (according to बराहाभिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा अनुराम and ज्येष्टा.

जिताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जन्म Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्भावे ल्युर्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. ( जेषते ) To move, go.

जोह 1 A. (जहते ) Ved. 1 To reach go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति ) To wane, decline, decay, perish.

जैज्ञ a. (जी f.) [ जेत-अण् ] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मदनस्य जेजमस्रं विफल्ख्यातिशयं भविष्यतीति Mâl. 2. 6; धर्मजे रहदेथा R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior.—ज: 1 A victor, conqueror.—2 Quick-silver.—जं 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp.—रश: victor.

जैन: 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनि: N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mimâmså school of philosophy (properly पूर्वनीमांसा ); मीमांसाइतस्मामा सहसा हस्ती सुनि जोमिनि Pt. 2. 23

जैव a. [ जीवस्थेद अण् ] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातृक a. (की f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातृक नहु श्रूपते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. —कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनगंबसूव सहसा जैवातृक त्वां तु पः Bv. 2.78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेय: An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्मग्रं Crookedness, deceit, false-

जैह्नचं The pleasure of taste. जोंगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

नागर: The longings of a pregnant woman ( दोहद ).

जीटिंग: 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोड:Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् f. A woman ; cf. वोषा, योषितः

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा <sup>9</sup> U. (जनाति, जानीते, जज्ञी, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात ) 1 To know (in all senses); to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो बदकार्षीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्थ S. 3.1; जानसापि हि मेधावी जहवहोक आ-चरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123, 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञाय-तां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दु:खज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of , आपत्सु मित्र जानीयात्  ${f H}$ . 1.72; Chân. 21. -6 To recognise : = त्वं हुट्टा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be; जानामि त्वां मकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मधोन: Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in ( with gen. of the instrument); मार्पेषो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter ( सर्पिष = सर्पिष ) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. - Caus. ( ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति ) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासत ) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8 33; 14. 91, -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञ a. [जा-क] At the end of comp.) ! Knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise; हड in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. —ज्ञ: 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmâ.

ज्ञापित, ज्ञप्त a. Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

স্থান: f. 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात a. [ज्ञान्कर्माण-क ] Known, ascertainded, understood, learnt, comprehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातिकाष दुसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. —तं Knowledge. —Comp. —सिद्धांत: a man completely versed in any Sastra.

ज्ञातच्य pot. p. 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञासि: [ज्ञा-किन् ] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively.—2 A kinsman or kindred in general. —3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors.—4 A father.—Comp.—कर्मन् ग.,—जार्य the duty of a kinsman.—भावः kin. relationship.—भेनः dissension among relatives—चिन् ब. one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेय Relationship.

ज्ञातृ a. [ज्ञा-तृष्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. —m. 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance.-3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Mâl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning; इन्हिज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शत्री R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously.-4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन् ) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. - अनुस्तात: ignorance, folly. —अपोह: forgetfulness. -अभ्या-सः 1. study. - 2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. — इंद्रियं an organ of perception; (these are five zawa, रसना, चश्चस्, कर्ण and बाज -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धांदिय under इंदिय ). -कांड that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites ( opp. কর্মকার ) — ক্লুর a. done knowingly or intentionally. - nr a. attainable by the understanding. - THE n. the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मश्रस् ); सर्वे त समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचधुषा Ms. 2.8; 4. 24. (m.) a wise and learned man, -तस्व true knowledge, krowledge of God. - ave n. penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. - a: a precepotor, - ar an epithet of Sarasvatî. —दुर्बल a. wanting in knowledge. -निश्चय: certainty, ascertainment. — निष्ठ a. intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. - पति: 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor.
— सुद्र a. 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. — मूल a. founded on spiritual knowledge. — यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. —योग: contemplation as the principal means of. attaining the Supreme spirit or ac quiring true or spiritual knowledge -लक्षण, जा 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic ) sign or proof of knowledge; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —शास्त्र the science of fortunetelling. –साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge, -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः ind. Consciously,: knowingly, intentionally,

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ज्ञानमथ a. 1 Consisting of know-ledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वक्रमणां बद्दते ज्ञानमथेन चह्निना R. 8 20 -2 Containing knowledge. —य: 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिस् a. ( नी f.) [ ज्ञानमस्यस्य इति ] Intelligent, wise —m 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune telling. ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

সাবেক a. [ সা তিল্-ল্যু ] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c.—ন: 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. —3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3 —ক ( In phil. ) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ল্লাঘন (রা ঘিত্-ল্যুত্] Making known informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित a. Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज़ीप्सा [ ज्ञा -सन् -भावे अ ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञंच pot. p. [ ज्ञा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood.
-2 To be regarded as.-3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (जिनति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 ( जीयते ) To be oppressed.

जीत a. 1 Oppressed, overpowered.
-2 Become old ; also जीन.

ज्यान Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय a. 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभ-तासिदं च शिथिलज्यावधमसमद्भद्ध: S. 2. 6, R. 3. 59, 11. 15, 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, mportunity.

ज्यानि: f. [ज्या -नि ] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss; Mal. 9, 33.

ज्यायस् a. (सी f.) Compar. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध ) 1 Elder, senior, प्रसचकानेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6.—2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8.—3 Larger, greater.—4 (In law) One not a minor, i. e. come of age ind responsible for his

own action.-5 Aged, old -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्याचिष्ठ a. (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ a. (Superl. of प्रशस्य or युद्ध ). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most ex cellent, best -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. —z: 1 An elder brother, R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month )= ज्येष्ठ q. v. ). -gr 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars ). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small houselizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmî — sî A small house-lizard. -g 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -Comp. —अंदा: 1. e'dest brother's share. -2, the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. — rag n. 1. water in which grain has been washed -2. the scum of boiled rice -आश्रमः 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brahmana, a. e that of a householder. -2. a householder. -तात: a father's eldest brother. नाति: f Ved. superiority. - वर्ण: 1. the highest caste (that of Brahmanas) -2. a Brâhmana. — द्वीत: f. the duties of seniority. — exa: f. 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीय: The month ज्येष्ठ q.v. ज्येष्ठ: N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा ( corresponding to May-June). —ही 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्टिनेय a. Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्येष्ट्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. ( ज्यवते ) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतिनिन्ते ) To shine. ज्यति f. Light.

ज्या 1 A (ज्यति) 1 To advise, instruct.-2 To observe any religions obligation (such as a vow)

ज्योतिम् n. [ युन-इसुन् आदेदस्य ज, ज्युन्इसुन् वा ] 1 Light, Instre, brightness, flash, ज्योतिरेक जगाम S 5.30; R. 2.75; Me. 5.-2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5.24, 13.17; U. 4.18.

-3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary ( planet, star &c. ), ज्योतिर्भिरुद्यद्भित्व त्रियामा Ku 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21, H. 1. 21, Ku. 2. 19; S. 7 6. -6 Bright. ness of the sky,day light (opp त्मस) -7 The sun and moon (dual) -8 Light as the divine principle of life. intelligence. - 9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestral world. -m. 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp —हंगः, -हंगजः the fire fly - and: a spark of fire. - ил: the heavenly bodies collectively - चा the zodiac -s: an astronomer or astrologer. —ਸਫ਼ਲ the stellar sphere —मालिन m, -वी (वी) जं a fire fly. -रथः ( ज्योतीरथः ) the polar star —लोक: the supreme spirit. —विद् m. an astronomer or astrologer. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं (ज्योति:शास्त्र ) astronomy or astrology.—स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. -हस्ता N. of Durgâ.

ज्योतिर्मय a. Consisting of stars starry; R. 15. 59, Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष a. (षी f.) [ज्योति. सूर्य-दिगत्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयादस्यस्य अन् ] Astronomical or astrological. —प: An astronomer or astrologe. —पं 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. —2 One of the six Vedângas (being a short tract on astronomy).—Jomp. —विद्या astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योति।षेक: One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिकी, ज्योतिकः: A planet, star, luminary — क्तं N. of the shining peak of Meru. — क्तः The चित्रक tree. ज्योतिक्मत् व. [ ज्योतिरस्यस्य मतुप् ] I Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies : नक्षत्रताराग्रहसङ्ख्याप ज्योतिक्मती चन्नमसेव राजिः R. 6. 22. –2 Celestial. m. 1 The sun. –2 N. of the third foot of Brahna. –3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. — ती 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars ). –2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सन्त्रमुण, г. е. a tranquil state of mind

ज्योत्स्ता [ ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधाली-पो नश्र प्रत्याः P. V. 2. 114 Sk ] 8 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्मार जोत्स्ताधवलिततले का-पि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42, ज्योत्स्तावती निर्विज-ति प्रदोषान् R. 6 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgû.-4 A moonlight night. -Comp. -ईज्ञः the moon -पियः the Chakora bird — रुस a lamp-tand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night. ज्योत्स्न a. Bright or lit with moonlight. - त्स्न: The bright half of a month. - त्रनी A full-moon night.

ज्याः The planet Jupiter, ( a word cunnected with Greek Zeus ).

ज्यौतिषिकः An astronomer astrologer.

जि I.1 P. (अयित ) 1 To overpower, conquer. -2 Togo II. 9, 10. P. (ात्रणाति, त्राययति ) To grow old.

ज्बर् 1 P. ( ज्वरति, जुर्ण ) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. -2 To be diseased.

इचर a. [ ज्वर् भावे अ ] 1 Heated, feverish. -2 Excited, inflamed. - 7: 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोऽभसा परिषिंचति Sाः 2 54 ; also used fig. , द्पेज्वरः, मद्न-ज्बरः, मदञ्बरः &c -2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow, ब्येतु ते मनसो ज्वर: Râm. . मन- सस्तद्वपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84, Bg. 3. 30. -रा Fever. -Comp. -अग्नि: the paroxysm of fever. - अनुज्ञ: a febrifuge -प्रतिकार: cure of fever, febrifuge. ज्बरित, ज्बारिन् a. (णी f.) Attacked with fever.

उवल्र 1 P. ( ज्वलति, ज्वलित ) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine, ज्वलति चलितंथनोग्निः S. 6. 30, Ku. 5. 30. -2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire), अमृतमधुरमृद्-तरवचनेने ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. -3 To be ardent , जन्वाल लोकास्थित-ये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. -4 To burn (as a wound ). — Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्यालयनि-ते but प्रज्वलयति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. -2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल a. [ ज्वल्-अच् ] 1 Flaming,blazing. -2 Bright, brilliant. -€: Flame, blaze, light.

ज्बलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन a. [ ज्यल्-युच् ] 1 Flaming, shiping. -2 Combustible. -- 7: 1 Fire, तद्ञ ज्वलनं मद्पितं त्वरयेर्दक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32, Bg. 11. 29. -2 Corrosive alkali -3 The number ' three.' -न Burning, blazing, shining. -Comp. — этян т. the sun-stone.

ज्वलित a. ज्वल-क 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. -2 Flaming, blazing.

जबाल a. [ जबल्-ज ] Burning, blazing. —ल: 1 A flame, light, द्वद्हनजटाल-ज्ञालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -2 A torch

ज्याला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R 15.16; Bh. 1.95.-2 Burnt rice. -Comp. -जिह्न:, -ध्वज: fire. -सुखी a volcano. — वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् a. [ज्यल्-णिनि ] 1 Flaming, blazing. -2 Shining. -m. An epithet of Siva.

gra. 1 Asleep, sleeping. -2 Lost, destroyed. - g: 1 Beating time. -2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. -3 Wind accompanied by rain. -4 N. of Brihaspati. -5 A thing lost or mislaid. -6 A hurricane. -377 The descent of a cascade, waterfall. झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गि)ति and. Quickly, at once, साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीत्तद्रपाकुष्टलोचना Mb झंकार∙, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees ; (अयं विगतानातेने मधुपक्कलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंड़ति: f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. -2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or

of falling rain. -2 Wind and rain, harricane, gale. - 3 A clanking sound, pagling. -4 Raining in large drops. -5 Anything lost. -Comp. — आचिल:,

–मस्त,–वात: wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale, झंझावातः सञ्चाष्टिकः Ak., हिमां बुझंझानिल विह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169, Amaru. 48; Mâl. 9.17.

झद् 1 P. (झटीत ) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). -2 To become confused or entangled. झिंट: [ झट्-इन् ] A small tree, shrub,

झिटिति and. Quickly, at once; सुका-जालमिव प्रयाति झाटेति भ्रश्यदृहशोऽ · हश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण,—जा Jingling sound.

झणझणाचित a. Tinkling, lingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण( न )त्कार: Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments, झणत्कारक्रकाणितग्रणग्रंजद्वरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमाचा-हु: U. 5. 26, उद्देजयति द्रिदं परमुदा-गणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंस 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume. झंप., झंपा A spring, jump, leap ; Mv. 5. 63. -Comp. —आशिन् m. a king-fisher.

झंपाकः, झपारः, झंपिन् m. A monkey,

झरः, झरा, झरी [झ़-अर्] A cascade, spring, fountain, etream, प्रत्यप्रक्षतज्ञ- झरानिवृत्तपाद्य: Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च 6 P. (झर्चति ) 1 To speak. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To injure. -4 To threaten, menace.

झझर: 1 A sort of drum. -2 The Kali age. -3 A cane-staff -4 An iron instrument used in cooking -5 A cymbal. —π A whore, harlot. -π A sort of drum. - t A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरक. The Kali age. झझरावती The Ganges.

झझीरन a. Furnished with a drum. -m. An epithet of Siva.

झझंरीक: 1 The body. -2 A region,

country -3 A picture. झलज्झला The noise of falling

drops or of the flapping of an ele phant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. -2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. -3 A cricket.

झाले: f. The areca-nut.

झह: 1 A prize-fighter. -2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12.45. - gr A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal. सहकंठः A pigeon.

झहरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

সন্তিকা 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झहोल: A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झुष् 1 U. (झबतिन्ते ) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

स्पर: 1 A fish in general; झपाणां मकरशास्म Bg. 10. 31, cf. words like झपकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. — पं 1 A forest; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतः, -ध्याः N. of the god of love, जीस्ट्रां झपकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. — अञ्चनः a porpoise. — उद्शे an epithet of Satyavatt, mother of Vyåsa.

झांटतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splashing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झाकुतैर्निर्झराणा U. 2. 14.

झाट: [झट्-णिच्-अच् ] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -दा,-दी The Jasmine plant.

झाटास्त्रकः The water-melon झाटि( टी )का Jasmine

झामकं A burnt brick.

झासर: A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाईर A tabor-player, drummer. झालि: A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida (हिंगु) आम्रामफलं पिष्ट-राजिकालवणान्वितम्। भृष्टं हिंगुयुतं पूतं बोलितं झालिरुचते ॥ Bhâva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिंझी A cricket.

झिंझिम: A forest on fire. झिंटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका · A cricket.

হ্মিন্তি: f. 1 A clicket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. - - ais: a domestic pigeon.

可以 or cry of a cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine -4 Light, splendour -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

章章 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unquents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

হিল্লাক: A cricket. — কা 1 A cricket. – 2 Sunshine. – 3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket, also झीरिका.

झुंद: 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush. झाण: (छि:) 1 A kind of betel. nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झू 4, 9 P (झीर्यति or झणाति ) To grow old, cf ज़.

झाँड: The betel-nut tree.

इयु 1 P. ( इयबति ) To go or move.

5

z: 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -z 1 The earth. -2 An oath. -ż A hollowed c)coa-nut.

टकर: An epithet of Siva.

9, 1

टाइ a. Squint-eyed. न: 1 Borax.
-2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

देक् 10 U. (टंक्यति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover.-WITH उद् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

दंक:, -कं [ टंक्-वज् अन् ना ] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel, दंकेनन:शिल्ग्रहेन निदार्गमाणा Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -3 A chasm, eleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

देकत: A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -पति: a mint-master. -शाला a mint.

दंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टेक्स (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. --पा: (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp. --सार: borax.

टेकार: 1 The twang of a bowstring. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surpise, wonder.

दंकारिन a. (जी f.), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound, दंकारिनापमञ्ज लंकाशरक्षतज्ञंकावस्त्रित-इस Asvad. 1.

टेन्स्कि A hatchet, Vikr. 1. 16. टेग्:,-गं A spade, hoe. — मः -1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Mashas. टेग्ण्स. -जं Borax. दंगा The leg.

टड्नी A small house-lizard.

टर्ड्स 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टहर: The sound of a drum.

ਟਲ੍ਹ 1 P. (ਟਲਰਿ) To be confused or disturbed.

ਣ( ਵਾ )ਲ:,-ਵਲਜੰ Confusion, perturbation.

दांकं A kind of spirituous liquor ( prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree ).

ziar: A libertine, leacher.

डांकारः A clang, twang.

टार: 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

दिक् 1 A. ( देकते ) To go, move.

टिटि( द्वि )भः (भी f.) A kind of bird; उत्सिप्य दिहिमः पादावास्ते भंगम्याहिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिट्टिमक

टिप् 10 P. (देपयाने) To direct, throw, cast.

देवनं Sending, throwing.

fzcquf(ff) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahâbhâshya, or Nagojîbhatţa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीक्ते ) To move, go, resort to , काइमर्याः कृतमालसङ्गतदलं को यधिकधीकते Mâl. 9. 7. - With -आ to go, move, go about , आटीकसेज करियोटीपदातिसुषि वाटीसुवि क्षितिसुजां Asvad 5.

दीका [ टीक्यते गस्यते ग्रंथाधीऽनया ] A commentary, gloss; काच्यपकाशस्य कृता गृहे दीका तथाय्येष तथेव दुर्गमः

g: 1 Gold.-2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

इंड्रक: a. 1 Small, little. -2 Viie, cruel. -3 Harsh.

हेर,-हेरक a. Squint-eyed. होड a. Small, little.

इह्स 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

♂.

 moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all.-7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

उक्कर: 1 An idol, a deity. ~2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person, (e. g. গাৰিই-হয়ুং the author of the Kâvyapradîpa). डार: Hoar-frost.

गालिनी A girdle.

₹.

ह: 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire.-4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. —डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाक्नि). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डक्सरी The lute of the Chandalas. इप् 10 A. (डायरी) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. ( इमति ) To sound.

हम: A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

Eux: 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2
Petty warfare between villages. -3
Terrifying an enemy by shouts and
gestures. - Running away through
fear, rout.

EHV: A sort-of, small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kapalikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

 $\mathbf{\overline{e}y} = \mathbf{e}y \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ .

इंप् 10 U. ( इंबयति ते ) 1 To throw, send. -2 order. -3 To behold.

इंबर् a. Famous, renowned. —र: 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Mâl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

इंस् 10 U. ( इंभगतिन्ते ) To collect. इलकं, इलकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थ: À wooden antelope. डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांब्राति: f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

हासर a. Terrific, dieadful, awful; पर्याप्त मधि रमणीयद्यामरस्य संघते, गगततल-प्रयाणवेग: Mâl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful); रिविगालिते लालित कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिक्ररे) Gît. 12.—र: 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot.—2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.—3 Any surprising sight.—4 N. of a mixed caste.

हालि**मः** = दाहिमः प्∙ v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाइ-लोगी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाह्क: A gallinule.

डिक्सी A young woman.

हिंगर: 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

हिंदिम: A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषणतीय हिंदिम: H. 2.86; सुखरणस्य पशोनवहिंदिमं N.4. 53: Amaru. 28; खंडि रणितरसनाएव डिडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît 11; आर्य-बाल्चरितपस्तावनाडिंडिम: Mv. 1. 54.

डिडी( डि)र् 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the form of the sea.
-2 Foam ( in general ), उद्देशनेन डिंड डीरेपिंडपंक्तिरहड्यन Vikr. 4.64

हित्य: 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science

डिप, - डिप् I. 10 A. To collect, heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (डि-प्यति, डिपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

डिस् 1 P. (हेमति) To hurt, injure. डिस: One of the ten kinds of dramas; मांबद्रजालसंग्रामकोबोद्धातादिचेंद्रितैः। उपरागिश्च सूविष्ठो डिम ख्यातोडितवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

ভিন্ন: 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom, Mâl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence.-2 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -Comp — आइवः, गुट्टे petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight, Ms. 5.95.

ভিনিনা 1 A libidinous woman.-2 A bubble.

डिस 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub, ज़ंभस्य रे हिंभ द्वांस्ते गणियण्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिंभकः (भिका f.) 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. ( इपते, डीयते, डिडये, अड-यिष्ठ, डियतें, डीन ) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. — WITH प to fly up, हंसै: पडीनेरिन Mk. 5.5. — पोइ fly up; पोड्डीयेन नलाक्या सरभसं सोत्कंठ मालिंगितः 28. इयन 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

हीन p p. [ ही-क ] Flown up. — नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to होन showing the particular mode of flight, e. g अवर्डान, उर्द्धान, प्रदीन, अभिडीन, विडीन, परिहीन, पराडीन &c.

डुंडुभ -म: A kind of snake not poisonous ( निविंश दुंडुभा स्वताः ).

इंड्रल: A small owl.

इंद्रक: A gallinule

डुलि: A small turtle.

डास: A man of a very low caste, also डांच.

होर 1 A fillet of thread ( ted round the arm ). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

इल् 10 U. ( ड्वालयति ते ) To mix.

6

5: 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail, -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

हक्का 1 A large or double drum; न ते हुडुक्केन न सोपि दक्कया न मर्द्छै: सापि न तेऽपि दक्कया । N. 15. 17. -2 Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

हामरा A goose. हालं A shield.

j.

डालिन् m. A warrior atmed with a shield.

हुंडनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुंढि: An epithet of Ganesa.

होल: A large drum or tabor.

होक् 1 A. ( होकते, होकित ) To go, approach, पांतं वने रात्रिचरी इंटोंके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. — Uaus.

( ढोकयति-ते ) i To bring neat, cause to approach, तन्मासं चेव गोमाणेसी: अणादाशु ढोसितं Mb; Bk. 17. 103.

-2 To present, offer. — WITH उप to present, offer; एकोकं पशुसुपढोकयामः

होकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,

## UT.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with σ. Many roots which, in the Dhâtupâtha, are written with an initial σ really begin with π. They are

so written to show that the न 1s liable to be changed to ज when preceded by prepositions like म, परि, अंतर &c.]

or. 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving

## त.

a: 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -- at, - at Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -- at N. of Lakshmî.

तंस् I. 1 A. (तसते ) Ved. 1 To shake.-2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request.-II. 1 P.,10.U. (तसति, तसयति-) To decorate.

নকু 1, 2 P. (বহুনি, নক্লি) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff.-3 To bear, endure.

तक a. Ved. 1 Censured.—2 Enduring.

ৰন্ত a. Ved. Approaching (গায়ক). বন্ধ a Ved. Rushing, darting along.—m. A bird (especially a bird of prey).—2 A fleet horse.—3 A thief, rogue.

तक्छि a. Fraudulent, crafty, ro-

तसन n. A child, offspring. तंत्र Butter-milk.—Comp. —अट: a charning stick.—सारं fresh butter. तक्ष 1, 5 P. ( तक्षति. तक्षाति. तक्ष

तक्ष्म 1, 5 P. ( तक्षति, तक्ष्णिति, तप्ट ) i To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मान तक्षति होष वनं परहाना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्टे काष्ट्रं स उद्धन: Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c)-3 To make, create in general.-4 To wound, hurt--5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin.-With निस्1. to slice out of.-2. to form, create.

तक्ष a. ( At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

নমান্ত্র বিশ্ব তার ] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter ( whether by caste or profession ).—2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (: e. the ম্বল্ম ).—3 N. of the architect of the gods —4 N. of one of the principal Någas or serpents of the Pâtâla. son of Kasyapa and Kadrt; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astrika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [ तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट् ] Paring, cutting ; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115 ; Y. 1. 185.—णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष-किन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession), अतक्षातक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तक्षत् (carpenter)'; Si. 12.25.--2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगर: A kind of plant.

तंद्र 1 P. (तकति, तंकित) 1 To endure, bear.-2 To laugh.-3 To live in distress.

तंत्र: [तक् भावे अच् ] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. —2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. —3 Fear, terror. —4 A stone-cutter's chisel.—5 A garment.

तकनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तम् 1 P. ( तगति, तगित ) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble -3 To stumble.

तंत्र् I. 7. P. ( तनाक्त, तंत्रित ) To contract, shrink ; तनाचित ज्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6 38 -II. 1 P. ( तनति ) To go.

तंज् 7 P. See तेच्.

तद्र I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan.
-2 To rise, be raised or elevated
-II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat,
strike

तर: [तर्-अच ] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizin.-3 An epithet of Siva. -हः,-हा,-हा,-हा 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शिळं शेलतरात्पता Bh. 2. 39, प्रांतुंगार्चतातनी Bh. 3. 45, सिंधोर्स्तरावोष इन पहुद्ध: Ku. 3.6; U. 3.

8 , उच्चारणात्पक्षिगणास्तदीस्त Si. 4. 18. -2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, eloping sides ;पद्मापयोधरतदीपरिरंभलग्न tht. 1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S.Til 7 ; 80 जबनतर, कटितर,श्रोणीतर, कुचतर, कंडतर, ललाइतर &c. -र A field. -Comp. —आयात: buttıng, striking against a bank of declivity ;अभ्यस्यं-ति तदाचात निर्जितैरावता गर्जाः Ku. 2. 50.-- a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity .- 2. (fig. ) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वानर्थाच् घटयति च मोनं च भजते Mal. 1. 14 ; तटस्थ नैरा-ज्यात U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वस्पद्वतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also ). ( - v: ) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. ( - হথ ) that property or ভঞ্জ of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known , e.g. गंधवस्य in the case of पृथ्वी.

तदके A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाक:-कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तहान

तटिनी [ तटमस्यस्या इनि ङीप् ] A river; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तदचः An epithet of Siva.

तद 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित ) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाइंतां महिषा निपानसिललं शंगेर्भेहस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नी:) ताहिता सारतेयथा Râm. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit; लालयेत्पंच-वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chan 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्रुणेनापि Ms. 4. 169 ; पा-देन यस्वाडच्येत Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat ( as a drum ); ताडचमाना सु भेरीषु Mb.; अताहयन मृदंगांश्व Bk. 17.7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument ); श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताडचमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially .- 8 (In Math.) To multiply. ताड a. Beating. —िह: Striking,

ताइ a. [तड्-मावे अन् ] Beating, striking. —ह: 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound.—3 A sheaf.—4 A mountain.—Comp. च a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind —च:.-चात: an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताहत क. [ तह मावे ल्वर ] Beating. whipping striking. नं ! Beating, whipping flogging : ठाठने बहवा दो-

षास्ताइने बहवो ग्रुणा: Cbân. 12, अवतं-सोत्पलताइनानि वा Ku. 48; S. Til. 9-2 (In astr ) Touching, partial eclipse—ना Striking.—नी A whip.

ताहित  $p \cdot p$ .Struck, beaten, chastised. ताहल a Beating, striking.

ताङ्यमान a. Being beaten or struck, श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताङ्यमाना Ku. 1. 45, ताङ्यमानः किं न न्यात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. ( as a drum ).

तड्ग: See तडाग.

तहाक A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow.-2 A bank, shore.-3 Splendour, lustre.

तहागः-म 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; रफुटकमलोद्रखेलिनखंजनयुगमिव शर्दि तहागं Gît. 11; Ms. 4. 203, Y. 3. 237. -2 A tank. -3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः Se तटाषात ; ( उच्चैःकस्किरा-क्षेपे तडाघानं विदर्जनाः Sabdak. ).

तडित f. 1 Lightning, घर्न घरांते तडिता गुणेरिय St. 1. 7, Me. 77; R. 6. 65. -2 Killing,injury.—ind. Closely, near.—Comp. —गर्भ: a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तहित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलागं ताहित्वानिव तोयदः V. I. 14; Ki. 5. 4. —m. A Cloud; Si. 1. 12.

ताहिन्सम् a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड् 1 A. ( तडते, तंडित ) To strike.

নত্তক: [নত্ত্তা 1 A juggler, a cheat -2 Froth, foam. -3 Wagtail. -- ন: -ন:
1 Complete performance or preparation. -2 Decoration. -3 The upright post of a house. -4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तहा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीण: I A barbarian. -2 A fool blockhead. -3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तर्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unbusking and winnowing (espec ally rice); शस्य, वान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another —शस्य क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुव वान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुवसंतुलः शोकः स्विनमनमुद्दाहत ॥). —Comp. —अंडु n. gruel. —अत्यं-कं rice-gruel. —ओदा: 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्. ततम a. That one ( of many ). ततर a. That one ( of two ).

ततस (ततः) ind. 1 From that (persen or place &c.), thence ; न च निम्ना-दिव हुद्धं निवर्तते में ततो हुद्धं 8. 3. 1; Mål. 2. 10; Mø. 6. 7; 12. 85. -2 There, thither. -3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards, ततः कतिप्यदिवंगाः पगमे K 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms 2. 93, 7. 59. -4 Therefore, con. sequently, for that reason. -5 Then. in that case ( as a corr. of ala), यदि गृहीतमिद्धं ततः किं K 120; असा-च्यमश्वं यद्धि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3 65 -6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मातकमरण्यं K. 121. -7 Than that, other than that; ਦੇ ਲਵਪਤਾ चापरं लाभ मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg 6.22. 2. 36. -8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of ag such as attack तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः-ततः-means (a) where-there; यतः कुष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कुष्णस्तने। जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188, (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever there; यतो यतः षद्वरणीभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलेखना S. 1. 23. तत: कि 'what then ', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुवास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74, Sânti. 4. 2. ततस्तत: (a) here and there, 'to and fro; ततो दिन्यानि माल्यानि पाइरामंस्ततस्तः Mb. ; ( b ) ' what next', ' what further, ''well proceed' (occurring in dramas ) , ततः पद्धति thence-forward, ( corr. of यत: मभति ) ; तृष्णा तत: मभूति मे हिराणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य a. Coming or :proceeding from thence; Ki. 1.27.

तात pron. a. ( Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. ताति ) So many; e. g. ताति धुरुषाः सति &c. ( For other senses see the word under तन् ).

নানিথ a. (Correlative of যানিথ)That one of a number.

तत्तर a. 1 Preserving, cherishing.
-2 Conquering. -3 Killing, hurting.
-ति: An epithet of Agni and Indra-

तत्त्वं ( Sometimes written as तलं 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हतास्त्व खलु कृती S. 1. 24. -2 Truth, reality ; न तु मा-मभिजानंति तस्वेनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9.24. -3 True or essential nature ; संन्यास-स्य महाबाहो तस्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं <sup>Bg.</sup> 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. -4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. -5 A true or first principle. -6 An element, a primary substance. -7 The mind. -8 Sum and substance. -9 Slow time in music. -10 An element or elementary property. -11 The Supreme Being. -12 A kind of dance. -13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature ( सत्त जा and तमस् ). -Comp. -आभियोगः a posttive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. — ज्ञ-ाविं व a. 1.a philosopher. -2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. -3. knowing the true nature of anything -4. acquainted with the true principles of science. ( -ज्ञ: ) a Brahmana. — ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. -2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. -3. philosophy. — न्यामः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तस्वतः, तस्वेन ind. Truly, really, accurately, तस्वत एनासुपलदस्ये  $S.\ 1;$  Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र ind. 1 In that place, there, yonder an ther. -2 On that occastong ander those circumstances, then, in that case. -3 For that, in that ; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतस्त्वदुब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63. -4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60 ; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263., तत्रापि 'even then ' 'nevertheless' (corr. of वदापि ). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases,' here and there', 'to every place '; अध्यक्षान्विविधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चित: Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. -भवत a. ( at f. ) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, ( पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि ); आदिष्टोस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन  $S \cdot 4$ ; तत्रभवान् कार्यप: S. 1 &c. — स्थ a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रस्य a. (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् स्वप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [a तद् प्रकारे थाल विभाक्तिवात्]ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner , तथा मां वंचियत्वा S. 5; स्रतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1.318 R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1.42. -4 (In forms of adjuration ) As surely as ( preceded by यथा ); see यथा. ( For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of बया, see under यथा ). तथापि (oft. corr. of बदापि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', never-the-less ', प्रधितं दुष्यंतस्य चरित व्यापीदं न लक्षये S. 5; वरं महत्या मियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासनां Chat. 2.6, वयु:मकर्षाद् जयद्वरु रयुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्दूइयत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति भेषामिव भर्तराज्ञामादाय मुधर्ना मद्नः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3, 67; Ku. 6.3; तथेति निष्क्रांत: ( in dramas ), तथेव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैन च 'ın like manner', तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथा हि 'for so ' 'as for instance ', ' for this ( it has been said )', तं वेधा विद्धे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथा ।हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थेकफला ग्रुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29 ; S. 1. 32. -Comp. — து. a. thus done. —गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition, तथागतायां परिहासपूर्व R 6. 82. -2 of such a quality. (-a:) 1. Buddha, काले मितं वाक्यसुद्रक्षप्रयंतथा-गतस्येव जनःसुचेताः Si.20.81.-2.a Jina. -nor a. endowed with such qualities. -भाव: 1. that state or condition -2. reality; Mal. 1. 31.-भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. -2 so circumstanced,in that condition,तथाभूता ह्या न्द्रपसद्।सि पांचालतनया Ve 1.11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. — रूप, -रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. - au a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature, तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्त सः Ku 5. 82, R. 3. 4. — विध ind. 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise, equally. —विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं, -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth.-3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य ब. [तथा सार् धत् ] True, real, genume, भियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियवदा S. 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् pron. a. ( Nom. sing. स m.,  $\forall i f$ , and n.) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तादीत परीक्षे विजानीयात् ). -2 He, she, it; ( oft. as corr. of यद् ), यस्य द्वाद्धिर्वल तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, s. e. well-known, सा रस्या नगरी महान्स चूपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37, Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः),उत्कंपिनी, भयपारस्वालि-तां इकाता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that very (usually with एव ; ) तानीं द्वियाणि मकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis, (often translat-'therefore' 'then'); सोहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69. 'I that 'I therefore '(I who very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, should st return,' &c. When repeated तद्र his the sense of 'several', तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7 20; Mal. 1. 36; 青春

भावा: 1 17. तेन the instr. of तह is often used with adverbial force in the sense of therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason', तेन हि।f so, well-then. —ind 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently ; तदेहि विमर्द्शमां भूमिमवतराव: U. 5 , Me. 7, 109 . R. 3. 46.-4 Then (corr. of यदि ); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136, Bg. 1. 46. -n. 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman.-2 This world.-Comp.-अति-पात a. going beyond the bounds. -अनंतर a. next to that. ( -ind. ) immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु ind. after that, afterwards; सं-देशं में नद्नु जलद् श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेय Me. 13; R. 15. 87; Mal. 9. 26 —  $\sin a$ . perishing in th t, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय a.1. intended fir that. -2 having that meaning. — अर्ह a. meriting that -अवाब ind 1 so far, upto that period, till then , तद्विध कुञली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिशतचाराविचारजा विवेक: Bv. 2. 14. -2 from that time, since then; श्वासो दीर्घस्तदवधि सुखे पा-हिमा Bv. 2. 62. — अवस्थ a. so circumstanced. —एकाचित्र a. having the mind solely fixed on that. - at a. serving, obeying as servant. -काल 1. the current mcment, p esent time. -2. that time. ਪੰਜ a. having presence of mind. -कालं ind. 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. - wor: 1. present, time being, present or current mement; R. 1. 51. -2 the same moment -3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, -क्षणात् ind. immediately, directly, instantly, R. 3 14, Si. 9. 5, Y. 2. 14, Amaru 83. -क्रियं a. working without wages -गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-a:) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. - you a. possessing those qualities. (-or:) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.), स्वसुत्सुज्य गुणं योगादृत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तहुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तहुणः॥ K.P. 10, see Chandr. 5. 141. 4. विज्ञान: a term applied to those Bahuvrîhi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लब्कर्ण, cf.अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also. -ज a. immediate, instantaneous. जः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. — नृतीय a. doing that for the third time. — धन a. miserly, niggardly. —पदार्थ: the Supreme Being. - ut a. 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. -2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp. ); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्प-राष्ट्रमूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66, Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms 3. 262. -3. deligent (-v:) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. ेता, ेत्व 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. - yeq:1. the original or Supreme Spirit -2.N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुष:, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुबीहिः Udb. -पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time ; अकारितल्पूर्वनिबद्ध-या तथा Ku. 5. 10, 7. 20, R. 2. 42. 14. 38. -2 prior, former. — ячн а. doing that for the first time; Ku 5. 66. — ne a. having that as a fruit or result. (-ল:) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. — ৰস্ত: a kind of arrow. -- भाव: becoming that. -HT 1. merely that, only a tuffe, a very small quantity -2 (in phil.) a subtle and primary element ( such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंब.). -माजिक a consisting of rudimentary atoms. -Ust: an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king 'or 'chief'; as from 347 is formed आंग 'king of the Angas'by the affix अण —वाचक a. denoting or signifying that.—विद् a. 1. knowing that .- 2. knowing the truth .- विशव. of that kind or sort, R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. — Far a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-Fu: ) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित a. good for that. ( –त: ) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative noun-

सदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2
Then, in that case; (corr of बदा).
Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा
पदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदामञ्जि
'since then,' 'thenceforward,' Ku.
1. 53. -Comp. —सुख a. begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानी ind. Then, at that time.

तदानींतन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; ए-षोरिन कार्यवज्ञादायोधियकस्तदानींतनश्र संदुत्त: U. 1.

ज़दीय a. Belonging to that, his, here, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8.25. तद्वत् a. Containing or possessed of that . as in तद्वाचपोद्ध K. P. 2. —ind.

1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्त्रम् a (शी f.) I Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन 1.8 U. ( तनोति, तन्ते- ततान, तेने, अत ता-नीत्, तनिनं ततः pass तन्यते or तायते desid. तितसति. तितासति, तितनिषति ) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्या: सकरयोस्ततयी: Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91, Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill, स तमीं तमीभिराभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23 , Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, त्विश विम-खे मिय सपदि सुधानिधिरापि तन्ते तनुदाह Gît 4; पितुसेंद्रं तेन ततान सोऽर्भक: R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3, 39; Mal. 9, 43; यो दर्जनं बझायितं तन्तते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice), इति क्षितीशो भवति नवाधिकां महाऋत्नां महनीयशासनः। समारुरश्चतिव-मायुषः क्षयं ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ।। र. 3. 69 Ms 4. 205. -6 To compose, write ( as a work &c. ); as in नामां मालां तनोम्यहं or तद्धने टीकां -7 To strech or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. - 9 To propagate, or bs propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for ). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. tendo. ] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते ) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease .- 4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत p. p. [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread; S1. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to.-3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see त्. —त: Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. —त Any stringed musical instrument.

तित: f. [तन्किन् ] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विश्वबंध क्रियतां वराइतितिभद्धेस्ताक्षतिः पन्वके S 2.6; बलाइकततीः S. 4.54; 1.5.-3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तद f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना, -नं. Offspring.

सनय: [ तनोति, इन्छ तन् कथन् ] 1 A son. -- A male descendant. -3 ( In astrol. ) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion — या A deughter; जिरि, कार्डेद &c. — यो ( dual ) A son and a daughter. — य Posterity, family, offspring.

तनियत्तु a. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिसन् m. [तनु इसनिच् ] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तनिष्ठ n. 1 Thinnest, least.-2 Very minute, or delicate ( superl. of तन् q. v. ).

तनीयस् a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तन् q. v.).

तनु वः ( तुः न्वी तः ) [ तन्-उन् ] 1 Thin, lean, emacrated. -? Delicate, slender, slim ( as a limb, — mark of beauty ), R. 6. 32; c.. वगी. -3 Fine, delicate ( as cloth ); Rs. 1 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तन्तवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R 1. 9; ३ 2 , तन्त्यागी बहुग्रह: H. 2. 91. 'giving little ' &c -5 Trifling, unixportant, little; Amaru 27 -6 Shallow (as a river) -f 1 The body, the person -2 Outward form, manifestaion, प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयन्तस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभि-रशामिरीश: S 1 1, M 1 1 -3 Nature, the form or character of anything -4 Skin [ cf. L tenus, Eng. thin ]. -Comp -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate ( - गी ) a delicate woman — ऊन: the wind — क्रप: a pore of the skin. — छद् (द्) a. protecting, clothing. - sq: an armour; R 9. 51; 12. 86, — a. born from the body; Pt. 2 80 (-si:) a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यज्य a. 1. risking one's life. -2 giving up one's person, dying; R. 1 8 -3. rash, desperate, fool hardy. - त्यान a spending little, sparing, niggardly. - नं, - नाणं का armour. - प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. - на: a son. (-ат) a daughter. -भद्रा the nose. -भूत m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कर्ष स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीज: the jujube. -मध्य a. having a slender waist. - TH: perspiration. —हह n., —हहं the hair of the body. —वाते: a kind of hell.-वारं an armour. —व्रण: a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. --सरः perspiration. — हद: the anus.

ततुत्र a. Thin, small. ततुत्र Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तद्यस a. Spread, expanded. तद्यस् n. The body.

तन् f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भव, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् a son —तंछं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom.—तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23.—नप clarified butter, ghee.—नपात् m. fire, तन्नपाद्धमिवतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अधः छतस्यापि तन्ननपाते नाधः शिखा याति कदान्विदेव। H. 2. 67 (-n.) ghee.—नप्तृ m. wind — एहं 1. the hair of the body (-m. also)—2. the wing of a bild, a feather. (-हः) a son.—ह्नदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तन्नहरः

तन्कु 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen , as in लज्जां तनुकृत्यः

तन्त्री A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वरुकलेनापि तन्त्री S 1 20; इत तन्त्र कुचावेती नियत चक्रवर्तिनो Udb.

तंति: [तन्कमीण किन् ] 1 A cord, line, string. -2 A row, series. -3 Extension, expansion. -4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp. -पाल: 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows! -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virata.

तंतु: [तन्तुन्] 1 A thread, cord. wire, string, line; वितासंततितत् Mal. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20.-3 A filament, विसतंतुगुणस्य कारित Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being.-Comp. -- arg a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. - at: a silk-worm. -मागः a (large) shark. - नियासः the palmyra tree. —नाम: a spider.-पर्वन n. the anniversary of the day of fullmoon in the month of Sravana when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. -- : 1. the mustard seed.-2. a calf .- वर्धन: 'increasing the race,' N. of Vishnu, also of Siva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving. -वाप: 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving. - वाय: 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. 3. weaving. °दंह: a loom. — विश्रहा a plantain. -शाला a weaver's work-shop.-संतत a. woven, sewn. (-\darkappa ) woven cloth. -संतातिः fः, -संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

বন্ধ: 1 The mustard seed. -2 ( At the end of comp. ) A thread, rope. -- ক্রী A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतनः -णः A shark.

तंतुर्-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र 10 U.(तंत्रयति-ते तंत्रित)1 To rule, control, govern.; प्रजा: प्रजा: स्वा इव तंत्रित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To per form or go through in order. -3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.)
To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्र I A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp orthreads extended lengthwise in a loom -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series. -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system. framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तंत्र Kâtv. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science, जित-मनसिजतत्रविचार Gît- 2. -9 Subservience, dependence; as in स्वतंत्र, परतत्रः दैवातत्र दु:खं Dk. 5 -10 A scientific work.-11 A chapter, section, of a work; तंत्रै: पचिभरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं जाने Pt. 1. -12 A religious trieatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm.-16 A drug. medicament -17 An oath, ordeal -- 18 Raiment -19 The right way of doing any thing. -20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority.-22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5.(b)Arrangement or machinery of government, मर्वमेव तंत्रमाकलीभते Mu. 1; 2. 1. -23 An army.-24 A heap, multitude.-25 A house.-26 Decoration.-27 Wealth. -28 Happiness.-29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. - Comp -काष्ठ = तंतकाष्टं प. V. -वाप:,-प 1. weaving. -2. a loom. -वाय: 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवाप: also).

तंत्रक: A new garment (unbleached cloth ).

तत्रजं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system.
-2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness cf. तंद्रा.

विश्व a. 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -m. 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

हांत्रि:, न्त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute: तंत्रीमार्झी नयनसल्लि: सारियन्त्रा कथन्तित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew.-5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र a. 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue. exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तंद्रालस्पविवर्जन Y. 3, 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंदालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

নাই:, -ইা f. 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंदिका Sloth, eleepiness.

तांद्रित a. Lazy: as in अनिदित 'unremitting', Ku. 5. 14.

तंदिन a. Weary, lazy.

तन्युत [तन्युतच् ] 1 Wind -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्-

तप I. 1. P. rarely A., 4. P. ( तपति, तप्यति, तत ) 1 ( Intransitively used ) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तमस्तपति धर्माशौ कथमाविभविष्यति 8.5. 14 , R. 5. 13 , U. 6 14 ; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance ( with तपस् ); अगणिततन्त्राप तप्ता तप्ता तप्ता तप्ता पासि भगीरथ: U. 1. 23. -2 ( Transitively used) ( a ) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदन्स्त्वाम्निशं भां पुनर्द्-हत्येव S. 3. 17; अंगेरनगततै: 3. 7 ( c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil . यास्यच सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्युं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (d) To pain, dis. tress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance ( with तपस् ). —Pass. (तपने) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation ). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance ( oft. with तपम् ). U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (तापयति-ते तापित ) 1 To heat, make warm , गगनं तावितपायितासिन्दक्ष्मीं Si. 20. 75 ; न हि तापियतं ज्ञक्यं सागरांभस्तु-णोहक्या H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress ; भूश तापितः कंद्पेण Gît. 11 , Bk. 8. 13. -WITH निस् 1. to heat. -2 to purify. -3 to burnish. — वि 1. to shine ( Atm. like उत्तप् q. v.) ; रविवितपतेऽत्यर्थे Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप a. [तप्-अच् ] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. -ए: 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; Si 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -Comp. —अत्यय: -अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रिविपीतजला तपान्यये पुनर्भिन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आरमक a. practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tapta. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन a. [तप म 1 Warming heating, burning, shining &c. -2

Causing distress paining. -a: 1 The sun ; प्रतायात्तवनो यथा R.4. 12 ; ललादं-तपस्तपति तपन: U 6; Mal. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone.-4 N of a hell.-5 An epithet of Siva.-6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya -i 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp —अंद्यु:, -कर:, दीधिति: 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, —तनप: an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. — आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamuna and of the Godavari. -gg copper. —उरात:, —माणी: the sun stone. — छद: the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godavarî or the river Taptî. -2 Heat.

त्वनीय a. 1 To be heated. —2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; त्यनीयाशोक: M. 3; न्यनीयोपानसुग्रहमायः प्रसादीकरोत् Mv. 4; असस्पृशंतो त्यनीयपीठं R. 18. 41 (Also त्यनीयकं in this sense.).

तपस् n. [त्य-असुत्] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः किलेब तदवाशिसाधन Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal selfdenial or bodily mortification -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. - 7 One of the seven worlds; i. e. the region above the world called जनस -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 ( In astr. ) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Magha; तपसि मंदगभस्तिर भीषमान Si. 6.63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m, -n. 1 The cold season; ( शिशिर ). -2 The winter ( हेमंत ). -3 The hot season ( मोदम ). -Comp. -अनुभाव: the influence of riligious penance. — अवट: the Brahmavarta country. - at a. undergoing penance; also तपस्कर -क्रेश: the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं,-चर्या the practice of penance. -त्य: an epithet of Indra. —धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. ( -ব: ) ' rich in penance', an ascetic devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रिया: S. 1. 13; ज्ञामप्रधानेषु तपीधनेषु 2. 7, 4.1; S1. 1. 23; R 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242. —বিঝি: an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. — निष्ठ a performing penance. —ਸਮਾਰ:, ਕਲੇ the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भूत्. A ascetic, pious. —मृति: 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -रण्जः the moon. -राज्ञिः an ascetic. - the region above the world called जनस. --चन a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance, कृतं त्वयोपवनं त-पोवनमिति पेक्षे S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वास: a place of penance orreligious austerities. —विशेष: excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. - ag a. very ascetic or de-penance. —समाधि: the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. ਵਬਲੀ 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपस: 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

त्रप्र a. Produced by heat. —स्य: 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्या Religious austerity, penance, (also m and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance, सुरासुरस्यः सोऽन सप्टर्गकरत-प्रस्थित S. 7. 9, 12; R 13 41, 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku 3. 17.

तपस्त्रत् a. Ved 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्तिता 1 Religious penance -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्तिन् a 1 Practising penance. devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्तिनी निर्मेता भनत S. 4; Mal. 3, N. 1. 135. — m. 1 An ascetic; तपस्तिसामान्यमनेक्षणीया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nårada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -20mp — पन: the sun-flower.

तापित a. Heated, burnt &c.

त्रिष्णु a Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot. तपुर्वे The heat of anger.

तपुर α [तपुरासि ; cf. Un. 2. 116] Burning hot. —m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

त्रपोसम् a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. —प: The Supreme Being.

तत p. p. [तए-क] 1 Heated, burnt.
-2 Red hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused.
-4 Distressed, painted, afflicted. -5
Practised (as penance). -Comp.
-कांचन gold purified with fire. -इ.क्.
a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214;
Y. 3. 318. — इ.पं, इ.पकं purified silver.

तापः [तप्-वज् ) 1 Heat, glow; अर्क-मयुखतापः S. 4. 10 . M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76, Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापहातानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्ताप; कामं मनासिजनिदाध्यसरयो: S. 3. 9, Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. —वरं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; e. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिरैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cooling. -2 consoling.

नापक a. [ तप्-ण्डुल् ] Heating, burning, inflaming. —क: Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे लपुद् ] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -तः
1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3
The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -तं 1 Burning.
-2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

नापयान a. Warming, burning. नापित p p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् a. 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

ताच्य Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4. P. (ताम्यति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued; लालतिशर्षपुष्पद्दननेरिय ताम्यति यत् Mal. 5. 31 -3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति सहुः कुंजं ग्रंजन्सहुर्वेष्ट्र ताम्यति Git. 5: गाडीकंडा लालतिल्लालेतरगैकस्ताम्यतीति Mal. 1. 15, 9 35; तृद्ये सुपारताम्यासि Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire. —Caus. (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

ਰਜੇ 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. --ਜ: 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 The Tamâla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमक: A kind of asthama.

तमत a. [तम्अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत p.p. [तम्क ] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered; see तम्

तमस् n. [तम्-अपुन् ] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यद्रुणस्तमसां विभेता तं चेत्सहस्र-किरणो पुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7.4; V.1.7, Me. 37.—2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.242.—3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; सुनिस्ता-पण्यस्मृतिरोधिना मम च सुक्तिमदं तमसा मन: S. 6. 7.—4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature ( the other two being सन्द and रजस ), Ku 6 60 Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Râhu -Comp. -aug a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-z:) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -317: 1. the sun. -2. the moon -3. fire. -mis: - great or spreading darkness. - m: an epithet of Rahu. - arur: see तमस above (4). - झ: 1. the sun -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7. a Buddha. - ज्योतिस m. a fire-fly.-ततिः spreading darkness. - 37 m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -- a: 1 the sun. -2. the moon. . 3. the Supreme Being. - aur a sort of hell. - प्रवेश: 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्,-माणि: a fire-fly. — विकार: sickness, disease. — वृत a. 1. obscured, clouded. —2. affected with anger, fear &c. - हन, -et a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2, the moon.

तमस a. Dark coloured. —स: 1 Darkness. -2 A well. —सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, glocomy. —नी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमास्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamala trees.

तिम:, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तिमम त. Dark. — मं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालव्छनीलतमं तमिम्नं Gît. 11; कर-चरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणिकरणविभिन्नतानि-मं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -धः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -प्याः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6, 34.

तिमस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्य तप-त्यावरणाय डप्टे: कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं निम् स्रा B. 5: 13; Si. 6 70; Ki. 9. 18, Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तनोमय कः 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignerant -य: N. of Râhu. तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अन्य Pt. 5. 'the best horse', सहस्तम Mu. 1, so पचातितमाम् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगक. The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय् 1 A. (तयते ) 1 To go, move; अध्युवास रथ तेथे पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to त्राम It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of one of two, 'e g-कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरिण, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &e. See under हा.

तरक्षः, श्चः A hyena.

तरंगः [ तृ अंगन् ] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथानारिसागर) -3 A leap.jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [ तरंग. संजातोऽस्य, तार॰ इतच् ] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves, पीडा॰ Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. —तं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि बाजा: Gît. 3.

तर्गिच् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतर-गिणी

तरंतः [ तृ सर् ] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Råkshasa. -5 A devotee. —ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ-अलच् ] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous, तारापतिस्तरलिख्यदिवाभद्वेद R. 13. 76, घन इव तरल बलाके Gît. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वेशायितारस्तरलाः स्वय मत्सारणः पर Si. 2. 115, Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, spaikling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. —ल: 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्तामयोट्यतरलमध्यः Vås. 35; or हारांस्तारास्तरलादिकान् (Malliconsiders this as an interpolation in

Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond -6 Iron -7 Thorn-app'e. -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -न्यना, -लाचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

ਜਾਨਾਪੁਰਿ Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलाथित: A large wave, surf. -तः,

तरालित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating, °तुंगतरंग Git. 11; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [ तू-करणादी अस्त् ] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity -2 Vigour. strength, energy केलासनाथ तरसा जिगीपु: R. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तर्शित्य a. ( ती f. ) 1 Swift, quick.

-2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77.

-m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuda.

तरांधुः, तराहुः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीष: &c. See under हु. तरिता 1 The fore finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgå.

तरु a. [तु-डन् Un. 1. 7] Protecting. -रः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथलस्तरारिव सकरः समुद्रते M.1.8.-2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -- ਚੱਤ: -ਵਂ, -ਚੱਫ: -ਵਂ an assemblage or clump of trees.-जीवन the root of a tree. — ਜਲੇ the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. — तस्तः a thorn.— सूनः a menkey. —राग: 1 a lud or blossom. -2 a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tala tree. - राजन m. ' the king of trees'. N. of the tree Parijataka, also ogv:. न्हा a parasitical plant. —विलासिनी the Navamallika creeper.—शायिक् m. a bird. -- सार: camphor

নহন a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तस्य: The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तु-उनन् Un. 3. 54] 1 Young. youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft, Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun), Ku 3.54.-3 New, fresh, तर्ण द्धि Chân. 64; तर्ण सर्पप्राक्षं नवोदन पिच्छलानि च द्धीनि। अत्पन्ययेन मुद्दि शास्यजनो मिष्टमङ्गाति। Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid.-ण: 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. —णी A young or youthful woman, वृद्धस्य तर्णी विचे Chân. 78. —णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. —व्यस्थि n. cartilage. —उत्रः fever lasting for a week. — च्ये n coagulated milk five days old. —पीतिका red arsenic.

तरणकं A spiout.

तरणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mål. 5.6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh, तुरुणेका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16

तस्मिन् m. Youth, juvenility

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting ( तारुक ).

तस्त्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तर्षः A conqueror. — पा Victory. तर्पाति Den. P. To attack.

तरस् n. Ved. 1 Battle. - 2 Superiority. - 3 Overcoming.

तर्क् 10 U. (तर्क्यति ते, तर्कित ) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer, त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्क-पास S. 6; Me. 96 -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider o. regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातु) त्वं चेव्च्छरफाटिकविशद् तर्क्यस्तिर्यंगः Me. 51.-5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क् भावे अच् ) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess, प्रसन्नस्त तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुत: पुनरस्मिन्न-वधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कानिमितस्याक्षेपस्या-वकाशः ; इदानीं तर्कानिमित्त आक्षेपः पर्रिहियते S. B. ; तर्काऽप्रतिष्टः स्मृतयो-विभिन्नाः Mb ; Ms. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मध्वर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कद्वीपिका -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a reductio ad absurdum . - 6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system ( Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. - af Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभास: fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. — विद्या legic. — शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कस्यः [तर्र-ण्डल] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तकेणं Reasoning, speculation.

বন্ধিন  $p \cdot p$ . Doubled, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see নৰ্ছ. —ন A supposition, conjecture.

नर्किन् a. [ तर्क्-ाणिन ] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तकुंक: A suppliant, petitioner.

तकुं: m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तकुं: कर्तनसाधनं -Comp -पिंड:, — गिंडी,-पींड:,-पांडी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्भ्धः A hyena.

तक्यीः Nitre, salt-petre.

तज् 1. P., 10 A (often P. also) (तर्जीन, तर्जवित-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंग्रल्या तर्जयित S, 1, अहितानानिलोज्जतेरतंत्रगंगिन्न केताभः R, 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. —2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 10I, 17. 103.—3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, —ना [तर्ज्-भाने न्युट्ट] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19.17; Ku 6.45.-3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt).-4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.-5 Anger.—नी The fore finger.

विजेत p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced. —त Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तणकः A calf; Si. 12. 41. तार्णः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तद् 1 P. (तर्दति ) 1 To injure, hurt.
-2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14.
108, see तृद् also.

तर्दु , - इ. A wooden ladle.

तर्भन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पण See under तृप्.

तर्फित् a. A killer, an injurer. तर्ज् 1 P. ( तर्वति ) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तमन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्. तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर् हिल् ] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'whenthen'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथे तर्हि 'how then'. तत्र 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयतिन्ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अन्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव ब्योम कुर्वन् ब्योमेव भूतलं R.4. 29, sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; ਸहੀ ਰਲ ' surface of the earth' s.c. the earth itself, शुद्धे तु दर्गण-तले सलभावकाञा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand, R. 5. 18. -3 The sole of the foot.-4 The fore. arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवाराधास वेतसी-तरतले चेतः समुत्कं उते K. P. 1. -8 ( Hence ) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. - The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. —हं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm ( तला also in this sense ). -Comp. -अंग्रहि: f. a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -इंश-ज: a hog.-उद्द a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied -337 a river. -- and: a slap with the palm of the hand. — are: 1. a kind of musical instrument. - 2. clapping of the hands. —चं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. - पहार: a slap with the hand. —युद्ध a fight with the palms of the hands. - eler world ( पाताल ). -सारकं a martingale. --हृद्यं the centre of the sole of the foot.

ਰਲਕਾਂ A large pond.

बल्बः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

ਗਲੇਰ a. Fixed, having a bottom. –ਰ Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तिलत् f. Lightning ; cf. तिहत्।

নলিন a. [ নক্-ছনন্ Un. 2. 53 ] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -ন A bed, couch.

लिसं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or krife.

तलुन a. [तल्-उनन् Young. —न: 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तस्के A forest.

तल्पः, ल्प [ तल्-पल् Un. 3. 28 ] 1 A couch, bed, sofa, सपदि विगतिनद्सत्तल्यस्मानकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' -2( Fig. ) A wife ( as in गृह तल्प q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower, R. 16. 11. -Comp. —काड: a bug.

तर्यक: One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पने 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant (पृष्ठवरा ), सांद्रस्वकास्तल्पलाश्लिष्ट-ककाः St. 18. 6.

ਰਫ਼: A reservoir, tank. — ਤ੍ਰੀ 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuna. -3 A boat. — ਤੁੰ A pit, hole.

নন্তুল 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) গানন্তুল: 'an excellent cow'; so ভুদাখনিন্তুল: 'an excellent maiden.'

तिल्लका A key.

तत्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

नव्सीरं I Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराज: A sort of sugar.

तवस् a. Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. —n. Strength, power ( बळ) तवस्य a. Increasing strength ( as an oblation ) —स्यं Strength.

स्विष a. Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. --प: 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business ( व्यवसाय ). -पी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारिव्या Violence, force.

तनीप: 1 The ocean. -2 Haaven. -3

तस्य A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, e. g. कर्तस्य from कु.

ন্ত্ৰ. 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. -2 Fashioned; see নহা.

तष्ट्र m. 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods ( विश्वकर्मन् ).

तस्य 4 P. (तस्यति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. toss].

तस्कर 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनःपांथ तजास्ते समतस्करः Bh. 1.86; Ms 4.135, 8.67.-2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible.-3 The ear.—ति A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft.-2 Hearing.

तस्थु a. Stationary, immoveable stable.

ताक्षणयः, ताक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिक N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being ac cu stomed to that, ताच्छील्ये णिनिः

ताजत a. Quick, speedy. —ind. Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. विरं).

तारंक: An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ-

ताइन ताइनं &c. see under तड्ड. ता(ट)इका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mårîcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvâmitra. Râma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R.11.20].—2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेश: [ताडकाया अपत्यं टक् ] An epithet of the demon Mârîcha, son of Tâdakâ.

ताईकः, ताहपत्रं See ताटंकः

ताडाग a. (भी f.) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडि: -डी f. 1 A kind of palm.
-2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -वं 1 Dancing in general; मन्तांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्र° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19.-2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva; इयंबकानिद् बसांडवं देवि भ्यादमीयचे च इयचे च नः Mâl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables.-Comp.-तालकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva.—विष: N. of Shiva.

ताडावित a. 1 Dancing, made to dance; Mål. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

ताडि: The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्क द्र्वेश Un. 3. 90 ] 1 A father , मृष्यंतु लवस्य वालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातीति क्रांदितमाकण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75 -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; ताल चंदापीड K. 106, Mal. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव ताती वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages,हेपिता हि वहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धन्नुषा धनुर्भृत: R. 11. 40, तस्मान्सुच्ये यथा तात सविधात तथाहींसे 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one feels pity. -Comp. — $\mathbf{g}$  a. 1. agreeable to a father .- 2. paternal. (-ग्रः) a paternal uncle. —त्राल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations

নানের: The Khanjana or wagtail. নানেন্ত a. 1 Paternal.—2 Hot. —ত: 1 A disease.—2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing.—4 Heat.—5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः f: Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

নাকোন্তিক α. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्य [तत्परस्य भावः ध्यञ् ] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अनेदं तात्पर्य &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2.-3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्य P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence); वक्तरिच्छा तु तात्पर्य परिकोतिनं Bhåshh P. 84; तात्पर्याचुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक a. Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्रिक a. True, real, essential; किं चासीद्मृतस्य भेद्विगमः साचिस्मिते तात्त्रिकः Bv.2.81; तात्त्रिकः संबधः &c.

ताद्धिक a. Intended for that.

ताद्ध्ये 1 Identity of aim, object.
-2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमं-भोश्हां Bv. 2.81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादा-त्म्यं &c.

ताहक्ष a. (की f.), ताहुज् a., ताहका a. (की f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that: ताहुग्यणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; याहुकास्ताहुज्ञा: anybody whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशों न दातन्यों बादुशे तादुश जने Pt. 1. 390.

तान: [तन्-वज् ] I A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; पथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1.119; तानप्रवाधिकामियोपणंतु Ku. 1.8. (the number of tanas is said to be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. —न I Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness, हास्य-प्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूर: A whirlpool तांत See under तम्.

तांतव a. (वा f.) [ततोविकारः अज् ] Made of threads.—वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic.

2 Devout. —स: (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. इट्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरः, —द्भः the tree of ascetics, also called हेन्द्रशः

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छ: The Tamåla tree or its flower (n.); प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभेरभी पुनिः: Si. 1.22; ब्याग्नस्तापिच्छमुच्छाविलाभिरिव तमोवल्लरीभित्रियंते Mål. 5. 6, (तापिज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tâptî, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunâ.

ताम: [तम्करणे वज् ] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तासरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified but-

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; B. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस व. (सी f.) [तमोऽस्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Mal. 9 52, U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to and or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature), Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2, M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant -4 vicious, — H. 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Râhu. — H. Daikness. — H. 1 Night, a daik night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

तामासिक a (की f.) [तमसा निर्देषे ट्या ] 1 Dark.—2 Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस

तासिम: 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred.-4 Anger.-5 A demon, Râk-shasa (going about in the dark).

तांबुलं 1 The areca nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals, तांबुल स्ताहोऽयं महं जल्पति माद्यप: K. P. 7; रागो न स्वलितस्ताधरपुटे ताबुलसंबितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. —कर्सः, -पेटिका a betel-box, (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —थरः, -बाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with ताबूल whenever necessary. —बह्नी the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिक: A seller of betel.

নানুন্তৈন্ a. Relating to betel. —m. A servant who prepares the Tâm-hûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां-दलैस्तव रचिनापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताझ a. [तम्-तक् दीर्थ: Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदाति सविता-तामस्ताम एवास्तंमेति च -- म: A kind of leprosy with red spots. -# 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. 一頁 A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a watervessel.-Comp. -अश: 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian ) cuckoo. - sur bellmetal. — अइमन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आमं red sandal (रक्त-चंदन ). —उपजीविन् m. a coppersmith. —ओष्ठ: (forming ताम्रोष्ट or ताम्रीष्ट ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. - ant:, —कृद्धः a brazier, coppersmith. -कृमिः 1.a kind of red insect (इंद्रगीप ). -2 the lady bird .- 3. cochineal. - mif sulphate of copper. - ag: a cock. —नपुनं brass. —द: the red sandalwood. gra: the island of Ceylon.

— यातु: red chalk. — पद्यः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed, Y. 1. 319. — पर्जी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. — पह्यः the Asoka tree. — फल्क a copper-plate. — मुख्य a copper-faced. (— सः) a Frank or European. — नजी the blossom of sesamum. — लिसः N. of a country. (-ताः Pl.) its people or rulers. — दुशः a species of sandle. — शिखिन m. a cock. — सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-क) red sandal-wood.

तामकं Copper.

ताम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. —क A brazier, coppersmith.

तामिमन् m. Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्यं Redness.

ताय 1 A. (तायते, तायत ) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -WITH वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन 1 Proceeding well, succeeding.-2 Increase, growth.

ताय: Ved. A thief.

तार व. [तू णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound ); Mal. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तरलग्रादि-कान् ( regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारी-ETT: Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. - 5 Clear, clean. -: 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतार-सरसि दथतं Gît. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) Siva.-5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection.-7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. - 7:, - 71 A star or planet; (said to be f. also). -2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). -3 A pearl ( said to be f. also ). -Comp. अभ्र: camphor. -अरि: a pyritic ore of iron. पतन the falling of a star or meteor. - yeq: the Kunda or pasmine creeper. -arg: loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. — शुद्धिकरं lead. — स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. - हार: 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Karttikeya. (He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one



except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he tegan to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2) But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Atterwards Karttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth].—Comp.—Aft; —Faq m. an epithet of Kârttikeya. (For other senses, see under 2).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star.-3 The pupil of the eye: सद्धे दृशसद्यवारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P 5, Bh. 1. 11. -4 N. of the wife of Erihaspati

ताराकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

ताराकित a [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under ह.

तारतम्यं [ तरनमयोभावः ष्यञ् ]! 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. -2 Difference, distinction, निर्धनं निधनमेतः पोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। कोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवेजयंतिका।। Udb.

নাতে a. Unsteady. — ত: 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. - 2 The companion of a dissolute man (গিঃ).
নাতে 1 Tremulousness. - 2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general ; इंसश्रेणीस तारास R. 4. 19 : Bh. 1. 15.-2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामतः प्रमोदादिभिसरति मद्भांततारश्व-कोर: Mal 9.30 , विस्मयस्मेरतारै: 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. -4 A pearl. -5 ( $\alpha$ ) N. of the wife of Vali, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kåli from fighting with Râma and Sugriva and married Sugriva after Våli had been killed by Råma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmâ had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Târâ gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Robidasa, (also called Taramati). ्00mp. —अधिप: I. the moon ; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva .-3. Brihaspati. -4. Vâli. -5 Seg îva — आपोड़ the moon. — आप: quick-ilvei. - प्रति: 1 the moon, R 13. 76. -2. Vâli -3. Brihaspati. -4. Siva. — प्रयः the atmosphere, firmament — ममाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. — सूपा the night.— महल 1 the starry region, the zodiac -2. the pupil of the eye.— मुग: the constellation नृगतिशम् — सेन क 'the friendship of the stars', spon taneous or unaccountable love, Mâl. 7, 4; U.5 — नर्ष falling stars.

तारायण. The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a Youthful young. तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfilness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

तार्य: 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vali.

तार्क्षेय a ( नी f.) Spun, woven. तार्क्षिकः [ तर्क नेति तच्छान्नमधीते वा टक् ] 1 A dialectician, logician.—2 A philosopher.

तार्थ: N. of the sage नक्ष्य.

नाश्ची: 1 An epithet of Gaiuda; ज्ञातेन नाश्चीत शिल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bild in general. -7 N. of Siva. -8 Gold. -9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. — ध्वज: an epithet of Vishnu. — नायक: an epithet of Garuda.

নাৰ্চা a. ( ৰ্ণা f. ) [ নুলংখই হীৰাণ প্ৰব্ ] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass ( as a tax ). — সি: Fire.

तातीय a. [ तृतीय एव, स्वाधे अण् ] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third. —चं A third part.

तातिथिकि a. The third ; तार्तीयोकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रमधे N. 3. 136 , तार्तीयोक पुरारेस्तद्वतु मद्नस्रोषणं लांचनं वः Mal. 1. v. l.

तालः [तल एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree, Bh 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A bannel formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Mal 5.23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time (in music) करिक-सलयताले धिग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10, Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the haud. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of Siva. -12 (In proscdy ) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. - i The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. - Comp. - siza: 1. N. of Balarama. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a

book -4 a saw. -5. K. of Siva. -6a man endowed with every fortun. ate mark or sign. —अवचर: a dancer, an acto . - केत: an epithet of Bhishma. — श्रीरक, नगर्भ: the exudation of the palm —जदा, -पलब: the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, -भृत m. an epithet of Balarama. —पत्र 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -== 로, -핑로 a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. — मर्द्छ: a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. -2. a lock, a lock and key. -रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. - लक्षण: an epithet of Balarâma.-चनं a grove of palm trees. –ģria fan ; S 3. 21. Ku. 2. 35 : also तालवंतकः

वाली 1 A species of the mountainpalm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy ( ta'di').-3 Fragrant earth.-4 A sort of key.-Comp.--वनं a grove of palm trees; R 4.34, 6.57.

নালক 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth -3 A bolt, latch. —কা The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. -Comp. —সাস a. green. (—স:) the green colour.

নান্তক: A kind of ear-ornament, ( = নাভক q. v. ).

तालस्य a Relating to the palate, palatal.—Comp — चर्णः a palatal letter, e. e इ, ई, च, छ, ज, झ, ज़ and ए. — स्वरः a palatal vowel, e. e इ and ई.

तालिक [ तालेन निर्मृत टक् ] 1 The open palm of the hand. -2 Clapping the hands (तालिका siso); यथै-केन न हरतेन तालिका संप्रदाते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनीयः करतालिकानां दाना-दिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -3 A tie, seal.

নাতিন 1 Coloured cloth. -2 Any musical instrument. -3 A string, tie.

तालिन् m. N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु n [तरत्येन वर्णाः, तु-अण् रस्य छ , cf. Un. 1.5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुक्ततालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्नः 1. a crocodile. -2. the uvula. -पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पुट्ढां: an indolent swelling of the palate. -मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. -स्थान a. palital. (-नं) the palate.

নান্তক 1 The palate. -2 A disease of the palate.

ताळ्र A whirlpool, an eddy, ताळ्पकं The palate. ताबक a. (की f.), ताबकीन a. Thy, thine; तप: क वस्ते क च ताबक वपु: Ku. 5 4; Ki. 3. 12, Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत a (Correlative of यावत q v.) 1 So much, that much, so many, ते तु यावत एवाजा तावाश्च बहु हो स ते: R. 12 45 , H. 4. 72 , Ku. 2. 33 -2 So great, so large, of this extent, यावनी संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमहिसि Ms. 8 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2 46. -3 All (expressing totality ), यावड् इतं तावहुकं G. M -ind. 1 First ( before doing anything else ) ; आये इतस्तावद्यम्यता S. 1; आह्रादयस्व तात्रचंद्रकरश्चंद्रकात-भिन V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On (ne's part, in the meanwhile, सखे स्थिरपति-बंधा भव । अहं तावत् स्वानिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिच्ये S. 2 , R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now , गुरुष्ठ तावत. -4 Indeed ( to emphasize an expression ) ; त्वमेच तावत्पथमी राजदोही Mu. 1 'thou thyslf', स्वमेव तावत्वरिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67 -5 Truly, really ( to express assent ), इडस्ताव-हंब: H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to. विश्रहस्ताबदुपस्थितः H. 3 , एवं कृते तव तावत्क्रेशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1 -7 Completely, ताबत्यकीर्णाभिनवोपचाः रां R 7.4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!) (For the senses of तावत as a correlative of यावत, see यावत) -Comp. --श्रुत्वस ind. so many times. --म.च rist so much. - a a. so many years

तावतिक, नावत्क a. Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

arrat ind. 1 In such a number.-? so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

तात्रिषः -पी 1 The ocean, -2

ताबीय: 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven —यो 1 A river. -2 The ea-th. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

ताद्वारे: The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek Tauros).

तास्कर्य Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A (तेकते) To to go or move. -II. 5 A. (तिकतोति) I To go. -2 To attack. assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge, also written तिम् or तिच् in this sense.

तिस a. [तिस ना॰ कर्तरिक ] 1 Bit ter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours or Rasas); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Me. -33. —त: 1 Bitter taste, (see under कर ).-2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance.-Comp.

— ন্যা mustard. — নিষ্তুলা long pepper. — যান্ত: bile — দল:, -দাবিত্ত: the olearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक a Bitter. — क. 1 The Khadira tree -2 N of several plants.

तिज्ञ व [तिज्ञ-मक् जस्य ग Un. 1. 45]
1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon) -2
Viclent - 3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate.
—गर्म 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -Comp.
—अंग्रु: 1. the sun, तिग्माग्रुस्त गतः
Git 5 -2 fire. -3. N of Siva. —करः
-दोधितः, रहिमः, -रुच् m the sun. तेजम् a. Ved. 1. shart-pointed -2. penetrating. -3 of a violent nature -4.
of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute
or violent pain.

तिज्ञ I. 1 A. (Strictly desid. of तिज्ञ) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षते ) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage, तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निंदा M. 1. 17; तास्तितिक्षम्ब भारत Bg 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12, Ki. 13. 68, Ms 6 47. -II 10 U. or Caus. (तेज्यति-ते, तेजित) 1 To shaipen, whet, कुमुनचापमतेजयदंशुभि R. 9. 39. -2 To stil up, excite, instigate.

ततिसा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिश्च o. Patient, forbearing, enduing.

तेज: 1 Pungency -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

নানা [ নিন্-গিন্-লা ] 1 A bamboo.

-2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright -5 Polishing. -6 A reed -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —না 1 A mat. -2 A tuft -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

নিসিল (ন: ) 1 The moon. -2 A Râkshasa.

तितउ: A sieve. —n. A parasol. तितिक्षा &c. See unde तिज्ञ.

तितिभ: 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect ( इंद्रशीप )

तितिरः, तिचिरः The francoline partridge.

ातित्तिर: [तित्ति इति शब्द रोति रू-बा॰ डि Iv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yaju veda.

ातेत्तिरिक: The francoline partridge. तित्तिरीक a Spotted like a paridae

तिथ: 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time -4 The rainy season or aulumn.

तिथि m. or f. [अन् इथिन पृषो॰ वा इीव् of Un. 4. 2] I.A lunar day, तिथिरेन तावज्ञ शुद्धचित Mu. 5; Lu. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

-Comp — ইয়: the regent of a lunar day. — স্বয়: 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a tithi begins and ends without one sunise or between two sunrises. — মুন্ন an almanac. — মুন্তেন observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. — মুন্ন: the moon. — মুন্তি: f the day in which a tithi is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; दात्यहै-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवित संकंध निलीय स्थितं Mal. 9 7.

নিবিত্ত:, -ভা, বিবিত্তিকা, বিবিত্তীক 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce ( made of its fiuits ). — ক 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

ਜਿੰਗਿਲੀ, ਜਿੰਗਿਲੀ ਲੀ )का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree. तिदुकं, -का The fruit of the ebony tree. — क A kind of measure ( क्षे ).

तिय 1 A. (तेपते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिस् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II 4 P. (तिन्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [ तिम् क्तेरि-क ] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

ति। से: 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size, R 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. — कोष: the ocean. — जे a kind of pearl. — ६वज: N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyî saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिर्मिगल: A kind of fish which swallows a time; Bv. 1. 55. अश्वान:, भिनः a very large fish which swallows even a timingila; तिर्मिगलगिलोऽ प्यस्ति तिद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः।

तिमित See under तिम्

तिमिर् a. [तिम्-किरच् ] Dark ; विन्य-स्यंतीं हशो तिमिरे पधि Git. 5 ; बभूबु-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तन्नेश तिमिरमपाकरोति चंदः S. 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -90mp. —अरिः; -छद् गाः, -रेषु: the sun. तिामिरमय: 1 An epithet of Râhu -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिर्यति Den. :P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den.A. To be or appear

तिमिरिन m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां बाहकत्व प्रमोद्दः Mâl. 1.40, वारंबारं तिरयति हशोरुद्रम वाष्प्रसः 35, तिरयति वचनं 9.30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरम् and. [ तु-अधन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry, स तियंड परितर्राऽचित Ak. -2 Without; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) हु(b) भा, and (c) भू, see be low]. -Comp. — सुच्च, -पाकार a looking through a wall जात a vanished, disappeared. — चर्ष a protected from rain.

तिरस्क (तिर: क्र ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contenn; H. 3. 8, Bk 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse, गीमिग्र्इनाप्रवासामितिरस्कृता याति नरा महत्व Bv. 1, 73. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3 8. -4 To cover, conceal, R. 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Supassing, excelling. तिरस्क(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain. veil, तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14, M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of clota -3 A kind of magical veil (cr spell) rendering the wearer invisible; S. 6. and V. 2, inter alia. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः f-, तिरस्क्रिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censuie, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished.-5 Surpassed, excelled.

nish, R. 10 48, 11.91.-2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, cclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat, -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal-अय खडु तिरोधानमधिया G. L. 18. -2 A covering veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

विरोहित p. p. 1 Conrealed, hid len, removed from sight. -2 Vinished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish; Bk. 6. 11, 14. 44,—-Caus. To dispel. तिरोभाव: Disappearance.

तिरस्यान Den. P. To disappear निरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conecal.

तिर्यत्र a. ( तिरश्ची f. rarely तिर्थ ची ) I Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry, Ku 6. 71. -2 Crooked curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distin guished from man who walks electi. a lower or irrational animal; वंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि काञ्चित् पाशादिः रासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1 48 -2 A bird. -3 ( with Jamas ) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. - riat intermediate space measured across, breadth. —अयनं the annual revol tion of the sun — ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. — ईश: an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. —गतिः transmigration of animals. —जन: an animal. -जाति: f. the b ute kind (opp man). -प्रमाणं breadth. — देशणं a side-look —यान: a crab. —योन: an animal. -योनि: f- animal creation of race, तिर्यग्योनी च जायते Ms 4 200. —सूत्र a cross-line. — श्रोतस m 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird

तिर्यक्*ारावे* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोक्ताति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth,

तिरश्री, निर्येची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a [ तियंगेव स्वार्थे ख ] 1 Oblique, sıdeways, awry; गत तिरश्चीन-मनूरुतारथे: Si.~1.~2; यथा तिरश्चीनमला-तश्ल्यं U 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

ਜਿਲ I. 1 P (ਜੇਲਜਿ) To go, move. -II 6 P, 10 U (ਜਿਲਜਿ, ਜੇਲਧਜਿ-ਜੇ) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिल: [तिल्क ] 1 the sesamum plant; नासा-थेति निलमस्वपद्वी Gft. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाप्त-साच्छाडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति ति रोस्तलावा खेरिवानितरेथेन कार्यमन भविष्यति॥ Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A smal particle, as much as a sesamum seed, तिले ताल प्रयति ' makes mountains of moleulls'. -Comp. —असं rice with sesamum seed. —अंतु, -उद्कं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. - उत्तमा N of a Apsaias. - ओडन:. -नं a ish of mik iire and sesamum. -कल्क. dough made of ground sesamum. °ज: oil-cake made of the sedimont of ground sesamum. - area: 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2 a discase of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and d.e off -किहं, -खिल: f., -खली, चूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. — तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two b\_dies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed ;. —ਜੈਲ s samum-oil. —ਕੇਰੁ: f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brah mana - voi: turpentine (-vir) san dal-wood. - quiff I the sandal tree. -2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine -—पर्णिका, -पार्णि( र्ण )क sandal-wood —पिंज:,-पंज: barren sesamum. —पीट: an oilman. —भाविनी Jasimine. —रसः, -स्नेह: sesamum oil. —होम: a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [ तिल्-कृत्, तिल इवार्धे स्वल्पे वा कर्न् al ] I A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकाकियापिति-लकेर्लीनदिरेफांजनै: M. 3. 5; न खलु शो-भयात सम वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमन टामिन R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -- - i, - i 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; सखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं मकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything ( used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished' ), জীবলাক Mal. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song ( अवक ). —का A kind of necklace. कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs.-3 A kind of salt.-4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp --आअयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a Tilaka-mark.

নিত্তিনিন a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Frecked, spotted ; also নিত-কিন্

तिलतुद्: An oilman.

নিত্য: and. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

विल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. — त्य A field of sesamum. विल्य: The lodhra-tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिस्द्व ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening ) ; आतिष्ठद्व जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्ध = रात्रे: प्रथमनाडिका ).

तिष्ठद्वोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest stand-

तिष्य a. [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुप्-म्यप् नि॰ ] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. - 2 Born under the asterism पुच्य. - च्य: 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुरुष ). -2 The lunar month Pausha. - 57 The Kalı Yuga -Comp. -केतु: an epithet of Siva.

तिष्यक: The month पौष.

तीक 1 A. (तीकते ) To go, move; of. टीक्.

तीक्षा a. [ तिज् क्स्न, Up. 3. 18 ] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाप) -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, selfabandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious .- 207: 1 Nitre .- 2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -avi 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -- अंदु: -1. the sun. -2. fire. —आग्नः dyspepsia, heartburn. —आ-यस steel. —उपाय: a forcible means, strong measure. - कंद: the onion. - कर्मन a. active, zealous, energetic. (一n.) a clever work. 一表表: coriander. — ਜੰਭੂਜ਼ਾ long pepper. — ਜੰਲ੍ 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sala tree. — दंष्ट्र: a tiger. — दंष्ट्रक: a leopard. — यार: a sword. — पुष्पं cloves .- geq 1. the clove tree .- 2. the Ketaka plant. — দল 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. — ব্যক্তি a. sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. — तंजरी the betel-plant.—राईम: the sun.—रस: 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison ; शञ्जपयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-दायिनां Mu. 1, 2. —लोहं steel. — ज्ञूक: barley. -- सार: iron.

तीस् 4 P. (ती-याति ) To be wet or moist.

तीर 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; चदीतीर, सागर-

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -- a tree near a shcre

तीरित a. Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. - 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरु: N of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तृ.

तीर्थ [तृथर्] Un. 2 7] 1 A pas sage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landingplace . ( Mar. घाट ) . विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः द्वततीर्थः गयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means 'also ); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A hely place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीथेन कि Bh 2 55; R 1.85 -5 A channel, mediums, means तइनेन त्रिर्धन घटत &c. Mal 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; 新 पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य माधोः संभवः U 1; Ms 3.136, H. 2.8, R. 5, 15 -8 A sacied preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थाइभिनयाविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin.-10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction -13 Right place or moment .- 14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certa in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c -16 A school of philo. sophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmana. -20 ( In liturgical language ) The path to the altar between the चारवाल and उस्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science ( হান্দে ). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; ( the number being 15 on one's side. and 18 on the enemy's side ), of Pt. 3. 69. - &: An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c., e g. आनंदतीर्थ. -00mp. - उद्कं holy water ; तीथोंद्कं च वहिश्च नाम्यतः ग्लुद्धिमईत: U. i. 13. — कमडलु m. n: a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -- at: 1. a Jama Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थकर in this sense ). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishnu. —काकः, -ध्वांक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-सीर &c. - 2 Margin, brim, edge. - 3 | place', i. c. a very greedy person The bank of the Ganges. - 1 A (लोलप). - देव: an epithet of tva. place', i. c. a very greedy person

- Tam. an epithet of Krishna.- wa a. sacred, holy - urar a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. —राजः N. of Prayaga. —राजि: -जी f. an epithet of Benares. - ara: the hair of the head. — चिनिय: rites observed at a place of pilgiimage, ( such as क्षोर ) —िहाला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. — से विन a. a pilgrim. (-m.) a crane.

नीर्थन्त a. Holy, sacred, venerable. -a: An ascetic, a Brâhmana.

तीर्थिक: A pilgrim, an ascetic Brahmana ( visiting holy places ).

तीर्थीक 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थाभत a. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ a. Relating to a sacred place. –શર્ચ: An ascetic.

तीय 1 P. (तीवात ) 1 To be large or strong -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवर: 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râ-Japutrî ly a Kshatrıya (one of the mixed tribes ).

तीव a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp acute, violent, poignant, pungent, ımpetuous ; विलंगिताधोरणतीवयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c.U. 3.5; S. 1 33, 5. 7.-2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. =4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. — z: 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. — z 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. - ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनंद: an epithet of Shiva. —गति a. quick, swift. — nur cumin seed. -पोक्षं 1 daring heioism. -2 heroism ( in general ). —वेदना acute or sharp pain. —संवेग a. 1. of strong impulse, resolute .- 2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

त 2 P. (तोति and नवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain .- 3To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hvrt, strike.

a ind. ( Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the flist word ) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सखानामृतं यगी। एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे К. 59 , विषयं वे तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनम-वस्थितमेव S. 5, (in this sense तुis often added to किं and प्रं, and किंतु and qq are, unlike q, always used at the beginning of a sentence. ).-2 And now on one's part, and ; एक-टा तु प्रतिहारी ससुपस्त्याज्ञवीत् K.8; राजा तु तामार्था शुस्वाऽज्ञवीत् I2.-3 As to, as regards, as for, प्रवत्येता ज्ञाह्मणालुद्धित्रय पाकः। चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विश्वल्ञ्च्यासि Mu.1; Mal.8.4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेत्) or superior quality, मुद्धं पयो-मृष्टनरं तु दुग्धं G. M.-5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांड्यानां रोद्धः G. M.-6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive, निर्थिक तु हीत्यादि पूरणेक-प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2.6.

तुक्सार, तुकारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

त्राचा Ved. Water.

तंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent , जलिंगिमिव विधु-मंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंग Gît. 11, त्ंग नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. - 1: 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 'Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Siva. -i The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -Comp. —बीज: quick silver. —भं the apsis of a planet. —ਮੜ: a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. — भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishnā. — सुख: a rhinoceros. — नेणा N. of a liver. — होखर: a mountain.

तंगिन a. High, lofty. -m. A planet et the apex of its orbit

तुंगी 1 Night.-2 Turmeric.-Comp. —ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Krishna. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva.-2. a temple of Siva. —पति: the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring, children.

सुन्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. - च्छं Chaff. -Comp. - दुः the castor-oil tree. - यान्यः, - यान्यः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor; Mk. 10. 60.

तुन्छीकु 8 U. To despise, slight,

রভাষ α. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजात) To hurt, injure.

तुज्ञ f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.

ন্ত্ৰ 1 P. (বুলনি) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, uige onwards. -10 To give.

सुज a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. —ज: 1 A shock, assault -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.

तुद्ध 6 P. (तुष्टति ) 1 To dispute, quariel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तादितुदः N. of Siva.

तुद्म: A mouse, rat.

तुड्ड 1, 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.

तुड्ड 1 P. (तुड्डति) To disregard, contemn.

तुष् 6 P. (तुणति ) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend.-2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तंड्र 1 A. (तुंडने ) To press out.

तुई [ तुंड्अन् ] 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout ( of a hog ); तुंडेराताश्रक्ताच्छे: ( शुका. ) Kâv. 2 9.−2 The trunk of an elephant. −3 The point of an instrument. −æ: N. of Si-a.

तुडकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुंडि: [तुंड्-इन् ] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. -िंडि: f. The navel.

तुंडिक a. Furnished with a trunk. —का The navel.

तुंडिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.

ਗੁੰਡਿਜ਼ m. N. of the bull of Siva. ਗੁੰਡਿਜ See ਜੁੰਤਿਜ਼.

तुंडिल a. [तुंड-इलच्, सिच्मा॰ लच्चा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely, cf. तुंदिल.

तुत्थ् 10U. (तुत्थयतिन्ते ) 1 To praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11.-3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तुत्यक्] 1 Fire.—2 A stone.
—त्यं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical cintment. —त्या 1 Small cardamams.—2 The indigo plant.—Comp. —अंजन blue vitricl applied to the eyes as a medical cintment.

तुत्थकं Blue-vitriol.

तुर U. (तुत्ति-ते, तुन्न ) 1 To strike, wound, hit ; तुतोद गद्या चारि Bk. 14. 81, 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick goad. -3 To bruis e, hurt.-4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; सुनीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायकेस्तुद्धति चेतः प्रमभं प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुन p. p. [तुर-क ] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -नाप: a talior, Ms. 4. 214. — सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skill.

तोंचं [ तुर करणे हन् ] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -Comp. -वेचं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [ नद्र-भावे चक् ] 1 Pain, anguish, torture.-2 The sun.-3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.).-4 Sharp pain.-5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तृद्-करणे चन्न] I Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. ( तुंड ).

तुर्द The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. —दः, —दी The navel -Comp. —क्पिका. —क्पी the cavity of the navel. —परिमार्ज, —परिमुज a. lazy, sluggish.

दुव्वत् a. Corpulent, fat. तुद्धि f. n. The belly. —f. The navel.

तुंदिक, तुंदित, तुंदिन, तुंदिभ, तुंदिल a. I Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.

तुंदिकरी,—तुंदिका The navel.

तुप, - तुप, - तुप्र, 1, 6 P. ( तोपति, तुपति, तुप-फ-ति ) To injure, hart.

तुत्र 4, 9 P. (तुन्यति, तुन्नाति ) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90.

見ませる。1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mal. 9.3; Bg. 1.13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3.57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5.49. - で・で 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, melee.

तुंच I. 1 P (तुंबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hunt. -II. 10 U. (तुंबपति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुंब: [तंब अच्] A kind of gourd. —चा 1 A kind of long gourd. —2 A milch cow. —3 A milk vessel.

तुंबर: N. of a Gandhanva, see तुंबर. —रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुंबि -बी f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुंबीफलविकलो बीणावंडः प्रथाति महि-मान Bv. 1.80.

तंब(ज्र)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम a Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुर् I 6 U. ( तुराति-ते ) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure.—II. 3 P. ( तुरोति ) To run.

and a. 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -f. Speed.

gτ α. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic.-4 Hurt, wounded.
-5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -τ: Speed, velocity.

तुरण a. Ved Quick, swift. — जम् Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तराकिन a. Turkish.

त्रकः N. of a people, the Turks.

सुरग: [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्न्स्] 1 A horse, त्रगञ्जरहत्त्त्वथा हि रेणु: S. 1. 31; R. 1 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. - जी A mare. -Comp.-आरोह: a horseman. — उपचारक: a groom. — जिय: - यं barley. — ब्रह्मचर्य forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society — नेष: a horsesacrifice. — रक्ष: a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman, तुरंगिन् also.

तुरंग: [त्रेण गच्छति, गम्स सुम् वा डिच ]
1 A horse; भातः सक्षयुक्ततुरंग एव
S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. —2 A
name for the number 'seven.'
-3 The heart, mind. —गि A
mare. -Comp. —अरि 1. A buffalo.
-2 fragrant oleander. —आस्टः a
horseman. —हिष्णी a she-buffalo.
—प्रियः, -यं barley. —मेथः a horsesacrifice, R. 13. 61. —याण्यिन, -सादिन् म. a horseman. —वस्तः, -वद्नः a
Kinnara. — ज्ञाला, -स्थानं a horsestable. —स्तंयः a troop of horses.

त्रंगकः A horse.

तरंगम: A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit ( असम् ). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m. ( Nom. sing. तुराबाट् इ ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R 15. 40; also of Vishņu.

तुरी [तर्इत् डीप् ] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.-2 A shuttle; त.इटचातुरीतुरी N.1.12 -3 A painter's brush.

त्रीय a. 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty - य 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedanta phil.) The fourth state of the soulin which it becomes one

المر قاليدي لم المسالة المعالمة

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit.

-Comp. — नर्ज: a man of the fourth caste, a Sûdra.

त्रीयक a A fourth (part). तुर्व a. Fourth, N. 4. 123. — ये 1 A quarter, a fourth part. — 2 ( In Vedânta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुकतः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved Killing. (हैन्); Rv. 10. 106 6.

तुर्दे 1 P. (तुत्र्वति ) Ved. 1 To injure, burt, kill, तुत्रं यादित्र तुर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -2 To save

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तळ 1 P., 10 U. ( तोलिन तोल्यति-ते ; also तलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from রুষা ) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider -3 To raise, lift up ; केलासे तुलित Mv. 5. 37 ; पौ-लरत्यतुलितस्याद्वेराद्धान इव ह्रियं It. 4. 80, 12. 89, Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support, पृथिवीतले त-लितभूभुद्रच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken ( with instr.); तुणिसिन तुलस्ति Pt. 5. 31; सुखं क्लेज्मागारं तदापि ਰਹਿੰਜ Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8 12. -6 To match, be equal to ( with acc. ), पासादास्त्वां तुलायतुमलं यत्र तस्तिविशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contemp, despise, अंत:सारं घन तुल-यितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. ( where ag also means ' to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30.-8 To suspect, examine with distrust, a: श्रद्धास्यति भूनार्थे सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तूलायेष्याते for तुलयिष्याति ). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तलयास Mk. 1. (तूलयास v. 1.).-10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्ल्ड् ] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. -ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुल्-भिदा॰ अङ् ] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुल्या यृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधमहस्माणि सत्यं च तुल्या यृते H. 4. 131. v. 1. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in

com 
ho ), कि धूर्जटोरिंग तुलासुपयाति संख्ये Ve~3.~8 , तुला यदारोहित दंतवा-ससा Ku~5~34 ; R~8~15 , सद्य: पर-स्परतुलामाधिरोहतां दे R. 5 68, 19 8, 50.-5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac, जयति तुलामधिरूहो भा-स्वानाप जलदपदलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the loof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or gilver equal to 100 palas. -Comp. -क्रट: a false weight. —कोटि: - टी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or न्यूर) worn on the feet by women , ਲੀਲਾ-चलत्स्त्रीचरणाचणोत्पलस्खलजुलाकोाटीनेना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44 -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद् ). —कोशः, -कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing .- 2 a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brâhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —az: 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. -ut: 1. a trader, merchant -2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.-urv: 1 a dealer, trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4 the sign Libra of the zodiac. -परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. - your gold, newels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brahmana as a gift ), cf. तलाहान -- अग्रहः, -अग्राहः the string or beam of a balance.—मान,-यष्टि: f. the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. — बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance.
—तुञ्जित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled , Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुलू.

तुल्य n. [तुलया सैमितं यत् ] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen, of instr., or in comp.); Ms.4 86; Y. 2. 77, R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. - Jomp — दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. - qr drinking together, com. potation. -भावना ( in arith. ) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकुद्रमें: सा पुनस्त्रल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. - a like, similar, analogous. — য়द्धि f. equal subtraction. -शोवनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both

तोलः, लं [तुल् कर्मणि अच् ] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance —2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 måshas or a tola.



तोलनं Faising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोत्य a. To be weighed. —त्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुला साहस्य स्वति, सो-क गौराव होच स्वस्था. Tv. ] The holy basıl held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu.—Comp.—पूर्व (lit.) a Tulasî leaf; (fig.) a very small gift.—चिवाहः the marriage of an image of Balakrishna with the holy pasil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Karttika.—चूंद्रावनः—चं a square pedestal in which the sacred basıl is planted.

तुलि: -ली  $f = \overline{g}(1)$  and (2)

तुवर a. 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless, also तुवर. -र: -रं An astringent taste. -री 1 A fragrant earth. -2

तुनरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2

तुनि a. Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3.30 3.-2 Strong, powerful.—िन: f. A long ground (तन्ने).

f. A long ground (तुनी). तुनिस् n. Ved 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

বুর Ved. 1 A. (নালন) 1 To strike, hu t, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तृष्ट ) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything ( usually with instr.); रत्तेमहाहेरतुषुने देवा: Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55, Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. -2 To become clam or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please ( with acc. ). —Caus. (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

নুষ p p. [ব্ৰু ক্ৰিনি ক ] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. — দ্ৰ: N. of Vishnu.

ন্তে: f. [নুখু পাল-কিন্ ] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 ( In Sân. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोष: [तुष्-भावे बञ् ] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight

तोषण व [ जुब-क्तीर ल्यु ] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. — णं [ भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. —2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. — णी An epithet of Durgå.

तोषित a. Pleased, satisfied &c. तोषित a. (At the end of comp ) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying. तुपः [तुप्-क] The husk or chaff of grain, अज्ञाननाधि तस्सर्व (अध्ययमं) तुषाणा कहनं यथा; Ms 4.78.—Comp.—अग्निः, -अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn —2. a mode of capital punishment cons sting in twisting straw iound the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंद्र त -उद्के, उद्ये sour rice-gruel or barley gruel.—ग्रहः,-सारः fire.

तुपार a. [तुन्-आरन् किच Un. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy, अपा हि तृताय न शरिधारा स्वादुः सुगांधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93 , Si. 9. 7. -रः 1 Frost, cold, Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6, Rs. 4 1. - 3 Dew; R 14.84; S 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water, प्रक्तस्तुषारौर्गिरिनिर्झराणा R 2 13; 9. 68, U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor -Comp. -अद्भिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain , ते तुपारादिवाताः Me. 107. —कर: 1. the moon. -2. camphor.-कण: a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. -काल: winter. -किरण:, -राईम: the moon , Amaru. 49, St. 9. 27. — π a. 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. ( -7: ) camphor.

तुषिताः (m. pl. ) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -ताष्टे: See under तुष्.

तुष्टु: A jewel worn in the ears. तथा: N. of Siva.

तुस् 1 P. (तीसति ) To sound.

 $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{g}\mathbf{v} \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ .

त्रतं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन a. [तुह् इनन् न्हस्वश्च Un. 2. 52 ] Cold, frigid. — नं 1 Snow, ice. —2 Dew or frost; तुणाग्रलग्नेस्तुहिनै: पतिद्व: Rs. 4. 7, 3 15.—3 Moonlight. —4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंग्रु:, —करः, —किरणः, —ए:, —युति:, —पिन: 1. the moon; Si 9. 30.—2. camphor. —अचलः, -आदि:, —शैलः the Himâlaya mountain, R. 8. 54. — अणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru, 54.—2. a snow-flake. —शर्करा ice.

तूइ 1 P. (तूडित ) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूपा I. 10 U. (तूणशति-ते ) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणशति ) To fill, fill up.

तुणः [ तूण्-कर्मण वज्ञ ] A quiver, मिलितशिलीसुखपाटालिपटलकुतस्मरत्णवि—लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. —2 The indigo plant.—3 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv.

1 18 -comp. —यः भारः an

त्राणिः, तूणीरः रं A quiver.

त्तुजान α Ved. Quick, eager (वित्र) त्तुम α. Qui k, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6

त्द The cotton tree. — दी N. of a country.

त्पर: Ved. A hornless beast, par ticularly a goat.

त्वर. 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. -- रा A fragrant earth.

त्य a. Ved Quick. — य Water. त्र 4. A. (त्रीत, तृषी) I To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

त्र a. 1 Hastening. -2 A courier.

त्रं A kind of masical instrument. -री A thorn-apple

तूर्ण, तूर्ण &c. See under त्वर. तूर्य:, -यं [तूर्यते ताडचते तूर् यत्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225, Ku. 7. 10. -Comp. —ओप: a band of instruments -खंड. a sort of tabor.

त्वयाण, त्वि a. Quick, rapid.

বুকু I 10 A (বুল্থন ) To fill. -II. 1 P. (বুল্নি ) I To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

नूल: −ਲਂ [ तूल्-अच् ] Cotton. −ਲਂ 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A taft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. - or 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp - ල 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp.-3A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. -- कार्स्रकं, -धतुस् n. a cottonbow, a e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लि:) f., —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. - पिचु: cotton. - शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -संचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton

ਗਲੇ: f, A painter's brush. -Comp.

त्रिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil ; उन्मेगली त्रीकरिय चित्रे Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिफला

तुवर = तूबर q. v.

त्वरक a. Unnianly, eunuch.

त्र 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfied.

त्यः Ved. The border of a garment.

तुरणीक a. Silent, taciturn.

त्र्जीम शार्तः [त्य् नाः नीम स्नराहि ] In silence, silently, quekly, without speaking or noise; कि भवांस्त्रजीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविंद्सक्तवा त्र्जीं वस्य ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. —भावः silence, taciturnity. —इतिल a. silent, taciturn.

तुस्तं [ तुस् वाः तत् दीवश्च ] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृंह 6 P. (तृंहति) To kill, hurt;

तृहणं Hurting, killing.

ਰੁੱਛ α. Hurt, injured, killed; see ਰੁਛ∙

तृक्ष्म 1 P. (तृक्षति ) To go, move. तृक्ष्म: N. of the sage Kasyapa. तृक्ष्म Nutmeg.

तृष् 8 U. ( तृणोति-तृणुते or तर्णोति-तर्णुते) To eat grass, graze.

तुर्ण [ तृहू-नक् हलोपश्च Un. 5.8] 1 Grass in general ; किं जीर्ण तृणमत्ति मा-नमहत्तामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw ( as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness ; तुणिसव लघुलक्ष्मीनैंव तान्संरुणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीकृ also. -Comp. -अग्नि: 1.a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -- 37-जन: a chameleon. —अटवी a forest abounding in grass. —असं rice growing wild. —असूज् n., —कुकुनं, -गौर a variety of perfume. —आवर्तः a whirlwind. -इंद: the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. - ओकस् n. a hut of straw. —कांडः, -इं a heap of grass. —कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. - कूट a heap of straw. -केट: 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. — गोंचा a kind of chameleon. — महिन् m. a sapphire. — चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). —जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. —जंभन् a. feeding on grass. —जीत: f. grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. —ज्योतिस् n. the plant called ज्ये तिडमती -दुम: 1. the palm tree -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. --धान्य grain growing wild or without cultivation. - tast. 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo - me hand-to-hand fighting. - and a mat, seat made of

reeds. — नाय a worth a straw, worthless, insignificant — चिद्धः N. of a sage, R 8. 79. — मणि: a soit of gem (amber) — मरमुण: a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमासूण). — राज्य m. the vine palm. -राजः 1 the cocca-nut tree. -2 the bamboo -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. — चुक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the coccanut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -इति के kind of fragrant grass — जून्ये N. of two plants केतकी and महिका. — सारा the plantain tree. — सिंहः an axe. — इर्म्य: a house of straw.

तृणके Grass, a worthless blade of

त्रणकीया A grassy place.

तुणीक् 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt, U. 6 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतेदः N. 3. 54.

नुष्या A heap of grass or straw. द्वतीय a. The third. — यं A third part — Comp. — मञ्जति: m. or f. 1. a eunuch. — 2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every third day, tertain (as a fever ). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The thud.

वृद्धांचा 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. — कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). — तरपुष्य: the instrumental Tatpurusha. — पञ्चतिः m., f. 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

हुतीथिन a. 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तुद्र 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृपति, तृते, तृपति, तृते, तृप्पति, तृते, तृप्पति, तृते, तृप्पति, तृते, तृप्पति, तृत्रे, तृप्पति, तृत्रे, स्त्री, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108. 15 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तुष् I. 4, 5, 6 P. ( तृष्यति, तृशोति, तृष्यित, तृष ) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or cotnented: अद्य तप्स्यिति सांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राशीस्त्र चातृपत् क्रूर: 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृप्यति वित्तेन II. 2. 174. तृश्वस्ताध्याञ्चित Bh. 2. 84; नाग्रस्तुप्यति साष्टानां नाप्यानां महोद्धाः। नांतकः सर्वभूताङ्गां न पुंसां वामले। चना ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तिस्मिन्ह ततुष्ट्वेवास्तते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. —Caus. To gratify, please, —Desid. तितृप्यति, तितिपिवति.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तप्यतिते ) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 ( Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U.3, 2

वर्षण a. [त्प्रशिच् वा ल्यू ] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. — जं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. —2 Satisfaction, pleasure. —3 Satiety, fulness. —4 One of the five daily Yalnes ( performed by men ), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors ( वित्यज्ञ ). —5 Fuel for the sacred fire. —6 Food. —7 Filling the eyes with oil &c —Comp. — च्राष्ट्र: an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पिन a. Pleased, gratified. तर्पिन a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् m. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तुस a. [ तृष्-क ] Satisted, satisfied, contented. — से Satisfaction.

র্মি: f [ন্দ-কিন্] 1 Satisfaction, contentment, R. 2. 39, 73; 3.3; Ms. 3 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

নুম a. 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. —ম: A sacrificial cake ( বুরারা ) —ম 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (বু:ম্ব).

तपत The moon.

ਰੁਧਲ a. 1 Pleased. −2 Restless –ਲ: A stone. –ਲਾ A creeper.

तृषु: Ved. A thief.

तुक्: f. The serpent race.

तृंष् or टुंफ् = तृष् q. v.

तुष् 4 P. ( तृष्यति, तृषित ) 1 To be thirsty . Bk 7. 106, 14. 30, 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तर्ष: [तृष्-मावे धन् ] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षणं [ तृष्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Thirst. -2

निर्धेत, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

हुष् f. [तृष्-संप० क्रिप्] (nom. sing. तृट्-ड्) 1 Thirst; तृषा झुष्यत्यास्य पिवति सिंहलं स्वाद्ध सुरिभ Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, €agerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kama.

नुषा See नृष्. -Comp. आर्त a. suffering from thirst, thirsty. - भू f, the bladder. - हं water.

चृषित p. p. 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18 -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. —त Thirst, desire. चुत्र a. Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.



gours a. Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृष्-न किच्च] 1 Thirst (lit and fig. ), तृष्णां छिनस्यात्मन H. 1. 171; Rs. 1.15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain ; goon हिन्दि Bh. 2. 77, 3 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -aru: cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

नुष्णाहु a. Very thirsty. gra a. To be wished or desired. –ਫੌਰ Greediness, thirst.

ag a. Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

नुह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. ( तृणिहि, तहंयाति-ते, तृहति, तृह , desid. तितृक्षति, तितहिंपति, तितहिंपति, तितहिंपति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike, न तृणेह्मीति लोकांऽयं विंते मां निष्पराकम Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेहु राम:सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

हू 1 P. ( तरित, ततार, अतारीन्, तरि-री-ध्यति, तिणे ) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्य Mk. 8.23; स तीरवां किपशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48: Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदको न qui Bk. 12. 77. -4 ( a ) To get over, surmount, overcome,overpower;शीरा हि तरंत्यापद K. 175 ; कुच्छं महत्तीर्ण: R. 14.6; Pt. 4.1; Bg. 18.58, Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely, R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise ; दैवात्तीर्णपतिज्ञ: Mu. 4. 12 -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महास्यात Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly.-10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period) -12 To deliver, liberate from .- 13 To strive together, compete. —Pass. ( तीर्यते ) To be crossed &c. — Caus. (तारयाति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. — Desid. ( तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरीषति ) To wish to cross क्ष्यः दोर्भ्या तितीर्षति तरंगवती भुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर a. [तु-भाव-अप् ] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दस्तर. -र: 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight ; दीर्घाध्वानि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat.-5 Fire. -Comp. -पण्य freight. -एण्यिक: one who receives the freight. - स्थानं & landing-place, wharf.

तरण [ न-खुद् ] 1 A hoat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. - T 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming -3 An oar

तराणि व [त् अनि ] Ved. 1 Passing through, permading (as the sun ). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -for: 1 The sun.-2 A ray of light.-3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -197:, -णी f. A raft, boat. -Comp. -धन्यः an epithet of Siva. — नेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरडः,-डा,-डी,-डं [तृ-अडच् ] A boat. -ਵ:,-ਵੇ1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्याति Den. P. To cross over. तरङ् f. [ तू-करणे अदि ] I A boat. -2 A kind of duck ( कार्डन ).

तरंती A boat.

तरि -री: f. [नु-करणे इ] 1 A boat, जीणा तारिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. - 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -- rar: an oar, a paddle.

तारिक: [तराय तरणाय हितः बा॰ ८न् ] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. - n 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man.

तरित्रं, तरित्री, नरिणी A boat, ship. तरीष: [ तृ-ईषन् ] 1 A beat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting .- 8 Dry cow-dung .- 97 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक a. (रिमा f.) [तृ-णिचू जुल् ] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. - 1: 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. - 3 N. of Siva. - कः, -कं A boat, raft. - i 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye ( also f. ).

तारण a. [ तारयत्यनेन तृ-त्युद् ] 1 Enabling to cross -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -w: 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -of 1 Crossing.-2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

माराणिः, जी A float, raft.

नारिकं Freight.

नारिन p. p. Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

नारिन् 0, [तृ-णिच्-णिनि ] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

नार्य त. [नू कर्मणि चन् ] 1 To be crossed, pas-able. -2 To be conquered or defeated -ई Fare, freight,

तितीयां 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्प a. 1 Desirous of crossing ; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

नोंग p. p. [ तु.क ] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see 7.

तेज़ 1 P (नेजान ) To guard, defend, protect.

तजः, तेजनं See under निज्रः

तज्ञ: The francoline partridge.

तेजस и [तिज्ञ-भावे करणादो अमृत् ] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge.( of a knife &c. ). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour ; R. 4.1; Bg. 7.9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आहारा ) -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15 -8 Fire of energy, S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. - 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; ते जस्तेजामि शाम्यत् U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre ; तजमा हि न नयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1 Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence ; तंजीविश्यानुमिता (राज-लक्ष्मीं ) द्यान: R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile; स्यादशणीयं यदि मे न तजः R. 14. 65 : 2. 75 ; दुष्य-तेनाहितं तंजो दधानां भूतये सुव: S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clear. ness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S.4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile ( fur ). 27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience, -Comp. -- at a. I. illu-

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un half thing in

minating. -2 granting vital power or strength. — भी जं marrow. — भगः
1. disgrace, destruction of dignity.
-2. depression, discouragement. - मुळं a halo of light. — मुत्तः the sun.
— रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. — मुत्ते
1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् a 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid -2 Sharp, pungent.
-3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजास्वन a. (नी f.) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6 14; Ki. 16. 16 -2 Dignified, noble -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

नेजित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय a 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg 11 47 -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तनः A note introductory to a song.

तप् 1 A (तर्न) 1 To sptinkle. -2 To ooze -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine

तेम: [ तिम्-वज् ] Becoming wet or moist, moisture

तमनं 1 Wetting, moistening 2 Moisture -3 A sauce, condiment -नी A fire-place

तेत् 1 A (तेवते ) 1 To play, sport.
-2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime -2 A plea sure-garden, play-ground

तक्षयं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस e. (भी f) [तेजमी निकार: अळ]
1 Bright, plendid, luminous, U
2.12.-7 Nade up of consisting of light; राजमस्य अनुष्य R 11.
45.-3 Metallic.-4 Passionate.-5 Vigorous, energetic -6 Powerful, intense.—स: The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedânta phil.).—स
1 Any metal.-2 Ghee.-3 Intensity, severity.-4 Vigour, energy, might.-Comp.—आविजी a crucible.

तितक्ष α. (क्षी f.) Patient, enduring.

तितरः A partridge.

सितिल: 1 A chinoceros -2 A god ---- N of the fourth autronomical period or करण.

े तिरार: 1 A partidge. -2 A rhinoceros. - दं A flock of partridges.

वैतिरक: One who catches partridges. त्तिनरीय m pl The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. — य. The Taitt iriya branch of the Yajurveda (कुडमबमुबेंद )

तिर्दाक v. (की f) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamaiinds

निमिर: A disease of the eyes (dimness)

तेर्थ a. (भी f') Relating to a sacred place.

নিম্মিন a 1 Sacred, holy -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

-ন: 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philo sophical dectrine — ন Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तल [तिल्प नत्म शस्य वा विकार अण्] 1 Oil, लभेत भिकतामु तेलमपि यत्नतः पीड्यन Bh 2 5; Y 1 284; R 8.38. -2 Benzoin -Comp —अरी a wasp —अभ्येग: anointing the body with oil - कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman -किहं oil-cake.-चौरिका a cock. roach - होणी an oil-tub. पार्विका,-पर्णी 1 sandal. -2. incense. -3 turpen: tine -पायिन m 1 a kind of cockroach -2. a sword - पिन: the white sceamum —पिपीलिका the small red ant - via a one who has drunk oil. —फल: 1 the Ingudi tree -2. the sesamum plant —भाविनी Jasmine -माली the wick of a lamp - यंत्र an oil-mill -स्काटिक a kind of gem.

नेलनं A small quantity of oil. नेलंपाना Oblation to fire (स्वता), especially by pouring sesamumseeds into fire, cf. इयेनपाना and P. IV 2 58 and VI 3 71.

तैलिकः, वेलिक् m An oilman, an oil-grindo o manufacturer.

तोलनी Tue wick of a lamp, तलीन 1 field of sesamum

तिसंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic —गाः (pl.) The people of this country.

तेष: N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; ब्या-करणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

ण अकटस्य च तोकं Nir. तोकक: The Châtaka bird.

तोदम: 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley. -2 Green colour. 3 A cloud. -क्स The wax of the ear.

ताइ 1 P. (तोडाते ) To disrespect. तोडन 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोत्रं, तोदः,-तोद्नं See under तुद् तोमर.-रं 1 An 110n club. 2 A javolin.-Comp. -धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity ). -2. a wannor armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fregrant coath.

arr 1 Water , S. 1. 12. -2 The constellation प्रवादा or its regent. -Comp. -आधेवामिनी trumpet flower -आन्मच m. the Supreme Being. -आधार,-आइाय: ३ lake, well. anv reservoir of water . तोयाधारपथाश्च वन्कलीकाखानिष्यं सरेखाकिता · S · 1 · 14. - आह् तः the ocean, sea - ईश 'lord of waters 'an epithet of Varuna. (-si) the constellation called gai-पाडा. - उत्सरी: discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. - ਜਸੰਜ੍ " 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water -2. I bations of water to the deceased. - ATH a. 1 fond of water. - 2 t'natv. (-H:) a sort of crane. -- green, -es a kind of penance, dunling nothing but water for a fixed period. - als sporting in water, Me. 33. - 114: the cocoanut. - = an aquatic animal. -हिंब:,-हिम: bail.- इ: a cload , R. 6. 65, V. 1. 14. ogran the autumn. -दं thee --प्र: a cloud. --भार: 1. a cloud. -2. 121mng. - धि., -निधि: 1. the ocern -2. the number 'four'. °त्रिनं cloves .- नीनं the earth. -- पा पाणजमलं oxide of 2 uc -पुष्पी, -प्रदा trumpet-flower. - वमादन the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अनुत्रसाइन ог कतक. -- मल sea-foun. -- सुच् m. a cloud. - यंत्रं 1. a water clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज् क 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. - राशि: the ocean. - वेला the edge of water, shore. - व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers), R. 8. 95. - शक्तिका an oyster. -- सर्पिका. -सूचक: a frog.

तीरण:-णं [ न्ए-युट् आवारे ल्युट् Tv. ]
1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2
An outer door or gateway गणा त्याणामथ तोरणाद बाहि: Si. 12 1 ह्रशहश्य
स्पानिधस्त्रश्चारुणा नाग्णेन Me. 75. -3
Any temporary and ornamental aich.
Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4
An elevated place near a bathingplace. —णं The neck, throat. —ण; N.
of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुन्त्र-नोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्-तोषलं A club ( मुसल ).

तोत्तिक: The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तोतिक: The pearl-oyster. — र्क A pearl.

तार्थ [त्र्ये भन अपः] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. - निक



the amon of song, dance, and instrumental music, tuple symphon, , तार्यक्रित हथाट्या च कामजा दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47 , U ।

तोलं A balance.

तोलिक, तोलिलिक A painter. तोलिन m 1 A weigher. ~2 The sign Libra of the rodiac.

तांत्र्य 1 Weight -2 Equality, si-milarity.

तीपार a. (श्री f.) Showy. —र Snow, cold.

त्मन् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आरमन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यज्ञति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षी-त्, त्यक्ष्यिति, त्यन्छ ) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from : बर्स भानास्त्यजाश Me. 39; Ms. 6.77, 9.177; S 5.26 -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk 8. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign; surrender: Bh. 3. 16, Ms 2. 95, 6. 33; Ug. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 Toshun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवास्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्ता पनानि ₹ Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give sway ; कृतं (सचय) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत Y. 3. 47 , Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. - Cars. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. —Desid. ( तित्यक्षाति ) To wish to leave &c

रयक p.p. [यन्कर्माण-क]1. Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered -3 Shunned, avoided; see. त्यक्त -Comp. -आग्न: a Brâhmana who has given up household fire. —जीविन,-पाण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run anvrisk. मन्धं त्यक्तजीविना: Eg. 1. 9. —लज्ज a, shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

राजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envv. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [ त्यन्भावे चञ् ] 1Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न एविता न स्त्री न पुञ् स्त्यायमहीति Ms. 8. 389, 9 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, ienouncing; Ms 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity. करे श्राह्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2.65, H.1. 154; त्याग्य संभूतायानां R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R.1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dismissing, discharging -7 Satificing oneself -8 A sage. -Comp. - त्रं a bill of divorcement. -- चुत, - शील a. liberal, generous, munificent

स्यागिन् a. 1 heaving, abandoring. giving up &c. -2 Giving awa, a donor -3 Heroic, brave -4 Liberal. -5 Sacificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites, यस्तु कर्मफलस्थागी स त्यागीत्यानेर्घायन Bg. 18. 11.

स्याजिन p p 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Cansad to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shurned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. -ज्य A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

जंस् 1 P., 10 U. ( अंसति, जमयानि-ते ) To speak or shine.

जंक 1 A. ( तंकते ) To go, so siso जंख 1 P, जंग 1 P.

बंदू 1 P. (बहाते ) 1 To act, perform some function. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपंत, त्रपंत) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपंत तीथानि त्वारतामेह यस्योद्ध-तिविधा G. L. 28. - With अप to turn away or retire through shame; तम्माद्धेलरपंत्रपं Bk. 14. 84; येनापन्नपंते साध्रसाध्रस्तेन तृष्यति Mb.

जपा [ जप् भावे अङ् ] 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मद्रजपाभर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. — निरम्त, -होंच a. shameless, impudent. —रंडा a harlot.

त्रापित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रषु तः ( अधिंद्भा वर्षत लज्जते इतः, तर्-उत् Tv. ] 1 Tin ; यदि मणिस्रपुणि प्रतिवध्यत Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

चपुल-षं, चपुस्रंंग, चपुसं Tin. —षं Cucumber.

त्रदस्य Diluted curds.

মাবিস্ত a (superl. of বৃদ্ধ) Highly satisfied.

वर्षायस् a. ( मी f. ) compar. of

त्रय a. ( शा f. ) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; चर्या वे विद्या ऋचो यज्ञिष सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. —यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेगमासीत्त्रगमेन भूपने: गश्चिमं छत्रसमें च चामरे R. 3. 16, लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43, Ms. 2. 76.

जयम् ( Nom. pl. m. of ति, entering into comp. with some numerals)

Three Comp. - searfits a. fortythird - नत्वारिंशन त. or f fortythree. — विका u thii'y-third. — विकास a. or f. thirty-three outle an epithet of (a) Indra, (1) जान्तिः — दश a. 1. thirteenth - 2 having thirteen added, नयांद्रा शन ' one hundred and thutton. -दशन a. p1. thirteen. -दशक a. consisting of thirteen. ( -कं) the number thriteen. -- वहान a thirteenth. — sáif the thirteenth day of a luna: fort night. -नवतिः f. ninety-three.-पंचाशत् / fifty-three. —विज्ञ व. 1. twenty-third.-2 Consisting of twenty-three. - विंशति: f. twenty-three. - qra: f. sixty-three. —सप्ततिः j. seventy-three.

चरी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively ( च्रायज मामानि ); ज्यीमयाय विद्यागासने नसः K: 1; तो ज्यीमवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपादितो U. 2, Ms.
4. 125. -2 A thal, triplet, ज्यद्योतिष्ट स भावतामसा नरिज्ञानियारी ही. 2 3.-3
A matron of married woman whose husband and children are living.
-4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp.
-तदः 1. an epithet of the sun; so ज्यीमय. -2 an epithet of Siva. - पर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. — सुखः a Brahmana.

चस् I. 1, 4 P. ( वमति, वस्पति, वस्त ) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of ( with abl , sometimes with genor instr.); प्रमद्वनात्त्रस्पति K. 255; कपरचात्त्रस्पति K. 255; कपरचात्त्रस्पति Ek 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; Si. 8. 24 , Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away. run from. -Caus. ( जास्पति-ते ) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. ( जास्पति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस् तः [ त्रस-यत्रथे क ] Moveable, locomotive. —सः The heart. —सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving orliving beings. -4 Animals and men: -Comp. —रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote of atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालावरगते भानी स्थमं पद्दक्षने एजः। प्रथम तत्ममणाना त्रसर्णं पद्वस्वने ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे त्युद्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्ररग ७ ( त्रम्-त्रग्च ] Fearful, trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तपुरं तुरंगे: R. 14. 47 , मीनां भामित्रिणान्यका सक्षीचीं त्ररत्नेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

बस्त p. p [त्रम-नः] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed अन्नेकहायनकरंग- ৰিজীলন্তুত্তি: Mal. 1. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

जास a. [अम् भावे वज् ] 1 Moveable, moving. —2 Flightening. —सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm, अतः संयुक्तिकं अस्य विज्ञाति जासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58 —2 Alamning, frightening. —3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

भाभात [वस्तांणव माव त्यून] Terrifying, frightening, alarming —न t The act of frightening or causing alarm -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm

त्रामिन a Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

जा 2 A. ( याने ; To protect ; see also के.

त्राण, बात &c. See under बे.

F num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m , तिसः f. बीणि n. ) Three , त एव हि अयो लोकास्त एव जय आश्रमा: &c Ms. 2. 229, प्रियत-माभिरसो निमुभिर्वभौ R 9 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्यद्भित कुमायूत्मता सती Ms. 9 9). Cf. L. ties, Gr. treis, A. S., Zend thri; Eng three. ] -Comp. -- 3751: 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. --अञ्च a. triocular. — সঞ্চ:,-সন্ধন্ম: an epithet of Siva. —अक्षर: 1. the mystic syllable and consisting of three letters; see under 3.-2. a match-maker or धटक ( that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. ( - री ) knowledge, learning; see विद्याः —अंकरं, -अंगरं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of ard the three kinds of collyrium; 2. e. काळांजन, रमांजन and पुष्पांजन. —अंजलं, –लि three handfuls taken collectively. —आधेपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. —आधेष्ठानः the soul. ( -तं ) spirit, life. ( चेतन्य ). - अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वरमंगा epithete of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds) — maîn a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-a) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. --अंचक: (also त्रियंचक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature ) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva , त्रियंत्रकं संयमिनं द्द्शें Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्रयबक्तवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. क्साखः an epithet of Kubera. — अंचला an epithet Parvati. - NEE a. three years old. ( three years taken collectively. अञ्चीत a. eighty-third. —अज्ञीतिः f. eighty-three. — mea a. twentyfour, — अभ, अस & triangular. ( - सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1.a period of three days -2. a festival lasting three days. -- आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3, having provision for three days. — ऋचं ( तचं also ) three Riks taken collectively ; Ms 8 106 — ऐहिक a. having provision for three days. - করের m ! N of the monutain Trikhla.-2 N.of Vishnu or Krishna. -3 the highest, chief -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. — कक्स m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मच n. the chief three duties of a Brahmana, i. e sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. ( -m.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brahmana). —काय: N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times, the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses ( the past, present, and future ) of a verb. ' -ਲਂ ) ind. three times, thrice. ° ল, ° दाहीन a omniscient (m) 1.a divine sage. seer .- 2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. भिन्द m. 1 a Buddha.-2. an Arhat ( with the Jainas ). 一表 :: N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lanka, the capital of Ravana; Si 2.5 —कुचक a knife with three edges. — कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-or:) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2.a cucumber. -खर्-खर्टी three bedsteads taken collectively - nor: an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11 ; see जिन्म below — गत a. 1. tripled -2. done in three days. - गर्ना: (pl) 1 N of a country, also called जलधर, in the north-west of India -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्न 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general -3. a pearl. -4 a kind of cricket -gora. i. consisting of three threads , बताय मोंजीं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku 5 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple, सप्त व्यतीयुद्धिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2.25. -3. containing the three Gunas सत्त्व, रजम् and तमस् (-or) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.). -ind. ) three times. in three ways. (-orr: m. pl. ) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय जि-गुजात्मने नम: K. 1. ( -जा ) 1. Mâyî or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). -2 an epithet of Durga. — बश्चस m. an epithet of Siva. —चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. - चत्वारंश a. fortythird. —चत्वारिशत् f forty-three. -जगत n., -जगती the three worlds,(1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. -- जट: an epithet of Siva - Fer N. of a female demon, one of the Rakshasa attendants kept by Ravana to watch over Sita, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanika. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same. -जावा, ज्या the sine of three eigns or 90°, a radius. — जता a bow. —ण्व, -ण्वन् a (pl) three times nine, e. e 27. —णाचिकेत: a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185 ). -ofter a wife ('thrice married', it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agm before she obtains a human husband ) —तक्ष, -तक्षा three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a Sannyasın (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. ( -g: ) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिच m. 1 a religious mendicant or Sannyasin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body ( or thought, word, and deed) cf.; वाग्दडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदडस्तथेव व । यस्येते निहिता बुद्धी त्रि-दंडीति म उप्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-इत:) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. 'अंकुझः, 'आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R 9.54. 'आयुधं rainbow. 'आध्रधः, 'ईश्वरः, 'पतिः epithets of Indra. 'आध्रपतिः N. of Siva. अध्यक्षः, अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. °आरि: a demon. °आचार्य: an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलय:, °आवास: 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meiu. -3. a god. 'आहार: ' the food of the gods', nectar. ंड्रज्: 1. Indra. -2. Siva.-3. Brahmana. गुरु: an epithet of Brihaspati भोप: a kind of insect ; (cf. इंद्रगोप), श्रद्धे त्रिद्रागोपमात्र-के दाइशाक्तिमिव कृष्णवत्मीनि है. 11. 12. दीर्चिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel, कैलासस्य त्रिद्शवनिताद्र्पणस्यातिाधेः स्याः Me. 58. °वरमेन् the sky. °श्रद्ध:1.Agni. -2. Brahmana. —दिनं three days collectively. egg m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गेयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28 ; S. 7. 3.-2. sky, atmosphere -3. paradise. -4.

happiness.-(বা) cardamonis. °প্রথার:. ेड्डा: 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges .- 2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् m. a god. —हझ् m. an epithet of Siva. - दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, i. e वात, पिन and कफ —धातुः an epithet of Ganesa, —ын т. 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. of Vyasa -3. of Siva -4 of Agni. -5. death. -- urer the Ganges. —णयनः ( नयनः ), —नेत्रः —लोचनः epithets of Siva, R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. — नवत a. ninety-third -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -नयना Parvatî.-नाभः Vishnu. -नेत्रच्डामाणिः the moon.-q= a. three-fold five, e.e. fifteen.—पंचाश a. fifty-third-पंचाशत f. fifty-three. — पदः glass (काच) — पara: 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. - पत्रकः the Palasa tree. - qui 1. the three paths taken collectively, i. e. the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-ar) an epithet of Mathura. on an epithet of the Ganges, धृत-सत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुद्धत-सुत: Ki 6. 1 ; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्, -qra m. Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). — uz a. three-footed. (c') a tripod. - परिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -uai 1. the girth of an elephant ; नास्रसत्क-रिणां भेव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4.48. -2. the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4 the plant गोधापदी. -परिकांत a. one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —qui: the Kimsuka tree. —que: 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure ) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पादिन a. 1. familiar with Samhita, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. - पाद: 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -- पाइ a. 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having bree-fourths, R., 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his drawf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —ge a. triangular. (-æ:) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4 a bank or shore. — पुटकाः a triangle.—ger an epithet of Durga. —पुटिन् m. the castor-oil plant .—पुंडू, -पंड्रकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —gt 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya,

( those cities were buint down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods ), Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56, Dh. 2. 123 . (-x: ) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these chies. °अधिपति N. of Maya. °अतकः, °अरिः, °शः, °दहनः, दिप m. °हरः &c. epithets of Sivi, Bb. 3. 123 ; R. 17. 14 °दाह: burning of the three cities, Ki 5. 14. (- रा ) 1. N. of a place near Jubbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi -2. N. of a country. - 45q a. 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-w) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -gg the highest heaven. - ज़ेरज a. 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three ( as an estate ). -- प्रस्तः an elephant in rut.-- कला the three myrobalans taken collectively, ( Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाटी ). —पंधन: the individual soul. -बल्टि:, -बली, -बलि:, -बली f. 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty ) ;क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्र-वलीलताना Bh. 1. 93, 81 ; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. - ਕਲੀਜ the anus. —बाहु: a kind of fighting with swords. - if three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —ਮੜ੍ਹ copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भाग: 1. the third part. -2.the third part of a sign of the zodiac. - भूज a triangle. — भुवनं the three worlds ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोधीम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °35: Siva. °4त: Vishņu. — дн: a palace with three floors. - Hy n. - Hyt sugar, honey, and ghee. - Hinf the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. — naz: the Trikûţa mountain. -मुख: an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि ind. having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतजलि; त्रिसुनि व्याकरणम् -मृति: 1. the united form of Brahmã, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मर्धन् m. a demon ; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. -यामक sin. -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half praharas being excluded ); संक्षिरेयेत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7 21, 26; R. 9, 70, V. 3. 22. -2 turmeric. -3 the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamuna. -- युग an epithet of Siva. —योनि: a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetouscess, or infatuation ). — तसक spirituous liquor. — Ta a. lasting for three nights. (-7:) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-a) a period of three nights ाव. a conch-shell — िंग a. 1. hav. ing three genders, a an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-wr: ) the country called Telanga-(-177) the three genders taken collectively. —होक the three worlds.(-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. ेआन्मन् m. the Sapreme Being. ेईश: the sun of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra, R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku 5. 77 — लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the ग्रामाप्रधां . मन्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंचिनीविच्छडाया Bh.3 95; San. ti. 4. 22. -लोचन: Siva. (ना) 1. an unchaste waman. -2. an epithet of Durga. - Right the three metals:gold, silver and copper. - नर्ग: 1. the three objects of worldly existence 2. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम : Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase ; क्षयः स्थानं च वाजिश्व त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, a. e. सच्च, रजस and तमस. -4 the three higher castes -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. - नज़ the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. - af a. three years old. - art and. three times. thrice. — विक्रम: Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. — विद्य: a Brahmana versed in the three Vedas.-fau a. of three kinds, three-fold -- q-ष्ट्रप्, -चिश्रपं 1. the world of Indra, heaven , त्रिविष्टपस्येत्र पति जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् m. a god. —बृत् a. 1. threefold. -2. conisisting of three parts (-m) 1 a sacrifice. -2 a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-f.) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, i. e. earth, water, and fire. —चेिंग:, -off f. the place near Prayaga where the Ganges joins the Yamuna and receives under ground the Sarasvati. — वेद: a Brâhmana versed in three Vedas. - size: 1. N. of as celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhya and father of Harischandra [ He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief faul was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to cele. brate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his familypriest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chândala.

While he was in this tretel I ondetion, Visvanitia, whose v linky Trisanku had in threes of for une laid under deep obligations under ook to celebrate the sacrifice, and revited all the gods to be present They, however, declined, whereapon the entaged Visvamitra by he own power fifted up Trisanku to the chies with his cherished mortal bidy. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the sault of the heaven, when he was huried lown head-foremost by India and the other gods. The mighty Vovanitra, however, arrested him to his downward course, saying Stay Trisanke', and the unfortunate monarch semained suspended with his head toward, the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंक्वारिवांतरालं निष्ट हैं 2. ]. -2. the Châtaka bird. -3 a cat. -4. a grass-hopper -5. a fi.e fly. s: an epithet of Harischandra. याजिन at. an epithet of Visvamitra. — ज्ञात a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2 three hundred. - इारण: व buddhi. - ज्ञाल क house with three halls or chambers. - शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rima. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -- जीर्ष: Siva. -- जीर्षकं, -- ज्ञलं a trideut. °अंकः, °धारिन् m. उत्र epithet of Siva. — সান্তির m. an epithet of Siva. —हांगः Î. the Trikûta mountain. -2. a triangle - ज्ञाक: the soul. -बिंट: f. sixty-three. -मंध्य, -मध्यी the three periods of the day. .. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. - if i val. at the time of the three S. dhyas. -सप्तत a. geventy-torrd, -ामति: f seventy-three. —सतन्, -सत u pl. three times 7, .... 21. - चम ८. (in geom. ) having three equal sides, equilateral - Hiri an equilibrium of the three ( qualities ). - 7 187 the three sacred places क्राई।, प्रयाप, and गया - स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges, त्रिस्रोतस नहति या गगनातिहा S. 7. 6, R. 10. 63, Ku. 7. 15. — सिंट्य, -हल्य α. ploughed thrice ( as a field ). \_हायण a three years old.

বিষয় a. (ফ্লা f.) 1 Thirtieth -2 Joined with thirty. c. g. বিষয় মান one hun. dred and thirty -3 Consisting of thirty. -4  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a sign of thir zo diac, a degree.

নিয়ন a. 1. Consisting of thirty.
-2 Bought for or worth thirty.

fa q'. Thurty. -Comp. -q-i A lotus opening at moonrise.

जिलाक An aggregate of thirty.

fanfa: / Ihmtv

াইজ d. [ ব্যালা নৰ কর । 1 Triple, three-fold -2 Forming a trial -3 Three pri cent. -4 Happening the triad time — 1 A triad -2 A place where three roads meet -3 Thelower part of the spine, the part about the hips, বিল ক্তুলা Pt. 1.190 ক্তিবিয়ুম্বাইশ্বিল্লান্য R. 6.16-4The part netween the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. — 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

ञितय a. (ची f.)Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —यं A triad, a group of three, अञ्चा चित्र विधिश्विति जित्यं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29, P. 8. 71 Y. 3. 266.

লিখা ind. In three ways, or in three parts . Ku. 7. 44 Bg. 18 19 লিখ ind Thrice, three times

ਤੂ 4, 6 P. [ ਭੁਟਬਰਿ. ਭੁਟਰਿ, ਭੁਟਿਰ ] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also), गद्रदगलस्ब्युटच-द्विलीनाक्षरं Bn 3 5, 1 96 अप ते बा-विप्युत्वित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U.1.29

जुदि:, -दो र्र. [ जुट-इन् चा दीप ] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom -3 A very minute space of time equal to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a Kshana or \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a Laca. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction -6 Small cardamoms (the plant)

द्वादित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

जोदि: f.,-दो A bill, beak -Comp —हस्त: a bird.

जप(फ्र), चुंप(फ्र) 1. P. ( जोपति-&c.) To hurt, kill.

चता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively Ms. 2.931; R. 13.37. -3 A particular throw at dive, a cast of three or trey; चेताहतसर्वस्यः Mk. 2 8 -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus: see युग.

चेधा ind Trebly, in three ways or parts, तदेकं सत्वेधाख्यायते Sat. Br., ( नम.) त्रभ्यं वेधा स्थितात्मने B. 10. 16.

ने 1 A. ( तायते, तात or ताण ) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from ( usually with abl. ); सतात्किल नायत इत्युद्धः सनस्य शब्दो स्वनेषु रूढः R 2.53 Bg 2 40 Ms. 9.138, Bk. 5 54.15.120.—WITH परि to save &c.. परिनायस्व, परिनायस्व ( in dramas ).

ज्ञाण p. p. [ त्रं कर्मणि क्तः, भावे ल्युट्स ] Protected,guarded, preserved,saved. —जं 1 Protection, defence,preservation আৰ্ক্তাৰ স, স্বেৰ ৰস্ক্ৰান্তি S. 1-11 : 1: 15 5 ; MV - 9 - 26 - 2 Shelion, raty (eff ge. - 3 Protesting, preserving - 4 An armour

tect " -= Protection.

war a. 1 A gua. 'ian, defender protecto. -2 Protect mg, defending.

মক্ষাসক ল (জা / ) Relating to the three times, e. e. past, present, and future.

ইনাত্য 1 The three times-past, present, and future or sunrise, noon and sunset.—2Tripartition.—3 A triad.

चगुणिक ( की.f.) Triple, three-fold.

बगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c.-2 Triplicity. -3 The three Gunas or properties ( सन्द, रजम् and नमम् ) taken collectively; बिगुण्यो द्वसम्ब लोकचरित नानारस दश्यते M. 1 4.

ਬੇਰ Ved. A triad

चैद्शिक o. Divine. — कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

ਕਬ a. Threefold, triple

बेनिভিফ্ল a. Worth three menkas. ভ্রম্থ, 1 The Tripuia country. -2 A ruler of inhabitant of that country.

चेपुरुष a. (भी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रेमात्रः An epithet of Lakshmana.

जमाभिक a (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months.-3 Quarter-ly

चेमास्यं A period of three months. चेराशिकं The rule of three ( in math )

चलाकः An epithet of Indra

बेलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10 53.

चनिशक a. (की f) Relating to the three objects of life; of f विवर्ग

ন্বাণিক a. ( কী f ) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c , also ব্ৰাণিক.

बैनिक्रम a. (बी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu: R 7. 35. -बे The three steps of Vishnu

भेदियं 1 The three Vedas -2 The study of the three Vedas -3 An assembly of Brahmanas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences - य: A Brahmana versed in the three Vedas . Bg. 9. 20.



बेविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रेविष्टपः, नेविष्टपेयः A God

बर्शस्य An epithet of Harischandia, son of Tusanku.

রাদের [ রুব্-গুলু ] । A species of drama — मसाद्यनवर्षचांकं दिव्यमानुषमञ्जयं। রাদের নাম तत्याहुः बत्यंक सनिद्वयम।
S. D. 540, c. p. Kalidôsa's Vikramorvasiyam (°).-2. An inga pspeech.
—कः A kind of poisonous reset.

त्रोदिः See under बर्.

बोबं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of dis-

লক্ষা 1 P. ( লগানি, লছ ) I To pare hew peel. -2 To make thin -3 To cover.

स्वक्षम् n. Strength, might, power. स्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, paicd, peel ed &c.

त्वष्टि: f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (').

ल्वाष्ट्र त. [ल्वष्टा देवता अस्य अगू ] Belonging to Tvashtri. U.6 3. — भी 1 The asterism चित्रा. — दे A small car. — द्रं The creative power

लंकारः Addressing distempentfully with a 'thou,' theeing and thoung.

नंग 1 P. ( त्याति ) 1 To go move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble. ন্যু 6 P. ( त्याति ) To cover.

न्त्रमू f. 1. Skin ( of men, seipents &c.), U. 4. 20, My 1. 18 -2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.), It. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch. - Comp. - 3457: horripilation. -इदिय the organ of touch. -कुंड्र: a sore. -नेध: the orange. - wa: 1. a skin wound, sciatchbruise.-2. circumcision.- 🛪 1. blood. -2. hair ( on the body ). -नरंगक: a wrinkle. -तं an armour ; त्वकतं चाच-कचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोष: disease of the skin, leprosy. -परिपुदनं peel. ing of the skin. —पारुद्यं roughness of the skin, -quq: horripilation.

( ण्पी, -ण्पं ) a blotch, scab. — भेवः a scratch. — मलं hair of the body. - रागः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. — सारः (त्वचिमारः) a bamboo; त्वनसार-रंभ्रपरिपृरणहृष्यगीतिः Si. 4. 61. - मुगधः an orange.

त्वचं I Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वचा See खच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

न्वाच a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वड् A form of the second personal pionoun occurring as the flist member of some compounds . . . q. स्वद्धीन, त्वत्साह्यदं &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy. thine, your, yours, R. 3. 50.

त्विद्धि a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 1. ( चरेत, विनि-तृषे ) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly : भवान्मुह्द्धे त्वरतां M-2, नाह्मेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे B. 19. 38. — Caus. (त्वरवि) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite urge forward, accelerate, त्वरचिविशां V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away; Mâl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण P. P. [लाह मांव त ] 1 Qick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. — र्ण Rapidity, quickness. — र्ण १ nd Quickly, speedily, चूर्णमानीयता तूर्ण पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subbash

तार्ज a. Quick. —ार्ज f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity त्वरा, त्वरि: f. [त्वर्-अद् ] 1 Haste, hurry, speed , औत्सन्येन कृतत्वरा सहस्-वा व्यावतमाना हिया Ratn 1 2.-2 Urgency or pressing nature Ku. 2. 63.-Comp.—आरोह: a pigeon

चड़ े चिल-तृह् ] i A carpenter, bınlder workman -2 Visvakarın**ani** the architect of the gods. [ Tvashir, is the I ilear of the Hindu mythology I's had a son named Trisinas and daughte called was who was given in maringe to the sin Butshe was unable to bear the severe light of her hurband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his biig. t disc of आरेग्य चक्रम्रामिस्णा-ने न मनदें दरने रिगिंदनं, दिनानि lt. 6 32. The part timmed off is said to have been used by i was forming the discus of Wi, wi, the Trisula of Siva, and some of a meanons of the gods ]

ৰাইচ, গাইল ( লী f ) a Similar to thee in year, of try kind. Me. 69• বিষয় ' ট (কেন্ট্ৰ) To shine, glitter, parkie plaze.

न्तिष् /. 1 Light. lustie, splendour, brilliance, चयस्चित्रभिन्यवधारितं पुरा श्रि 1 3, 9 13, R. 4 75 Ratn. 1, 18, -2 Peauty -3 Anthority, weight. -4 Wish, desire -5 Custom, practice. -6 Violence. Vehemence. -7 Speech. -Comp. — इशः the sun also न्यिषांपितः of न्यिषांस्थः.

न्त्रिया Splendour, lustre, light न्त्रिय: 1 a ray of light. -2 Beauty lutre

त्वेष a Bright, billiant

न्सर 1 P. (जनति) 1 To go or approach a ntly or stealthily, creep, crawl -2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently

सर: 1 Any creeping animal. -2
The hilt or handle of a sword or any
other w apon स्थायहिनमङ्कलभौत्रसरुणा खदेन Ve 3 त्मरप्रदेशाद्पपर्वितांग. Kr 17 58 R 18 48 -Comp.
—मार्ग: aword exercise

न्मारक a. Skilful in handling a sword.

## थ

v: 1 A mountain. -2 A protector.
-3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. -- vi 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear -3 Auspiciousness.

थर्न् IP ( अर्वनि ) To go or move

धुड़ 6 P. (थुड़ित) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुन्हार: The cound अन् made in spitting.

अर्चे 1 2 (यु-श्वंति ) To hurt, in jure.

श्तकारः, श्रह्मते The sound श्र

श्रेश्चे तर्ल The imitative sound of a munical instrument

₹,

इ.a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अनद, गरद, अनलद &c. —द: 1 A gift, donation -2 A mountain.—द A wife. —दा 1 Heat -2 Repentance.

दंश् I. 1 P. ( द्शति, उप्ट, desid. दि-दंशति ) To bite, sting, Dk. 15. 4, 16. 19; सुणालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.—II. 1 P. 10 U. ( दशति, दंशयति-ते ) To speak or shine.

दंश: [दश्-अञ्च भाव बञ्च वा ] 1 Biting, stinging; सुरुषे विधीह मिय निर्धयनवंश Gtt. 10.—2 The sting of a snake.—3 A bite, the spot bitten, छ्दो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel).—7 A tooth.—8 Pungency.—9 An armour—10 A joint, limb.—Comp.—भीच.—भीचन: a buffalo.—वहन: a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश-ण्युल ] Biting, stinging. —क: 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fiy. -3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश-भावे लाह् ] 1 The act of biting or stinging, e. g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनै: कांतं दासीकुवैति योषित: S. D. -2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.-3 Protected.
-4 Fitting closely (as an armour).
-त A bite.

दंशिन् गः. See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly दंशिर a. 1 Biting. -2 Nozious, huit-

ful, injurious.

वृष्ट्रा [देश-पून् टाप् ] A large tooth, tusk, fang, प्रमहा मणिसुद्धरेन्मकरवक्ष्णा-दंध्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4, R. 2. 46; दृष्ट्रा-भंग सुगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते दृवर दृपतयस्त्वाहुशाः सार्वभीमाः। Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. —अञ्चः, -आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tusks.—विषः a kind of snake.

दंशल a. Having large tusks. बंदिक a. Tuskeed, —का = दंशत v aiga a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. -m. 1 A wild boar. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

दशन:,-नं दिश भावे करणादो वा लगुट निनलोप: ] 1 A tooth; सुद्वसुद्धह्वदशनविखंडितोष्ठया Si. 17.2, शिखरिदशना Me. 82, Bg. 11. 27 -2 Biting.—न: The peak of a mountain. —न An armour; (also m).-Comp.—अंशु: brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6 25.—अन: a tooth mark, bite.—उन्छिट: 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.—3 a sigh —छदः, -वासस्त n. 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.—पदं a bite, tooth-mark, दशनपदं भनद्धपरानं मम जनयनि चेनसि सोदं Git 8.—बीज: the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting.-2 Noxious, hurtful —र; A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे( से )रक: A young camel दृष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंग्न, द्सनं-ना, दसस्, दंनि: Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water; as in दकोदर.

द्ध 1 A. (द्यते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly.
-3 To hurt, kill -4 To act conformably to another ( Paras ) -5 To be competent or able -6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [ दक्ष-कर्तरि अच् ] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful, नाटचे-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरी स्थित दो-नधिर दोहदक्षे Ku. 1.2; R. 12. 11 -2 Fit, suitable.-3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76.-4 Honest, upright.—a: 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of becoming by him the Kasyapa, mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see क्र्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

not her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Satî, however, went to the sacri. fice, but being greatly insulted threw nerself into fire and perished: cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued  $\bar{D}$ aksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated bim But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one ac count, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock -3 Fire. -4 The bull of Siva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses.-6 An epithet of Siva.-7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishnu -9 The right side of part; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power.-13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —ar 1 The earth -2 An epithet of the Ganges — # Strength, vigour. -Comp. -अध्वरध्वंसक, -क्र तुश्वांसिन m. epithets of Siva. - कन्या, -जा-तन्या 1. an epithet of Durga. -2. a lunar mansion.—जापतिः 1. the moon.-2. Siva. — सतः a god (-ता) a lunar mansion

दक्षाटय: 1 A vulture.-2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [ दस-इनन् Un 2. 50] l Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right ( opp. नम ).—3 Situated on the right side.—4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणनायु, दक्षिणदिक, —5 Situated to the south.—6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable -8 Courteous, civil -9 Compliant, subscissive -10 Dependent -or: 1 The right hand or ain .- 2 A civil or courtegue rei son, applied in poetic compended to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by enother -3 An epithet of Siva of Vishra.-4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. - T: -of 1 The right side -2 The Deccan. -of The highest doctrine of the S2ktas.-Comp -आशि: the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards, also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v.—अग्र a pointing to the south - 31300: the southern mountain, v. e Malaya -37-त्यय: a dweller in the south.—अपर a. south-western —अभिमुख a. facing the south directed towards the south —अयम the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter colssice —अर्थ: 1. the right hand -2 the right or southern side.—आचार a. 1. honest, wellbehaved. -2 a worshipper of Sak i according to the right hand ( or purer ) ritual .- आज्ञा the south. offe: 1. an epithet of Yama. -2 The planet Mars. - gat a 1. left ( as hand or foot ) ,  $\vec{K}u$ . 4. 19. -2. northern (-रा) the north.—उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. og to the meridian line.—प्रशास ind. to the south-west .- qfsq a. south-western. (-मा) the south-west. —पूर्व. -पाच् a. south-east. - पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -- with the southern hemisphere.—सस्दः,-सागरः the southern ocean. - ex: a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः and 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards ( with

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the night or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl ). —or 1 A present or gift to Biahmanas ( at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakshınâ regarded as a daus hter of Prajapati and as the wire of Sacrifice personified ; पत्नी मुद्दान-णेत्यासीद्ध्वरस्येव दृक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in genoral, fee, remuneration ; प्राणदक्षिणा, ध्रदक्षिणा &c.-4 A good milch-sow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame.-8 A kind of heroine thus defined: — या गौरवं भयं प्रम सद्भाव पूर्वनायके। न सुचत्यन्यसक्तापि सा ज्ञेया दाक्षणा बुवै: 11.-9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -215

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —आवर्त c. 1 curved to he right. -2. turned towar is the sout . ( - f. ) the Decom. - Try: the line of leceiving Dakshina. - qu: 1. the sc thera ra. of India, the sout 1 or Decesa, अस्ति दक्षिणापथे दिद्भेषु प्रमुदं नात नगरं Mil 1 -2 'the path of the दावणा', a e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow.— प्रवण a. inclining to the south - चंध: ( in Sankhya a phil.)the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. - दुग्द: the right yoke-

दक्षिणात ind. On the right, fro a the south, somheraid

दक्षिणाहि and. I Far on the night. -2 Far in the south, to the south of ( with abl ), तक्षिणाहि प्रामन् St

दक्षिणीक 8 U. 1 To lace on the right -ide. - 2 To keep the right side towards any one ( as a mark of 12spect ) ; cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift such as a Brāhmana , तृक्षिणां देनी दृक्षिण्येः प्रति-याहयांत M. 5.

दिसगन ind Or tho right side cf ( with acc. or gen. ) : दक्षिणेन दुक्षवा-दिकानालाप इन श्रूयते 8. 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा(का)गीलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of

दग्ध, -द्रिक्ता See under तृह दश I. 5 P (दशाति ) 1 To kill, huit -2 To go, leap .- 3 To protect, -iI. 4 P. (व्यांत) Ved. 1 To ge, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go

ਫ਼ਰ a. ( ਈ f ) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as '; ऊरुद्रोन पयसोत्तीर्थ E : कीलालव्यति-करसल्फद्वपंकः ( मार्गः ) Mal. 3. 17 ; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

देखू 1 P. ( द्वति ) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दडयिन-ते, देडिते ) To punish, fine, chastise (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives ) ; तान सहरूच दंडपेत्  $M_8$ . 9. 234 ; 8. 123 , Y. 2. 269; स्थित्य दंडयतो द्ड्याच् R. 1. 25.

दंड:,-डं [ दइ-अन् ] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel ; पत्त शिर-स्यकांडयमदंड डवेष स्जः Mâl. 5. 31, काष्टदंड: -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आत्तदंड: S. 5.8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread, cf. Ms. 2.45-47. -4 The staff of a Henfille or proces. -5 The trank of an elephert. -5 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31 · Mal. 9 14: the handle as of an umbrella; बह्याद्वच्यवस्य: Ac Db. 1 (opening ve:se), राज्यं गण्डरनधूनदृडमिवातपत्रं ठि. 5 6; Ku. 7. 89; so ਕਸਲਵੰਵ &c. -7 The oar of a boa .. - 8 An arm or leg ( at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a barner, a tent &c. -10 The bear of a glough.-11 The cross bar of a lute of a stringed instrument -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8 341, 9. 229. Y 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in gcne.al; यथापराध-दंडानां 1.1.6 , एव राजाग्रथ्यकाः पु नीक्ष्ण-दंडो पाजा 1.1 , दङ दंडचेषु पात-येत् Ms 8 126 : द्वृतदंद: स्वयं राज्ञा लेभ सूद: सतां गति R 15 53 -16 Imprisonment -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients, see 3974; Ms. 7 109; cf S' 2.54-18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्ववेहास्य व्याशिष्यत R. 17 62, Ms 7. 65, 9 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; avesis. थ मनोदृहः कायदृहरुतथैव च । यस्पैते निहिता बुद्धो जिल्ह्यीति म उच्यते ॥ Mह-12 10 -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas -22 The penis. -23 Pride -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama -26 N of Vishnu. -27 N of Siva -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse . (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses ) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick ). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Conv.-अन्तिनं 1. staff and hile ( as outer badges of devotion ) .- 2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —आधिप: a chief magistrate — अनीकं a detachment or division of an army, तन हतवतो इंडानीकेविंदभेषतेः श्रियं M 5, 2 -अप-( च )तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw.—अपूप-स्याय: see under न्याय. —अई a. fit to be chastised, deserving purishment. —अट्रिका cholera —आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east - 3151 judicial sentence. — जाश्रम: the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् m. a devotce, an ascetic. -- आहत buttermilk - affin n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. - काक: a raven. -tarz a wooden club or staff. -ugot assumption of the staft of an ascetic or pilg im, b-coming reacidi-division of and in - - - - - - a .com in which uterally of values lines are kept. —san a kerl of drum. -दात: ene who has become a slave from Lin payment of a ebt -देवकुल a court of justice -at, -att a 1. carrying a staff, staff boner. -2. punishing, chastising; U. 2 10. -3. exercising judicial authority. (-r:) 1. a king ; अन्तरं तत्त्वं प्राप्तनापं R. 9. 3. -2. N. of Yana -3. a judge, supreme magistrate .- 4. a \_\_e\_dicant carrying a staff. -5. a tolter, -appri 1.carrying a stiff ( is by a Jishmacharm ). -2 following the o der of a mendicale. -3. infliction of punishment. - www. 1 a jacec. a head police-officer, a mag sagte. -2. the leader of an army, a general -3. a king. gag: a pol com a constable -नियातन punichity, . an asing. -नीति: f.1 administration of justice, judicature. -2 the ugatem of civil and military administration, the science of politics polity; R 18.46. -3. an epithet of Durga. - 23 m. 1. a king. -2. Yama. -3. a judge. -u: a king. —पांजुल: a porter, doorkeeper. - quo: 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. N of the gcd Siva at Benares-qua: I falling of a stick. -2. infliction of punishment -3. dropping one line in a manuscript. —पातन infliction of punishment, chastisement. —पाउट्यं 1 assault, violence. -2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. —पाल:,-पालन: 1. a head magistrate —2. a door-keeper, porter. -पाज्ञकः, -पाज्ञिकः 1 a head police officer; Pt. 2 -2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu 1.- voor a strainer 1. bowing without bending the body ( keeping it erect like a stick ). -2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. —वालधि: an elephant. —अंग: non-execution of a sentence. -- भन् m. 1. a potter. -2. an epithet of Yama.—माण न )नः 1. a staff-bearer. -2. an ascetic bearing a staff -3 a chief or leader. — माथ: a principal road, highway. — मुखः a leader, general of an army. —यात्रा 1 a solemn procession ( patigularly bridal ). -2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region) - 414: 1 an epithet of Yama -2. of Agastya -3 a day. — se: capital punisament. —वादिव a. reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also m.). -वासिक: a door-keeper, warder. -नास m. 1. a door-keeper. -2. a

massitiate—first m. 2 police officer.—first: discretion given to an officer in a viring punchment of the —first: -320: 1. rule of punchment; Pt 1 375-2 criminal low—first: the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastered—exc: a particular form of arranging treops, arranging them in long lines or columns—first the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law.—exc: 1. door-keeper. warder, porter.—2 an epithet of Yama

हान : 1 A stick, staff &c. -2 A line, row. -3 N. of a metre see App I —क: -का, -क N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated hetween the rivers Narmada and Godávari; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); पानानि दुःसान्यणि वृद्धतेषु R 14 25; कि नाम दहवीय U 2, कार्याध्यादाः पुनक्षमानी दृष्टाचा वने गः U 2. 13, 14, 15.

दहन Punishing, chashsing,fining. दहनीय a. Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined

दहायते Den A To stand erect (like a stick)

इंडनत् a. 1 Carrying a staff -2 Furnished with a handle. -3 Having a large army — end. 1 Erect or uprignt like a stick. -2 Falling prostrate; दंडनत् प्रणासं कृत्वा.

दहादृहि ind 'Stick against stick, 'fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

द्धार: [दंडमृच्छाते ऋ अण् उर स॰ ] 1 A carriage. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A raft, boat. -4 An elephant in rut -5 A bow or any other instrument.

दांडिक: A staff-bearer, a macebearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick -2 A row, line, series.-3 A string of pearls, a n ck-lace. -4 A rope.

दंखित p. p. Panished, chastised, fine i &c

देश्चित्र a. [ दड-अस्त्यर्थे इति ] Bearing or having a staff—m 1 A Brûhmana of the fourth order, a Sannyâsın. -2 A door keeper, poster -3 An oarsman -4 A Jaina ascetic. -5 An epithet of Yama -6 A king -7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu) -8 An epithet of Siva -9 N of a poet, author of the Kâvyâdarsa and Dasakumûrchaita, जाने जगानी वाल्मीके करिशरियानेधाऽभवत्। कवी इति तती व्यामे कवयस्त्विय देशिन ॥ Üdb —60mp.—संद्व: an epithet of Siva.

दंदर a. Punishable, deserving pulishment of flat.

इन् ... A tooth , (a word optionally substituted for नंत in all the same-forms aft the acc. dual. It bas no icome for the first five inflections). -Gomp — छहः (द्व्यद्) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तन्त, दिल्ले See unler द्र. दृद् 1 A. (दृद्ते) To give, offer, present.

दद α. Giving, offering &c. ददनं A gift, donation.

दह: [ दर्फ ] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes -2 A kind of le. prosy. -3 A tortoise.

ट्डक: Leprosy.

दृह्युण a. Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous discase.

द्ध 1 A. (इयते) 1 To hold. -2 To have, possess. -3 To give, present.

द्भ a. Holding, possessing, g'ving &c.

दिव n [दब्-उन] 1 Coagalated milk, thick sour milk , कीरं दिधनावेन परिजनते S. B , वृथ्योदन: &c. -2 Turpentine. -3 A garment. -Comp.-arei -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with द्वि. — उत्तरं, - उत्तरक (गं) the skim of curdied milk, whey. —उद: -उदक: the ocean of coagulated milk -क्रांचat mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. —चार: a churning-stick — जं fresh butter. -- was: the wood apple (कपित्य), —मंड:, -बारि n whey. —मंथनं churung coagulated milk. —शोण: a monkey. —सक्त m. pl. barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. —सारः, -स्नेहः fresh butter. -स्वेद: buttermilk.

द्धित्थः 'The wood-apple ( कपित्य ). द्धिपाटयः Clarified butter.

द्धिस्यति Den.P. To wish for curds, also दश्यस्यति

द्वीच — चि N of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vitra and other demons — राज्य — अस्थि n. 1. the thunderbolt of Indra. -2. a diamond.

न्दुः f. N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the Da'navas.—m. N. of a monster, son of Srì, cursed by Indra and killel by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called द्युक्बंद —Comp. —जः, -पुत्रः, 'संभवः, -पुदः a demon. 'अरिः' दिष m. a god

दंतः [ द्म-तन् Un. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents. beasts &c. ); बद्सि यदि कि चिट्पे हंत-मचिकाल्दी हराति दरतिमिरमतिबार Git. ताचकालुदा हरात दरातामरणातवार पार.
10, सपदत, वराह &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivor , पांचारिका
Mal. 10. 5. -3 The can of ea arrew .- 4 The peak of a mountain -. - 5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thurty two .- 7 A bower, an arbour ( कुंज ). —Comp — असं the point of a tooth. - अतर the space between the teeth. — अर्दुद:, - ह gumboil. आबात: 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. —आयुध: a hog. —आलयं the mouth.—आलिका,-आली a horse's bridle. —उद्भेदः dentition. —उल-बिलकः,-बिलिन् m one who uses his teethfor a morta", (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth ), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. —कर्पणः a lime or citron tree. -कार: an artist who works in ivory. —काष्ट्र a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूर fight. -ग्राहिन a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. - वर्ष: chattering or grinding the teeth. — बात: a bite. — बाल: looseness of the teeth. - wa: alp; वारवारसद्गरशीतकृतकृतो दंतच्छद्गन् पीड-यन Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. —जात a. (a child) that is teething. जाह the root of a tooth. — पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः ) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree - पत्रं a sort of ear ornament; R. 6.17; Ku. 7. 23; (often used in Kådambari ). —पत्रक 1. an ear-orna. ment. -2. a Kunda flower. -पात्रेका 1. an ear-ornament, Si 1. 60. -2. Kunda. — पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth.-uiचा-लिका an avory doll, Mal. 10. 5. -पात: the falling out of the teeth. -4. 87 1. the point of a toomh .- 2. gum. -- gcg-दः दकः gum-boil.—पुद्धं 1. the Eunda flower .- 2. fruit of the clearing nat plant (कतकपळ). — प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. - wood-apple tree. ( -ला ) long pepper. —भाग: the fore-part of an elephant's head ( where the tusks appear ). -не, जन n. the tartar of the teth. -मांसं, -मूल, -बल्कं gums. -मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. - छ, य, थ्र, इ.इ. च. ल, and स. —रागः toothache. —लेखक: one who earns his bread by paining or marking the teeth. - area the enamel of the teeth.-बद्धां, -बासस्र n. the lip , तुलां बतारोहति दृतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. - नीजा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the: teeth ; द्तविणां

वाद्यन Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -Z. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3 a tumor of the gums. चेंद्रमें: loosening of the teeth through external marry. -= fracture of the teeth - 15: 2 par of pircers for drawing out tee.h. —शड a. Lour, acid. (-3:) 1. sourness acidity. -2 the cition tiee. - शर्करा tartur of the teeth. -- sour a kind of toothpowder, dentifrice. - fatt 1. a back or doable tooth.-2. the gam. - चूल:, लं tooth ache. - जोपानि: f a toothpick - ज्ञोफ: swelling of the gums. -संपर्धः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. - = 4: morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are sct on edge ). —हर्पकः the citron tree.

दंतक a Paying attention to one's teeth.— हः I A tooth. (at the erd of comp), see दंत -2 A peak, summit.—3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

द्वादंति ind. ' Tooth against tooth, biting one another.

स्तावलः, द्रित्त् m An elephant, Bv. 1. 60, दुर्णग्रेणस्वमापभेषेत्रेयते भत्तः दिनः H. 1. 35, R 1. 71, Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. —दंतः ivory. — मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

द्वर a. [दंत-उरच ] I Having long or projecting teeth; इ.कर निहते चेंद्र देशों जायते चर: Tv , Si 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, sellated, uneven (fig also) अवविधानित्नवंद्र-रेज Viki 1 50 -3 Unduluatory -4 Rising, bristling (as bair) -5 Overspread, covered with, U. 6. 47. -Comp. —एए: the time time

द्वतित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth, -2 Notched, seriated, bristling, केन्द्रिवृद्धतिताशे Git. 1, पुलकार 11; K 216 -3 Besmeared, covered with, Mal. 3.

द्वल a. Having or furnished with teeth.

दृत्य a [दंत दंतम्ळे था मनः यः] 1 Dental. -2 suntable to the vecture -द्यः (१ ६ वर्णः) A letter of the dental class, see दंतम्ळी र above.

देखनाः A tosin.

दस्तक a. [ दस्य पह-क्रह ] 1 bitting, venomous -2 Micchievous --कः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rakshasa, इंदुनिति स्वासिट द्वसुका क्रिजवासी 8k. 1. 2b.

दश, देश I. 1. J. P. दमति or दम्नीति ; दब्ब , desid. विष्वति, विधित, दिद्मिवति ) 1 To injure, hunt —2 To deceive, cheat.—3 To go.—II. 10 U. (दमविति ते ) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दिन्धः f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage. दभः Ved. Deception, fraud. वृद्ध के Lillie, small, अव्यवस्थान-धिश्चण न स्थानि Kit 1. 33; इंटर अर्थ, जा: The ocomunity and. A little slightly, to tone ext- t.

हस् 1 P. (बाराति वृद्धितः नामः 1 To pot inti - 1 - 2 be o limot inteq ii; lis. 4, 6), 6 8.5.14:. - 3 In integration into its e, 9:... (c, 0000 to i, restrain स्क्री ताम्य-ति वाद्याता Bit. 18.29 स्वित्याच्यासि स्क्री ताम्य-ति वाद्याता Bit. 18.29 स्वित्याच्यासि वाद्यात् 9.42, 19, 15.87. - 4 To pacify. - 6000 (व्ययतिने ) 1 Totome. - 2 To disclue, conquer, creipor cr. - 3 To office, criticowr; व्यतिभारण द्यान

इसः [ट्मावे वेज्ञ] 1 Taming mbduing. -2 Self-command, sulduing or onlining 'ne pussions, self-nestrelet; Lg. 10. 4, (नियही नाह्यवृत्तिना द्वा इन्मि-बीय- ). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil useds or cribing its evil propensities, ( द्वासितान्कर्भणो वित्र यस्च चि-चनिवारणं स हीतितो दम )-4 Firmness of mind. -3 Punishment, fine . Ms. 9. 284, 290, 8. 293, Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mad. -7 visnnu -8 N. of a brother of Damayanta. —मः, —म Ved. 1 A I cuse, home. -2 The inmates of a bouse. - comp. - af m. a lord, ruler. - घोष: N. of a king, father of शिशु-पाल **q. v.** 

इनदा a. Taming, subduing, con-

हमधाः, नदः दिन्माने अथन् 11 Subdung of curring the massions, selfreserviots — ( Purishment.

इसत दर्जा । दिरुषांत्र मुह् ] 1 Tamarg, caodust over yovering, conquering, deseating जातहरूवस्य दर्जन संव विद्यानहोसी ८. ५ १२, Bu 3. 89-; 10 तत्वर स्थानिक स्

द्वनदाः N. of a tre.. इमाना N.of the daughter of Bhima, king of the Victibans [ Shorms so called belavae by her muchless be dity she sandaed the pride of all heels women, cf. N 2. lo:- 3- 7-7-7-7-सो दमपेनी कननीयमानदे । उदिनाय यनसम्बन्धिया दमर्वनीति ततीहिमिता द्वा ।. A ्टीटिंग ६ wan mist described to her the beauty and vitues of king Naia, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavala she chole Vala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entored his body, and induced him to play at dies with his bictuor Pus !kara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except hanseit and his wife. Vala and Dameyants were therefore driven out of the langdom, 'clad in a single germent'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanta had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband iema ned entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Naluia the fronzy of despair abandoned her, and sho was obliged to go to he: father's hours. After some timeshe was uaned with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also ].

दमायित a. [ दम्-णिच्-तृच् ] ! Taming, subduing. -2 A pinisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

द्भिन a. 1 Tamed, culmed, tranquillized. -2 Conquered, curbed, sub dued, defeated.

स्मिन् a 1 Tomed, subdued -2 Taming, sanduing, everpowering.

zrq a. 1 To be trained or tamed. 1 A young bullock ( requiring training and experience), नाईति ततः पुंग-वयारिताया पुरि द्रम्थं नियाजीयत् V. 5, सर्वी धुरं यो सुवनस्य पित्रा खुर्येण दम्यः स-दृश विभित्ते R. 6. 75 , Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत p. p. [दम्- कतिर क ] 1 Tamed. subduel, overp swered, curbed, restrained, bridled, see  $\overline{c}H$  -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self possessed, self-controlled; U 5.-4 Subdard, conquered, vanquisued, U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bedily mortifications or austerities &c. -a: 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree ( द्मनक ).

दाि: f. [ दम्-ाकेन् ] i Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

द्स (मू) नस् m. Fire.

दंपती m. du. ( comp. of जाया and पति ) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35. 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

देस् I. 5 P. Sec इस्. -II. Caus. or 10 U. (दंभयीत ते ) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभ: [दम वज् ]1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. - Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunder polt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Sive.

aran a O. enting, deceiving. इंबन [इंम्-भाद ल्युट् ] Cheating, deeciving, decin

इंनिच् a. [इम्-णिनि ] 1 Wicked, proud. —2 Hypocritical. — т. 🕰 hypocrite, en impostor, Y 1. 130

इंभोलि: 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

ह्यू 1 Å (इयते, द्यित) 1 To fae! pity or compassion for pity, sy Lpathise with (with gen. ), रामस्य न्य-मागीऽसावध्यीत तव छक्ष्मण: Dk. 8 110 ; तेषां दूरसे न करमात् 2 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of ; द्यमानाः इनदा: S. 1. 4; Bk. 10 9. -3 To protect, नगजा न गजा द्यिता द्यिताः Bk. 10 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot -6 To buit.

स्या [ दग् भिडा-नावे अड् ] Pity, tendorness. compassion, merry, sympathy; ि ग्रिंगेण्डिप मस्तेषु द्या लुर्वेति माधनः H. 1. 60 , R. 2. 11 . यत्नाद्धि परझूजं हर्तु या दृद्धि जायो । इच्छा भूनिनुरश्रष्ठ स द्यापरिदर्शिता॥ -00mp. —जर व. kind, sympathene. (-र: ) an epithet of 21va. —दुर:, -दुन: epithets of Buddha. - q (: (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism ansing out of compassion, e. g. Jimûtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nag. —शिराह्येव. स्येद्त एव रक्तमचापि देहे मम मासमास्ति । तृति न पस्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणात्व विरतो गरुन्नन्॥। of also it. G. under द्यावीर.

द्याङ a. [ द्य आहुचू ] Kind, tender, mercilui, compassionate ; यहा: तरीर भव मे द्याद्ध: R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

द्यित p. p. [ द्र-क ] Beloved, tosii ed, liked bk. 10. 9. -a: A husband, lover, a beloved person. V. 3. 5, Bv. 2. 182. - ar A wife, one's beloved woman; द्विताकी वितार वणा थीं Me. 4, R. 2. 3, Bv. 2. 182. Ki. 6. 13 , द्रिताजित: 'a hen-pecked hus-

दाचित a. Kind, compassionate.

दः a. [दू-अपू] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -:, -; 1 A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. - 7: 1 Fear, terror, dread , सा द्रं पृतना निन्य हीय-माना रसाद्रे Si. 19. 23, न जातह देन न विदिषा इर: K1. 1. 33. -2 A stream -i ind. A little, slightly (in comp.), द्रभीलक्षयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2 182, 7, द्रविगलितमलीवलिचचत्यराग de. Git. 1; so द्रद्लित-विकसित U. 4, Mal. 3. -Comp. - तिमिर the darkness of fear; हरति द्रातिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10. -द a.

causing fear. - a: - a vermilion - at: -इंड: Vi hnu's conch ( पांचजन्य ).

हुन्क a. T mid, cowardly. eror D.eaking, splitting.

दर,जि m. f, द्रणी [ इअण् ] 1 An eder. A current. -3 Surf. -4 Prouking.

द्ध: 1 / cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fire Ly away, taking flight. -3 Over-lunning the country for forage.

द्रह् 1 The heart. -2 Tentor. fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

ETET: m. pl. A country bordering on Kasamara. - : Fear, terror. - : Red lead.

द्रि:, -री f. A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयृह Ku. 1. 10, एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3 120. -Comp. - भृत n. a mountain

दरित p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Toin, rent.

दिश्वा 2 P. ( दरिदाति, दरिदित , caus. द्रिद्र्यति , desid. द्विरिद्रासति, द्दिरिद्रिपति ) 1 To be poor or needy अधोऽध. पर्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्श्वपरि पश्यंतः सर्ग एव दिस्ति ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress, युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तं द्रिज्ति यथा हरि: Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse , द्रिज्ति वियद्ज्मे कुसुमकातयरतारका: Viki. 11, 74

दारेज a [द्रिज्ञ-क] Poor, needy, inaigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु द्रिद्री यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मन्सि च परितरे कोऽर्थवान को दरिदः Bh. 3. 56. °ता Poverty, ज्ञाकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिकिष्यतापा दारिद्ता Mk 3. 24

दारिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिदायक a. Poor, needy. दारिदेत a. Poor, pauper, distressed.

द्रोद्र: 1 Agamester. -2 A stake as play. - 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice, see दुरोद्र.

दर्दर a. Cracked, broken. —र: 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly

दर्शक: 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -- A musical instrument in gene-

द्दुर: [हणाति कणी शब्देन उरच्र नि॰ Tv ] 1 A flog, पंकक्किनसुखाः पिनंति सिल्लं घाराहता दुईरा: Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयद-हिरो R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of 8 N. of Durga. - t A group or assem - bly of villages, district, province.

\_Comp. —gr: the mouth of a pipe.

= 章: (章:) f. A kind of leprosy.

दर्दु (र्डू जि a. Herpetic.

द्र्य:, द्र्पण, द्रित &c. See under

दुर्भ [इम-वज् अच् वा ] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c., S. 1.7, R. 11.31, Ms. 2.43, 3.208, 4.36. -Comp. -अंदुर: a pointed blade of darbha grass, S. 2.12. —अजूप: a watery place full of darbha grass.—आह्य: the Munja grass.—प्रदे a kind of grass (कारा).—संस्तर: a bed of Kusa grass.

द्भीतं A private apartment, a retired room.

इसे a. Ved. 1 Destroying.-2 Tearing, rending asunder.

হুৰ্ম: [ হু-ব ] 1 A mischievous orharmful person ( হিল ). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hut. -5 The hood of a snake.

द्वेट: 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

द्वेरीक: 1 An epithet of Indra.-2 Akınd of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दिवदः-का A ladle, spoon.

द्वी (वि: ) f. [ दू-विन्वा डीप् ] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20. 42. -comp —क्रः a snake, serpent. —हाम: an oblation made with a ladle.

द्री, द्र्शक, द्रीन &c. See under हज.

क्ल् 1 P. ( दलित, दलित ) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलित ह्द्यं गाढोह्रेगं हिया त न भियते U. 3. 31, अपि ग्रावा रोदिस्यपि दलित वज्रस्य हृद्यं 1.28, Mâl. 9.12, 20, दलित न सा हृदि विरहमरेण Gît. 7; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open ( as a dower ); दलक्षचनिलित्यल U. 1; राज्यं दलद्र्यावि द सरंद विद्ता विद्यतु ग्रांजितं सिलिद्रा: Bv. 1. 15; Sı. 6. 23; Kı. 10. 39. —Caus. ( द-दा-ल्याति ) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away, Mâl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. —With उद्द ( caus. ) to tear up. —वि 1. to break, split, crack; स्विद्धिभट्यंद्लिच्यद्सावाप N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

বুল: -ল [বুলু-সন্] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Al loy or adulteration -Comp - sugar: 1. fcam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, most. -4. a hurricane, Ligh wind. -5 red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sûdra -9. the keadman of a village. -10 an elephant's ear. —आन्त्रं mud on the banks of a river. -- aug: a folded leaf. —कोमलं a lotus. —कोषः the Kunda creeper. — निर्मात: the Bhûrja tree. — goqt the Ketaka plant. -साचि:,-ची f. a thorn. —स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

द्लनं [ द्ल्-करणे ल्युट् ] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting, मत्तेमकुभ-दलने सुनि संति जूसा: Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, f-, दलि: m. A clod of earth. दलका: ind By pieces, in fragents.

ৰ্জিন Timber, a piece of wood. ৰ্জিন p. p. [ব্জ্-ন ] 1 Broken, toin, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sâstra.

दृत्य: 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

द्श्मि. 1 An epithet of Siva -2 Indra's thunder bolt.

द्वः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारि-द् वारि द्वातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. —अग्नि: -द्हनः a forest conflagration, पर्य न सिवधे द्यिता द्वद्हनस्तुहिनद्धितिस्त-स्य। यस्य च सिवधे द्यिता द्वद्हनस्तुहिनद्धितिस्त-स्य। यस्य च सिवधे द्यिता द्वद्हनस्तुहिनद्धितिस्त-स्य। K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; श्राम बृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

द्वश् 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress -3 Inflammation of the eye.

द्वयति Den. P. To make distant, remove ( to a distance ).

द्विष्ठ a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

द्वीयस् a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां द्वीय: Bv. 1. 69.

दश्न num. a. (pl.) Ten; स स्मिं विश्वतो द्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्वशांगुळं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. —अंग्रुळ a. ten fingers long. (-ळ) a water-melon. —अधिपति: a commander of ten men. —अर्थ a. five. (-ध) five. (-ध:) an epithet

of Buddha. — अहं: 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. —अवतारा: m.pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu, see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. — अर्थ: the moon. -- आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Râvana; R. 10. 75. -- आमय an epithet of Rudra — ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. --एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return . 2. e. who lends money at ten per cent.—कंठ:,-कथर: eprthets of Râvana, मतलोकेकवीरस्य दशकेठकुल-द्विष: U. 4.27. असि:, जित् m., रिप्ट: epithets of Râma, R 8. 29. —कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice born classes .- कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Dandin. - गुण a, ten-fold, ten times larger. - AIH-पतिः, ग्रामिकः, ग्रामिच् m. —प: a superintendent of ten villages. - urti a collection or corporation of ten villages.—ग्रीवः = इशकट q v. —पार-मिताध्वर: 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha.—yt N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva, Me. 47. — चंदा: a tenth part. —बलः, —भूमिगः epithet of Buddha. - arg: an epitpet of Siva. -भुजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durga --मा-लिका: pl 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth ) 一張電: an epithet of Râvana.° îtg: an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 87. -- ਸ਼੍ਰੇ a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथ: N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhya, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [ He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeys,, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmaza and Satrughna, and Kaikey: Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite-- ' his life, his very soul '. Thus when Kaikey: at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikey: remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart ].—रहिमहात: the sun ; B. 8. 29. — राजं a period of ten nights. (-===:) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days - - qua m. an epitnet of Vishnu. — लक्षानः religion; cf बृतिः क्षमा धमे। इस्नेय जा-चिमाद्रियनिग्रहः । बोदिया मन्यमङ्गोदो दशक वर्भन लक्षणम् ॥ .- वक्षः , - यहनः ६६० दशस्य. —वाजिन् m ice moon. — वार्षिक a. happening after or lesting for ten years. — विभ a of ten kınds. — इति 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. 'राइन: the sun, °अक्षः, °नयन Indra — शती क thousand.—म( सा )हरूं ten thousand. -हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha -3. a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the tenth of Asvina.

दशक a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गण: Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten, decad. -Comp. —मासिक a. hired for ten months.

द्शत्f, द्शतिः f. A group of ten, decad.

दशतय a. ( यी f. ) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशका înd. 1 In ten ways.-2 In ten parts

द्रजम  $a_{\circ}$  (सी f ) Tenth. — मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् a. ( नी f. ) Very old.

द्शानी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth doord of the human life -3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, द्शामींगत a. above ninety years old

বৃহ্নির্ a. 1 Divided into ten parts —2 Having ten. —m. A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under देश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment, रक्तां धुकं पवनली-लद्शं वहंती Mk. 1.20, छिना इवांबर-पटस्य दशाः पतंति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Rh 3. 129 Ku. 4 30. -3 Age or time of life; see द्शांत below. -4 A period or stage of life, as बाल्य, यौवन, &c., R 5. 40. -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनोभिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमां हि दशा प्राप्य दैव गईयते नर: H. 4.3.-7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fate. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. -अधिपति:,-ईश: the sun ; ( for other meanings see under दशन् ). --अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निविष्टविषयस्नेहः स इशांतसुपे- विवास R 12.1. (where the wind is used in both senses ).—अन्तं different states, vicilsitades of line, S 4.1.—अंतर: a long—कर्ष:,—क्षित् m 1. the end of a garment—2. a long.—ाकः:
—विवास: 1. the iriflement of inter-—1 a changed condition of life.—विवासिस: iil luck, misforture.

द्शाणाः m. pl. 1 N. of a country; संपरस्यते कतिपपादेनस्थायिहंसा द्ञाणाः Me. 23. -2 The people of this country.

उद्देश See ' nder दंश.

दशें(स)रकः A young camel.

इस् I. 4 P. (ब्स्यति ) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, pensh. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (इसति, देमवि । ने ) 1 To bits, destroy, everyower -2 To see. -3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसन 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त a. 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed.-3.Dismissed.

दस्म a [द्य-मद्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary - स्म. 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

द्रमत् a Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य: [वस-यन् ] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense) -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites, cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10 45 -3 A thief, robber, bandit; प्रा-क्रियो दस्यरिवास येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53, Me. 7 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21.-5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

इस a. [द्स्यति पासन् इस्र कि ] Savage, fierce, c'estructive — सो ( m. du.) I The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. — सः I An ass. -2 A rolber. — सं I The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Asvini. — टिक्का. — क् न्या the constellation Asvini. — सः f. wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins,— संज्ञा q. v

द्हु 1 P. ( इहति, द्राह, अपाक्षीत, व-श्यिति, द्राष्ट्रं, द्राघ desid. द्रियक्षिति ) 1 To burn, scorch ( fig. also ) ; द्राष्ट्र विश्वं द्रह्नकिरणेनोंदिता द्वाद्शाकोः Ve 3 6 5. 20 ; सपाद्मिद्नानलो द्र्शति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10 ; 8 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, dis ress, grieve; इत्यमात्मकृतममतिहतं चापलं त्रति S 5, तत्सविषमिव जल्यं द्रति ना ६ 8, पन्तु मां द्रहिन यह गृह-स्मदीय शेणाधीमस्यतिथयः परिवर्जविति Mr. 1 12, R 8 85 U. 4 14.-4 To carterize (in medicine) -With निर्देश 1 to buin, consume. -2 to torman, distress, pain —पिर्देश to buin, exorch, हिल्ला विशि परिदर्भ सूच्या परावेतन Rs. 1 24; By 1.30.-य 1. to burn.-2 to burn completely.-3 to pain, to ment -4 to trouble, tease. -सं to burn. अभिजनः संदर्धता विद्विता Bb. 2, 29

स्त्व a. (नी f) [ स्ह-ल्यू ] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71.

-2 Destructive, injurious. —न: 1
Fi.e. -2 A pigeon -3 The number 'three' -4 A bad man. -5 The Bhalla'taka plant. -6 Lead-wort. (निवस्) -7 The constellation ह्रिका.

—न 1 Buining, consumming by fire (fig also); c. 8. 20. -2 Cauterizing. -3 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अपातिः water — अपलः the sun-stone. — अस्ति क्षां क्षा

द्ग्ध p · p · [दह्र-क ] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire -2 (Fig.) Consumed by greef, tormented, distressed. -3 Famished.-4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग -5 Dry, tasteless, insipid -6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word ); ना-द्यापि मे द्रवदेहः पति 🖰 4; अस्य द्रधी-द्रस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् Н 1. 68; so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bb 3. 8. -7 Cunning (विद्राय). —ाधा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered manspicious or unlucky to do any act. -- rd 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. -काकः

दारिधका Scorched rice.

हाह: [ दर्-भाने-वर् ] 1 Burning, conflagration, दाहराकिमिन कुटणनस्मिनि R. 11. 12; छन्। दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat.-4 Feverish or moibid heat.-30mp.-अग्रुप्त ग., -ताष्ट्र kind of agallochum.—आरमक a. destructive, having power to burn, combustible, S. 2. 7. — जनरः inflammatory fever.—सरः, नसरस् ग., नस्थलं a place where dead todies are burnt, cemetery.—हर, -स्रण a. allaying heat. (-रं, -जं) the Usira plant.

दाहक a. (हिका f.) [ व्ह-ण्डले ] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. -कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant. टाइनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauteman;

हाहिन a [ वह-णिति ] 1 Burning, setting on file. —2 Tormonting, youning, distressing.

दाहुक a. Burning &c

दाह्य a. [दह-कमित एपन ] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible

TEV a. [ TEV SMAll, cubtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. —7: 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal -3 A younger brother -4 The care sy of the heart, or the heart itself -5 A

mouse or rat.

द्व a. Small, fine, thin. —ह: 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [ यच्छति, द्त्त ] To give, grant. - WITH wind to exchange, fa-लेभ्यः प्रतियच्छति माषान् Sk. -II 2 P. (दाति ) To cut , द्दाति द्विणं भूरि दाति दारिग्रमर्थिनां K R. - III. 4 P. (दायति ) To bind ( ). -IV. 3 U. (दशति दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यानि-ते, दातं, दच ; but with आ the p. p is आत: with उप, उपाच ; with नि, निद्च or नीच, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रन ) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, presnt (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen or loc. also, of the person ); अवकाइं। कि-लोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4 58; सेचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवा-भिवर्तते S. 1 , Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271 ; कथ-मस्य स्तनं दास्ये Harry. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; मा-णान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आ-त्मानं द्वा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; and at agr-ति &c -7 To give in marriage ; यसमे द्नात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit ( usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न द्दात्येनां इंहु चित्रगतामापि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu 2.5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश), कर्ण दा to give ear to or listen, asifi ar to show oneself to, grant audience to; भन्दं दा to make a noise, तालं दा to clap the hands : आत्मानं खेडाय डा to expose oneself to trouble , आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat, summ, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command, आज़िएं दा to pronounce a blessing, चक्रः, दृष्टि दृा to cast a glance, see ,

वार्च द्वा to address a speech to, प्रति-वणः, -एयां वा मन्त्राहेद्वा to give reply - त्रीकंद्वा to cause give for to perform a Schiller करी द्वा to make way for allow to pass, stand one of the way, परंद्वा to grant a boon संवार्य द्वा to fight . अवस्था द्वा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch निगर्द द्वा to make an appointment, आप द्वा to curse, वृति द्वा to enclose, fence in, अधि, पायकंद्वा to set on fire, &c. &c.—Caus. (व्ययति-वे) To cause to give, grant, &c.—Deved (व्यवति-वे) To wish to give, &c

दत्त p. p [ डा कर्माण क ] 1 Given. given away, p. esented .- 2 Made over. delivered, rssigned .- 3Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded. see दा. —च: 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hinda law, (also called द्तिम ), साता पिता वा द्याता य-मद्भिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृत्रं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स जेया द्वारियम: स्त: ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas. cf the quotation under ग्रस. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuya, see दस्तिय below. —तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनप( पा )-कर्मन्, -अपटानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. —अवधान a. attentive. —आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him, दत्ता-तमा त स्वयं दन्तः Y. 2. 131. —आन्नेयः N. of a sage, son of Atm and Anasuya, considered as an incarnation of B1ahmâ, Vishnu and Mahesa. —आदत्त a. given and received. —आदर a. 1. showing respect, respectful .- 2. treated with respect. - ETE a. looking at, S. 1. 7. — तृत्योपहार क. presented with the offering of a dance, s. e. complimented with a dance, Me. 32 - si-ल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. — इस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of , इंसुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 leading on Samehu's arm', स फामस्पेश्वर-द्वराहस्तः R 7.17, (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted , द्वेनेत्थं द्नतस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1 8 , बात्या खेदं कुशांग्याः शुचिरमवयवेर्द्-तहस्ता करंगीत Ve 2. 21.

द्राकाः An adopted son ; Y. 2. 130, see दत्त above.

दाति: A gift, donation दुः Ved. A gift, donation. दुः त्विम a Received by gift.—म-

One of the twelve kinds of sons, see इच , Ms. 8. 415 , 9. 141.

TI Protection, defence. -2 Cleaning, purifying.

दाक: 1 A giver, denor. -2 An institutor of a marriage ( who employs and pays the priests )

दान a. 1 Divided, ent.-2 Washed,

purified -3 Reaped

न्तस्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Payable. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

टाति: f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, destroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ a ( भो f.) [ टा-तृच् ] 1 Giving, offering, g anting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal.—m ( ता ) 1 A giver (in general); Eu. 6 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1 66. -3 A lender, cieditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

हार्च 1 An instrument of cutting, 2 sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

द्वास्तः A donor. — स्व 1 The performance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifical rate.

दानं [दा-ल्युट् ] 1 Giving, granting, teaching. &c (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2.158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69, Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5.9, V. 4.25, Pt. 2 70 (where the word has sense 4 also ); R. 2. 7. 4.45, 5.43.-6 Bubery, as one of the four Upâyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. -- Ved. 1 Distribution ( of food ), meal, especially a sacrificial meal .- 2 Part, possession, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम a. liberal. -कल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —धर्म: alms-giving, charity. -पति: 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2 Akıûra, a friend of Krishna. —पत्रं a deed of gifts. —पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brâhmana fit to receive gifts. —प्रातिभाव्यं security for payment of a debt — भिन्न a. made hostile by bribes. —वज्र: an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. —वारि n.. -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -= 17: 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurâma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R G. under जानपीर —िक्विडिट-मिनेक में यद्दिजावर्र्भाये केवजानसमाप्त्रिं कुंडले चार्पयामि । अकरूणमबद्धस्य द्राक्रुपणेन निर्वेद्धक्त्रक-विरवार मोलिमावेद्यानि ।। —शील, स्वर्-भांड a. exceedingly liberal or munificent. दानके A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् a. 1 Liberal, munificent.-2

Having gifts. बानीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given -2 Receiving gifts. — य A

gift, donation. बाह्य a. [बाह्य ] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. - हु: 1 A donor -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. -n. 1 A

gift. -2 A fluid, drop.
दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to
pay or give.

दाणित p. p. [ दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क ] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awaided.

दिस्ता Desire of giving; Bv 1

दित्सु a. Wishing to give &c.

देख a. [ दा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift.-3 To be returned or restored; विभावितेक्देशन देशं यदाभिष्ठच्यते V. 4. 17, Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage -6 To be paid (as a debt &c). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. ( की f. ) Relating to Daksha. —क The south.

दाक्षायण a. (जी f.) Coming from the Daksha family. — ज: A son of Daksha. — जं Gold or a golden ornament.

द्राक्षायणिन् m. A Bråhmana student wearing gold ear-rings.

ব্যাব্যবা [ব্যাব্যাব্য স্থা হলি কন্থ-জাব্]

1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha).

2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons.

3 N. of Pârvatī.

4 The lunar constellation called Revatī.

5 N. of Kadrū or Vinatā.

6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods.

7 The Dantī plant.

-Comp.

-पित:

1. an epithet of Siva

-2. the moon.

—पत:

2 a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाच्यः A vulture.

दाक्षि: A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण a. (णी f.) [दाक्षणा प्रयोजनस-स्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general.—2 Relating to the south. — जं A collection of sacrificial gifts. दासिणात्य a. Belonging to or living in the south, southern . अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे नहिलारोप्य नाम नगरं Pt 1—त्यः A southerner, a native of the Decean, आरंभजूराः खळ दाक्षिणात्याः -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिज a. (की f.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a [दक्षिणस्य भाव ध्यत्र् ] Re. lating to a sacrificial gift. —vi 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy, तस्य दाक्षिण्यक्देन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R 1. 31. (b) Kindness V.12, Bh 2 22, Mâl. 18.-2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover ( towards his beloved), S. 6. 4; it is thus defined —दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्रातु-वर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-योर्थीगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे 🗸 2.4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also ). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाकी 1 A daughter of द्स. -2 N of the mother of Panini. -Comp. —पुत्र: N. of Panini.

दाक्षेय: A metronymic of Pâniri. दाश्यं [दक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्च] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability, Bg. 18. 43.-2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

र्दाघः Burning

दाइक: A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि:)म: -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारणस्फुटितदाडिम-कांति वननं Mâl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13.-2 Small cardamoms —नं The fruit of the pomegranate tree.-Comp.—श्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाहिंग: The pomegranate tree. दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8-283. (Kull इमश्र).

दांड a. (श्री f.) Relating to a stick or punishment. —हा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —क: A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिक: A chastiser, punisher. दाक, दाति दातु, दानं, दाछ, &c. See under दा.

दात्युह: 1 The gallinule ;दात्युहोस्त-निशस्य कोटरवित स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mål. 9. 7. -2 The Châtaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्योह).

दाद: [ दद-वज् ] A gift, donation. -Comp. द: A donor.

সাধিক a. (কা f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. - - ক A kind of broth.

द्वान् 1 U. (दानाने-ते) To cut, divide. — Desid ( दीदासति-ते ) To make straight, (desid in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [ दनोरपत्य अण् ] A demon, Râkshasa: चिद्धिस्तृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3. -Gomp. —अरि: 1. a god -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —गुरु: an epithet of Sukra.

द्रानवेषः = दानव q v.

दांत, दांतिः See under त्म.

दांतिक क (की f.) Made of ivory. दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् n. [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a gailand in general, आद्ये बद्धा विरहिन्से या जिखा हाम हित्वा Me.22, कनक्ष्मेपकहामगोरी Ch. P. 1, St. 4. 50.-3 A line, streak (as of lightney); विद्युद्दाम्मा हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20, Me. 27.-4 A large bandage. -5 ved A gift. -6 A portion, share. -7A girdle. -Comp. —अवलं, —अंजनं a foct-rope for horses, &c., St. 5. 61. —उदर: an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot rope. दामा A string, coid.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्मे - उस् ] 1 Decentful, hy pocitical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. -क: 1 A cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे घत्र ] 1 A gift, present, donation , रहासि रमते प्रत्या दायं द्दात्यसुवर्तते Mal. 3. 2, मीतिदायः Mal. 4; Ms. 8. 199. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom) -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता द्यमनामुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77,164, 203 -4 A part or share in general .-5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alms given to a student at his ınitiation, &c. -Comp. -अपवर्तन forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. — અર્દ્દ a. claiming inherit ance. —आदः [दायमादत्ते-आदा-क ] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir ; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा श्री Nu , Y. 2. 118, Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son.-3.

a relative, kınsman near oı remote. a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general, गवां गोपु वा बायादः Sk .-- आदा,-दी 1. an he ress. -2. a daughter. - आय 1 inheritance. -2 the state of being an inheritor. -are: the time of the partition of an inheritance. — খ্যু: 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. -भाग: division of property among heirs, partition ( of inheritance ).

दायक a. ( यिका f ) [ दा-ण्वुल् ]  $G_{IV}$ ing, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp ), उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. -क: 1 An heir, inheritor -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. ( At the end of comp ) 1 Giving, granting -2 Causing, producing , as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दार: 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [ दारयति ( भ्रातृ न् इति दारा cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vart ] ( m pl.) A wife; एते नयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवित Ku. 6 33, दशरथदारानधिशाय बसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100, Ms. 1. 112 . 2. 217 , S 4. 16, 5. 29 - Nomp — अधीन a. dependent on a wife. —उपसग्रहः,-ग्रहः,-परिग्रहः, -ग्रहण marriage; नवे दारपरिश्रहे U 1 19 -कर्मन n., -क्रिया marriage, R.5 40. —बलिसुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [ दू-ण्डल ] Breaking, tearing, splitting, दारिका हृद्य-दारिका विदः —क: 1 A boy, a son.-2 A child, infant.-3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. -आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [ दू-णिच् युच् ] I Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving -1 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgâ.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp - = = = the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. ( वी f. ) Wooden, made of

दानि: f. Tearing, cutting. दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split,

दतिस् m. 1 A husband. -2 A poly-

दारी 1 1 A cleft.-2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दृहदः 1Quicksilver. -2 The oce in. चः, दे Vermilion.

दारिद्रां, दारिद्रं [दितस्य भावः ध्वाञ् ] Poverty, indigence, दारिझदोषो गुण-साभिनाज्ञी Subhash.

दाह a. [दीवी दू उण्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal -3 Kind. -5: 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist.-5 n. (said to be

m also ) I Wood, a piece of wood, timber -2 A block -3 A lever -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadain tree -6 Ore -7 Brass -Comp —अंड: tire peacock. —आवादः the wood-pecker -कुरयं wood-work , Pt. 1. 99. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. - ज: a kind cf drum. - पान a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुन्निका,-पुत्री a wooden doll. — मुख्याह्या, -मुख्याह्य a 1.231.3 -यंत्र 1 a wooden pappet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood -वध्: a wooden doll. —मार: sandal. —हस्तक: a wooden spcon.

डारुक: 1 The Devadâru tree -2 N of Kiishna's charioteei , उत्कंबर हा-रक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 15 - का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

**इंक्णि a.** [टू-णिच्डनन Un 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough, U. 3 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless . मटयेव विस्मर-णदारणचित्तवृत्ती S. 5. 23, पश्चमारण-कर्भदारण: 6.1 , दारुणरस: 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5 19 , Ms. 8. 270 -3 Fierce, terrible, frightfu!. S. 6 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing ( grief, pain, &c.) हृदयकुसुमशोषी दाकणो दीर्घशोकः U 35 -5 Sharp, severe (as words) -6 Atrocious, shocking. -u: 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक ) -2 N. of Vishnu -or Severity, cruelty, horron, &c

टारुण्य 1 Harshness -2 Cruelty -3 Dicadfulness.

दाढर्चे [टूडस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness -2 Confirmation, corroboration -3 Strength, energy

दाईर:-र I A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दामें a (भी f.) Made of darlhu grass, दार्भ संचत्युरजपरलं वीतनिज्ञो मयूर: S 4 v 1.

दावं a ( वी f. ) Wooden

दार्बर A council house, court ; ( a word derived from the Persian )

दार्शनिकः One familian with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy

दार्षद a (दी f) I Stony, mineral -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्त &c. )

दाष्टीत a ( की f ), दाष्टांतिक a (की f ) Explained or illustrated by a ਵਬਾਰ q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration ( उपमेथ ) , रवापस्य दृष्टीतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara

दालं A kind of wild honey

टालनं Tooth-ache.

द्।िलेमः = दाडिम 👍 🔻

दालिनः N. of Indra.

द्राः [ हुनाति दु क्तिरिण ] = द्व q. v. -Comp —अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a fores - Jon figration; आनंदमृगदावाधिः शीलका विनन्दियः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुर्यं खळत्त ग्या । Bv. 1. 109, 34.

E True Pa ned. troubled, Mal. 6. द्रा. I. 1 10 U. (दाशाति-ते, दाशयाति-7) I logive grant. -2 To offer an officion. -11 5 P. (बाद्वानि) To hurt,

WTT : A Isherman, Ms. 8. 408. 409, 10 6± -2 A servant, (ξιη q. v). -Comp - जान a village mostly inh. b. cd by fishermen - नंदिनी an epituet of Sa yavatî, mother of Vylsa

हर े दे 'य The son of a fisher. man : Wife -यी An epithet of Satyavan mother of Vyasa.

हाजरधः, -दाजरधिः 1 A son of Dasa atha in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Ra na and his three brothers, but especially of Rama; R. 12. 45.

काशार्हाः (क भा ) The descendants of Dasarha, the Yadavas; Si. 2. 64. — ਫ਼ੰ: An epithet of Krishna.

डाडोर 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

टाशेरक The Malava country. -काः ( ... pl. ) The rulers or inhabitants of that country See sigit also.

दास्य a Liberal, giving.

दास 1 U, 5 P. = दाहा q. v.

द्रास: 1 A slave, servant in general , गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1.1 ; गृह कर्म &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Súdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vritrasura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian ( opp. आर्व ) -8 A worthy recipient ( दानपान ). -9 A word addded to the name of a Sûdra; cf. ya. -Comp. —अह्नदाम: 'धार्याय of a slave', the lumblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility ). - जन: a servant of शीave , कमपराधलवं माथ पश्यिस त्यजिस मानि।ने दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29: (दास-स्यञ्चलं is used as a compound in the sense of the mob or the common people ') -- भाव: servitude.

दानिका A female servant or slave. हाओं I A fen ale servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sûdia. -4 An altar. -5 A hadot. -Comp. — धुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. — श्रोत्रियः a Brahmana (knowing the Vedas) attached io a female slave. —समं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. Effet: enters into some

componnds, but loses its literal sense e. g दास्या:पुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whole-son', used as a term of abuse, दास्या:पुत्रेः श<sub>ु</sub> निलुस्थकैः S. 2; but दास्याः महशी 'like a female slave').

दासेर: The son of a female slave. दासेर:,-रक: 1 ' he son of a female slave -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman -4 A camel; Si. 12 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage . पतिकुले तव दास्यमापि क्षम S. 5. 27; Ms 8 410.

दास्त्रं The first of the 27 lunar mansions

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under द्हु

दिक: A young elephant ( कर्म ) twenty years old.

दिगध See under दिह.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क इत्वम ] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दिति: f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality -3 N of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or dartyas—m. A king —Comp —जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rûkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिश: Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दियि: Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाच्य a. Supporting. — च्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

হিছিছ: 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिथि(धी)पू: f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यद्वायां कत्यायाद्धातेऽद्यजा । सा चाग्रेदिधियुक्तिया पूर्वा च दिधियुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. —पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भातुर्धतस्य भार्यायां योऽद्धरज्येत कामतः। धर्मणाणि नियुक्ताः यां सञ्जयो दिधियुवतिः Ms. 3 173.

दिघीषी Desire to sustain or support ; दिक्कुंजराः कुरुत तत्त्रितये दिथीषी B. R. 1. 48.

दिन:-नं [ यति तम., दो दी वा नक् ह्स्तः Un. 2. 49 ] 1 Day (opp राति), दिनांते निहितं तेजः सविजेव हुताशनः R. 4 1; यामिनवृति दिनानि च सुखदुःखनशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night ), a period of houis , दिने दिने सा ः रिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25, सप्त व्य ी-युश्चिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि B. 2. 25. -Comp. —अज्ञ: any portion of a day, г e an hour, a watch, &с. —энё darkness —अत्ययः -अतः, —अवसानं evening, sunset, R 2 15 45 -- эт-धीज्ञ: the sun. —अर्ध: midday, noon —अतक darkness —अ'गमः —आदिः, -आरंभ: daybreak, morning 🗕 🕳 ईश:, -ईश्वर: the sun 'आत्मज: 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva -- करः, - कर्न, - कृत् m the sun , तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो न: V. 2. 1 दिनकरकुलचड़ चड़ के तो U. 6. 8, R 9 23. °तनप: N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. वनमा N. of (1) the river Yamuna, (2) the river Taptî. -केशर: -वः darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. - चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. ज्योतिस n. sunshine. —दुःखितः the Chakravaka bird. -प:, -पाति:, -बंधु:, -प्रणीः; -प्राणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्न the sun -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively.-ਸਲੰ a month — His morning, R 9. 25 -मुद्धन m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is suppored to rise. -- यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day ).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्द्र 1 P. (दिन्दति ) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिंपू 10 A. (दिंपयते ) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिंभ.

दिश्पिक: A ball for playing with. दिलीप: A king of the Solar race, son of अंद्यमत् and father of भगीरण, but according to Kalidasa, of vg. He is described by Kalıdana as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasihtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nanding. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glori ous boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus. 7

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दित् I. 4. P. ( ई। हमाते, सून or सून; desid दुस्पति, दिदेनिपति ) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc or instr. of the 'dice'); अभैरक्षा-

न्दा दीव्यति Sk; S1. 8. 32, Ve. 1 13. -4 To play, sport. -3 To joke, trifle wi'h, make sport of, rally; (with acc. ). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवी-इंधुभागानां Bk 8 122, (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिद्विद्यति Sk. ) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयति-ते ) 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex. to: ment -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A (देवयने) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH WIR to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिन रि. [दीव्यंत्यत्र दिन् बा॰ आबारे हिवि Tv. ] ( Nom. sing दी: ) 1 The heaven R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compourds with fag as first member are mostly irregular, e.g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिव-स्पतेराज्ञा S. 6 दिवस्पृथिव्यो heaven and earth दिविजः (द्विष्ठः दिविस्थः, दिविम-ष ) द m, दिशोकस् M. दिशोकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven ', a god; S 7; R 3.19,47, दिनिषद्यंदै: Git. 7. दिनस्प्रा m. the Supreme Being. स्प्रज्ञ a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor दिवीकस् m. 1. a god, -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिव [ दिश्यंतन वजरें आवारे क ] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A fo est, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

विवस:-स [ दीश्यतेत्र दिव् असन् किन्न cf. Un 3. 121 ] A day : दिवस इनाभ्रन्थामस्तपात्यये जीनलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. —ईश्वर:, -कर:, -नाथ: the sun, Rs. 3. 22 — मुखं morning, daybreak. — सुदा a day s wages. — निगम: evening, sunset; Me. 99.

fag and By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अट नः a crow. —अंघ a. blind by day. (-ध:) an owl. -अधकी, -अधिका a musk-rat. —अवसानं 'close of day ', evening. - कर: 1. the sun; Ku. 1.12, 5 48 -2. a crow. -3 the sun flower. -कीर्ति: 1. a Chândâla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl -चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a kind of bird ( र्यामा ). -- निर्श ind. day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. —प्रदीपः ' & lamp by day', an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकरा-दक्षति यो ग्रहासु लीनं दिवाभीतिमिवाधकार Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night ). -3. a thief, house

breaker. — मध्यं mid day. — रात्र ınd. day and night. — वसु: the sun. — राय a. sleeping by day, R. 19. 34. — रवम:, -रवाप: sleep during day time. (-प:) an owl.

ਵਿੰਗਗਰ a. (ਜੀ f ) [ दिवा ਸਭ: ਟਬੁ ਰੁਟ੍ਰ ਤ ] Of or belonging to the day , Kn. 4. 46 ; bk. 5. 65

ाहोनि: The Châsha bird, (also दिन:).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, colestial -2 Supernatural, wonderful, परदेशिक्षणदिन्य सक्षयः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8 -3 Brilliant, splendid.-4 Charming, beautiful. - ज्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being, दिव्यानामपि कृताविस्मयां प्ररस्तात् St. 8. 64.-2 Barley.-3 An epithet of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. -5 A philosopher .- sq 1 Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22,95. -4 An oath. a solemn declaration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp —अंद्य: the sun. —अगना, -नारी, -स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel. an apsaras —अदिन्य a. partly human and partly divine ( as a hero, such as Arjuna ). —उदक्ष rainwater. - उपपादुक: a god. - ओपधि: f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison, Mu. 1 21. -कारिन् α. 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal. -- itu: sulphur. (-ur ) large cardamoms, (-ध) cloves. —गायन: a Gandharva. चञ्चस a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45 -2. blind. (-m.) monkey. (-n) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —  $\overline{\xi}$   $\overline{\eta}$  an astrologer. -दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. - you: the Karavîra tree. — प्रज्न: inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मार्च measuring the time according to the days and years of the gous. — माजुप: a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथ: a celestial car moving through the air.  $-\pi$ : 1. quicksilver. -2. heavenly water or love ; V. 2. -- वस्त्र: u. divinely dressed. (一刻.) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. -वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. সৌল an ear which hears everything. - सर्ति f. the celestral Ganges. -साद: N. of one of the Visvedevas. -सार: the Sala tree.

दिश् 6 U (दिशाति-ते, दिष्ट, desid दिविक्षति-ते ) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness), HI-क्षिण संति मेत्युक्ता दिशत्युक्तो दिशेश यः Ms. 8. 57 52,53 -2 l'o assign, allot, इष्टा गर्नि तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. -3 To give, giant, be tow upon, deliver or make over to , बाणमत्रभवते निजं दिशन Ki 13 68, R. 5. 50, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute) -5 To con sent to; I. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, pecmit, समर्तु दिशंति न दिव. सुरसुद्रीभ्य: bi 5 28 — Cuns (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, ; oint out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिशा [ दिशानि ददात्यवकार्ण दिश्-किय ] (Nom sing. 食天工) 1 A. direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिश: मसेदुर्भरती वबुः सुखाः है. 3, 14 , दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4. -2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication ( of the general lines ), इति 電板 ( often used by commentators &c ) , इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्गात्रसिह द्शित Sk. (b) ( Hence ) Mode, manner, method , सनेः पाठोक्तविशा S. D.दिगियं स्वकृता पद्शिता; दासीसमं चृपसभं रक्षःसभिमा दिश: Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order -7 The number 'ten '. -8 A side or party -9 The mark of a bite. ( N B In comp. दिश pecomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिङ् before words beginming with hard consonants; e. g. दिगबर,दिग्ग ज,दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्,&c. ) - Jomp. -अत: end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2, Mal. 2. 9; R. 3, 4, 5. 67. 16. 87; नानादिगतागता राजान: &c. -अतर 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. - अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed, दिगंबरत्वन निवेदित वसु Ku 5. 72. (-र:) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect ). -2. a meadicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1)  $S_{1 \forall a}$ ; (2) Skanda. -4 darkness. (-1) an epithet of Durga. —अंबरकः a naked mendicant ( of the Jama sect ). -ईशः,-ईश्वर: the regent of a quarter: Ku. 0 53, see अह दिवपाल. — जन्या, - काता, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin).-- कर: 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet

of Siva. -करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -- करिन्, -गज ,-दंतिन्, -वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points , (see अष्टिश्यम ); दिग्दंतिशेषाः कुकुभश्चकार Viki. 7. 1. -ग्रहण observation of the quarters of the compass. - = 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world -जय:, विजय: 'conquest of the directions, the conquest of various countries in all directions, corquest of the world,सदि,न्वजयमध्या-जवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4 1. — तटं tie horizon. - दर्ज । 1 showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner -2. a general outline or survey .- 3 a com-Fass - दाह: preternatural requess of the horizon. -- नाग: 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass, see दिगाज. -2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidasa (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful ). - पात:, -पाल: the regent of guardian of a quarter ( for the names of the several regents, see अष्टिनपाल ; cf. Ms. 5. 96, 7. 303. also ). — पश: tne surrounding region. -- भागः a point of the compass, direction. —ਸੰਫਲਂ = दिक्तकं प्. v. —मार्च the mere direction or indication. - He any quarter or part of the sky ; ह राति में हारिवाहनादिङ्ग सुखं V. 3. 6 ; Amaru. 5. —मोह: mis taking the way or direction .- as a stark naked, unclothed. (一家: ) 1. a Jama or Buddhist mendicant of the दिगद्य class. -2. an epithet of Siva. -विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. -Comp. - गजः, -पालः see दिगान, दिक्याल.

दिशोभाद m One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [ दिनि भव दिगा॰ यत् ] Be: longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

विष्य १.१. [दिश् कर्मणि-क ] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2. Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled -4 Directed, ordered &c.-ए: Time. —ए 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck, भा दिखं 8 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object -Comp — अत. 'the end of one's appointed time', death, दिखंतमा-स्थित भवानिष ्यहार कात् 8. ५.79.

दिष्टि: J. [ दिश् भावे किन्, संज्ञाया कर्तारे किन् वा ] l Assignment, allotiment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, foitune, destiny. -4 Good fortur, imppiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son), কিন্তিছালিকৈ মুখাৰ K. 55, ক্ষিছালিকালিক মানক্ষ্য K. 70 -5 A surt or measure of length.

दिष्या and. (Strictly the inticsing of दिष्टि) Fortunately, incluly, thank God, how glad I am, how for tunate, bravo, (an excitation of joy or gratulation), दिष्ट्या शिवे हें बुर्जित Mâl. 4. दिष्ट्या शोय महानातुरज्ञानंद्वयंन: U. 1. 32, Ve. 2. 12, (दिया प्रवाद प्रकार प्रवाद प्याद प्रवाद प

दिखा: A giver, donoi.

दिह 2 U. (ব্ৰিৰ ব্ৰিৰ, বিৰা; acsid. ব্ৰিয়াল) 1 To anoint, sin-or, plaster, spread over, Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54-2 To soil, defile, polite; R 16. 15.-3 To increase, augment

विह्न f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [ हिंह-क ] 1 Smearcd anointed, doubted, हस्तावग्राहिंग्यों भेड 3. 132; R. 16. 15, दिग्धोऽप्रतेन च निपंण च पश्मलाश्या गार्ड निकात इन ने हरणे जन्यक्ष: Mål. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted -3 Poisoned, envenomed, Ku. 4. 25. —ग्य: 1 O.l, contment -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned a row 5 A story (true or fictitious).

द्दी I 4 A. ( दीयते, र्न्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, dm:inish. -11. 4 P. ( दीयति ) ( Ved. ). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

eft: f. Decay, ruin.

होति:,-दोदिति: f. Splendom, lutre. दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न ] 1 Poot, indigent.-2 Distressed, ruined, eithered, miserable, wretched -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sid, सा विरहे सब दीना Git. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh 2 51. —न: A poor person, one in distress of misery; दीनानां कलपुदक्षः Mk. 1. 48, दिनानि दीनो द्वरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. —न Distress, wretchedness. —ना The female of a mouse or shrew. —3omp.—द्याह, -वरसल a. kind to the poor.—चंधु: a friend of the poor. —लोचन: a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. ( दीक्षते, दीक्षित ) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred tite, see दी क्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To snave one's head to be shaved.

दीक्षक: A spirituil guide.

दीक्षण [ नीक्ष भावे ल्ड्ट् ] Initiation, convectation.

हीसा [ हीस्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general, R. 3. 44; 65 (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A deremony preliminary to a sacrifice -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general, विवाहद्विसा R 3.33, Ku.7. 1, 8 24 -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion -Comp.—अंत: a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.—पाति: the Soma.

होक्षित p p. [ दीक्ष कर्चरि क, दीक्षा जाताइस्य तारः इनच् वा ] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony). एने विवाहद्गिक्षिता यूर्य U 1, Pt 1.167, आपनाभयसचेष्ठ द्गिक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S 2 16, R 8 75, 11 24, Ve. 1 35 -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11 67 -4 Crowned, R 4 5 -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony) -तः 1 A pricet engaged in a Dikshâ. -2 A pupil -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिहोम.

द्शिशृ m. A consecrator, spiritual fother.

होदिनि a. 1 Shining -2 Risen (as a star). —िन: 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation

दीधात: f. 1 A ray of light, R 3. 22, 17 48, N 2 69 U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, b ightness -3 Bodily lustre, cnergy; Bh 2 29 -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine insignation.

दीधितिमत् a Brilliant. -m. The sun , Ku 2. 2, 7 70

द्रीधी 2. A. (दीबीते ) 1 To shine -2 To seem, appear.

दीनार: 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्वासो मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. --5 A weight of gold, [ ef. Gr. denarius ].

दिय 4 A ( वीष्यते, दान, freq. देविष्यते)
1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वेद से:
समग्रेस्वामिव इपग्रणेदिप्यते सप्तसासिः M 2
13, तक्षणीस्तम एव दीप्यते मणिहारावालरामणीयकं N 2. 44, Bk. 2 2, R 14.
64; U Pr 46 -2 To burn, be lighted, यथा यथा चेय चाला दीप्यते K 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also), R. 5. 47, Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55.-5 To be illustrious. — Caus. (दीपयतिन्ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate, देदावनांतरमंदीपपदंशुजाले: (इंड:) Gît. 7; U. 1. 42 -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace, Ki. 10. 1.

दीप: [র্গুন্গর अन् ] A lamp, light , त्रुपद्मियो धनस्तेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरकः पि । अंतर्रथर्धणैः शुक्रैर्ठ्श्यते नेव केनचित्॥  ${
m Pt.} \ {f 1.} \ {f 221}$  , न हि दीयौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतेः S. B. , so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -- अन्व-ता 1. the day of new moon ( अना ). -2. = दीपाली q. v. —आराधनं worship. ping an idol by waving a light before it. —आलि:, -ली, -आवली,-उत्सव: 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called Diwall held on the night of new moon in आधिन - कलिका the fiame of a lamp. - किहं lamp-black, scot. —कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. — ध्वज: 1. lamp-black.-2. lamp. stand. -grq: the Champaka tree -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. — माला lighting, illumination. — दुश: 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3 a lantern. -4. the tree called devada'rn q. v. — शत्रु: a moth. — शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. —হাূৰলা a row of lights, ıllumina-

दीपक a. (पिका f.) [दीप्-ण्डल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. - 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense, Si. 2. 55, Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. - 7: 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव क्वातिनामापि स्फ्रर-त्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1.57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kâmadeva, (also दीएयक ) — कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant ) are predicated of the same object ; सक्टब्र्चिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां । सैव क्रियासु बर्ह्हाषु कारकः स्येति दीपकं । K. P. 10; cf. बद्दित वर्ण्या-वर्ण्यानां यर्मेक्यं दीपकं बुवाः । मंदन भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपति. ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

होपन a. [दीप णित्र ल्यु त्युह वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Mâl. 9. 46. — त 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

होपनीय a. 1 To be lighted or set on fire -2 Combustible, inflammable.
-3 To be excited or stimulated -4
Relating to tonic medicines. —यः
An anomatic seed (यवानी). —य A tonic medicine.

दोपिका 1 A light, torch , R. 4. 75, 9.70.—2 (at the end of comp ) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्भदोषिका.—3 Moonlight.

दोषित p. p. 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminate 1. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

हीपिन a. Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright. दीस p. p [दीप-क] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). — a: 1 A lion -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. —ਰ Gold. -Comp. —अज्ञ: the sun. - अशः a cat. - आग्ने a. kindled (as fire). (-श्रि: ) 1 blazing fire.-2 N. of अगस्त्य. - эл : а реасоск. - эл : н च a. having a flery nature. - उपल: 1. the sun-stone. -2.a crystalline lens. –किरण: the sun. –कीर्ति:, वर्ण:, -क्राक्तिः epithets of Karttikeya. 一词面 a vixen, (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस a. of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. —पिंगलः a lion. —मृतिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लाचेनः a cat. —ਲੀਵੇਂ brass, bell-metal.

दीतक: A kind of disease of the nose. — कं Gold.

दीसि: f. [दीप् भावे कित् ] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lusture.

-2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness, (for the difference between दीसि and कानि see under कानि).

-3 Lac. -4 Brass.

-5 The flash-like fligt of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् a. Splendid, brilliant, shining.

क्षाय a. 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. — एव White cumin seed.

श्रम a. Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. —तः Fire.

नीघं a (Compar. ज्ञांशस, Superl. ज्ञांघर) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; नीघांस सर्विद्रकांति वदनं M. 2. 3, नीघांच कटाक्षान Me. 35; नीघांगं &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; निर्धान जिन्यामा Me. 108, V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11;

दीर्घमुण्णे च निश्वस्य -4 Long (as a vowel), as the mr in fin. -5 Lofty, high, tall -6 Dilated, expanded, U. 3. 46. - f. 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth. seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed -if A long lake or oblong tank. -भेशारी 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः 1 a messenger, an express -2 a camel —अइन m summer ( र्याप्त ). —आकार a obling -आयु a longlivec —अञ्चस्, -आयुद्य a longlived (-m) 1. a crow -2 N of Markandeya —आयुध I a spear. -2 any long weapon -3 a hog. —आस्य: an elephant -क्ला white cumin — कठः, — कंठकः, -कथर्. the (Indian) crane — काय a. tall (in stature) — काछ a beam - केश: a bear — कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cocl·le —गतिः, -मीवः -चाहिकः a camel —हाद: sigar-cane -जद: I camel 2 a crane — जिल्ल a snake, serpent. -तपस् m an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalya; R 11 33 —तरु:, -बृ: the palm tree —तुंडी musk-rat —दंड: 1 the palm tree -2 the castor-o'l tree -दिश्चित 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, longsighted; Pt 3 167 -2. sagacious, wise. (-m.) 1 a vulture -2 a bear. -3 an owl —दृष्टि a far-sighted, shrewd, prudent -are a. making a long continued noise (-c:) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3 a conchshell. —निदा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death, R. 12. 81. - us: the fork tailed shrike. -पत्र: the palm tree. -पर्वन् m.a sugar-cane. -पत्रनः an elephant. -पाद:, -प (पा) इ m. a heron. -- पादप: 1. the cocoa-nut tree -2 he areca nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -- yz. a snake. -- मज a. far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. - are a kind of deer ( चर्मरा ) of whose tails chowries are made —मारुत: an elephant. —मुखी the musk-rat. - in turmeric. - in: a dog. —रदः a hos —रसनः a snake. -रामन् m. a bear -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. - qq=1; an elephant. — सक्य a. having long thighs. - Ha a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-sr: ) one who performs such a sacrifice, R 1 80. — स्रत: a dog. —सूत्रा,सूत्रिन् a. working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; हीर्च-सूत्री विनइयति Pt. 4 —स्कंध: the palm

दीर्गीकु 8 U To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीवींचू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

হাহিনা 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13. R. 15. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under हू.

दु I. 5. P. ( हुनोति, दून 01 दून ) 1 To burn, consume with fire Bk. 14.85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्धासीनि जलजाति दुन्देन्यद्यितं जनं Bk. 6.74, 5.98.17.99; (मुखं) तब विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मा R. 3.55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow. वर्णभक्षे मिति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्मधतया रम चेतः Ku. 3.28.-4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained, दोहि सुद्दि द्रीनं मम मन्मथन दुनोमि Git. 3.—Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नायातः साखि निर्देशे यदि झटस्व दृति किं दूरमें Gît. 7 Ku. 5.12, 48 R. 1.70, 16.21 -II.1 P. (द्रवति) To go, move.

इत p.p. 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated, see द and इ.

डु:ख् 10 U. (हु:खयति-ते) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख व. [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं ख-नित खन्-ड, दु ख् अच् वा Tv. ] l Painful. disagreeable, unpleasant. सिंहानां निनदा दु:खा: श्रोतुं दु:खमतो वनं Râm. -2 Difficult, uneasy. — 時 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony ; सुखं हि दु:खान्यतुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10, यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3 21, so दु:खसुख, समदु:खसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12: Pt. 1. 163 ( दु:खं and दु:खंन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13, Bg. 12. 5 Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1., R 19. 49. H. 1. 158). -Comp -- अतीत a. freed from pain. -अत: final emarcipation. -आर्त, -आन्त्रित a prined, afflicted, distressed - no a painful, troublesome -urn: the scene of suffering', worldly existence. - first a. 1. tough, hard -2 pained, distressed. - su a. 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. - जात a. feeling pain. —दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked —पाय, बहुल a. full of trouble or grief - HT a. unhappy. - भोग: occurrence of trouble or misery. —होक: worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. — शिल व 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, ritable, R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of, कामेकपत्नीबत-दुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. -संचार a. 1. passing (time) unhappily.-2 impassable.—सागर the sea of troubles', , worldly life.

दु:खायते Den. A. To feel pain. be distresed. ( Als ) दु न्यति Den. P.).

दु:खित a. [ दु ख ताग्व्हतच ] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दु:खिन् a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distresed, दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः कोन्मुडः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुक्लं Woven silk, a silk-gar ment, a very fine garment in general; इयामल मुद्रुलक लेवरमंडनमधिगतगौ-रदुक्लं Git 11; Ku. 5 67, 78, Bk. 3.34, 10.1; R. 17.25.

दुग्ध, दुध &c. See under दुह्. दुद्धि. f. A small tortoise.

दुंदुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

रुंडुभः = हुंडुभ q. v.इद्गुमः A green onion.

दुंदम: A kind of drum, see दुद्धी. दुध् 1 P. (दोबति) Ved. 1 To kill, Lurt, injure. -2 To drive forward,

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

हुत्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, ( =द्वाब q. v.) दुद्ध: 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of

Vasudeva, Krishna's father. दुंदुम: I A kind of large kettle-

दुद्धभ: 1 A kind of large kettledrum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

हुंद्विभे: m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयहंद्वितां यस्रणेवा: R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Krishna. —3 A kind of poison. —4. N. of a demon slain by Vâlı (When Sug rîva showed to Râma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vâli was, Râma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). —5 N. of Varuna.

दुदुभिक: A kind of poisonous in-

दुंदुमा A sound ( of a drum ). दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुदुमायितं Drum-sound , U. 6. 2.

दुसारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

हुर ind. (A prefix substituted for दुस before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad, ' hard or difficult to do a certain thing ', for compounds with sm as first member see дн в v.). -Сотр. — эн а. 1 weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed (-at:) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gumbling. —अनिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature connot be changed ', स्वजातिई-रतिकमा Pt 1. -2. insurmountable -3 inevitable. (-#:) an epithet (f Vishnu —अत्यव a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्ट illluck, misfortune. —अधिग, -अधिग-# a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt 1. 330 -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -आਊfen a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-a) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or 1ead. -अध्यय त. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसाय: a foolish undertaking. —अस्व: a bad road. —अत a 1. whose end is difficult to be reached. endless, infinite, संकर्षणाय सुक्ताय द्रतायांतकाय च Bhag -2. ending ill or in miscry, unhappy . अहा दुरं-ता बलविद्दरीविता Ki. 1 23 , चृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुरते (वसते ) Gît 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmount. able. —अतक u. = द्रत q v. (-क:)an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a 1 difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood (-य:) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses, -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —आभग्रह a. difficult to be caught. — अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अ-चमह a. 1. difficult to be restrained subjugated. -2 disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. — अवाप a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled, S. 1. -37-वेश्वितं an improper look. —आकृति " ugly, misshaped. — आकंद a. ciying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4.29. -आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconqueiable. -2. dithcult to be passed. -317-ऋमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach -आगम: improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रह: foolish ob stinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked. deprayed, Bg. 9. 30. (-T:) bad practice, ill conduct, wickedness. —आत्म-ता vileness, baseness, wickedness.
—आतम् a. evil natured low, wi ked, v.le, base, mean, Pt. 1.39 (-m) a rascal, villain, scoundrel - आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistable —आवर्ष a 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable -2 not to be attacked with impunity -3. haughty (-4.) white mustard - MTHT; an epithat of Siva. —आधी a Ved. malignant. tbinking ill of —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw, R. 11 38 - 377 a. 1. difficult to be obtained, श्रिया दुरापः कथमी प्रितो भवेत् S  $\beta$  14 , R 1. 72 , 6 62. -2 difficult to be approached, Pt. 1.67. -3 hard to be overcome. -आवाध a hard to be molested. (-ध-) N. of Sivi —आराध्य α. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated, Pt. 1 38. —आहर व. difficult to be mounted. (-ह:) 1. the Bilva tree -2. the cocoa-nut tree.-3. the date tree. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-इ:) 1 the cocoa nut tree -2. the palm tree. -3 the date tree. -आलाप: 1. a curse, imprecation. -2 foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceleved. -2 painfully bright, dazzling, द्व-लोकः स समरे निदायां नररत्नवत् K. P 10. ( -कः ) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आइत्य a. 1. evilminded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आज्ञा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable, R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4 hard to be borne, in supportable. (-इ:) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. ( - a ) 1. a bad course, evil, sin , a-रिझाणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्शसनहृदा इतं दूर रीक्वेन G. L. 2; R. 8 2; Amaru. 2, Mv. 3. 43. -2 a difficulty, danger -3 a calamity, evil, U. 4. 3. —इति: f. Ved. 1. a had course. -2. difficulty. —gg 1.a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. - \$51: a bad lord or master. — ईवजा, -एवजा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2 an evil eye. -उक्त a. harshly uttered Pt. 1, 89. -उक्तं, -उक्ति: f. offensive speech, reproach, abose, censure. - उच्छेद u. difficult to be destroyed. — 3 तर u. un answerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed , अञ्जन्सितार्थ-

सबंधः प्रवधो दुरुदाहरः Si 2.73. — उद्वह a. burdensome, unbearable. — 3.5 a. abstruse - qq a. ed 1 having evil ways -2 irresistable, unassailable. (-व:) a wicked person. — ओपस a Ved. slow, lazy. - π α. 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, im passable. -2. unattainable. -3. in comprehensible. (-η:, -ή) 1. a dif ficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass -2. a citadel, fortress, castle. -3 rough ground -4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms 3. 98, 11. 43 · Bg. 18. 58 (-π:) 1. bdellium. -2 the Supreme Being -3. N. of an Asura slain by Durga (thus receiving her name from him ) og-ध्यक्षः, "पतिः, "पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. onfin n fortification. onren a. making difficult. (-कः) the birch tree. े स्ती N. of Durgå. ेत्राणी an epithet of Savitri 'मार्ग: a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. ( -न: ) a camel. °संचर: 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c, a bridge &c. over a defile. our-सनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (-η̄ ) an epithet of Pârvati, wife of Siva - ηπ a. 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances, Bk. 18. 10. -2. indigent, poor. -3. distressed, in trouble, -- naar illlack, poverty, misery, Pt. 1. 265. —गाति: f. 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. -2. a difficult situation or path. -3. hell. — मंद्र a. ill-smelling. ( -धः ) 1. bad odour, stink. -2. any ill-smelling substance. -3. an onion. -4. the mango tree. (-ध) sochal salt. -गंधि, —ंगिधन् a. ill-smelling. —गम a. 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. -2. unatiainable, difficult of attainment. -3. hard to be understood. —गाड, -गाब, -गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —यह a. I difficult to be gained or accomplished. -2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R 17 52 -3 hard to be understood (-表:)actamp, spasin. - q a. 1 difficult. - 2 impossible. — चण a closely packed to-gether, very compact — चाप: 1. a harsh cry -2. a bear. - जन a. 1. wicked, bad, vile -2. slanderous. malicious, mischievous, U. 1. 6 (-न:) a bad or wicked person, a milicious or mischievous man, villain, डुनेनः पियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Čhān. 24, 25, झाम्येत्यत्यपकारेण नोपका-रेण हुर्जन: Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den.A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). — जय a.

invincible (-य:) N. of Vishnu. —जर a. 1. ever youthful. -2. baid (as food), indigestible. -3. difficult to be enjoyed. - - ata a. 1. unhappy, wretched -2 bad tempered, bad, wicked.-3 false, not genuine (-a)1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty, त्व ता-वहुर्जाते मेत्यतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जीतचंधु: R. 13 72 'a friend in need or adversity.'-2 impropriety - जाति a. 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked: Amaru. 96 -2. outcast. (-fa: f) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehen:ıble ( -य. ) N. of Siva — गयः, -नयः, -निति: 1 bad conduct -2 impropriety -3. injustice. —णामन, -नामन a having a bad name. -- जीतव. 1 ill-behaved.-2. impolitic -3. forward.(-a) misconduct -दम, -दमन. -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, in domitable —दर्शव 1. difficult to be seen. -2. dazzlinz , Bg. 11. 52. — दर्शन a. ugly, ill-looking, Mal. 2 8. - zar a misfortune, calamity. —द्ांत a.1 hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable, S1. 12 22 -2 intractable, proud, insolent ; दुर्वातानां द्मनाविधयः क्षत्रियेण्वा-यतते Mv. 3 34 (-त: ) 1 a calf. -2 a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva. —दिन a. cloudy, rainy (-नं) I. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy of cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather, उन-मत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk 5, Ku. 6 43; Mv. 4.57 - 3 a shower (of anything); R 4 41.82; 5 47, U 5 5 -4 thick da kness (दुर्दिनायते Den A. to become cloudy) — दिवस: a daik or rainy day, Pt 1 173 -g-स्तद: an unbeliever. - दूश a disagreeable to the sight, disgusting - FE a ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —देवं ill-luck, misfortune - सून an unfairgame. — इस: onion — धर्व 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghat 11; Ms 7. 28 -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-र:) quicksilver — भार a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. -2 inaccessible; H Pr 5 -3. ferrful, dieadful. -4. haughty. —शि a. stupid, silly. —नामक piles —नामक f. a cockle (-n ) piles. — नम्र a iriepresable, unruly; मनी दुनिंग्रहं चल Bg 6 35 —िनामत a. carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुनिसित गलता R 7. 10. —िन-सित्ते I a bad omen; R 14.50 -2 a bad pretext — निवार, — निवार्य a difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible —नीतं 1 misconduct, bad policy, dement, misbehaviour, Pt 2 20; H. 1 39 -2 ill-luck —नीति: f mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. - 48 a. 1.

weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless, U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emsciated, U. 3.-4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. — बाह्य a. 1 baldheaded -2 void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. — af a a. 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evilminded, wicked : Bg 1. 23. — नोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable ; निसगेदुर्वेधमयोधविक्रवाः क भूपतीना चरितं काँ जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -भग a. 1. unfortunate, unlucky ; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. -- -- 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2 anill tempered woman a shrew —भर a. insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. ( - ग्यं ) ill-luck. - भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. - Hai 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine, Y. 2. 147, Ms. 8. 22, II. 1 73, Pt. 2 -2. want in general. —भिद, -भेद, -भेद्य a. firm. — भृत्य: a bad servant. - mrg m. a bad brother. — मति a. 1. silly, stupid, foolish, igno ant. -2. wicked, evilminded; Ms. 11. 30. -He a. drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. — मनस a. troubled in mind, discouraged, disspirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Mal. 3]. —मनुष्य: a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, -मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. — at a hard or difficult death. - HTO' violent or unnatural death. - नर् a 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्पण: N. of Vishnu. —मर्पण a. immodest, wicked. —म-हिका, -मही a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. — मित्र: 1. a bad friend -2. an enemy. —現實 a. 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90 -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2 69. (-खः) 1 a horse -2 N. of Siva —मून्य a highly priced, dear — मेधस a. stily, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt 1 (-m) a dunce, dull-headed man, i lockhead . ग्रंथानधीत्य स्था क तुमिति द्रमें उसे Scयल St 2 26. - यशस् n ill repute, dish nour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy continuance. -2. a bad combination. -योध, -योधन a. invincible, unconquetable (-न:) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritaiashtia and Gandhari [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhima, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-

apparent, Duryodhan did net like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Dunyodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, the eby hoping to see them all destroyed whon they should enter it But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped They then lived at Indra-prastha and Yudhishthira performed the Rajasûya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour This event further excited the anger and jed-ousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond ) In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupads herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and broth rs, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year 22cognito. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharat: war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhima fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club. ] -योनि a. of a low birth. —हृक्ष a. difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -ਲਜ a. 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70 Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46,61. -2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare , ஆதர்எத்கி பி. 16.-3. best, excellent, emment. -4 dear, beloved. -5. costly. —ਲਜ਼ਿੰਗ ਪ. 1. sport by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please, हा ਸਰੰਗਰੁਲੀ ਲਿਗ Ve. 4, V. 2 8 Mål. 9 –2. (hence) wayward, naughty, illbred, unruly, स्पृह्यामि खलु हुर्लिलिता-यासी S. 7. ( -तं ) waywardness, rudeness. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वच a 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. -2 to be talked about. -3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-= ) abuse,

censure, foul language - वचस त. abuse, censure - वर्ण a. bid-coloured. (-57) 1 silver. -2 a kind of leprosy. - 3H a. difficult to be 10sided in. - वसति: f. painful residence; R. 8. 94. - ag a. heavy, difficult to be borne, U. 2. 10; Ku. 1.11. — | a speaking ill. (-f.) 1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant language or speech. - नाच्य a 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. -2. abusive, scu. rilous -3. harsh, cruel (as words). (-=च) 1. censure, abuse. -2. scandal, ill-repute. --वादः slander, defamation, calumny.—नार, -- - artor a. irresistible, unbearable; R. 14.87, Ku. 2. 21. — वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. -2. a chimera. -- वासस् a. 1. illdressed. -2. naked. (-m.) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasûyâ. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost prcverbial ). - बाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह, -विगाहा a. difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable -विचित्य inconceivable inscrutable, -विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly -2 whelly ignorant. -3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; द्याञ्च प्रदुविद्य Ve. 3, ज्ञानलवदु।विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2 3 — विद्य a uneducated. — विध a. 1. mean, base, low .- 2. wicked, vile. -3. poor, indigent; विद्याते रुचिगर्व-द्विधं N. 2. 23. -4. stupid, foolish, silly. — विनय: misconduct, imprud ence. — विनीत a. 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; ज्ञासितरि द्वविनीतानां S. 1. 25. ( b ) rude, naughty, mischievous. -2 stubborn, obstinate. (-त: ) 1. a restive or untrained horse. -2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक a. producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. -- ) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. -2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. — विभाव्य a. inconceivable. — विलिसतं a wayward act, rudeness,naughtiness.—विलास: a bad or evil turn of fate, U. 1. - fag a. ill-natured, malignant ( q: ) N. of Siva — विश्ह a. unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (-₹: ) N. of Siva. -वृत्त a. 1. vile, wicked, ill behaved. -?. roguish. (-त्त ) misconduct, ıllbehaviou .- ब्रात्तः f. 1. misconduct. -2. misery, want, distress. -3. fraud. -ब्राप्ट: f. insufficient rain, drought. —वेद a. difficult to be known or ascertained. — व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3 — व्यवहार; a wrong

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judgment in law. — वत a. not conforming to rules, disobedient. — हुतं a badly offered sacrifice. — हृद् a. wicked hearted, ilt disposed, inimical. (-m.) an enemy. — हृद्य a. evilminded, evil-intentioned, wicked. — हुपीस a. having defective organs of sense.

दुरोद्र: 1. A gamester [-2 A dicebox. -3 A stake —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice, दुरोद्रच्छश्रजितां समीहित नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7 R. 9 7.-2 A die.

दुर्व 1 P. ( द-द-विति ) To hurt, kill.

हुल् 10. U. ( होलयित-ते, दोति ) '1 To swin; shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about : किंद चेहो- लयेद्राञ्च Ratimanjarî; दोलयम्ह्राविवाक्षो Bh. 3 39 -2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयित धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

ਫ਼ੁਲਿ: f A small or female tortoise

हुवस a Active —n 1 Wealth.
-2 An offering -3 Worship, honour.
हुवस्यति Den. P 1 To honour, worship -2 To reward.

दुवसन a Adorable, to be worshipped.

हुव स्वत् a 1 Worshipping -2 En-Joying worship.

दुवस्यु a Honouring, worshipping. हुषु 4 P. (इष्यति, इष्ट ) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. -2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or bacome impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms 7 24, 9. 318, 10 102. -3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong, -4 To be unchaste or faithless. -Caus. ( द्रषयति-ते, but दृषयति-ते or द्रोष-यति-ते in the senso of 'making depraved 'or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit and fig ), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दूषित यशः Mk 10.27; पुरा दूबयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10 47, 12.4; Ms. 5 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189 ; Amaru. 70 ; न त्वेवं दूषिण्यामि शस्त्रयहमहावतं Mu. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c ' -2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. -3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife), Ms. 8. 364, 368 -4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. -5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ıll of, accuse , दूषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादः त्वं गमिण्यति Râm ; Y. 1. 66. -6 To adulterate. -7 To falsify. -8 To refute, disprove.

इष्ट p p. [दुष्य क ] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. -2 Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked, as दुह्चन: -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेत्र in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -हा 1 A had or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. -हे 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आसन्, -आज़ a. evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. -चारिन a. wicked, sinful. -चतम, -भी, -हिन्द a. evil minded, malevolent, wicked. -हुन: a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox — ज्या: 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दक्षि: f. Corruption, depravity.

हुष a. (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; e. g. पंक्तिहुण.

হুদক a. ( পিকা f. ) [ হুম- পিক্-তনুক ] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). — ক: 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण a [ दुर् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see ag -2 Dishonouring, violating. - 3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. -of I Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring ( as a woman ) -4 Abuse, censure, blame, R. 12. 46. - 5 Detraction, disparagement.-6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime, नोल्कोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं हू-पणं Bh 2.93, हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदूषof U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213, H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. - or: N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Râma. -Comp. —आदि: an epithet of Râma. —आवह a. involving (one) in blame.

द्रमणीय a. Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c. ; see दूष्य.

ৰ্থনৈত্ব m. A corrupter, violator. বুজি:-পী f. The rheum of the eyes. বুজিনা 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

इषित a. [ ट्यू - जियु नह ] 1 Corrupted, dehled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku.4.8.-3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता Agirl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

ह्णीका=द्षि q. v.

इडम व [इन् कर्माण ज्यन ] 1 Corruptible -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —उमं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent, St. 12. 65. —उम्र Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोष: [ दूर्भावे करणे वा बञ् ] 1 ( a ) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point पत्र नेव यदा करी-रविटपे दोषो वमतस्य कि Bh. 2 93; Pt 1. 242 , नाच कुलपतिदांषं यहीष्यति S. 3 'will not find fault or take exception', so दुनहक्तदेखा R 14. 9 (b) An error, a mistake.-2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence ; जायामडोषासुत मत्र-जामि R 14 34 Ms. 8 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality as in-आहारदोष -4 Harm, evil danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिवंशी Mk. 1 58; को दोष 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदेष: स्यात् S. 3 अदाता वजदोषेण कर्मदोषाहरिद्रता Chân. 48, Ms 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state -8 (In Nyâya &c.) A fault of a definition . ( i. e. अयाति, अतिव्याति and असंभव ). -9 (In Rhet. ) A fault or defect of composition ( such as पददीष, पदाशरीष, वाक्यदीष, रसदीष, and अर्थदोप which are defined and illustrat. ed in the 7th Ullasa of K P.). -10 A calf.-11 Refutation.12 Evening, dusk ;cf. होषा. - Comp. - आकर a. faulty. - suring: charge, accusation. -एकडूञ् a. fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. - कर, कारिन, - कृत् a. causing evil, hurtful. - 4 a. 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or detects — बाहिन् a. 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ a. knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञ:) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. - अयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body . (i. e. बात, पिच and कफ ). —हाष्टे a. censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. - भाज a. faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषक: A calf.

दोषणं A charge, an accusation. दोषळ a. Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक a. (की f.) Faulty, defective, bad. —क: Sckness, disease.

होषित a. ( जी f.) [हुम-जिने ] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad. इन्डु ind. 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंत: N. cf a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntal's and father of Bharata. Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntala, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gandharva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital After some months Sakuntala was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntala given in the Mahabharata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntala. "].

द्भ A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' ( N. B. The स of दुस is changed to T before vowels and soft consonants ; (see दुर ), to a Visarga before sibilants, to ज before च and स् and to q before and q) -Jomp. -- are a. 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; चक्तं सुकरं कर्ते दुष्करं ' sooner said than done '; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-t) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. — कर्मन् n. 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. - ਜਾਲ: 1. bad times ; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3 an epithet of Siva. —कुलं a bad or low family;(आददीत) स्वीरत्नं इण्कलाद्पि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीन a. low-born. - and m a wicked person. —कृतं, -कृति: f. a sin, misdeed; उमे सुकृतदुष्कते Bg. 2. 50. — क्रम a. ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. — किया a misdemeanour, bad act. - = a. 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous,

difficult: R. 8. 79: Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickelly, (-7:) 1. a hear. -2. a bi-valve shell. o-r-रिन a. practising very austere penance. -aita a. wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. ( -तं ) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. - = ਜੰਜ a affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-m) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. - चिकित्स्य a. difficult to be cured, incurable. - -स्ति misconduct, error. -च्यवन: an epithet of Indra. - egra: an epithet of Siva. - wa a. difficult to be clothed, tattered. — at a. ( दूहर or द्वस्तर ) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1.2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible .- 3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. - an: false reasoning —पच (इष्पच) a. difficult to be digested. - una 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द ) —परिग्रह a. difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-s:) a bad wife. - gra a. difficult to be drunk. - gre a. 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. - ut a. difficult to be filled or satisfied. - yanta a. obscure. dark, dim. — प्रजाति a. ill-tempered, evil-natured. — प्रजस a. having bad progeny. —प्रज्ञ a. (दुष्पज्ञ ) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. - प्रणीत a. ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. — प्रथम, — प्रध्य a. 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष ; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible.—प्रमेय a. immeasurable. — प्रवाद: slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः f. bad news, evil report , R. 12. 51. - ung (इष्पसह ) a. 1. irresistable, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. AIG, -AIGG a. unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48, Bg. 6. 36. — भीत: f. displeasure. —इांस a. Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. — হাকা:, - হাকা a. powerless, weak. — হাকুল a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of भूतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. — ज्ञासन a. difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (ন:) N. of one of the 101 sons of भतराष्ट. [ He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishthira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhima was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood On the 16th day of the great war Bhama encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content 7. -शिल ( द्रश्शील ) a. ill-mannered cr ill behaved, reprobate. - 5117 a disloval wife. - Hart a. difficult to be passed ; Pt. 1. 173. — чн ( द:पम or दुष्यम ), —सम ( दुःसम or दुस्सम ) a. 1. uneven, unlike, unequal -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3, evil, improper, bad. —पमं, -जमं and. ill, wickedly. —सदवं an evil being - मधान, मधेय a. difficult to be united or reconciled .- we (दस्सह) a. unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. — साक्षेत्र m a false witness. - साध, -साध्य a. 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed .- 2. difficult to be cured -3. difficult to be conquered. — इत a. having bad dreams (in one's sleep ).—स्थ, -स्थित a. ( written also दृह्य and दृह्यत ) 1. ill-conditioned, poer, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. ursteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-vi ind. ) badly, ill, unwell. -हिथति: f. 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. — स्पृष्टं ( दु:स्पृष्टं ) 1. slight touch or contact. — 2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, छ and बू.
—समर o. hard or painful to remember ; U. 6. 34. — स्वम: a bad dream.

द्वह I. 2 U. (दोग्वि, दुग्वे, दुरोह, दुरुहे, अध्वत्-त or अदुग्ध, बोक्ष्यति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्द ) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract ( with two acc. ); भारवाति रत्नानि मही-पभीश्व पृथ्यविष्टां दुदृहुधीरेत्रीं Ku. 1. 2 , यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाण स रामाञ्चातिमामयात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घडोध्नीरापि गा दुईति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्द्रहिनात्मानं शोक चित्तमवारुधत Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मचना दिनं R. 1 26. -4 To yiel i or grant ( any desired object) ; कामान्डुग्धे विपकर्षत्य-लक्ष्मीं U. 5 31. - 5 To enjoy. - Caus. ( दोहयति-ते )To cause to milk:—Desid. (देशक्षति ते ) To wish to milk. राजन दुधुंक्षासी यदि क्षितिधेन मेता Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति ) To hurt, pain, dis-

दुग्ध p. p. [ दुइ-क ] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full.—गई 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants -3 Milking. -70mp. —अगं, -तालीपं the skim of milk, cream. -दा a milch cow. —पाचन a vessel for boiling milk. —पोद्य a living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेन cream —चपः, -चपः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. —गेजा rice mixed with milk. —सद्यः, -आविष: the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुध a. (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदृध q. v. — चा A milch-cow.

द्रांचु m. [ इंह-नृच् ] 1 A cowherd, a milkman, मेरा स्थिते द्रांच्यक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

होग्झों 1 A cow which yields milk.

-2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

-3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

होच a. Ved. Milking.—च: Milking. होह: [ दुह भावे घर ] 1 Milking; आन्ध्रयों गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk; Ku. 1.2; R. 2.28, 17.19.—2 Milk.—3 A milk-pail.—4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success.—Comp.—अपनय:,—जं milk.

होहन त. [ दुइ माने न्युल्युद् वा ] 1 Milking.-2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking -2 A milking lail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित p. p. Milked.

दोह्य क. [दुइ कर्मणि ण्यत् ] To be milked, milkable. —ह्य Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितु ∱. [ दुइ दृह वा तृच् ] A daughter. -Comp. —पति: a son-in-law ( also दुहितु: पति: ).

दू 4 P. ( व्यते, टून ) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूचे सात्व-तिस्तुर्यन्महामयराध्यति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमञ्जगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Git. 8. 'afflicted or distressed &c' ( see g pass. ). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूत:, -दूतक: [cf. Un. 3. 90 ] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chân. 106 -Comp.—सुद्ध a. speaking by an ambassador.

इतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R 18.53, 19.18; Ku. 4.16 and Malli. thereon).

हत्ये 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message. दून See under दु.

द्र a. (Compar. द्वीयस् superl. हावेष्ट ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long , ।कें दूरं व्ययसायि-ना Chân. 73 , न योजनशत दूर वाहामान. स्य तुद्रणया H. 1. 146, 49. -र Distance, remoteness. [ N. B. Some of the oblique cases of gt are used adverbially as follows -(a) gt 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from ( with abl. or gen. ), आमात or ग्रामस्य द्रं Sk. -2 High above. -3 Deeply, far below. -4 Highly, in a high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमनं-जने S. D. -5 Entirely, completely; निमग्ना दूरमभासे Ki. 10. 29; दूरसुद्ध-तपापा: Me. 55. ( b ) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; জল: কা-पद्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विस्ट ज्यते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a nigh degree, द्रोंण हा-वरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg 2. 49, R. 10. 30. v. l. ( c ) इसत् 1 From a distance, from afar , प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य द्रादस्पर्शनं वरं ; दूरादागतः 'come from afar '( regarded as comp. ); नदीय-मभितो .... .... दूरात्पारित्यज्यता Bh. 1 81; R 1. 61. -2 In a remote degree. -3 From a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place ; न मे दूरे किचित्क्षणमाप न पार्श्वे रथजवात S 1.9; भो: श्रेष्ठिच शिरसि भयमतिहुरे तत्पतीकार: Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88] (दूरीmeans 1 To remove to a distance, remove, take away ; आअमे दूरीकृतश्र-मे Dk. 5 , Bv. 1. 122. -2 To deprive (one) of, separate, Mk. 9. 4. -3 To prevent, ward off -4 To surpass, excel, distance; S 1. 17; so दूरीभ to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance, दूरीभूते मधि सहचरे चक्रवाकी मिवेकां Me.83.)-Comp —अंतरित a. separated by a long distance. - आपात: shooting from afar. -आहान a. jumping or leaping fir. -आरुद्ध: 1. mounted high. -2 far advanced, intense, vehement , दूरास्ट: खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4 —ईरितेक्षण a. squint-eyed. —παα. 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense, दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षभेयं का-लहरणस्य S. 3 —ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —दर्शन, -हुश् a. far seeing. ( -न: ). -m. 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. (-i) prudence, foresight. — বৃহি न a. far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-m.) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. - Efe: 1. long-sightedness.-2. prudence, foresight. - पात: 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight. -3. falling from a great height. —पात्र a. having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). - q a. 1. very broad (as a

river).-2 difficult to be crossed (-ए:) a broad river (-ए) an epithet of the Ganges — चंधु a. banished from wife and kinsmen, Me. 6 — भाज a. distant, remote. — भिन्न a. wounded deeply. — वर्तिच a being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. — चर्चक a. naked. — वासिच a outlandish. — विलंबिच a. hanging far down. - वेधिन a. piercing from afar — संस्थ a. being at a distance, remote, far away; कंडाश्लेषपणायीन जने कि पुनरूरसंस्थ Me. 3. — स्थ, - रिथत a remote, far off.

दूरत: ind 1 From afar, from a distance; तदाउपं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69, वहति च पशीनापं दोषं विसंचति दूरतः Gît. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

द्वोत्य a. Being far, come from

दूर्य Feces, ordure.

द्वां Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to detties &c.).
-Comp. —अंदुर: a soft blade of Dürvä grass, V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant. दूर्य A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दुष्.

ह I. 6 A. ( शियते, रत , desid. दिर्हिर भेते ) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honoir, worship, reverence, द्वितीयादियते सदा H. Pr. 7, Mv. 7. 3, Bk. 6 55.—2 To care for, mind; usually with न.—3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for , भूरि खुत झाश्वतमादियंते Mâl. 1. 5—4 To desire.—II. 5 P. ( रणोति ) To hurt, kill.

हृत a. Respected, honoured. —ता

दूत्यं Respect.

इंह I. 1 P. ( दंहति, दंहित ) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II.1 A. (दंहते ) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

हुंहण Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृंहित p. p. 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

हक A hole, an opening.

हड त. [ इंड-क नि॰ नलेगः ] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring, Bg. 15 3, H. 3 65, R. 13. 18. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering, Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करि-ष्यामि हडानुनाप Ku 3.8; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure.-14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. - & 1 Iron.-2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. - ż ind. 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly. |-Comp. —अंग a. strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond.—आयुध: an epithet of Siva. इषुधि a. having a strong quiver. -कांडः, -ग्राथः,-पत्रः a bamboo. —का-रिन् a resolute. —गात्रिका granulated sugar. - ग्राहिन् a. seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute —दंशक: a shark. -द्वार a. having the gates well-secured. — धन: an epithet of Buddha. —धन्वन, -धन्विन् m. a good archer. -निश्चय a. 1. of firm resolve, resclute, firm. -2. confirmed. -- नीरः; -ਸਲ: the cocoa-nut tree. -पाਣ a. resolute. (-q:) an epithet of Brahmâ. -प्रतिज्ञ a. firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —मत्यय: firm confidence, settled conviction. -- प्ररोह: the holy fig-tree. -प्रहारिन् a. 1. striking hard .- 2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. —भाकत a. faithful, devoted. —मति a. resolute, strong-willed, firm. - HE a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. ( — हि: ) a sword. — मूल:, - नृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —होसन् m. a wild hog. — वेरिच् m. a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. — an a. 1. firm in religious austerity. -2. firm, faithful -3. persevering, persistent. —संधि o. 1. firmly united, closely joined .- 2. close, compact. - 3. thick set. -सोहद् a. firm in friend-

हटपति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen ; cf. ब्हपति.

হুৱন্তি 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कार: Confirmation, cor-roboration.

हति: m.f. [ दू विदार्ण तिकित् क्रवश्च ]

1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish.

-3 A skin, hide. -4 A pair of bellows.

-5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap.

-comp. —हिं: a dog. —हार: a water-carrier.

ਵੜ੍ਹੇ Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pens

E-ga: f. 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel -n. The sun.

हुन्सु: m. 1 The thunderbolt. ( of Indra ) -2 The sun -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death ( अन्त्र ).

ह्या 1 P. 10 U. (दर्गति, न्पंगतिनते )
To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (हप्यति. हत ) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent, सा किल नात्मना हप्यति U. 5; ह्रप्यहानवह्र्यमानहित्यपूर्द्वारहु:जापदाम् Gît. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 Te be mad or foolish. -III 6 P. (हपति) To pain, torture.

वर्षक a Making proud, inflaming.
—क: N. of Kâmadeva, the god of love.

द्पेण: [ हप्न्छ ] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचना-यां विहीनस्य द्पेण: कि करियाति Chân. 109; Ku. 7.26, R. 10.10; 14.37.-2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera.—जं 1 The eye.—2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

द्पित, द्पिन् व. (जी f.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

हात a. [ हव्नज ] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. —तः N. of Vishnu.

हुन a. 1 Proud, arrogant.-2 Strong, powerful.

ह I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. ( द्भीत, द्भिति, 
g τ p. p. 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. - τή 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृष्टिय: f. Stringing together, arranging.

हॅप् (फ् ) 6 P. (हंप-फ्र-ति) To affict, torture, hurt.

हंफ़ f. A snake in general; cf. हन्तू. हरू 1 P. (पर्यति, द्वरी, अवर्शत्, अव्रक्षित्, हर्ष्ट्र, 2 ) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; व्रथमि आतुनाया Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवस्तवंभ्रतेषु यः पर्यति स पंडितः Chân. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wan or call upon; प्रसुश्चयो सुनि ब्रष्टुं ज्ञ्राा-क्षिय वासवः Ram. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 in-

spect, discover .- 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1 327, 2. 305 -7 To see by divine intuition; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तामान् दद्र्भ Nir.-8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place ). -Pass. (हङ्यते ) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested , तवतच्चारु वपुने हृज्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3, R 3 40, Bk. 3. 19, Me 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look, R 3.34.-3 To be found or seen, occur ( as in a book &c.), दिती-याम्रेडितातेषु ततोध्न्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगा भाष्ये दृश्यते -4 To be considered or regarded; सानान्यप-तिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु हश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. — Caus. ( द्र्याते-ते ) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc ) to show, point out, दर्शय तं चौरासिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्ता-न् हरिं Sk., प्रत्यभिज्ञानरतनं च राभायाद्रशं-यत्कृती R. 12. 6 . , 1. 47 , 13. 24 , Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate, Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible. तदेव में दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45.-4 To produce ( as in a court of justice), Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce ( as evidence ), अत्र ध्रुति दर्शयति. - 6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself भवी भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (१. ९. स्वयमेव), स्वा गृहेऽ-पि वनिता कथामास्यं ह्वीनिमीलि खुलु दशे-यिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं द्र्शयते गत-स्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुता Ki. 1. 10 ; Ku. 4. 25. — Desid. (दि दक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श a. [ हह् माने वज् ] Seeing, looking. —र्जः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.), दुर्दशः, नियद्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof.

-3 The day of the new moon (अनावासा); एक बस्थत चंद्राकेदर्शनाइ दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. —पः a god. —यामिनी the night of the new moon. —विपद् m. the moon.

হর্মন a (র্মনা or হিলো f.) [হ্যাণি বু এলু ] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out, Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, clucidating. —ন: 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

द्र्यत क. [ह्यू कमेणि अत्य ] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful.-त: 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन a. [हज् ल्युर] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.), देव, धर्म,

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. - 7 1 Looking at, seeing, observing 3 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving foreseeing, R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision ; चिनाजड दर्शनं 8 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देव-दर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience ; मारीचस्ते दर्श. नं वितरति है. 7, राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance Bg 11. 10; R. 3.57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court ); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream.-13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment. apprehension. -15 Religious know. ledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A sys. tem of philosophy, as in सर्वडर्शनसं-मह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. - fcg a. anxious to see. —उउद्यक्त the great white jasmire. -un: the range of sight or vision, horizon , सम दर्शनपशमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' — प्रतिमु: -प्रातिभाव्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

द्र्शनीय pot. p. [ हज्ञ-अनिय् ] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो द्र्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp.-मानिन् a. conceited, proud, vain.

द्शियतु a. (हश्-णिच् तृच् ) I Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -m. 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

ৰ্ফিন p·p [ হয় গিছ ল ] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

द्शित् त. [ ह्यू-णिनि ] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

हत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -f. 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight, संद्धे दुशस्द्यतारका R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. —अध्यक्ष: the sun. —क्या. a snake. —स्य: decay or loss of sight, becoming dimsighted. —गोचर a. visible. (-र:) the range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेप:,
-ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance.
-जल्य a. coincident with observation, or an observed place
(in astr.). —प्य the range
of sight. —पात: a look, glance.
—भिया beauty, splendour. —भिक्तः
f. a look of love, an amorous glance.
-लभनं vertical parallax. —निय: a
snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —ज्ञाकः
f. the faculty of perception. —श्रति:
a snake, serpent.

दशति: f. Ved. Looking, seeing.

हुजा The eye. -Comp —आकांश्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

हुशान: [हर्-आनम् किञ्च ] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brâhmana. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). -न Light, brightness.

हुशि:-शि f. 1 The eye. -2 A Sastra. -3 Light. —िश: f. Seeing, viewing.

हुशोक a. [ ह्यू कमीण बा॰ ईकक् ] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful, --का, -कं Appearance, becoming manifest

हुइय pot. p [हज्ञ कर्मण क्यप] 1 To be seen, visible -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely R. 6 31; Ku. 7. 64. - इये A visible object; M. 1. 9.

हृहवन्  $\alpha$  (री f) [ इह्य क्षानिप् ] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2(Fig.) Familiar or conversant with, as in श्वतपारहृहवा R 5. 24, विद्यानां पारहृहवनः 1. 23.

हुष्ट p. p. [ इज् कर्माण-क ] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. -2 Visible, observable.-3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifest ed. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed -8 Valid -9 Allotted -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See gar. — g 1 Perception, observa-tion. -2 Danger from dacoits. -Comp. -- sign a. 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. — ਅੰਗ:, -ਰ 1. an example, 11lustration, parable; पूर्णश्चेद्रीद्याकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽच महार्णव: S1. 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion of statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तूपमा ; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). -3. a Sastra or science. -4. death; (cf. दिशंत ). —अर्थ a 1. having the ob ject or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. - कड, স্থাৰ &c. a. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —कूटं a riddle. an enigma. —दोष a. I found feult with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. -2. vicious. -3 exposed, detected. —पुष्ठ a. running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यप a. I. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. —रजम् f. a girl arrived at puberty. — च्यतिकार a. I. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

हृष्टि: f. [इज् भावे किन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing knowledge. -4 The eye the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलाभयाति V. 2, चलापांगा दृष्टि सप्रज्ञासि S. 1. 24; हुष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगरंत्रयसस्वमारा U. 6. 19 ; R. 2. 28, S. 4 2, देव द्वाप्टियमादं कुर H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 \ lew, notion ; खुद्दृष्टिरेषा K. 173 , एतां दृष्टि-मबद्यम्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge, -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars -10 Light (त्रहाहा). -Comp -कृत् n, -कृतं a kind of luly (स्थलपदा). —क्षेत्र: a glance, look. —ग्रज: a mark for archers, butt, target. - nitat a. within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-T:) the range of sight. -पात: 1. a look, glance ; मार्ग स्ग-पेक्शिण दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18, Bh. 1. 11, 94 3.66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रज:कणैविदिनत-दृष्टिपाता: Ku. 3. 31. (Malli. interprets-unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा ). —पथ: the range of sight. - ya a. 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपृतं न्यसित्पादं Us. 6. 46. — बंधु: a hre-fly. — विक्षेप: a side glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. --विभ्रम: an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. -विष: a serpent.

हरिन् a. 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

हराद् f. A stone , see अप्र

हषद् f. [ द-अदि युद् स्त्यः; cf. Un. 1.128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4.74; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -Comp. —उपल: a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. ( हपदिमा-पन: a tax raised from mill-stones).

हुषहत् a. Stony, rocky. —ती 1 Nof a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryavarta; of Ms. 2. 17.-2 An epithet of Durga.

হুরু,-হুরু 1 P. (ব্রনি, র্নি ) 1 To be fixed or firm. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To prosper -4 To fasten.

इ 1. 4. 9 P. ( द्विति, दित, देलं )
1 To burst or break asunder, split open -2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces.

— Pass. (द्विते ) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; क्यमेंचे मल्यतां वः सहस्रा न द्वितास्या जिह्ना V 3. -2
To separate. -3 To be afraid, to fear. — Caus. ( द्वार्यनिन्) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. -2 To disperse, scatter. -II.
1 P. (द्विते ) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अन, आ, आ, &c, the root does not change its meaning).

द्रिक p. p. ्रिक्] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. -2 Frightened, afraid. —में 1 Cutting, a rent. -2 Fear.

दे 1 A. ( दयने, दान, desid. दित्सने ) To protect, cherish.

देदीत्यमान a. Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देश See under हा.

द्व 1 A. (देश्ते ) 1 To sport, play, gamble. -2 To lament. -3 To shine. -4 To throw, east. -With परि to lament, mourn.

देव a. ( वी f )[ दिव् अच् ] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. -2 Shining ; यज्ञस्य देवसृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. -3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. - न: 1 A god, deity ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. -2 a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra, as in द्वाद्श वर्षाणि देवे। न ववर्ष. (b) A cloud. -3 A divine man, Brahmana. -4 A king, ruler, as in मञ्ज्यदेव- -5 A title affixed to the names of Brahmanas. as in गोविंद्देव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. -6' (In dramas) A title of honour used in adressing a king. ('My lord', 'Your majesty'), ततश्च देव Ve 4; यथाज्ञ पयति देवः &c. -7 Quicksilver. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 A fool. -10 A child. -11 A man following any particular business. -12 A lover. -13 Emulation. -14 Sport, play. - An organ of sense. [cf. L. deus; Gr. deos]. -Comp. —अंश; a partial incarnation of god. — अगरः, -र a temple. —अंतना a celestial damsel, an apsaras. —अतिद्वः -अधिद्वः 1. the highest god. -2 an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha (3) Vishņu. -आधिप: 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. the supreme god. —अदुचर:, -अदुया-चिन् m. an attendant or follower of a god. —अंबस n., -असं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. -2. food that has been first offered to an idol, see Ms. 5 7 and Kull therein. —अभीष a. 1. liked by or dear to gods. -2. sacred or dedicated to a derty. ( -gr ) piper-betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden, R. 10 80. — आरि a demon. —अर्चनं, -ना the worship of gods. —आवस्थ: a temple. an epithet of उद्ये:अवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीड: ' the garden of the gods, 'Nandana garden.-आजीव: -आजीविन m. I. an attendant upon an idol. -2. a low Brâhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. -आत्मन् a. I. consecrated, holy, sacred. -2. of a divine nature. (-m.)1. the civine soul. -2. the holy fig tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4.46. — आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. -2 rainbow. —आयुष the life-time of a god. — आਲਧ: 1. heaven. -2. a temple. —आवास: 1. heaven. -2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्य) -3. a temple. -4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहार: nectar, ambiosia. — इन्ह व ( nom. sing. देवेट्-ड् ) worshipping the gods. - god: an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. 一言言: 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Siva. —gg a. dear to gods (-g;) bdellium. (-ET) the wild limetree. — ইয়া: an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. ( -शी ) N. of Durga, also of Devakî, mother of Krishna. — ईश्वर: N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. -उद्यानं 1. divine garden. -2. the Nandana garden. -3. a garden near a temple. -ऋषि: ( देवर्षि: ) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as आत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एववादिनि देववा Ku. 6. 84 ( १. ६. अंगिरम् ). -2. an epithet of Narada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. — ओकस् n. the mountain Sumeru. -कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. — कर्मन् n., -कार्य 1. a religrous act or rite. -2. the worship of gods. - are the Devadaru tree. --कुटं a temple. --कुटं a netural spring. - 3 1. a temple. -2. a race of gods. -3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कु-सुमं cloves — खातं, -खातक 1. a natural hollow among mountains -2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. -3. a pond near a temple. ੰਜ਼ਿਲ a cavern, chasm. — गण: a class of gods. —गणिका an apsaras, q. v —गंधर्व: an epithet of Narada. (-वि) a particular mode of singing. —गर्ज-नं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. — निरि: N. of a mountain; Me. 42. — 15: 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods ). -2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods ) — मही an epithet of Saraswati or of a place sistuated on it. — iti I. a secret only known by gods. -2. death. -- ਸੁੜੇ 1. a tem. ple. -2. the place of a king. -3 a planetary sphere. — वर्षा the worship or service of gods. — चिकित्सकी (du ) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods.-छंद: a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जन: the gods collectively. -- जात a class of god. —जामि: f. a sister of the gods. —तरु: 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. one of the trees of paradise, ( १. e मदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचटन ) -3. the tree in a village (चेत्यबृक्ष ) where the villagers usually meet. —ais: 1. fire. -2. an epithet of Râhu. - नात: 1. a sacrifice. -2 N of Kasyapa —ताति: 1. a god -2 divine service —तीर्थ 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. -2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods —दत्त a. 1. god-given, granted by the gods -2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.) (-तः). 1. N of the conch-shell of Arjuna, Bg. 1. 15. -2. a certain person ( used in speaking of men indefinitely), देवद्त्तः पच-ति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न अंक्ते &c. -3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning, देवदत्तो विज्ञभणे °अग्रजः N. of Buddha. — दर्शन a. visiting the gods. (-न:) N of Narada. -दार m. n. a species of pine ; Ku 1. 54, R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant or attendant upon a temple. (-सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. -2. a courtezan (employed as a dancer in a temple). -3 the wild citron tree. —दीप: the eye. -दुद्धि: 1. a divine drum. -2. the holy basil with red flowers. -3. an epithet of Indra. — इतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देव: 1 an epithet of Brahma. -2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. -3. of Vishnu. — द्राणी a procession with idols — धर्म: a religious duty or office. — धानी the city of Indra. -नदी 1. the Ganges. -2. any holy river, Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन m. N. of the door keeper of Indra. -नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथ: Siva. — निकाय: ' residence of gods', paradise, heaven. — निदक: a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, athe.st. —निर्मित a. 'god created ', natural. -पति: an epithet of Indra. --पादाः 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपादा: प्रमा-णम् - पथ: 1. 'heavenly passage, ' heaven, firmament. -2. the milky way. -पद्य: any animal consecrated to a deity.—ura an epithet of Agni. -पुर, -पुरी f. an epithet of Amara-

vatî, the city of Indra - 934: an epithet of Brihaspati. —पातिकृतिः f, -प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity - प्रइन: ' consulting deities ', astrology, fortune-telling. — भिय: ' dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva, (देवानांत्रिय: an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. -2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेट्यतात्पर्यज्ञा देशनाप्रिया: K. P. -3. an ascetic (who renounces the world ). — बलि: an oblation to the gods. — ল্লান্ m 1.a Brahmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple -2. a venerable Brâhmana. — भवन 1. the heaven. -2 a temple. -3. the hely fig-tree. —y m. a god. (-f.) heaven. — मानि: f. heaven. — स्ति: f. an epithet of the Ganges — सूर्य divinity, godhead. -भृत् m. an epithet 1 of Vishnu.-2. of Indra. -भोज्यं nectar. -मणि: 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कास्त्म.-2. the sun. -3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मान f. N. of Aditi, mother of gods. -- मातूक a. ' having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depend. ing on rain water and not on 1rrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यबु-दृष्टचं बुसंपन्नवीहिपालितः । स्यानदीमात्-को देवमातृकश्च यथाऋमं ।। Ak., cfalso वितन्त्रति क्षेममद्वमातृकाः (१. ८. नदीमातृ-काः ) चिराय तास्मिन कुरवश्वकासते Ki. 1. 17. — मापक: the jewel of Vishnu, called कैस्तुम. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनि: a divine sage. - यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrtfice is performed ; देशयजनसंभव सीते U. 4. —यजि a. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; ( one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brâhmana, see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also ). — यज्यं -यज्या a sacrifi.e. —याजा 'an idol-procession, any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. -यानं, -रथ: a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world , also called कृत्युग. -2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. - योनि: 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. -2. a being of divine origin. -3. fuel used in kindling fire, (f. also ). —योषा an apsaras. —रह-स्यं a divine mystery. -राज्, -राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a king. -3. N of Buddha. — ऌ ता the Navamal likâ or double jasmine plant. — ਨਿੱਸ the image or statue of a deity.-लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —बक्तं an epithet of fire. —वत्मेन् n. the eky. -- वर्धाक:, - शिल्पन् m. V1878karman, the architect of gods. - वाणी

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven —वत्त्रनः an epithet of Agni. -विद्या 1. divine science. -2. the science of Niiukta or etymology -ra-भागः the northern hemisphere. -विश f., - विज्ञा a deity. - वीतिः food of the gods. — बुझ: the Mandara tree. — ब्यचस् a. Ved. occupied by the gods.-an 1. a religious observance. any religious vow. -2. the favourité food of the gods. (-त:) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. -2. Karttikeya. - ==: a demon. - जुनी an epithet of Saramå, the bitch of the gods. - शेखर: the damanaka tree. - sig the remnants m.a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —भूत: an epithet of 1. Vishnu. -2 Narada. -3. a sacred treatise -4 a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods ( मुबर्मन् ). -2. a council of a king, council-chamber -3 a gambling-house . —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. -2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. -3. an attendant on a deity. -4 the keeper of a gambling. house. -- सायुज्य identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. 一行言: an epithet of Siva. — मुचि: a tube or cavity (in the heart ) leading to the gods ; cf. उदान - सुष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. -2. N of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेनां B. 7. 1; (Malli. :--देवसेना=स्कंदपत्नी : perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife ).oqfa:, ंभिय: an epithet of Karttikeya. -'property of gods, 'property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विद-र्जुधा: Ms. 11. 20, 26. "अपहरणं sacrilege. — हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. — हाति: f. 1. invocation of the gods. -2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svâyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हित: a divine weapon.

देवस a. [ दिव्-ण्युल् ] 1 Sporting, playing. -2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —क: (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. -Comp — नंद्न: -युन:, -सातृ m., — सुन्त: epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य α. Divine, godlike. देवता 1 Divine, dignity or power,

divinity. -2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1.-3 The image of a deity. -4 An idol. -5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अमारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -सूडं, -स्थानं a temple. — आधिप: an epithet of Indra. — अभ्याची के worshipping a deity — आत्मान् a. of a divine nature, Ku. 1 1. — आयान, — आजयः, चेडमन् n. a temple or chapel. — प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. — स्नानी the ablution of an idol.

देवत्य a. 1 Having as one's deity; as in अग्निवेवत्य -2 Sacred to a deity. देवग्ने स् a. (ज्ञीचि f.) Adoring a

husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन: [ दिव्ययनेन दिव् करणे त्युट् ] A die. नं 1 Beauty, splendour, Instre. -2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. -5 A lotus. -6 Emulation, desire to excel. -7 Affair, business. -8 Praise -9 Going, motion. -10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. -ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. -2 Sport, pastime. -3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N.of the daughter of Sukra. preceptor of the Asuras [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; ( see कच ). Once upon a time Devayanı and her companion Sarmishtha -the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping then clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Deva yani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayatı, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayant lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayana, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayatı with the infirmity of old age, See Yayatı also ].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous.
-2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः
A god.

Eq : A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवल: 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brahmana who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol. -2 A virtuous man. -3 N. of Nårada. -4 A husband's brother. -5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol, see the preceding word.

देवाट: N. of a sacred place called Haribara.

देवमात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. ( "मू to be changed into a god ).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. -2 Derived from a god.
-3 Virtuous, pious.

देवित, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. -2 N. of Durgà. -3 N. of Sarasvati. -4 N. of Savitri. -5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); वेष्यभावेन नामेय देवीडाव्यक्षमा सती। स्नानीयक्सिक्रयथा पत्त्रोण वोषणुज्यते M 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपद कथं भज्ञत्येषा K. P. 10. -6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. -0omp. —कोट: the city of Bana, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. -2. the apartment of a queen.

देख m. [त्र्-च] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger.). -2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशय: An epithet of Vishnu.

देखं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवट: An artisan, a mechanic.

देश: [ হিন্ अच् ] 1 A place or spot in general ; देश: को उ जलावसेकशिथ-ल: Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like; कपोल, स्कंध, अस, नितंब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधदेश S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder '). -2 A region, country, province, land, territory ; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाह्यता-पाजित H. 1. 171. -3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole ), as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. -4 Aninstitute, an ordinance. -5 Rangecompass, दृष्टिदेश: Pt. 2. -Comp. —अतिाधिः a foreigner. —अंतर another country, foreign parts: Ms. 5. 78. —अंतारिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्म: a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. — कालों (m. du.) time and place. (- ਲ ) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. - - - ares a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, -जात a. 1. native, indigenous. -2. produced in the right country. -3. genuine, of genuine descent. -ge a. 1. seen in a country.-2. customary in a place. — भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोटन अयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kâvyâl. 4 35 — ह्रपं propriety, fitness. — स्पन्हारः a local usage, custom of the country.

ইয়াক: [ রিয়্-কর্টি অনু ] 1 A ruler, governoi. -2 An instructor, a preceptoi. -3 A guide in general.

देशना [ রিয়-णির্যুর ] Direction, instruction.

ইয়িক a. [ ইন সনিল চৰ্ ] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native.—ক: 1 A spiritual teacher ( ছড় ).—2 A traveller.—3 A guide.—4 One familiar with places.

ইয়িব a. 1 Told, directed, ordered.
-2 Advised, instructed. -3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

## देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prâkrita dialect; See Kâv. 1. 33.

हेशीय a. [ हेशे भव - छ ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. -2 Native, local. -3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp), as in मगधदेशीय, तहेशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. -4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words), अद्यद्भवयदेशीयां कन्यांद्दर्श K. 181 'a girl about 18 years old' (who e age bordered on 18), R. 18. 39; so पहुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. [दिश-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा ] 1 To be pointed out or proved. -2 Local, provincial. -3 Born in a country, native. -4 Genuine, of genuine descent. -5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). -6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. — च्या: 1 An eye witness of anything, अभियोक्ता दिशेह्र श्रे Ms. 8. 52, 53. -2 The inhabitant of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (द्वेष्य).

देखां Ved. A gift.

देव्यु a. 1 Very liberal. -2 Intractable, unruly. -m. A washerman.

देह: -हं [हिह्-चन् ] The body; देहं दहीत दहना इन गंधनाहा: Bv. 1.104.
—ह: Anointing, smearing —ही A rampart, wall, mound. —Comp —अंतरं another body. पाति: f. transmigration. —आरमनादः materialism, the doctrines of Chârvâka. —आरमनादित्र m. a materialist, a Chârvâka.—आन्तरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भन, —उस्न a. born in the body, inborn, innate.—करः a father.—करं m. 1. the sun.—2, the Supreme

Soul. -3. father -कोष: 1. the covering of the body -2 a feather, wing &c -3. skin. - gq: 1. decay of the body -2. sickness, disease. —गत a. incarnate, embodied. — जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). -2 voluntary death; resigning the body, तीर्थ तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नकन्यासरय्वार्देहत्यागात् R 8 95 —ह: quicksilver. —हीप: the eye —धर्म: the function of the body. -धारकं a bone -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. — भृष् m. air, wind. — बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35, Ku. 2. 47. — चंद्र: bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. — нты а. embodied, corporeal, (-m) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. — मुद्ध m. 1. the soul. -2. the sun. — भृत m. 1. a living being, especially a man ; धिगिमां देह भृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. -2 an epithet of Siva. -3 life, vitality. -- याचा 1. dying, death. -2. nour shment, food. –ह्याणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. - वाद्य one of the five vital airs or lifewinds, see sig. -संचारिणी a daughter.—सार: marrow. —स्दभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहबत a. Embodied. —m. 1 A man. -2 The soul.

दंहिन् a (नी f.) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied.—m. I A living being, especially a man; त्वद्धीनं खु देहिनां छु दे Ku 4 10; Si. 2 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17 2, Ms, 1 30, 5 49.—2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जी-णान्यस्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13; 14. 5 —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहिलि: -ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विस्थर्थती सुवि गमनया देहलीद्वसुष्यैः Me. 87; M.k. 1. 9 - Jomp. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold, °न्याय see ander न्याय.

दे 1. P. ( दायति, दान ) 1 To purify, cleanse -2. To be purified. -3 To protect. -With अब 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

द्तियः [दितपाय दक् ] 'A son of Diti, a Râkshusa, demon. -Comp. --इज्यः, -एजः, -पुरोधस् लः, -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. --निष्दनः an epithet of Vishnu.-मातृ f. Diti, mother of the demons. --मेदजा the earth.

 Varuna. -2. wind. — पति: an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q v. — युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

देखा 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous li-

दैन (नी f.), दैनंदिनी (नी f.), दैनिक क (की f.)  $\alpha$ . Diurnal, daily; Bu.1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire. देट्यें -धें Length, longness.

द्न, -न्यं[दिनस्य भावः ध्यञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and privable condition, miserable state, द्रिझाणां देन्यं G. L. 2; फाणिने देन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21, इद्देश्यं स्वस्तुस्पाक्किष्टकांति Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness. -4 Meanness.

देव  $a \cdot ($  वी  $f \cdot )$  [देवाद!गत: अणू ] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kav. 1. 33 , देवीनां मातुषीगां च प्रति-डर्ता त्वमापदां है. 1 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16 3, Ms. 3. 75. —व: ( i. e विवाह ) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैयः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see ggis or Ms. 3. 21 ). - 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः ममाणयंति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सि-ध्याति 'God helps those who help themselves'; देवं निहत्य कुर पौरप-मात्मज्ञकत्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् hy chance, luckily, accidentally ). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Sraddha ceremony .- 5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i e. the tips of the fingers; cf. Ms. 2.59. - at A woman married accolding to the form of marriage called darva q. v. above. -Comp. —अत्यय: evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, -आयत्त a. dependent on fate ; देवा-यत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्र: a day of the gods, 2. e. the human year. -उपहत a. ill-र्मन् n. offering oblations to gods. —कृत् a. 1. fated. -2. natural. —को-विद, -चितकः. -ज्ञ: an astrologer, a fortune teller; Y. 1. 313; Kam. 9.; 25. -गति: f. turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. —तंत्र a. dependent on fate. - afta: the eye. -द्रविपाक: hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of



fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40° -ciq: badness of fate. -q a. 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. - भारत: 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. - युग 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. — योग: a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance ; ( देव-योगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally ). —लेखक: a fortune-teller, an astrologer. -- वशः, -श the power of destiny, subjection to fate - aioli i. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language ; of. Kav. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवक: A god, deity.

देंवत a. ( ती f. ) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. -2 ( At the end of an adj. comp. ) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदेवता जना .-- तं 1 A god, deity, divinity , सृदं गा दैवतं विभं वृतं मधु चतुष्पदं भद्क्षिणानि क्वर्शतं Ms, 4. 39, 153, U. 4. 4, Amaru 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods, Ve. -2. -3. An idol. ( The word is said to be m. also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तल , see अप्रयुक्त ). -4 N. of the third Kânda of Yâska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् ind. By chance, fortunately,

luckily.

देवत्य a. Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —त्यं A deity.

दैविक a. (की f.) [देव-उक्] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. — An inevitable ac-

देविन m. An astrologer.

दैंच्य a. ( च्या or च्यी f. ) Divine. -च्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine

दैवल:,लक: The servant of an evil spirit

दैवारिप A conch shell ( ईाख ).

देवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the

दैशिक a. (की f.) [ देशेन निर्वृत्तं, तस्येद वा-टञ् ] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhasha P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. - 1 A teacher, preceptor.-2 A guide.

दिष्टिक a. (की f.) [दिष्टमिति मिति-बंख, टक् ] Fated, predestined. —क: A

fatalist.

देहिक व (की री.) दिहें भवः, तस्येद्दं वा डन् ] Bodily, corporeal.

देख a [देह भव प्यञ्ज ] Bodily. —हाः The soul (enshrined in the body ).

दो 4 P. ( बात, दिन , Caus. नापयति ; desid. दित्सानि ) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To move, reap. - WITH अन to cut or lop off , यदन्यस्मिन्यज्ञे खच्यवद्यति Sat.

दोगध् See under दह.

दोघ: A calf.

दोर: A rope (रज्जु: )

दोरक A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोल: [ दुल्-वञ् ] 1 Swinging, 10cking, oscillating.-2 A swing, litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phalguna when figures of 'young Krishna ' ( বালকুলা ) are swung in a

दोला,दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing. hammock (fig. also), असीत्स दोलाचलाचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14 34; 9 46, 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. — अधिरूढ, -आरूढ a. (lit.)mcunted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success, S1. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also ). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating . -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन See under हुनू. दोषन m.n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl. ) An arm.

दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness.

दोषा ind. At night, दोषाऽपि नून-महिमां शुस्सा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f. 1 The arm -2 The darkness of night, night; धर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपिवदोपः K. 67 ( where the word means 'a fault or sın' also) -Comp आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. — At: the moon.

दोषातन a. ( नी f.) Nightly, nocturnal; R. 13 76.

दोस् क. त. [ दम्यते अनेन दम् दोऽसि अर्थ-चाँ°; Un. 2.69](दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual ) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तस-

पाइवदुद्यम्य दक्षिण देगीनेशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेममात्रगत डोम्यामादधान पराश्वर 10 51 , Ku 3 76 -2 The rart of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square. -Comp -- 13 (दोगंडु) a. crooked-armed. — मह (दोर्घह) a. strong, powerful. ( -हः ) pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोज्यों) the sine of the base. — वृड (दोवंड: ) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Me. 7. 8, Bv 1.128. — निकतन (दोनिकर्नन) amputation of the arm. पूल ( होर्नुल) the arm-pit पुद्ध ( होर्चुह ) a duel ; Mv. 5.37 — सालिन (दाःशालिन possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. - शिखरं (दो:शिखर) the shoulder. — महसभूत (दाः महस्रभूत) m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bana. -2. an epithet of Sahasrarjuna. -₹u: (दास्थ:) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दह. दाहद -द[ दोहमाकर्ष ददाति दा-क ] 1 (a.) The longing of a pregnant woman : प्रजावता दाहदशामेनी ते R. 14. 45 · उपेत्य सा दोहवदुःखशोलतां यदेव वर्वे तदपश्यदाहत 3. 6 7-(b) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants, at budding time(as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkeld by mouthfuls of liquor &c. ) महारहा दोहद्सेक-भक्तेराकालिक कोरकसुद्धिरात N. 3. 21; R. 8.62 , Me. 78 ; see अशाक -4 Vehement desire : प्रवातितमहासम्बद्धाहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5. Wish or desire in general. -Comp. -- लक्षण 1. the feetus, the embryo (= दो हुद्लक्षण q. v. ). -2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन a. Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहल: See दोहद ; वृथा वहासे दोहलं ( v. 1. ) ललितकामिमाधारणं M. 3. 16. दोहली The Asoka tree.

दी शिल्ये Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोकू( गू )ल: A car covered with silk cloth. –ਲਂ Fine silk cloth.

दोत्यं Message, mission.

दोरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness ; गुणानामेव दौरा-त्म्याद् धुरि धुयों नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दीरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दीर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

द्रॉगेंस्य Bad or disagreeable smell. द्रोगेंस: The Asvamedha sacrifice. द्राग्ये Difficulty.

दौज्यन्यं Wickedness, depravity. दोजीविन्यं A wietched or miserable life

होन्तरंग-लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोमांगिनयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाज्यं Ill-luck, misfortune ; Y. 1. 283.

বীপ্রান্ত A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दौर्मेंड्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मेंड्यान्द्रपतिविनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.

दोर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोनींगं 1 The sap of Dûrva or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इंड्यूज).

दोहिंद, दोहदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोहोंदे in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दोहदलक्षणं दधी B. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in genral.

दोहेद्यं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दौलेय: A tortoise.

दौलिमः An epithet of Indra.

दोबारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R, 6.59.

देश्यिये 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

देशक a. (क्सी f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दौष्कुल a. (ली f.), दौष्कुलेष a. (शी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दौष्ट्यं, दौष्टवं Badness, wickedness. दौष्यं( इसं )ति: A son of Dusbyanta; दौष्यंतिमर्गातरथं तनय निवेडण S. 4.

दोहिन: [दहित्रपर्यं अज्ञ ] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. — जं

दौदित्रायण: The son of a daughter's

इंहिन्नी A danghter's daughter. दोहदिनी A pregnant woman. सनिस्नी f. A day.

चु 2 P. (बोति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail ,Bk. 6.118, 14.101.

gr n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness -4 Heaven .- 5 Sharpness; cf- अयु. -m Fire. ( আ is a substitute for fig f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds ). -Comp. -तः a bird. -चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. -- str: attain-noon. —धुनि: f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. - निवास: a deity, god ; शो-काधिनाङ्गार् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deiy -2. a virtuous man, -पात: 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. -- मणि: the sua. -योषित f. an apsaras. -लोक: heaven. -पद, सद m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. - सरित् f. the Ganges.

चुद्र: An owl. -Comp. -आरे: a

सुद्ध a. Ved.1 Celestial, heavenly.
-2 Shining, brilliant.—द: An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

युत् 1. A. ( योतते, युतित or योतित :, desid. दियुतिषते, दियोतिषते ) To shine be bright or brilliant, दियुते च यथा रवि: Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. ( योतयति-ते ) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate.-3 To express, mean.-With आभि (Caus) to illuminate, R. 6. 36.—वि to shine, be bright; व्ययोतिष्ट समावेद्यामसौ नर्शि- खिन्नथी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

द्यत् m. A ray of light.

श्वति: f. [ युत्-इत् ] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः कांचनसमर्गाञ्चने मारकतीं श्वति H. Pr. 41, Mål. 2. 10: R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva.—धरः Vishņu.

इतित a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्योत: [ युत्-भवे वज् ] 1 Light, Lustre, brilliance; as in सन्धोत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

चोतक a. [ युत्-प्रुल् ] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating,-3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

चोतन a. छत्-छत् ] 1 Bright, shining.-2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. --न; A lamp, --नं 1 Shin-

ing -2 Illuminating -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing.-5 Light -6 Dawn. द्योतानिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतिन a. Shining.-नि: Ved. Splendour, lustre.

चोतित  $p \cdot p$ , 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्यत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright.

चोतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, -2 A star. -Comp. —क्र्ंगण: (बोतिरिंगण:) a fire-fly.

दामत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud.-3 Strong, vigorous.-4 Calm, serene. -Comp. - मानं a mode of chanting the Sâmaveda. - सेनः N. of a king of Sâlva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sâvitrî.

सम्ने 1 Splendour, glory, lustre.-2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration.-5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

शुरिनन a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्यतः,-तं [दिव् भावे-क ऊट् अर्थर्चा०]1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्युतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव। द्त्तं भुक्तं यूतेनैव सर्व नष्टं यूतेनेव 2. 7. अपाणिभियीत्कायते तहोके द्यतमुच्यते Ms.9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp. -अधिकारित m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, -इत m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं शूतकरः सभिकेन खलीकियते Mk. 2. — कार:, — कारक: 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूर्णिमा, पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर ) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. — प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Karttika(usually spent in gambling ). — वीजं a courie, a shell used in playing.-वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, -समाज: 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

सूत a 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —त The seventh sign of the zodiac.

है। P. (बायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To dis-

figure.

हो f. (Nom. sing. वी: ) Heaven, paradise, the sky ; हो भूमिरापो हृद्यं यमञ्ज Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1



Dvandva compounds यो is changed to दावा, e. g. यावापृथियो, यावासूमी, यावासूमी, धावासूमी, heaven and earth') -Comp -सूमि: a bird. —सङ् m. ( योषड् ) a god.

इतदः, दगडः A kettle-drum, (used in awakening sleepers). इसर्ण A measure of weight, a

द्रह्मात Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit) as in जहाजूद-ग्रंथि बृह्माति -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate, निवेश: शैलाना ताद्-हमित बुद्धि बृह्मति U. 2. 27, विश्वद्धे-

रत्कपरिस्वाय त मम भक्ति इडयति 4.11. इडिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधान द्वागेव इडिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47.-2 Confirmation, corroboration, उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्वाडिम्ने Sankara.-3 Assertion, affirmation.-4 Heaviness.

इत्स a. Dripping, trickling down.
— एस: 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire).
— एसं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds, (also इन्ह्यं).

इस् 1 P. ( द्रमति ) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

इस्सं A drachma, (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

इव a. [ हु गती भावे अप् ] 1 Running (as a horse ). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिइ इव-रागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. काटन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. - a: 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport .- 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid, U. 3. 25; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (इबीक् means ' to melt, liquefy '. इबीम to be melted, as with pity &c.; इबीभवति में मन: Mv. 7. 34 ; द्वीभूतं भेम्णा तव हृद्यमारिनन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13; द्वीसूतं मन्ये पतित जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -- आधार: 1. a small vessel or receiver .- 2. the hands joined together and hollowed (=चुदुक 9. v.). - इतर a. solid, hard. - उत्तर u. very fluid. —जः treacle. — इन्यं a fluid substance. - THI 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्वक, द्वण α. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

दवंती A river.

इनस्पति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

्रविद्व: 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति इविदेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130.

2 An inhabitant or native of that

country; जरइड्विडधार्मिकस्थेच्छया नि-सृष्ट: K. 229.-3 N. of a degraded tribe: cf Ms. 10. 22.

इतिणं [ दु-इनन् , Un. 2. 50 ] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance, Ve. 3. 20, Pt 3 174, Bv. 4 29 -2 Gold; R. 4 70 -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -00mp. -अधिपतिः, -ई न्दरः an epithet of Kubera. -नदः an epithet of Vishnu.

इविणस्य a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

झब्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object ( to receive instruction, &c.), Mu. 7. 14, see ਅੜਵਧ also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas, (the dravyas are nine:-प्रथिव्यातेजीवाञ्चाकाश्चाकाळादिगारममनांसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि इब्यं यो हि यस्य भियो जन: U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. - 9 Bell-metal. - 10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -ब्राद्धः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओव: affluence, abundance of wealth. - गण: a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). —परिभहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृति: f. the nature of matter. -वा-चक a substantive. —संस्कार: the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यक्त: A carrier of anything.

इंग्यमय a. ( थी f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance.-3 Consisting of wealth.

इन्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

इष्टच्य pot. p [इस्तन्य] 1 To be seen, visible -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful. नया इष्टच्याना परं न द्वष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1 &.-5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

स्यु m. [ हत्-तृज् ] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in ऋषयी मंत्र-इश्रार: -2 A Judge.

द्रह: A deep lake.

हा 2 P. (हाति, हाल ) 1 To sleep.

—2 To run, make haste. —3 To fly, run away. —4 To be ashamed.

हाज a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. —जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat -2 Sleep.

চাক ind. Quckly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -comp.
— মুবন্ধ water just drawn from a well.

डाक्स Vine, grape ( the creeper or the fruit ), द्वाके द्वश्यति के स्वां Git 12, R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp —सः grape-juice, wine.

द्राज्य 1 P. (हाजनि) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

হাত্ম 1 A. (হাজন) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

झावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify, झावयंति हि मे शोकं समर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

दाचिमन् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राचिष्ठ a. Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्च q. v.)

झाचीयस् α· (सी f·) Longer, very long, (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1.35.

রাহ্ম l P. ( রান্তারি ) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound ( as a bird ). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

হাত্ব 1 A. ( রাজন ) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्वाप: 1 Mad, mire.-2 Heaven, sky.
-3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिल: N. of Chânakya.

চাৰ: [রু-মাই ব্রু] 1 Flight, retreat.
-2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4
Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting.
-Comp. -ক: a flux.

নাৰক [ বু-ডাজ ] a. 1 Attracting. captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -ক: 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -ক Wax.

দাৰল [ বু-লিখ্-গুৰু ] I Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

दावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

इत्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight, -2 Fusible.

द्राविड: [ ब्रविडहेगोऽभिजने।ऽस्य अण् ] 1 A Dravidian, D. avida -2 A general name for a Brahmana of any of the five southern tribes ( the प्यत्रविड ), द्राविड, कर्णाट, एर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग-डा: pl The Dravida country and its people. —ही Cardamoms.

द्राविडक: Zedoary. —कं Black salt. द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते ) To wake.

द्र I. 1 P. ( हुवति, हुत : desid. दुहूष-ति ) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly ( often with acc. ), यथा न-दीनां बहुवां बुवेगाः ससुद्रमेवाभिसुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28, रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो इवंति 36 ; द्वतं द्वत कोरवा: Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly, Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig also); द्रवति च हिमरञ्माबुद्धते चंडकांत: Mal. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; इवात हृद्यमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. — Caus. ( द्रावयाति-ते ) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P ( व्रणोति ) 1 To hurt, injure; त दूझाबाड़िणा कपि: Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To re-

इत p. p. [इ-क] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melte i, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened, Mâl. 5 28, see इ. -त: 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पदं n. going quickly - विद्यावित N. of a metre; see App. 1.

इति: f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्भत, हातिः See under दुः.

हुइ 1, 6 P. ( होडति, हुडति ) To sink, perish.

हुता 6 P. (हुणति ) 1 To make curv-

ed or crocked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To burt, injure.

द्वा: 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -- of 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -- c: a sheath, scabbard.

gon A bow-string.

ङ्गिः, -णी f 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

इपद N of a king of the Pancha. las. [ He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvaja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficultiess, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain haif his kingdom But the defeat sustained by him at Diona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupada) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona see Drona also ]

दुमः [ इः शासास्यस्य म ; cf. P. V.2.
108] 1 A tree, यत्र दुमा अपि मृगा
अपि चंचों में U 3 8.—2 A tree of
Paradise.—3 An epithet of Kubera.
—00mp.—अरि: an elephant.—आमयः
lac, gum.—आस्रयः a lizard.—ईश्वरः
1. the palm tree.—2 the moon.—3
the पारिजात tree.—उत्पत्त the Karnikâra tree.—नस्तः, नमरः a thoin.—ज्याधिः
lac, gum.—अष्ठः the palm tree.—पंडं
a grove of trees.

द्रमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रवय: A measure ( मान ).

बुह्न 4 P. ( दुखति, दुग्य ) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यान्वेति मां बुह्मति महामेच सान्वेत्युपालंभि तयालिवर्गः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4.39.

हुइ a. (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. अह-प्, अह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against: Si. 2.35; Ms. 590.—f. Injury, damage.

द्वार p. p. Injured, plotted again-t. —ग्हां An offence, injury, n alevolent act.

द्रोग्धृ a. Malevolent, hater.

द्रोब: Injury, damage.

होह: [ दुइ भावे-वज् ] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अहोहश-पर्ध कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4

Rebellion. —Comp. — সত্র: 1. a. religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. —2. a hunter. —3 a false man. — বিবাৰ a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. — সুদ্ধি a. bent on mischief or evil design. ( —হি:f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

होहिन त. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

दुह: 1 A son -2 A lake. - हा A daughter.

दुहणः, दुहिणः N. of Brahma or Siva or Vishin.

डू 5, 9 P. (डूणो-णा-ति ) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

夷 Gold.

द्रश्या: A hammer, an iron club; see द्रश्य.

द्रज: A scorpion. — मं A bow.

हेंस् 1 A. ( देकते ) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated

है 1 P. ( द्रायनि ) To sleep ; cf द्रा. द्वादा: [ cf. Un 3. 10 ] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (ora particular kind of cloud ) abounding in water ( from which rain streams forth as from a bucket). कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मारी। अनावृष्टिहते शस्ये दोणमेव इवोदितः॥ Mk. 10 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. [ Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pandayas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhîshma had been mortally wounded- 'lodged in the cage of darts '-he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at



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the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field ). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply --uttered loudly the word Asyatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant 'in a very low tone; see Ve. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishtadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. - or:, of A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or 12 of a Khani. or 32 or 64 shers. -ur 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्य: see द्रोण above. --काकः, -काकलः a raven. -क्षीरा, -वा,-दुग्धा, दुवा a cow yielding a drona of milk. —सुद्धं the capital of 400 villages. — मेच: see द्रोण (2)

द्रोणिः, -णी रि. [ हु-नि वा डीप् Un. 4. 51 7 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलापार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Surpas or 128 shers -5 The Valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माध-वस्योतिकं प्रयामि Mal. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Drona. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. -Comp. - ze: the Ketaka tree. दोगिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

होणायनः, -ानः, होणिः An epithet of Asyatthâman; यद्यामण कुनं तदेव कुरते होणायनिः कोधनः Ve. 3. 31. होणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a drona. -2 Sown with a drona of grain (as a field). —की A vessel holding the measure drona.

द्रोणी A tub, trough.

त्रापदी [ दुपद्स्थापरंथ ज्ञा-अण ङोप् ]
N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Panchalas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she grossly insulted by Duhsasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils ). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46) It was then that the Pa'ndayas resolved to enter upon the great Bharats war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहत्या ]. द्रापदेय: A son of Draupadi ; Bg .1. 6, 18.

इंद: A plate on which hours are

struck. - A pair, couple. इंद्रे [द्रो द्रो सहाभिव्यक्ती, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk. ] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men ) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; इंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवत्र: Ku. 3. 35, Me. 45; न चेद्दं इंड्सयाँ-जिप्पत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, ( such as मुख and दु:ख, र्शात and उष्ण ); बलवती हि इंद्राना प्रदृत्तिः K. 135 : इंद्रेरयोजयुद्धमाः सुखदु:खादि।भेः मजाः Ms. 1. 26; 681; सर्वर्तुनिवृतिकरे निवसन्नेपैति न इंइदु:खामि-ह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि हैं। 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quariel, dispute. fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. -- g: 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे इंद्र: P. II. 2. 29 , इंद्र: सामासि-क्रथ च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -Comp. -- चर, चारिन् a. living in couples (-m.) the ruddy goose, द्यिता द्वेद्वचरं पतन्त्रिणं R 8. 56, 16 63. — a. 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. -2. arising from a quarrel. -3. arising from a couple. -- भाद: antagonism, discord. - [Her separation of the sexes. -- धूत a. 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. —मोह: trouble caused by doubt.-युद्ध duel, a single combat.

इंद्रशः ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

इंदिन a. 1 Forming a couple -2 Opposed to one another ( as मुन and इ न ), contradictory.-3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

इंद्रीभूत a Engaged in a single combat.

इय a. ( यी f ) Two fold, double, of two kinds or sorts ; अनुपेक्षणे ह्यी गति: Mu. 3; Bh, 2. 104 v. l., sometimes used in pl. also, see St. 3 57. --यं 1 Pair, couple, brace , ( usually at the end of comp ); दिल्यन इयमेव संगर्न R. 8. 6 1 1? 3.8, 4 4 -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -- 3 Untruthfulness. -4 (In giam.) The masculine and feminine gender -जी A pair, couple. -Comp. -आनिग a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमम्, a saint or a virtuous man. --आत्मक a. of a two-fold nature. -- बाहिन् a. double-tongued, insincere. —हीन a. of the neut gen--2 N

ह्यस a. (सी f.) A teslighthon added to nouns in the of reaching to ', 'as high o'er. -2''.' 'as far as', गुल्फह्यसे मह । 114, नारीनितबह्यसं बसूच (To app कर) 16. 46, 6. 55.

द्वाज, द्वात्रिंशत्, द्वाद्श & c. See un-

हापर: रं [ हा+बा मस्येत्रत्युगाः वां पर. पूर्वाः
Tv. ] 1 N of the third Yuga of the world, Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3
Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुख्यायणः=द्वामुख्यायण q. v.

हार f. 1 A door, gate, Y. 3. 12. Ms 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient (इसर ' by means of', 'through'). -0omp.—स्थः, -स्थितः ( द्वास्थः, हास्थः, हाःस्थितः, डार्स्थः, हाःस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

हारं [ हु-णिच-अच् Tv ] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening, अथवा हत-वाग्हारे वेदाऽस्मिन् R 1 4:11. 18.-3 An aperture of the human body, (they are nine); see ख and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also. -4 Way, medium, means. (हारेण 'through' 'by means of '; Pt. 1.).—रा A door.—टिक्मा —अध्यः a porter, door-keeper.—जंदनः the bolt of a door.—जापः, चायकः, -पः, -पाळः, -पाळकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—पः) N. of Vishņu.—हाइन m. a door-keeper.—हाइः teak-wood.

—पहु: 1 the panel of a door. -2 the curtain of a door. — पिंडी the threshold of a door. — पिंडी the bolt of a door. — মান্তিয়ন্ত্ৰ m 1. a crow. -2 a sparrow. — মান্ত: a door-post, jamb. — यंत्र a loca, bolt. — হুল black-pepper. — সাম্বা tho leaf of a door. — ম্য: a door-keeper.

हार (रि) का N. of the capital of Kishna on the western point of Gujarath; (for a description of Dvaraka, see Si 3.3363). -Comp. — हेश:, -नाथ:, -पति: epithets of Arishna.

हारवती, द्वारावती =हारका पु. v. द्वारिक:, द्वारिक् m. A porter, door-keeper.

हि num. a. ( Nom. du. द्वां m. हे f., हे n. ) Two, both, सद्यः परस्परतलाम-धिरोहनां हे R. 5. 68. ( N. B In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन, विश्वति and त्रिंशन, वार्ये ... tronally before चरताहिशन, पचा- चर क्रीया पत्रति and नवति, द्वि remaining

14. before अज्ञीति ) [cf. L. cmina t. bi in comp, Gr. duo, dis; sense gap. A. S. tui. ] -Comp. — sign deep sedy. d, binocular. — sign a पयसि -3 Mr. (रः) a word of two bettered sing a. two fingers long. -6 Mor finger's length. — sugar so or molecule of two diad. — sys a. 1. having two Ls.-2. ambiguous, equivocal.-3. aving two objects in view. —अशीत a. eighty-second. —अज्ञीतिः f. eighty-two. — этё соррег. — этё: а period of two days. - आत्मक a. 1. having a double nature -2. being two. —आमुख्यायण: 'a son of two persons or fathers, 'an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -क्स ( इच or इचर्चे ) a collection of two verses or riks -- mant: 1. a crow (there being two Kos in the word काक ). -2. the ruddy goose (there being two kas in the word कोक ). — ककुद् m. a. camel. — स a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-u:) a sub-division of the Tatpurusha compound in which the first member is a numeral; हंद्रो हिछरपि चाहं Udb. — गुज a. double, two fold. (द्विगुणाङ्क to plough twice; द्विगुणीङ्क double, increase . द्विग्रणीकृत a. doubled, augmented ). —ग्राणित a. 1. doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. -2. folded double. -3 enveloped. -4. doubly increased, doubled. --रण a. having two legs, two-legged; दिचरणपञ्चन क्षितिस्तां Santi. 4. 15. -चत्वारिशे व. (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिश ) fortysecond. — चत्वारिशत् f (हि-हा-चत्वा-रिशत्) forty-two. — जः ' twice-born'.

1 a man of the first three castes of the Hindus ( a Brâhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya), see Y 1 39.-2.a Brâh mana (over whom the Samskâras or pulificatory rites are performed), जन्मना बाह्मणा ज्ञेयः संस्कारेट्टिज उच्यते -3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish dc. स तमानदमविंदत हिज: N. 2 1; S. 5 21, R 12 22, Mu 1.11; Ms 5.17.-4. a tooth; कीर्ण द्विजानां गणे: Bh. 1 13 (where ব্লি means 'a Brahmana' also). 'প্রথম্ব: a Brahmana. अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. প্রান্তব: 1 the house of a dvija. -2. a nest. ইন:, ই্র: 1 the moon, S1. 12 3. -2 an epithet of Garuda.-3 camphor. द्रासः a Sûdra. देव: a Brahmana. पाति:, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; R. 5, 23. -2. Garuda. -3. camphor. °997 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. °चंधुः, °ज़्रवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brahmana. -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brâhmana by name and birth only and not by acts, cf. ब्रह्मचंधुः. ेमुख्य; a Brâhmana. °लिंगिन m. 1. a Kshatriya. -2. a pseudo-Brâhmana, one disguised as a Brâhmana. वाहन: an epithet of Vishnu, (having Garuda for his vehicle.). ्सेचकाः a Sûdra. — जन्मन a. 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-m.). - जाति: m. 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24.-2. a Brâhmana, Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. -जातीय a. 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a twofold nature. -3 of mixed origin, mongrel. (-য:) a mule. -- সিৱ a. 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). -2. insincere. (-a:) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. -2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer -3. an insincere person. -4. a thief. -z: 1. the sign visarga consisting of two dots. -2. N. of Svåhå, wife of Agni. - a. pl two or three, R.5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. — त्रिश ( द्वात्रिश ) a. 1. thirty-second. -2. consisting of thirty two.—त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) f.thirtytwo. °ন্তথ্য a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. - निंड und. stick against stick. -- दत् a having two teeth. - दल a. having two parts, two-leafed. - as a. pl. twenty. - वश a. (हादश ) 1. twelfth , Ms. 2. 36. -2. consisting of twelve. - - व्यान ( हाद्शन्) a. pl. twelve. "अंशुः, "आर्चेस् m. an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. Bribaspati, the preceptor of the gods °अक्षः, °करः, °लाचनः epithets of Kârttıkeya. 'अਹੁਨ a measure of twelve ingers. अस्यायी N. of Jaiminı's Mimâmsâ in twelve Adhyâyas. °अन्यिक a. committing twelve mis. takes in reading. ° সন্ত্ৰ a dodecagon. अह: 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11, 168, -2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °आस्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °आत्मन् m. the sun. °आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns ; see आदित्यः "आयुस् m. a dog "वार्षिक a. twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. 'au a. twelve fold. ैसहस् a. consisting of 12000 -द्शी ( इाद्शी ) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -33 ( झादशं ) a collection of twelve.-डाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिव: a ceremony lasting for two days. —देवतं the constellation विशासाः —देहः an epithet of Gamesa. - धात: and epithet of Ganesa. -नम्नः a circumcised man. — नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. — नवतिः (द्वि-द्वा-नवातिः ) f. ninety-two. — प: an ele-phant. अधिप: Indra's elephant. आस्य: an epithet of Ganesa. -पशः 1. a bird. -2. month. -पंचाश (दि--हा-पंचाश ) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् f. ( हि-द्वा-पंचाशत् ) fifty-two. —पर्थं 1. two ways. -2. a cros. -way, a place where two roads meet. - ug see द्विपाद् below. —पद् a. having two feet (as a verse). - que: a biped, man. -पदिका, -पदी a kind of Prakrita metre. —पाद्, -पादः 1. a biped, man. -2. a bird. -3. a god. --पादा:, -दां a double penalty. —पायिन m. an elephant. — विंदु: a Visarga (:). — मुज an angle. - TH: a. having two floors (as a place). —нात, -нातूज: an epithet of 1. Ganesa. -2. king Jaiasandha. - HIM: a long vowel ( having two syllabic instants).-मार्गी a cross-way. — सुखा a leech. — र: 1. a bee, cf. द्विरेक - 2. = वर्चर प. v. — रद: an elephant; R. 4. 4, Me. 59. अतकः, °अरातिः °अज्ञनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. —रसन: a snake. —रात्रं two nights. — a. 1. biform. -2. written in two ways. -3. having a different shape. -4. bi-colour, bipartite. ( u: ) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. - रेतस m. s mule. - th: a large black bee (there being two ras in the word must ) ! Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. - वचनं the dual number (ın gram.). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). - and a swing. चिंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. चिंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः ) f. twenty-twa. —विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. —चेदारा a kind of light care



riage drawn by mules. - sta 1. two hundred. -2. one hundred and two. — शत्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. - sign a.cloven-foeted. (一本: ) any cloven-footed animal. — शीर्ष: an epithet of Agni. — यह a. pl. twice six, twelve. - पष्ट (दिपष्ट, हावट ) a. sixty-second. —षष्टिः ( द्विषाष्टिः, द्वाषाष्टिः ) f. sixty-two. — सप्तत (हि-हा सतत) a. seventy-second. -सप्तति:-(द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) f seventy-two. -मताह: a fortnight. -समात्रिभुज: an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Sesha. —सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-त्रं) 2000. -सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed in two ways, 2. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. — स्वर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. - ga m. an elephant. — हायन, -वर्ष α. two years old. —हीन a. of the neuter gender. - हदया a pregnant woman. -होत m. an epithet of Agni.

हिंक a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2 Second.
-3 Happening the second time.
-4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शर्व हाद्धि: Ms. 8. 141-2. See दिक under द्वि also.

हितय a. (ची f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुमसाद्यमतां किमंतरं यदि वायो हितयेऽपि हे चला: R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —चं A pair. couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second ; त्वं जीवितं त्वमासि मे हृद्य हितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83, R. 3. 49. - q: 1 The second in a family, a son. -2 A companion, partner, friend'; (usually at the end of comp.) भयतपारिग्रहहितीय: R. 1. 95 ; Ku. 3.35; so छाया<sup>o</sup>, द्व:ख° &c. -3 The second letter of a class .- 4 The second person (in gram.). - 47 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2 A wife, companion, partner. -3 (In gram.) The accusative case. - The half. -पं ind. A second time,again.-Comp. -आअम: the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brahmana. i. e. गार्हस्थ्य. - वयस् a. having arrived at the seconde stage of life.

दितीयाकु 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक 4. 1 Second; also द्वितीयक. -2 Happening the second time. -3. Returning every second day ( as a fever).

दितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice ( as a field ).

द्वितीयन् a. ( नी f. ) Occupying the second place.

दित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विध a. Divided into two paits, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्ना: शिखंडिभि: R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृद्यं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गति: 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विशस ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

हिस् ind. Twice; हिस्ति प्रतिशब्देन व्याज्ञहार हिमालय: Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. —आगमन (हिरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आप: (हिराप:) an elephant. —उक्त a. (हिरक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated -2. said in two ways.-3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous (—कं) repetition. —जितः f. (हिर्जितः) 1. repetition, tautology.-2. superfluity, uselessness.-3. two-fold way of narration. —अहा (हिल्हा) a woman married twice. —भाव:, -चचनं reduplicition.

হ্নিত্ব 2 U. ( ইছি, হিছি, হিছ ) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न ইন্ধি বত্তন্দনক্ষেন্দানহান্ত; Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2 57, 18 10, Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; কেই ইছি S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like দ,বি and ক are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्भिष् त. Hostile, hating, inimical —m An enemy; रंधान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विष्णमामिषतां ययो R. 12, 11; 3, 45; Pt. 1. 70. —f. Ved. Hostllity. -Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विष: An enemy. ( द्विषत्तव a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating ).

द्विषत् m. An enemy ( with acc. or gen. ); ततः परं दुष्पसहं द्विषद्भिः B. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट p. p. [द्विष्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. — टे Copper.

ह्रेष: [ह्रिष्-भाने घज् ] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18, Bg. 3 34, 7. 27; so असहेष:, भक्तह्रेष: &c -2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

ह्रेयुज् a. Hating, disliking.—ज: An enemy. —जं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् n. Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin.-3 An enemy.

द्रेषिन, द्रेष्ट्र a. Hating &c. —m. An enemy ; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वीप , पं [ द्विर्गता द्विश्वीर्वा गता आगी यत्र , हि-अप, अप ईप् ] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct occan. In N. 1. 5. the Dvîpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number, cf R. 1.65 and S' 7. 33. The central one is ਜਬੂਡੀ q in which is included arrais or India. ) - The skin of a tignr. - Comp. —कर्पुर: camphor from China.

द्वीपनत् a. Full of islands. —m. 1 A river.-2 The ocean.--ती 1 The earth.

होपिन m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि होपिनं होति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. --नश्व: -ग्वं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perहोत्य: 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyâsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

हू 1 P. (इस्ति ) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

हेचा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेप:, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेग्राणिक: A usarer who charges cent per cent interest.

हेरणयं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सन्त, रजस and तमस्.

द्वेतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वेतीयीक व. (की f.) Second . ट्वेन तीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महा-कान्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गा निमर्गा-इन्वल: N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तिर्धीकः ह्य त. (के.) Two-fold double.
—भ 1 D ality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts.
-3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance, श्रुतिहेंध तु यज्ञ स्यात् नज्ञ धमानुभी स्त्रतो Ms. 2 14, 9. 32, Y 2. 78 -5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Doubledealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy, see हेथीमान below and उन -7 contradiction. — भं ind. 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

ইঘান্ত 8 U. To separate, divide (into two)

हैचीकृत a. 1 Separated, made twofold. -2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

हैधी सू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); इत्ययोभिन्न देश्रवाद हैधीभवति से सनः S 2.17.

हर्गाभाव: 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, euspense; भूत-इंधीभावकातरं में मनः 🔗 1. -4 A dilemma -5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy ', बलिनोद्दिष-तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वेधीभावेन तिष्ठेत काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means ' dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'. देशीभावः स्वचलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347, cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

हैस्यं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

हैप a. (पी f) [द्विपिनो विकार अञ् द्विप्तागत: अण् वा ] I Relating to or living on an island. -2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —प: A car covered with a tiger's skin. —पं The skin of a tiger. इष्ट्र Two parties

द्वपायनः [ द्वीपः अयन जन्मभृमिर्गस्य स द्वीपायन , स्वार्थ-अण् ] ' The island born', N of Yyâsa.

द्वैष्य a. (प्या, प्यी f.) Living on or relating to an island : Si. 3. 76.

हमातुर a. Having two mothers, 2. e a natural mother and a stepmother —र: 1 N of Ganesa -2 N. of Jarasandha, हते हिडिंबारिपुणा राज्ञि हमातुरे युधि S1. 2. 60.

हैमातृक a. (की f.) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

हैरशं 1 A single combat in charicts.-2 A single combat in general.
—थ: An adversary.

हैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक a (की f.) Biennial.

देविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference. इसमिक a. (की f.) Two years old-देहायनं The period of two years.

## ध.

भू a. (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —थ: 1 An epithet of Brahmâ.
-2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral ment. —थं Wealth, property.

धक An exclamation of anger; U.

धक्त 10 U. ( बक्रयाति-ते ) To destroy or annihilate.

स्ट: 1 A balance, a pair of scales.
-2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

चटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

यदिका, भदी 1 Old cloth or raiment.
-2 A strip of cloth fastened round
the loins or over the privities.

धदिन् m. [बटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac -3 A dealer, trader. -नी = बटी.

भग 1 P. ( धणति ) To sound.

धतूरः, धतूरकः -का The white thorn-apple, (Mar. बोतरा).

धन् I. 1 P. ( धनति ) To sound. -II. 3 P. (द्यंति ) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [ बन्-अच् ] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c. ), धनं तावद्सुलमं H. 1 , (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 (a) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure ; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरद्धरंजनीयः U. 1. 14 ; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताझे: है. 2. 44, मानधन, अभिमान &c. (b) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, ( opp. बृद्धि or interest ). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called यनिष्टा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 ( In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. 表可). -10 A sound. -Comp. -अधिकार: right to property,

right of inheriting property. — આપ-कारिन् m., -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. - अधिगोस m., -अधिगः, -आधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera, Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. -अपहार: 1. fine. – 2. plunder. – आर्चेत a. 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. – স্থানি a. desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधार: a treasury. --ईशः, -ईश्वर: 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. — उद्मन् m. warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोध्मन्. —एषिन् m. a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य a. covetous, greedy. कोलि: an epithet of Kubera. —क्षय: loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. – गर्न, गर्नित a purse-proud. – हा: the numidian ciane. -जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. - a. liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-



ficent man. -2 an epithet of Kubera; R 9 25, 17, 80. -3 N. of fire. -4. = ਰਜੰਤਰ ( 4 ) q v °ਅਤੁਜ: an epithet of Ravana, R 12 52, 88 - ET: punishment in the snape of a fine. —दायिन् m fire -धानी treasury -पति: 1. an epithet of Kubera, तत्रागार धन-पतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer -3 = चनंजय (4) q. v. - पाल: 1 a treasurer -2. an epithet of Kubera - पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth,', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice -प्रयोगः usury. -मद a. purseproud (-a:) pride of wealth. -मलं principal, capital. -लोभ: avance, cupidity. - च्यय: 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. - स्थानं a treasury. - = 1. an heir. - 2 a thief. -3. a kind of perfume -हार्थ a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1 31, 5. 9. — हੀਜ a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covet-

धनंजय: 1 N. of Arjuna, (the name is thus derived in Mb. — सर्वे व्यवस्विता विकास विकास केवलं। मध्ये वनस्य तिष्ठामि नेनाहुना वर्नजंगं।।). -2 An epithet of fire -3 N. of Vishnu -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation बनिष्ठा.

धनायनि Den. P To wish for wealth; Ki 13.56; Mv. 4.49.

भनिक a. [ बनमाइयद्येनास्त्यस्य-टन् ] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. -कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A moneylender, creditor, दापयेन्द्रनिकस्यार्थ Ms. 8.51; Y. 2.55 =3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The ज़ियंग्र tree. -का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree ( ज़िय्ग्र).

यनिच a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor, Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of any thing.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or बनवन्). — gr N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (ने) यकं Coriander seed;

धनु: 1 A bow ( perhaps for बन्ध q.v.). -2 N. of the विषेष्ठ tree. -3 A measure of four hastes. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. -5. A sandy shore.

यतुस् a. [ बन् शके-डासे ] Armed with a bow. — 1 A bow , धनुष्यमार्थ म्मधत्त वार्ण Kn 3 66 ; so इंद्रधतुः ८० (At the end of Bah. comp. बदुस् 18 changed to arag; R. 2, 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas , Y. 2 167; Ms 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert, cf बन्बन् -m N. of Siva. -Comp —आकार a (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. — कर (धनुष्कर) a having or armed with a bow . (-7.) a bow-maker. —काइं ( यद्यःकांड ) a bow and arrow —खंड ( यद्यःखंड ) part of a bow, Me. 15. — ग्रुण: ( धनुर्भुण: ) a bow-string. — महः (धर्च्यहः), — महः an archer. —ज्या (धनुज्यों) a bowstring, अनवरतधनुर्यास्कालनकृरपूर्व S. 2. 4 — द्रम: ( गतुर्द्रम: ) a bamboo — धर:, -भृत् m. (धन्नधर: &c.) 1. an archer, R. 2 11, 29, 3. 31, 38, 39; 9 11, 12.97, 16.77. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन m. an archer. -पाणि a (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow. with a bow in hand —मार्ग: (धनमर्गि:) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धरुर्विद्या) the science of archery — ৰূপ্ণ: (খন্তৰ্ভূপ্ণ:) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अथत्य tree -वेदः (धतुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedus q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् m. an archer.

धन् f. A bow. -m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [ वनं लब्बा-यत् ] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth, Ms. 3 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, 11ch, opulent -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy, धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37, धन्या केयं स्थिता ते जिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -- = 1 A lucky or blessed man. a fortunate being, धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मिलनीमनीत S. 7 17, Bh. 1. 41, धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रयां कलयते माते नवे योजने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atneist. -3 N. of a spell. —== 1 A nurse. -2 Cornander. - q 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. -वाद: 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्येमस्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

भन्यार्क 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment.
-2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्त्रं A bow (rarely used in classical literature ). --Comp. --धिः a bow-case.

भन्मन् क., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste . एवं धन्ननि चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हतानपि Bv. 1.31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. -Comp — दुर्भ a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert, Ms 7.70

धन्देतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hostas; cf दंड.

धन्देतिरः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्वज्ञारत.

धन्त्रम् a. (नी f) [ वन वापाऽस्यस्य इति ] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. -m. 1 An archer, के मम धन्त्रिनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः म च धन्त्रिना चित्रपत्रः सिध्यति हश्ये चले S 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog ( शुकर ).

धम a. ( मा ा मी f. )[ बम धाने-अच्] ( Usually at the end of a comp. ) 1 Blowing; अग्निंधम, नाहिंधम.-2 Melting, fusing. —म: 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna.-3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahma.

धमक: A blacksmith.

भूतभूता An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.
भूत व. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. -तः
A kind of reed.

धमानि:, -नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धनि: f. The act of blowing.

धम्मल , थम्मिलः, धम्मिलः Thebraided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आजु लाजुलगलद्धाम्मल Git. 2; उरामि निपतिताना सन्तधाम्मलकाना (वधूना) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

भ्य a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तन्य

ध्र a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-अव्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंगुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अमृग्धर, दिख्याबरधर, &c. —र: 1 A mountain; उत्क धरं मृहुमेवहथ शोरि- मुत्कंधरं द्राक्त इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). -4 The king

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of the tortoises, i  $\iota$  Vising in his Kürma incarnation -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

सर्ज a. ( जी f. ) [ 1-चन् ] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —ज: 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a hidge, the side of a mountain.

2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female bleast -5 Rice, corn.-6 The Himâlaya (as king of mountains)
—जं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding, मारं सर्भियरणक्षमं च Ku 1. 17, सर्जियरणक्षमं च Ku 1. 17, सर्जियरणक्षमं च Ku 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, piocuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten palas.

धरिणः, -णी f. [ बु-अनि वा डीप् ] 1 The earth, लुठाति धरांणेशयने बह विलपीत तव नाम Gît. 5 -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein -Comp. — ईंश्वर: 1 a king -2 an epithet of Vishnu -3. of Siva --新丁 लकः a mountain. —जः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars -2 an epithet of tne demon Naraka. —जा, -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sita, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth) -धर: 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king -6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. - भूत m. 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu -3. of Sesha. - ufa: a king. -पूर:, - हद: the ocean. - भृत् m 1 a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Sesha. —मंडलं the globe. —रह: a tree.

धरानीय a. 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [ बरति विश्व प्र-अच् ] 1 The earth, धरा धारापातिमेणिमयशरिमेयत इव Mk 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb of uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brâhmanas. -3omp. —अरिप: a king. —असरा, -देव:, -पुर: a Brâhmana. —आरमजः, -पुत:, -पुत: a Brâhmana. —आरमजः, -पुत:, -पुत: 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka —अरमजा an epithet of Stâ. —उ-स्वार: deliverance of the earth —पुर: 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. of Sesha. —पुत: 1. a king. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. —भूज् m. a king. — भून m.

धरिजी [ तुन्दत्र गोरा॰ डी ग ] 1 The earth; N 2 15; R. 14. 54, Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

. धरिमच् m. 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

भरण a. [ धु-उनन् ] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. — आ: 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise -3 Water, (nalso) -4 Opinion -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —ज 1 Basis, piop, support -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. प्राप्त, -रस, प्राप्त a Ved 1 Supporting -2 Strong, able -3 Durable, firm.

धत् m. A supporter, holder. धर्मर: The Dhattus plant. धर्म [ ब ज ] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice -4 Virtue, moral merit

धर्म: [ ब्रियते लोकोऽनेन वगति लोकं वा बृमन्; cf. Un. 1 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, rightecusness, good works ( regarded as one of the four ends of human existence), Ku 5. 38 and see ज़िवर्ग also . एक एव सुहद्धमां निधनेऽप्यतुयाति य. H 1 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षष्टाशृहत्तेरि धर्म एष: 8 5.4, Ms. 1. 114 -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality -6 Piety, propriety, decorum -7 Morality, ethics -8 Nature, disposition, character; Mal. 1. 6; प्राणि°, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, ( peculiar ) attribute, बद्ति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मेक्यं दीपकं द्या: Chandr. 5. 45, Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishud q v. -16 N. of Yudhishthira, the eldest Pandava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunai mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jamas. -22 The soul. -Comp. —अंग: (-ना f.) the Indian crane. —अ-धर्मी (m. du.) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. भेद m. a Mımâmsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. - आध-करणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (-or:) a judge. –अधिकरणिकः, -अधिकारिन् m. a judge. magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकर्णिन् m. a judge, magistrate. —आधिकार: 1. superintendence of religions affairs; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. --अधिद्वानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्ष: 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishiu. —अनुदानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct —अनुसार: conformity to virtue or justice. — अपन a. deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. ( -त ) vice, immorality, injustice - अर्ज्य a sacred or perance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मारण्य प्रविश-तिगदाः 8. 1. 33. —अर्थे ind. 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice of right. —अही-क a. having a false character, —आगम: a religious statute, law. book. -आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher -2. a teacher of law or cus toms. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishthira q. v. —आत्मन् a. just, righteous, pious, virtuous. ( -ni ) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, -आ-श्रित a. righteous, virtuous, Pt. 1 415. — आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal, न समावित-मद्य धर्मासनमध्यासित 💆 6 , धर्मासना-द्विशाति वासगृहं नरेदः U. 1. 7. -अस्ति. काय: (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue, cf. अस्तिकाय. —इन: an epithet of Yudhishthira. —इन: an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर a. 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मात्रं मध्यमसाश्रयंते R. 13.7. —उपदेश: 1. instruction in law or duty, ieligious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. - उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2 a spiritual teacher, a Guru — कथक: an expounder of law. —कर्मन् n, -कार्थ, -किया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथादरिद: the Kali age. -काम a. 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. -काय: 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2 a Jaina saint. -कील: a grant, royal edict or decree. — जूत a. observing duty, acting justly. (-m.) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. - ng: an epithet of Buddha. —कोझा, न्यः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य ग्रतथे Ms. 1. 99 —किया, -कृत्य any act of religion, any moral or religious rite.-ਮੁੱਤੀ 1.Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pândavas, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरक्षेत्रे समवेता युद्रम्य: Bg. 1. 1. ( न्न: ) a virtuous or pious man. —un a. observing and protecting religion. (-A:) N of Vishnu. - Ha: a sacered work of scripture. - wa: a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brahmana ) in the month of Vaisakha. — a. immoral, unlawful. — चक्रः a Buddha. °ыд т. a Buddha or



a mountain.

—चरणं, —चर्या (bser ance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 33. - चारिच 1. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous, R 3. 45 (-m an ascetic. - चारिणी 1 a wife. -2 a chaste or viituous wife. -- चितक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2 reflecting on the law - चिंतनं, -Far study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -ज: 1 'duly or lawfully born ', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 167-2.N. of गविष्टिर - जन्मन m. N. of गुविष्टिर. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct, 34-धाता धर्मिजासा Jaimini's Sftra. -र्जादन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties ( -नः) a Brâhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious nites. — \( \frac{1}{2} \) a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law . Ms. 7. 141,8 179,10 127.-2. just, righteous. pious. - त्याग: abandoning one's religion, apostacy - zra charitable gift (made without any self-interest) - qui a cow milked for religious purposes only. — इसी N. of the Ganges. - TITI: (m. pl.) a lawful wife , स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mal. 6. 18. - द्रोहिन m. a demon. - धातः an epithet of Buddha —ध्वज:,-ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -नंदन: an epithet of मुखिष्टिर. -नाथ: a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Viehnu. —िन-बांधन् a. pious, holy. —िनवेशः reli gious devotion. — निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty -2. moral or religious observance -पत्नी a lawful wife , R. 2 2, 20, 72; 8.7, Y, 2.128. -qu: the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous -पाठक: a teacher of civil or religious law. —पाछ: ' protector of the law, ' said metaphorically of (देह) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. - offer transgressing the law, an offence against law. - ya: 1. alawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure -2 an epithet of द्विश्र.-3.any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. — प्रकृत m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2 a religious teacher, preacher प्रचन 1. the science of duty, U. 5. 23. -2 expounding the law. ( -न:) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिक: 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant .- 2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit -wineft 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties.—মানি नी a virtuous wife, --भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bharat, Bhagavata, &c.-भिश्चक: a mendicant from vutuous motives —भृत् m. 1 'a preserver or defende, of justice, a king. -2 a virtuous person. — সার m. 1 a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्र: a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. - # the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. -युगं the Krita age. - युप: an epithet of Vishnu. — राते a. ' delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just, R. 1. 23 - TE m. an epithet of Yama. - TIST: an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina -3. युधिष्टिर. -4 a king - राजन m. N. of युधिष्टिर. -रोधिन a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful -2. immoral .- लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law -2. the Vedas. (-Jr) the Mîmîmsâ philosophy. --लाप: 1 irreligion, immorality -2. violation of duty ; R. 1. 76 -- बरसल a. loving piety or duty — वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous - वर्धन: an epithet of Siva. -- ara: discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. -- वासर: the day of full moon. - वाहन: 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). — [ar a familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishnu — विद्या knowledge of the law or right --विधि: a legal precept or injunction. --विद्वः violation of duty, immorality. -- 14-वेचनं 1. judicial investigation .- 2. dissertation on duty. -- = (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalious piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :--सपाइ बिल-यमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीकपरि पतत्वथवा कृपाण वारा।। अपहरततरा शिरः कतातो सम त मतिन मनाग-पेतु वर्मात्।। --- वृ a. advanced in virtue or piety ; Ku 5. 16. -- वैतंसिकाः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous.-शाला 1.a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution — जासनं, - जान्न a code of laws, jurisprudence, H. 1. 17, Y. 1. 5. - sîræ a. just, pious, virtuous. -- tigat a code of laws ( especially

compiled by sages like Maru. Yajnavalkya, &c.). — मगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. — 2 hypocrisy. — मंगितिः 1. discussion about law. — 2. (with Buddhists) a council. — मभा a court of Jistice — महायः a partner or compan on in the discharge of religious duties. — मः m the fork-tailed shrike. — सतः an epithet of Siva.— स्था a judge. — स्थापिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मन्तं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m [ धु-मनिन् ] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite -2 Support. stay. -3 Religion, duty -4 Law, custom -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्नेमय a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मशु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोऽस्वर्ग-इति ] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. -2 Knowing one's duties -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything. (at the end of Comp.): वह सुन द्विजयमिण: Ms. 10 41; कल्पसुक्षफलधार्म कांश्वितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. -m. An epithet of Vishqu.

धर्मिष्ट a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्).—ह: An epithet of Vishnu. धर्मीद्रज्ञ: An actor, player.

धर्म्य a [धर्मादन्मेत: यन ] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 24-26.-2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13 -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्मादि युद्धः च्ह्रेयोऽन्यत्सात्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31:92; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 endowed with particuar qualities; as तद्धम्धे.

धर्भ: [ धूम-भावे बज् ] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtness, impudence.
-2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience.
-4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction ( of a woman ). -6 Injury, wrong, insult. -7 A eunuch. -Comp.
--कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [ ध्र्-ण्डुल् ] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. -- नः 1 A

aeducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्मण, -णा [धन्भाने नगर] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront.
-3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी? -4 Copulation.
-5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse.
-7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणि: -जी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [ धृष्-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणञ्ज ] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated.—2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155.—3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted.—तं 1 Contumely, pride.—2 Cohabitation, copulation.—3 Impatience, intolerance.—ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

una a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -off A harlot, an unchaste woman.

थव: 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

भवल a. [ थवं कप लाति, ला-क; Tv. ]

1 White; भवलातपंत्रं, भवलगृह, भवलवस्तं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure.

ल: 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीमकर्ष्र).-4 N. of a tree (वव). —लं White pepper. —ला A woman with a white complexion.—लो A white cow; (भवला also) -Comp.—उर्गले the white water-lily(said to open at moon-rise).

—गिर: N. of the highest peak of the Himâlaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace.
—पदा: 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. —गृत्तिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवलिमन् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness, इय भूतिनांगे प्रिय-विरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhåsh.

धवाणकः Wind. धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's

धम् a. [था-कसन् ] Holding ; रेतो-थम्, प्रोधम् &c. —m. 1 N. of Brahmâ. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (द्वाति, घते, द्योन्देव, अधान्त-अधित, धास्मतिन्ते, धातु, हिता, pass. शीयन्ते; cans. धापपतिन्ते; desid. धिसानि ते ) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु द्याति दंडं Mb; निःशंकं धीयते ( v.1 for द्यिते ) लोके: पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct ( the mind or thoughts &c. ) towards ( with dat. cr loc.); धत्ते चश्चर्कुलिनि रणस्तोकि

ले बालच्ने Mal. 3. 12 व्यक्तमाराज-गमे भनामि Bk 3. 11, 2. 7, Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present, ( with dat., gen , or loc. ) , ਕੁਧੀ ਲ-क्ष्मीमथ मिय भूज घेडि देव प्रमीद Mil. 1. 3, यद्यस्य मोऽद्यात्मर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमा-विश्वत Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain: तानपि द्यामि सात: Bv 1. 68 · S 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk 1.26, 4. 26, Ki 13 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear, गुरूणि वासांसि विहाय तुणी तनुनि.... धत्ते जन काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16, धत्त भर कुसुम्पत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; द्धतो मगलक्षाम R. 12 8, 9. 40; Bk 17.54.-7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess, ( usually Atm.); काच: कांचनसमगीद्धले मार-कता हातें H. Pr 41, जिरामे मसीपटलें दधाति होप: Bv 1. 74; R. 2 7; Amaru 23 67; Me. 36 Bh. 3. 46, R. 3 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16, 18; S1 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki 5 5 -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up : गामधा-स्यत्कथ नागां मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6 68. -9 To support, maintain; सपद्मिनमयेनोभो द्वतुर्भुवनद्वय R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुग्धा कुडूमालेताननेन दधतो वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring. convey -14 To appoint, fix. [ The meanings of this root, like those of zr, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. q. मन:, मति, धिय, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon . Ta wr to set foot on, to enter; कणें कर धा to place the hand on the ear &c.].-With आप ( the э being sometimes dropped ) 1. (a) to close, shut; ध्वनाति मधुपसमूहे अवण-मापेडधाति Gît. 5, 80 कणौ-नयने-पिटधाति• (b) to cover. hide, conceal; प्रायो-मुर्खः परिभवविधो नाभिमानं पिधत्ते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावापिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar . भुजगापीहितद्वार पातालमधिfagia R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of a with some prepositions :-- अधित कापि सुखे सलिल सखी प्यापित कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनौ । व्य-वित कापि हृदि व्यजनालिल न्यवित कापि हिम स्त-नोस्तनो N. 4. 111, or. better still, the following verse of Jagannatha:-ानियान वर्माणा किमपि च विवानं नवसुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाम-भलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः । समायानं बुद्धरथ खल तिरी-बानमबिया श्रियामाबान नः परिहरत ताप तव वपुः॥ G. L 18).

धाक: [धा-उणा॰ क तस्य नेत्वम् ] 1 An ox -2 A receptacle, reservoir -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahm'. -6 A supporter.

धात: [ वा-आवारे तन ] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, ¿ e पायमा. अप, नेजम्, वार and आकाश - 3 A secretion: primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body ( which are considered to be 7 -रमाम्हमासमेदोऽस्थिमञ्जाशकाणि वा-तव , or sometimes ten if केश, लच्च and स्ताय be added ) -4 A humour or affection of the bodv, (१. e बात, पिच and 事事). -5 A mineral, metallic ore ; न्यरताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7: न्वामालिख्य प्रण<sup>18</sup>, भातां धातुरागेः शिलायां Me 105, R 4 man, Ku. 6 51. -6 A verbal root , भूबादयो धातव: P. 1. 3. 1 ; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोगधिरिवाभवत R 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. - 9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, ३. ८ रूप, रस, गैव, स्पर्श and ज्ञाब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part. portion -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. —f. A milch cow. -Comp — उपल: chalk. - काशीश, -कासीस red sulphate of iron —कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. - and metallurgy, mineralogy. —क्षय: waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. - आहिन् m calamine. -- मं, -नाशन sour gruel ( prepared from the fermentation of ricewater ) —ज bitumen —ज्ञावक: borax. -u: the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body -qua: a list of roots arranged according to Pânini's grammatical system; ( the most important of these lists called बात्पाट, being suppos ed to be the work of Panini himself, as supplementary to his Sûtras). -yes: f. nutrition of the bodily humours. — भृत m. a mountain. — मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body -2. lead. -माक्षि-के 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance —मारिन् m. sulphur. — रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —राजक: -क semen. —वहामं borax. -बाद: mineralogy, metallurgy. —बा-दिन् m. a mineralogist. — विष् f. lead. -वैरिन् n. sulphur. — शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. —शोधनं, -संभन्न lead. —साम्यं good health, ( equilibrium of the three humours). —हन् m. sulphur.

भातुमत a. Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals, Ku.

भातुमय a. Full of metals, abounding in red minerals; R. 2. 29..

धात m. [ भा तृच ] 1 A maker, creatol, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brakma, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H 2.165, R. 13 6, St. 1. 13; Ku 7 44, K1 12.33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N of the seven sages ( सत्रार्ष ) being the first creation of Brahma, cf. Ku. 6 9 -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An airanger .- 10 One who nourishes -Comp. -- ga: an epithet of Sanatkumâra.

धार्ज [ था आधारे-एलू ] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धार्जा 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, fostermother , उवाच धाव्या प्रथमोदित वच: R. 3 25, Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्र: 1. a foster-biother. -2. an actor. -- ਜਨ An .1malaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रीयकायाश्चतुर वचश्च Mal. 1. 33; काथेतमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिप्तया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धान, -नी [धा-भावे लगुर्] 1 A receptacle, seat, as in मसीधानी, राजवानी, यमयानी -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी I The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धाना: f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered .- 3 Corn, grain -4 A bud, shoot.-5 Corrander. -Comp. - चूर्ण the meal of fried rice. -पूप: a cake of fried barley. — भर्जनं the frying of grain. धानकं Coriander.

धानाका: f. pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धारी Assault, attacking.

धाणक: A gold coin ( part of a Dînâra ).

धानय: -क: Coriander.

धानुदंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्ताद्पराद्धेषोधीनुष्कस्येव वलिगत Si.

धानुष्य Bamboo.

घांचा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [ बाने पोषणे साबु यत् ] 1 Grain, corn, rice; (for the distinction between सस्य, बान्य, तडल and अन्न see under নৱন্ত ). -2 Coriander -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds.-Comp. -अचल a pile of grain presented to Bråhmanas as a gift. —आरे: a mouse, rat.—अर्थ: a wealth in rice or grain. — अम्हें sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. —आस्थ n. husk, chaff — उत्तम: the best of grain, v. e. rice. - कन्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. - कोशः, -कोष्टकं -कः a granary. — क्षेत्रं a corn field. — चमसः nice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. — त्वच् f the husk of corn --माय: a corn-dealer. -राज: barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. - वीजं (वीजं) conander. —वीर: a sort of pulse ( माप ). -शिषेकं the ear of corn. - ह्कं the beard or awn of corn. -सार: threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन a (नी f.) Situated in a desert ( बन्बन् ).

धामकः A sort of weight, (नाष

धामन् n. [ था-मनिन् ] 1 A dwellingplace, abode, residence, house ; त्रा-साहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44, पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चडीश्व-रस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम.-3 The inmates of a house, members of a family -4 A ray of light; धाम्नाति-शाय्यति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17, Si. 9.53.-5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity, R. 11.85.-7 Power, strength, energy ( प्रताप ); Ki. 2. 47. - 8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host.-11 State, condition.-12 A class.-13 Ved. law, rule.-14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp — काजीन m., -निधिः the sun. - se m Ved. N. of Agni. धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक a. Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस a. Ved.-I Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -n. The act of drinking or sucking

चाय a. 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धारम: A Purohita or family priest. धार a. [ ब्-ाणेच्-अच् ] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -: 1 An epithet

of Vishnu. -2 A sudlen and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt.-6 A boundary, limit.

-7 A sort of stone.

धारक a Holding, possessing, bearing &c; नाम, देह - नाम LA vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c), a water-pot -2 A debtor. - The vulva of a female.

धारण a. (णी f.) [ ब णिच् न्युट् ] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -of (du.) The two female breasts. - of 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing, holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory. ग्रहणधारण-पद्रशिकतः. -5 Being indebted (to any one).-6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. - off 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel, -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; ভার্ছার-णावती सेधा Ak .- 3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुस्पाझ धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201 (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया ). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness .- 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settl ed rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धा-TOTT Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction .- Comp. —योग: deep devotion. —शक्ति: f. a retentive memor y.

धाराचिद्य a. Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारियत्री The earth.

WITH 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, Вh. 2. 93; Ме. 55; R. 16, 66, этг-बद्धधारमञ्ज्ञ पावर्तत Dk.74 .- 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower .- 3 A continuous line or series, Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धारा: मसाधयित-मन्यतिकीर्णरूपा: Si. 5. 60.-6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्वं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेतुमृ-षिट्यंवस्याति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जितः परशुधारया HH R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86. 41; Bh 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice .- 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel, R. 13. 15.-10 A garden wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army -12 The highest point, excellence .- 13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night.-16 Turmenc. -17 Likeness -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -comp. -- yu the broad-edged head of an arrow —अंद्धर 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail -3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy ). --अंग: a sword. --अट: 1 the Châtaka hird. -2. a horse. -3 a cloud. - 4. a furious elephant, or e in rnt —अधिस्ट a. raised to the highest pitch —अवानि: f wind —अशु n a flood of tears , Amaiu 10 —आसार a heavy down-fall of rain, a bard or sharp-duving shower, धारामारेर्महती ब्रष्टिर्वभूव H. 3. V 4. 1. — उट्टा a. warm from a cow ( as milk ) -- गृहं a bath-room with water jets, a showerbath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water . R 16. 49. -- uv: 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. - निपात , -पात. 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower, Me. 48 -2. a stream of water. — पत्रं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59, Ratn. 1. 12 —वर्ष:,-र्ष,-संपात: a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower . R 4. 82. —बाहिन a. incessant, continuous, U. 4.3 - fag: a crooked sword.

धारात, धारावत् α. Having an edge, edged ( as a sword &c.). धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् a (जी f.) [बृ जिनि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, pieserving, bearing, holding, supporting; पादांभोरुहधारि तिर्थ 12; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory, अज्ञेन्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्ठा ग्रंथिन्थो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -3 Edged.

भार्य a. 1 To be beld or maintained -2 Bearable -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be horne in mind — ये Clothes, garments.

धातराब्द्रः [ वृतराष्ट्रसायस्य पुमान्-अण् । 1 A son of Dhritarashtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill , निपतंति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवज्ञान्मोद्नीपृष्टे Ve. 1.6 ( where the word is used in both the senses )

धार्म । ( धर्मस्येंड्-अण् ) Belonging to justice or Dhurma q. v.

धार्मिक a. (की f.) [ वर्म अवीते चराति चा टक् ] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. -2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable -3 Religious.

धार्मिणं An assemblage of virtuous nen.

धाष्टर्जे [ युटस्य मान: कर्म ना ष्यञ् ] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

प्रास् I. 1 P. (धार्वात, धार्वित ) 1 (व ) To run, advance ; अद्यापि धार्वात मनः

Ch P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयन रध्याः S 1 8 गच्छति पुरः असिरं धावति पश्चाद्मंस्तृत चतः 1.34 (h) To move, glide. -2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67 -3 To flow, stream on flow forth, धावत्यंभासि तेल्यत् Susi. -4 To run or flee away. -5 To give milk (as a cow) -II.1 U (धावति-ते, चीत or बवित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, ruh off, द्धावाद्भिस्तवश्च : धुनीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिष्ठं खेनवर्द् च ॥ Bk. 14 50. S. 6. 21, Si. 17. 8. -2 To brighten, polish. -3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव-ण्डुल] 1 Running, flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Washing. -क: 1 A washerman -2 N of a pcet (said to have composed the Ratnavali for king Siiharsha) श्रीहर्षादेधावकादीनामिन यहः K. P. 1. v. 1. प्राधितयहासां धावकसोमिङ्कावि-पुत्रादीनां प्रवंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v 1.

धावनं [ बाब् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Running, galloping. -2 Flowing -3 Attacking. -4 Cleansing, purifying, subbing, washing off. -5 Rubbing with any thing.

धानित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Running towards, or against. -3 Running, going quickly.

धादल्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

धासस् m. Vcd. A mountain. धासिः Ved. Food.

चि I. 6. P. ( क्यिति ) To hold, have, possess. — WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संधा. (-II. or चिन्च् ) 5 P. ( चिनोति ) To please, delight, satisfy, पश्यंती चात्मरूपं तद्यपि विलाले तस्य रेपं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्ञलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki 1. 22.

धि: (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoii &c.; as in उद्धि, इषुधि, वारिधि जलधि & 2.

चिन्ह ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' 'out upon,' 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); चिन्न तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मा च Bh. 2 2, धिगमां देहस्तामसारतां R. 8. 50 चिन्न तान् धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथपति सततं कीर्तनस्थी मुदंगः, धिन्न सान्जं कुरुपतिं धिगजात्तान् हैं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिन्न स्त्री, धिगथीः कष्टसंत्रयाः Pt. 1, धिगस्त हृद्यस्थास्य &c -Comp. —दंडः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129 —पाइण्य abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contemn, reproach.

धिक्कार:-धिक्किया Represent, contempt, disregard

विक्रत a Censured, reproached. -तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

শ্বিহ্ন 1 A ( বিহার ) 1 To kindle. -2 To live. -3 To be harassed -4 To be weary.

चित्रमा: A man of a mixed tribe ( sprung from a Brahmana and a female of the Ayogava tribe.

धिएमु a Wishing to deceive, de. ceptive, Bk. 9 33.

धिन्द See वि II

धिष 3 P. ( दिवेष्टि ) To sound. धिष् f. = धिषणा १ v below.

ापणा: N of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods -जं A dwelling place, an abode, residence —जा 1 Speech.

-2 Praise, hymn. -3 Intellect, understanding, Mv. 6. 8. -4 Earth.

-5 A cup, bowl. —Зотр. —आध्य: N. of Brihaspati.

चिटाय a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon -2 Worthy of a high place — एण्य: 1 A place for the sacrificial fire, असी बेदि परितः कृत्रियण्याः S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. -3 The planet Venus. -4 Power, stength — एण्यं 1 A seat, an abode, 'site, place, house; न भोमान्येव धिष्ण्यानि हिस्सा ज्योतिमयान्यपि R. 15. 59 -2 A meteor. -3 Fire (m. also). -4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (बीयते ) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To hold, contain. -4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धी: f. [ध्ये भावे विष्णु संप्रसारणं च ] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding : धियः समग्रेः स गुणेखदारधी: R. 3. 30 , cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टभी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54, R 3. 30.-2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception ; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22 ; Pt. 1. 136 -3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion, prayer. -5 A sacrifice -6 Knowledge, science. -Comp. -- इडियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानें।देव प्. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्र रसना च त्वचा सह। नासिका चिति षट् तानि वी दियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ — गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities, they are: - राष्ट्रका अवण चैव ग्रहण वारण तथा। अहापोहोर्थविज्ञान तत्त्वज्ञाने च वीगुणाः ॥ Kâmandaka. —पतिः ( धियांपतिः ) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —मंत्रिन m., —सचिव: 1. a minister for counsel ( opp. कर्मसचिव 'a minis ter for action or execution '). -2 a wise or prudent adviser. —शकिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. -सख; a counsellor, adviser, minister

भीमत a. Wise, intelligent, learned —m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीक्ष् =ीध् प. v.

भीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.

2 reflected upon, thought about

3 Propitiated.

und: f. 1 Drinking, sucking. -2
Thist -3 Ved. The fingers. -4
Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6
Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर a. बिय राति रा-क, वियभीरयति ईर-अण वा उप॰ म॰ Tv. ] 1 Brave, bold, courageous. धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6. 19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, durable, lasting, constant, R. 2. 6. -3 Strong-minded, persevering, self-possessed, resolute, of firm resolve or purpose, भीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175 विकारहेती साति विकयते येषा न चेतासि त एव धीरा: Ka. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R. 13. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensıble, learned, clever; भृतेश्व धीर: सहुशीर्थयत्त सः R. 3. 10, 5. 38, 16 74, U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण र्धारेण निवर्तयन्त्रिव R. 3. 43, 59 ; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze), धीरसमीरे पस्नातीरे वसाति वने वनमाली Get. 5. -11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. - 7: 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking principle, the soul ( चिद्रात्मन् ). -4 An epithet of king Bali. — Saffron. — ind Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily; Bh. 2. 31, Amaru. 11. -Comp.--उदात्त: the hero of a poetic composition ( i. e. a play or poem ) who is brave and noble-minded; अविकत्थनः क्षमावानातिगभिरो महासत्त्वः। स्येग्किग्दमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढवतःकथितः।। 8. D. 66. — उद्धत: the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty; मायापरः प्रचंडश्वपलोऽहंकार-दर्पमूर्विष्ठः। आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरैधीरी-द्धतः काथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् a. firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. —प्रशात: the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm; सामान्यग्रणेभूयाच द्विजातिको धीरप्रशांतः स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless; निर्श्वितो मुदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरलालितः स्पात् S. D. 68. —स्कंध: a buffalo.

भीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind; निपत्ती च महाङ्काके भीरतामह्मच्छाति 11. 3. 4 \ 2.-2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.). प्रत्यादेशास्त्र खलु भवतो भीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 -4 Steadiness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see वेये).

भोरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjari puts it, व्यंग्यकोप-मकाशिका भीरा, see S. D. 102-105 also.—Comp — अभीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy, ( व्यंग्याव्यंग्यकोपमकाशिका भीराभीरा Rasamanjara).

भीलिटि:-टी f. A daughter.

धीवन् a. (शि f.) Clever, skilful. -m. 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवर: A fisherman , मुगमीनसज्ज-नानां नृजजलसंतीयिविह्नतृज्ञीनां । लुड्ध-कधीवरिषञ्जना निष्कारणवेरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —र Iron. —री 1 A fisherman's wife. —2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. —3 A fishbasket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, वृत ) See वृ. धु: f. Shaking, trembling.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16.-2 Left, abandoned.

धुन a. Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

युद्ध 1 A. ( युक्षते , युक्षते ) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live.-3 To be weary. -Caus. ( युक्षविन्ते ) . To kindle, inflame. -With सं to be kindled or excited ( fig. also ) ; संदुध्धक्षे तयाःकोषः Bk. 14. 109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame, excite; निवाणभ्यिष्टमधास्य वीर्ष संयुक्षथंतीव वर्ष्युजेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि:, -नी f. A liver, पुराणा संह-द्ये: सुरधुनि कपदें। धिरुक्तेह G. L. 22. -00mp. -नाथ: the ocean.

धुंद्रभार: 1 A kind of insect (इंद-गोर). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर f. (Nom. sing. पू.) 1 A yoke (lit.); न गर्दभा वालिपुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; अवस्याभिष्ठेतापुरं तुरंगे: R. 14. 47. -2 (a) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (b) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig.

also ); responsibility, duty, task, तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35. 5. 66, Ku. 6 30; कार्यधुरं वहंति Mu. 1. 14; आंतरप्यनवा-त्रपोरुषफलेः कार्यस्य धुरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4 6; Ki 3. 50, 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head, अपांसुळाना ध्रि कीर्त-नीया R. 2. 2: पृति स्थिता त्व पतिदेव-तानां 14 74 , आंबिहमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पिते व धुरि दुन्निणा 1 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापथित व्य एव M 1 16, 5. 16 -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth -14 N. of the Ganges. ( भूरि क 'to place at the head or in front of'; S. 7. 4 ).-Comp. - गन (धूर्गन) a. 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2, standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. - जिल्हा ( धूर्जिटि: ) an epithet of Siva. — धर (धूर्धर, also ध्रंधर) a. 1. bearing the yoke -2 fit to be harnessed. -3 laden with good qualities or important duties -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent, कुलबुरंबरो भव V. 5. (-₹:) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business .- 3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. -- 15 ( धूर्वह ) a. 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. ( -5:) a beast of burden ; so धूर्वोद्ध.

पुर: (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load ; रणधुरा Ve. 3.

पुरीण, पुरीष a. [शुर बहती, अहति ना, धुर ज छ ना ] I Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. —ण:, -य: I A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -3 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. [ बुरं वहति, गत् ] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost ; see below. -्य: 1 A beast of burden .- 2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage: नाविनीतेर्ज्ञजेद् धुर्ये: Ms. 4. 67; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्व धुर्येर्थानभिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76; धूर्यान् विश्रामयति R. 1. 54, 6. 78 17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden ( of responsibility ); R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head, न हि सति कुल-धर्य सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishau, —ई The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्न् 1 P. ( बुर्विति ) To hurt, injure.

धुनका The introductory stanza of a song, cf. अवका.

মুৰিক A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire, cf. এটিল.

धुवन: Fire.

. युस्तु (स्तू) र: N. of a plant (= वनूर q. v. ).

ভু6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. এবলি, বৰ∽ ति-ते, यूनोति, बूत्तेत, युनाति, बुनीते, धूनयति-ते,, बूत-बून ) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble, धुन्वंति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो चलाका: Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पड्माकिम-लगानि Me. 62, Ku. 7.49, R 4 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सजमपि । शिर-स्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिज्ञंकया S. 7.24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan ( as fire ), वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb, पवनधूतः... आग्न: Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धावीरिर रणे Bk. 9. 50, 15.61.-6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from , (सेवजाः) आरोहंति शनै:पश्चाद्धन्वंतमपि पार्थिवंPt 1 36.-7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations - यूनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्य-शोक चृत युनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्त । वायुर्वियू-नयति चपकपुष्परेण्न् यत्कानेन वनति चदन-मंजरीश्च ॥), cf. धु 5 U.

पू: f. Shaking, trembling, agitating. पुन: 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

पूत p. p. [ बून्ह ] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Revited. -6 Judged -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. - करमप -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धृति: f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

भून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूनन: Wind. — नं Shaking, agitation.

भूनि: f. Shaking, agitating.

भूप I. 1 P. (ध्यायति, वृपायित ) To heat or to be heated. ा. 10 U. (व्याति-ते बृषित ) I To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant.

2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूप: [धूप-अच् ] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूरोध्मणा त्याजितमाईभावं Ku. 7 14 Me 32 V 3.2, R. 15. 50
-3 A fragrant powder. -Comp.-সমুদ্
n. a kind of agallochum used for incense -সন: 1. turpentine. -2. the
Sarala tree. —সন্থ a black kind of
agallochum — দুল a vessel for incense, censer. — নাম: fumigating,
perfuming. — মুম্ম: a kind of pine, the
Sarala tree.

धूप ( वि ) तः A perfumer. धूपने 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense, Ms. 7. 219.

भूपित, भूपायित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूम: [ बू-कपे मक् ] 1 Smoke, vapour, धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां साम्निपानः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 ( $\alpha$ ) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -- आभ a of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-н: ) purple. — आवितः f. a wieath or cloud of smoke.—उत्थं ammoniac. —उद्गर: 1. issuing of smoke or vapour, Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. - उन्नारि N of the wife of Yama. पति: an epithet of Yama. —केतन:, -केतु: 1. fire, कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10, R. 11, 81 -2. a meteor, comet, falling star. धूमेकतुमिव किमपि करालं Gît. 1, धूमकेतारियोतः Ku. 2 32. -3. Ketu. — मह: Râhu , Mâl. 2.8. — ज: a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्रजः fire. -q a inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. — qu: 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works -3. an air-hole, a window. -- yra inhaling smoke or vapour. — पाञ् a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit ) — लता a mass of curling smoke, Mu. 1. 9. —महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूनयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

ਪ੍ਰਜਲ a. Smoke-coloured, brownishred, purple. —ਲ: 1 Purple.-2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूनवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धुनायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken, धुमाचिता दश दिशो दालेतार्चिदाः Bv. 1. 104, Mk. 5. 27. −2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

भूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

सुसित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. —ता (३. ८. दिन्ह्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first. धूमिन a. Smoking —नी N. cf one of the tongues of fire.

भूम्या [भूमाना समृह य ] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke, Mâl·5.6.

धूम a. [ बमं तहुणे राति रा-क ] 1 Smoke. coloured, smoky, grey, Bh. 3 55 R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -#: 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. - Fr An epithet of Durgâ. - Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. —आझि: a pearl of a bad colour. - 312: the fork-tailed shrike. —आभ: air, atmosphere. — हच् a of a purple hue. —लोचन: a pigeon. -लोहिन a. dark-red, deep-purple. ( -त: ) an epithet of Siva. — वर्ण: 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. - वर्णक: a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. — sia: a camel.

भूमत: A camel. भूर् 4 A. ( वृष्ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [बूर्व्-बृर्वाक्त, उणाः तन श Tv. ] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent -2 Mischievous. injurious. -3 Hurt, injured.-4 Gay, licentions. Mu. 3. 10.  $-\frac{1}{6}$ : 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver, तत्ते धूर्त हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिनममैगपरा Pt. 4. 6, धूर्तांऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16 , 80 धूर्तानामिमार-सत्त्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thornapple ( 4न्र ). -5 Hurting, injuring. —र्त 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Blacksalt. - Comp. - कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-m.) The Dhattûra plant.-जंतु: a man.-रचना a roguery.

धूर्तक: 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue. धूर्व 1 P. ( बूर्वति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुनी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलि: m.f. धूली 1 Dust; अनीत्वा पंकता धूलिसुद्कं नार्वातष्टते S1. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. —कुहिमं, केदार: 1a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. —६वजः wind. —पटटः -ल a cloud of dust. —पुण्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

श्रालिका Fog, mist.

धूजा (प-स्) 10 U. (बुज्ञयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर व. [ धू सर किझ न पत्वम् Tv. ] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसर: Bh. 2. 56; Ku 4 4, 46, R. 5. 42, 16. 17, 57. 17. 41—τ: 1 The grey colour.

-2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pi geon. -5 An oilman -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धुमारित a. Made g cy, greyish.

भूत्र: The thorn-apple. y i. 6 A. ( Supposed by some to be a passive form of धू ( ध्रियते, वृत ). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive, आर्यपुत्र श्रिय एका श्रिये U.3; ध्रियते याचंदेकोथि रियुस्तावत्कुतः ससं Si 2. 35. 15. 89.-2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue, सुरतश्रमसंभूतो सखे श्रियते स्वेद्तवी-दूनाइपि ते R. S. 51 , Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon -II. 1 P , 10 U. ( बर्ति, usually बारयति ने, बून, बारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजगमपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेन् Bh. 2. 4 , वेणवीं धारयेदाष्ट सोदकं च कमें डलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17 54. V 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain ; भूतमंदर ए Git. 1 ; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते ня Ms. 9. 311 Pf 1 126, яга-कुंदपसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथा: Me.113, चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3 35, U. 3.29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep ; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take ( as a form. disguise &c.); केशन धृतशूकररूप Git.1. धारयति कोकनदस्तपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.), श्रितकमलाकु चमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards, ( with dat. or loc. ); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो द्धे राजसूयाय &c.-8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign.-10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; raiely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense ) वृक्षसेचने हे घारयिस मे S- 1, तस्मै तस्य वा धर्न धार-वति &c.-11 To hold, contain.-12 To observe, practise.-13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; 6. g. सनसा भू to bear in mind, rcmember ; शिस्सा मुर्धिन धू to bear on the head, respect highly , अंतरे धू to pledge, deposit anything as surety समये च to bring to terms or agree ment; as y to punish, chastise, use force , जीवितं, —प्राणान्, -शरीरं, -गात्रं, -वेह &e. धू to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; वर्त पू to observe a vow ; R. 2. 25 ; तलवा y to hold in a balance, भाषा एट: मनः,-मर्ति,-चित्तं, सुद्धि धु to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon, দ্যাধি y to become pregnant, conceive, ধাৰো y to practise concentrat on or self-control &c ).

भृक्ष a. (At the end of comp ) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c., कालरूप, शक्ति &c.

भृत् a. ( At the end of comp ) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c

धृत p · p [बु-कर्मणि क] 1 Held, carrı ed, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained. -4 Seized, grasped, laid I old of -5 Worn, used, put on Ku. 5 44. -6 Placed, deposited -7 Practised, observed -8 Weighed -9(Actively used)Helding, bearing -10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared, ready See y also. — i 1 Falling. -2 State, existence -3 Taking, seizing -4 Wearing, putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting -Comp. आत्मन् a. firm-minded, steady, calm, collected (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. - 43: a. 1. inflicting punishment. -2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीधित: fire. -पर a. covered with a cloth. —राजन a. ruled by a good king (as a country). 一行字: 1. a good king. -2. a country rulea by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyasa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य [ As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being klind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Poulu, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana-his eldest son-the viitual iuler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhima, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his leare to embrace Yudbishthira and Bhima. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhima was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhima to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhima, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhama escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himolaya and there died after some years ]. — वर्मन् a. clad in armour, mailed. - aa a. 1. observing vows, performing religious nites. -2 devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-a:) an epithet of (1) India. (2) Varuna. (3)

पुति: f. [ धु-किन् ] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 maintaining, supporting. -4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. -5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, selfcommand; मज धृति त्यज भीतिमहे
तुकां N. 4. 105; R. 6. 11; R. 8.
66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment,
pleasure, happiness, delight, joy;
धृनेश्व थीरः सहुन्धियात सः R. 3. 10,
16 52; न चधुन्धानाति धृति V. 2. 8; Si.
7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate
feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानामधिगमाधातु संपूर्णस्ट्रता धृतिः। साहित्यनचनाहासमहाममिनादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8
A sacrifice. -6omp — सुष् a. destroying all composite, discomposing.

पृतिमत् त. 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content R. 13. 77.

भूग्वन m 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahmâ. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky. -5 The sea. -6 A clever near.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

भूत्वरी The earth.

धुज्ञ, शृं त् 1 P. (वर्जीन, श्रृजिन ) To go, move.

भूषा. 1 P. (वर्षाते, धीर्षत ) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hart or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( धर्मन, वर्षमति-ते ) 1 To offend, hurt, injure -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III 5 P ( भूडमोति, तुर ) 1 To be hold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overhearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture ( with inf. ). -6 To brave, challenge Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely.-IV. 10 A. ( वर्ष्यते ) To assail, attack, out-

धृतित a Brave, bold.

धुषु a. [ धुर-कृ ] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. — पु: A heap, group, multitude.

ਪੁਣ p. p. [ धूत्र-क ] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rade, shameless, saucy, insolent, भृष्ट: पार्श्वे वसाति H 2. 20. - 3 Forward, presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. - g: A faithless husband or lover, क्रुशागा आपि निःश्करनः जितोऽपि न लिजतः। दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —हा A disloyal woman -Comp. —हास्तः N of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadî [ He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander in chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this yow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona, (see Drona) He was afterwards surprised by Assat thaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pândavas, and was stamped to death ]. — if a. b.ld, presumptuous. —मानिन ". having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

भृति a. Ved. Bold. —m. A pair of tongs. -f. Poldness, bravery

भ्रत्याज्ञ a 1 Bold, confident -2 Inpudent, shameless.

भूदिज: A ray of light.

भूटण [ भूप-क्त ] 1 Bold, confident. courageous, valuant, powerful ( in a good sense ). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धुरुष a. To be attacked, assailable, conquerable ; as in अभूष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. ( भयति, भीत ; cous. भाषयाते , desid. विसाति ) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also ), MIIE-सामधासीच रुधिर बनबासिनां Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y 1. 140. -2 To kiss ; धन्या धयत्यानन Git. 12 -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate -Caus. To suckle, no u-

धेन: [धयति एन ध-नन् इच ] 1 The ocean. -2 A male liver ( नद ). --ना 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A mich cow ( Ved. ).

धनुः f. [ धयति सतान् वीयते वत्सेवा, ध नु इत्र Tv. ] 1 A cow. milch-cow, धेद्ध धीराः सुनृतां वाचमाहः U. 5 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense), खडुबेनु, बडबबेनु &c. -3 The earth. (Some imes at the end of comp. 47 forms a diminutive, as आसरेनुः, खड्डारेनुः ). -4 A gift, present -Comp -HREN a gadfly.

भेडक: N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. - Comp. - सूद्रन: an epithet of Balarama.

ਪੇਜ਼ਨਾ 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

धेन्द्रश्री A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुष्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

भ्य a. I To be held or taken. -2 To be produced -3 To be fed or nourished. - 4 To be drunk, -5 An affix, as in नाम", माग", q. q. v. v. -4 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

light I A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (गतिषय).

ध्य [बारस्य भावः कर्म वा प्यञ् ] ! Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage : वैयंसबद्यभ्य Pt. 1 ; विपदि धैर्य Bh. 2 63, so धेर्यवृत्ति Si. 9 59 -2 Calmness, composure -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 ( খাছমু Malli. ).

धेवत: The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

चेब्रयं Cleverness.

धोड: = इड्म: q. v.

धोर 1 P. (बोराति ) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं विदे करणे ल्युट ] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's tiot.

धोरिणः -णी 🎋 [ धोर-अनि वा डी प् ] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity येमीकदवन मनोज्ञपवने सद्यः स्वलन्मा-धुरीवाराधोराणियातधामानि धराभीज्ञत्वमा-लंक्यंत । तेषा नित्यविनादिना सुक्वतिनां मा-ध्वीकपाना पुनः काल. किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. -2 Tradi-

धारितं [बोह्र भावे क ] 1 Injuring, hurting, stilking. -2 Going, motion. -3 A horse's trot.

धात p. p [ बाब् क अर् ] 1 Wash ed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved ; कुल्यांमोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिना धौतम्ला: S. 1. 15 ; Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 6, 6.57; R. 16.49; 19 10 -2 Polished, brightened. - 3 Bright, white. shining, brightened, glistening : Et-शिरश्रदिकाधीतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकस हेंतां हाधीताधरं Git. 12. —त 1 Silver. -2 Cleaning, washing. -Comp. -- az: a bag of coarse cloth. - कोपजं, -को-चेर्च bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. — शिलं rock-crystal.

धौतेय:, -यं A kind of salt ( सेवव ). धौतरि a. Ved. Shaking, trembling, Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति,-ती f. Ved. 1 A spring. -2 A river -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धीम्र: Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way )

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. बीरित. धारेय a. ( थी f. ) [धुरं वहति ढक् ] Fit for a burden .- w: 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse. -3 A chief leader. धार्तकं, धीर्तिकं, धीर्द Frand, dis-

honesty, roguery.

धौर्ध A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं. ध्मा 1 P. ( धमति, ध्मात ; cans. ध्माप-यति) I To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind-matrument),

produce sound by blowing ; शंखं द-ध्मा प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18 ; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34 , 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire. excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांलं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing -5 To cast. blow, or throw away.

ध्माकार: A blacksmith, smith.

ध्यात p · p [ भा-क ] 1 Blown ( as a wind-instrument ). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up. ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित a Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां(ध्वां )क्ष्र <sup>1 P</sup>. (ब्यांक्षति ) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

ध्रांक्षः ४०० व्वांक्षः

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under vo

ध्याम a Unclean, dirty, black, soiled, Bk. 8. 71. - A kind of g1885.

ध्यामन m. 1 Measure -2 Light.-n. Meditation ( less correctly न्मामन् ).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात ; desid दिधा. सति ; pass. ध्यायते ) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind ; ध्यायती विषयान् पुंसः संग-स्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पदमी-श्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; पितृन् ध्यायन् Ms 3. 224 ; ध्यायंति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136 ; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

var Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात p. p. [ध्ये-क ] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातन्य, ध्येय a. 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated .- 2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-भावे-ल्युद् ] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation , तद्दैव ध्यानादगवतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition of discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity ; इति ध्यानं. -Comp. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation only. -त-त्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्य a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक . Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract

meditation.

ਸ਼ੁਕ (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting, as in ਸਵੀਮ:, ਜਸ਼: ਫੈਂਟ-

भूज, अज् 1 P. ( अजति &c ) To go, move.

ধ্বনি f. Gliding motion (of wind)

প্রাক্তি: f. Ved. 1 =গ্লি--2 Impulse.
-3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रण 1 P. ( अगति ) To sound.

ध्रस् 9 P. 10. U. ( प्रस्ताति, धासयाते ते ) To throw or toss up.

आ 1 P. ( श्राति ) To go.

भारत् 1 P. 1 To be dry or and. -2 To clear.

आद 1 A. To be able or competent.

size 1 P 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

भाइ 1 A. To divile, split.

धार्डि: Gathering flowers ( पुष्पचय ) धिज्ञ 1 P. To go, move.

ਬੂ 1, 6, P. ( ਸ਼ਗਰਿ-ਸ਼ੂਕਾਰਿ ) I To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To a certain; know definitely.-4 To kill ਬੁਰਿ: f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ga a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, im moveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable ; इति ध्रवेच्छाम-नगामती सता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual. everlasting, eternal, war was Ku. 7.85, Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology ). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्व जन्म मु-तस्य च Bg 2. 27, यो धुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्वं परिषेवते Chân. 63; Pt. 1 419 -4 Retentive, tenacious ; as in भूता स्मृति: -5 Strong, fixed, settled ( as a day ). - q: 1 The polar star; R. 17 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree.-5A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk ( of a tree lopped off) -7 The introductory stanza of a song ( repeated as a kind of chorus ; see Git. ). -3 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahma. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva -12 A constant arc.-13 The tip of the nose -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N of the son of Uttånapåda and grandson of Manu. [ Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapada. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapada had two wives, Suruch; and Sunsti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchì ied a son named Uttama, and Sunsti

gave buth to Dbruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mether who fold him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attsinable without hard exertions At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star ] - 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven -- I A sacrificial ladle ( made of wood ) -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. - a and. Certainly, surely, verily; R 8 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. —अक्षर: an epithet of Vishnu. —आवर्त: the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate -तारा,-तारकं the Polar Star.

भुत्रकः: 1 The introductory stanza of a son; (repeated as a sort of chorus), see भुत्र (7) -2 A trunk, stem -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude

ध्रवि a Ved Firm, stable.

भ्रद्ध 1 A. (त्रेक्ते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

द्वे 1. P. (भायति ) To be pleased or satisfied.

भ्राज्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्वस् 1 A ( ध्वस्ते, ध्वस्त ) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder, Bk. 15. 93, 14. 55 -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mal. 9. 44 -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed, Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. —Caus. ( ध्वस्त्रात ) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्वंस: [ध्वस् भावे षञ् ] I Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसन a [ ब्लट-णिच्ल्यु ] 1 Destroying, running. -2 Scattering, dispersing -3 Sprinkling, covering. — ने 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling -4 Going.

ध्वान: The hundredth part of a Muhûrta

ध्वंसित a 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्वंसिन् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perish-

ing, as in अल-न मन. -m. The Pilu

ध्य त p. p 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Echpsed.

ध्वास्ति. /. Destruction, ruin, loss.

खन् 1 P. ( कार्ति ) To go, move. বেন: [ এর-এর ] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40:17 32. Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.): as in कुलव्यज: ' the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. ' -3 A flag staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol ; —वृषभ°, सकर° &c -5 Tre aitribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, ( of any animal, male or female) -9 One who prepares and sells liquors.-10 A house situated to the east of any object -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ( 'ध्वजीक to hoist a flag ; fig. to use as a plea or pretext ) -Comp —अंज्ञकं, -पट:: -हे a flag , R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle field. — उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra.—në a room in which banners are kept. -5#: the palm tree. - ageor: air. wind. -- भग - - पात: inability to beget children. - यंत्र any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. - यदि: a flag staff; Ms. 9. 285.

easted a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded —m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brûhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजितः A hyprocrite ( who only makes a p-etence of religion ).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्यस इति ]
1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2
Having as a mark. -3 Having the
mark of a liquor vessel (श्रामाजनायिह);
Ms. 11 93. — 1 A standard-bearer -2 A distiller of vendor of spirituous liquors; Y 1. 141. -3 A car,
carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain -5
A snake. -6 A peacock -7 A horse.
-8 A Bråhmana — नी An army; R.
7. 40; Si. 12. 66, Ki. 13. 9

धानीकरणं 1 Beising a standard. hoisting a flag - 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन.

ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वाति, ध्वाति) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, bum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विभिन्नमाना हव दृष्वदुद्धिः Ki 14 46; अयं धीर धीरं ध्वति नवनीला जलसरः Bv. 1. 60, कापिदृष्ट्यान मेथवत् Bk. 9. 5, 14. 3, ध्वाति सभूपममृद्ध अवणमपिद्धाति Git. 5—Cause. (ध्वाति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वानवि 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वन 1 Soun I, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. —मोदिन m. a bee.

धनननं [ चन्-करण त्यद् ] 1 S.unding.

-2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.)
The same as चजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power of

अंजन also -4 Humming, indistinct utterance

ध्वानि: [ ध्वन् इन् ] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general , मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्दग-च्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 , U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone, Si. 6.48.-3
The sound of a musical instrument. R. 9. 71. -4 The year or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 word. -7 Hint, implied meaning, -8 (In Rhet.) The fi st and best of the three main divisions of west cr poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense, or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इदमुत्तममयिश्यिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधे. काशित: K. P. 1 ( R G gives 5 kinds of विति ) -Comp -- मह: 1 the ear. -2 hearing -3 a fife, pipe. - विकार: a change of voice caused by fear, grief & : see क क.

ध्रानित p p 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A

sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ धन-भाव नज् ] 1 Sound (in general ) -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuting.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &. Bee under ध्वंस्.

ध्वासिर a Ved. Distroyed; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्नः

ध्यांस्य 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e g तर्वध्यास्य प. v.) -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane -5 A carpenter.—Comp.—अराति: an owl. —पुष्ट: the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्यांत Darkness; ध्यांत नीलिनचोल-चार सुदुशां प्रत्यंगमालिपति Gît. 11; N. 19.42; Si 4.62.—Comp.—उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly.—शात्रवः, -अरातिः 1. the sun.—2. the moon.—3 fire.—4 the white colour.

ध्य 1 P. ( जराति ) 1 To bend -2 To kill.

F

# a 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised, -6 Undivided. -न: 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity, -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. -ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'not', 'neither', and used in wishing, re questing, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mord. (b) Used with the potential mood a may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'tliat not ;' क्षात्रियैर्धायते शखं नातर्शन्दो भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings w often comes after gid and means 'nct so. '(d) When a negative has to be repeated in suc cessive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा 📽ः ; नाधीयीताश्वमारूढो न वृक्षं न च इस्तिनं। न नावं न खरं नीणं नेरिणत्थी न यानाः ।। Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशंत न सां का विद्यारयका प्यवास्यत् Mb ; Ma. 2. 195 8 9 4- 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times a may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, आपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्व H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second = or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion, प्रत्युवाच तमृ-षिने तस्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुराननं R 11. 85, न च न परिचिता न चाप्यगम्थः M. 1.11; न पुनरल 5.1.1नादंडचो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Me. 8 335; Me. 63, 106; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् इष्ट्रं न सा R 6.39, 81. 1. 55, Ve. 2 .0 (f.) In a few cases = is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound, as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P VI. 3, 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नचः नवा, नेव, नतु, नचेट्, नख्ळु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were'; गावो न गन्यूतीरच ; S1. 20. 4 v. l. -Comp. —असत्यौ (m. du ) Asvins, the twin physicians of the cods -ren a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (-a; an epithet of Vishnu.

"आतमन् a. of a manifold or diversenature. (-m.) N. of the Supreme Being. "चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. "ज्ञः the Supreme Being. "चा and. in many ways, diversely. "भेन्, "ज्ञ्च a various, multiform. "ज्ञम् and. repeatedly, of ten — किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नद्भक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकटं The nose.

नकुट 11 The mungoose, an ichneu mon, यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः विश्वनः Vås. -2 N. of the fourth Påndava prince; अह तस्य अतिहायिन दिन्यकापियों नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सका जाता Ve. 2 ( where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. —ही 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffion.

नक्क् 10 U. (नक्क्यति-ते ) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नज़ क ] Ashamed. — कं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as

नक्तं ird. At night, by night; गच्छंतीनां रमणबसतीं योषितां तत्र नक्त Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -Comp. —चर:
1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin.
-3 a thief.—चर्चा wendering by night.—चारिन् m. = नक्तवारिन् q. v.—दिनं night and day.—दिनं -दिवं intl. night and day.

नक्तन् गः, नक्तिः f. Ved Night

नक्तक: Dirty or ragged cloth ( वर्ष्टः ).

नक्र: [न कामतीति ] I A crocodile, an alligator; नक्र: स्वस्थानमासाय ग्रेन्सिप कर्णति Pt. 3. 46; R 7.30, 1655-2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रे I The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. —क्रा I The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज् ..., -राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. ( नक्षति ) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षराति ; cf. Un 3. 105 also 11 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion ; नश्चन-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22; ( they are twenty seven ) -3 A pearl -4 A necklace of 27 pearls -Comp. —ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon; R. 6. 66 — missiaferate: the white Yavanala flower. — उक्र 1. the sphere of the fixed stars .- 2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमि: 1 the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Viehnu. (-वि: f.) Revatî, the last asterism. —पश्च: the starry sky. —पाठक: an astrologer. — gwq: (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the varieus asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twentyseven pearls. -3. the table of the esterisms in the moon's path. -4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अनंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालाय-मानेन मेखलादामना K. 11.—योगः the conjunction of the moon with the man mansious - sian: the starry Psion the firmamout —वृत्तेन ॥

the sky. —िवद्या astronomy or astrology. —ृवृष्टिः f - hoo'ing or falling stals. — मूचकः a bad astrologer , िध्युर'तिं न जानित् ग्रहाणां नव माधनं। परवाकरेन् वर्तते ते वे नस्वसूचका ॥ or अविद्देश्व यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्व भपद्यते । पंक्तिदूषकः पापो ज्ञयो नस्वसूचकः॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

निशाबित m. 1 The moon -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय a. 1 Belonging to the stars in general.-2 Twenty-seven.-3 Not a Kahatriya.

न्या 1 P. ( नखति ) To go, move.

न्द् , - स्वं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon ; नखानां पांहित्यं मकदयतु करिमन्मूगपतिः Bv. 1.2; R 2. 31, 12. 22 -2 The number 'twenty'. --- A part, portion -Comp. — этап: a scratch, nail-mark; Bv 2. 32. - state: a scratch, nailwound, Mal 5. 23. — आउप: 1 a tiger, Mal 3 17. -2 a lion. -3. a cock —आशिन m an owl —कुद्द: a barber. - ste the root of a null. —दारण a fulcon, hawk. ( -णं ) a pan of nail-seissars. — निकृतनं, रंजनी a pair of nail scissors, nail-parer. -qe, -aq; a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपद्वसुखान् भाष्य वर्षाग्रविद्रन् Me. 35. —सुच: a bow.—लेखक: a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-maik. -2. nailpainting — विष. a man, नखविषा नशद्य . — निद्धितर: a bird of prey (tearing with claws ). - 516: a small shell.

नकंपच a. Nail-scorching. Si. 9 85, P III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखर:,-रं [ नज राति, रा-क, नख बा॰उणा॰ अर् वा ] A finger-nail, claw, talon Bv. 1. 52 -Comp — अरुद्ध: 1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. —आह: fragiant oleander (करवीर).

नखानाखि und. [नखैर्नखै: अहृत्येद युद्ध प्रवृत्त] Nail against nail.

नश्चित् a. [नखः अस्यय -इति ] 1 flaving or armed with nails, claws, &c. -2 Thorny. --m. Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नम [न मच्छति, गम-इ] I A mountain : Ku. 1. 1; 7. 72 , Si. 6. 79 -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general. -4 The sun.-5 A serpent. -6 The number 'seven'. -Comp.—अटन: a monkey.—अधिप:,-अधिपाजः,-इन: 1 Himâlaya (the lord of mountains). -2 the Sumeru mountain. -आर: an epithet of Indra. —आनामः a peacock. —उन्ह्राय: the height of mountain.—शोकम् m. 1. a bird (in general). -2. a crow. -3 a hon -4 the fabulous animal called अपम —ज a. produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Br 10 9. (-जः) an elephant.

—जा.-नंदिनी epithets of Pârvatî.
—पति: 1. The Himâlaya mountain.
—2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs).—भिन् m. 1. an axe.—2. an epithet of Indra.—3. a crow.—पूर्व m. the crest or brow of a mountain.—iप्रकर: an epithet of Kâriskeya R 9. 2.—जाइन: an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नग इव प्रासादाः मैत्यत्र वा० र ; cf P. V 2. 107 Vart. ] A town, city (opp याम). नगरगमनाय मति न करोति S. 2. -Comp —अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्ष: 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer -2 governor or superintendent of a town. अभ्याजः,-सः the Vicinity of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. -आकस् m. a townsman. -काकः ' a town-clow', an expression of contempt -कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. — यात: an elephant. — जन: 1. townsfolk. -2. a citiz n. — प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession.—पात: a suburb.—मर्दिन् m. an intoxicated elephant. - HIT: a principal road, high-way. -- Tair superintendence or government of a town.-रिश्च m. 1. the superintendent of a town -2. a town watchman. -स्थ: a townsman, citiz.n.

नगरी=नगर q. v. -Comp. —काक: the (Indian) crane. —कतः a crow.

नगरीय a. [नगर-छ ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A love, paramour (जाः). निचकेतस् m, An epithet of Agni. निचर् a. See आदिर, Bg. 5 6, 12. 7. नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न a. [नज्-त-कर्तरिक्त तस्य नः ] 1 Naked, nude, bare, न नग्न:स्नानमाचरेत Ms. 4.45; नशसपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यात Chân 110 -2 Unculti veted, uninhabited, desolate -#: 1 A naked mendicant -2 A Buddhist mendicant ( क्ष्पणक ). -3 A hypocrite. -4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard -5 N. of Siva.—# 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton ) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -Comp. —अट:,-अटन: 1. one who goes about naked -2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant ( of the द्गिन्र class.

चम्रक a. ( मिका f.) Naked, nude.
—क: 1 A naked mendicant. —? A
Jama or Buddhist mendicant (of the
विगय class). —3 A bard.

चमका,-नामिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A gul before menetruation.

नग्रंकरणं Making naked. नग्रंभविष्णु, -भावृक्त α. Becoming aked

नशीकु 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant, Pt. 4. 34.

नमीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नञ् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नद्र I. 1 P. ( नटात, the न not changed to ज after प्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance, यद् सन्सा नटनीय Gît. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick).-Caus ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas), शरसंधानं नाटयति 8. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्पाटक काटक स्मिनंदयत्ये शैलः...अधिगतधविष्टमः ज्ञल्पाणेरभिख्यां हो. 4. 65. ( N. B नट् forms नटयित in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126 ).-II. 10 U. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To drop or fall.-2 To shine.-3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अन् ] 1 A dancer; न नटा न निटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.-2 An actor; कुर्वस्रयं प्रहस्तस्य नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. — अंतिका shame, modesty. — ईन्यरः an epithet of Siva. — चर्या the performance of an actor. — अपणः, मंड-नः (yellow) orpiment. — रंगः a theatrical stage. — चरः 'the chief actor', the Sîtradhâra of drama. — सज्ज yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. — एवं directions or rules for actors.

नटक: An actor.

नदन [ नट्-भावे त्युट् ] 1 Dancing, dance.-2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नदितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नहीं 1 An actress -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtezan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -0omp. — सुन: the son of a dancing girl.

नहचा A company of actors.

नहः-हं A species of reed. —हः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. — अगरं, -आगारं a hut of reeds — गायः a abounding in reeds. — यस a place abounding in reeds. — यस a thicket of reeds. — यस a collection or quantity of reeds. ন্ত্ৰন A bone between the shoulders.

नहरू a. ( रंगि f. ) Covered with reeds ; ( also नडकांय ).

नहिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नहिल  $\alpha$ ., नहुत्  $\alpha$ . (ती f) Abound ing in or covered with reeds, reedy.

নতবা A quantity of reeds.

नहुल a. Abounding in reeds.—लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नहुलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृत्रासालिनाभवक्त्र: R. 18. 5.

नहह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम्न्ह] I Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. —तं I The distance of any planet from the meridian -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit -Comp. —अंश: zenith distance —अंग a. I. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed (-गी) I. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. —उन्सत a. high and low; S. 4. 15 — ना ही, -नाहिमा I the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. —गामिक a. flat nosed. —पूर्व a. flat-jointed —भ: a woman with curved eye-brows.

नति: f । तम-भावे नित् ] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नद् 1 P. (नद्ति, नदित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder ( as a cloud &c.); वामश्राय नद्ति मधुरं चातकस्ते समधः Me. 9; नदत्याकाशगगायाः स्रोतरग्रहामदिग्गजे R 1.78, Si 5.63, Bk. 2 4 -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवजादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नद्ति Mb -3 To vibrate. — Caus. (नाद्विते ) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound — With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1.56

नदः [ नदति शब्दायते अस् ] 1 A river, great river ( such as the Indus ); Si. 4 66 ( where Malli. remarks:—प्राद् स्रोतिशे नदा नमदा विनेत्याहः ). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5 27 -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. ( ऋषि ). -Comp —पातः, -राजः the ocean.

নৰ্থ: [নহ্-প্ৰয় ] 1 Noise, toaring.
-2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying.
নহন্ত: 1 A lion -2 Sounding, rearing. -3 The sound of praise.-4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream, रविधीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. - Comp - ईनः, - ईशः, -कांत: the ocean. --कांता 1. the roseapple. -2 a shrub -कूल विय: a kind of reed. —ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1.an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. —तर्भानं a landing place, ferry. -ais: freight, rivertoll, fare. — ut: an epithet of Siva. - ven: the marshy bank of river. —पति:, -ईन: 1 the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. - yt: a river which has overflown its banks. -- भने river-salt. —ਜਾਰੂक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. ( as a country &c. ) , N. 3. 38 ; cf. द्वमातृदः —रथ: the current of a river. — वंक: the bend or arm of a river. -- sur: ( स्न: ) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; तत: समाजापयदाञ्च सर्वानानायिनस्तद्विचये न-टीण्णान R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. - सर्ज: the Arjuna

ਜਦ a. Connected with a river. ਜਵ੍ਹਾਲ a. Fortunate. —ਲ A potsherd.

নত্ত p. p 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected, see নহু — ক্ল A tie, band, bond, knot.

नाद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नदभी A leather-strap.

ननंह, ननांह A husband's sister; ननांह पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमुख्यशृगेण U.
1. -Comp. — ननांहुपति: also ननांहुपति: ) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112 3.

न्तु ind. (Originally a combination of न and दु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:
I Inquiry or interrogation; नद्ध स-सासकुत्यो गौतमः M. 4.—2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed(with an interrogative force); यदाऽमेधानि-नी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दो-यो नद्ध M. 1.—3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपक्ष नद्ध शिष् सतस्योषु R. 1. 60; जिलोकनाथेन संदा

मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या नतु दिव्य दक्षणा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh', ननु मानव Dk. ; नतु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कां डे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of ' play ', be pleased ', नचु मां प्रापय पत्यरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say', ननु पद् परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5; नज भणामि चितित उपाय इति V. 2; नज भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2, ननु विचिनात भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentalive discussions नन is frequently used to head an objection of advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उचाते ), नन्तचेतनान्येन बु-श्रिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमया-दीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S B.

नंद् 1 P (नंदति, नंदित ) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing ), ननंदतुस्तत्सष्टु ज्ञेन तत्ममो R 3 23, 11; 2. 22, 4. 3, Bk. 15. 28 — Caus. (नद्रतिन्त) To please, delight, gladden, make happy, अंतर्हित शशिनि सेव कुद्यद्वती में हुष्टिंन नंद्यति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4 2; Bk. 2 16, R. 9. 52.

नंदः [नंद्-भीव घञ् ] 1 Happiness. pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Krishna ( to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it ) -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kinks of Pataliputra killed by the machinations of Chapakya, the minister of Chandragupata; समुत्खाता नंदा नव हृद्यरोगा इव सुवः Mu. 1, 13; अगृहीते राक्षमे किस-स्वातं नंद्वंशस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28 -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. - दि An epithet of Durga. -Comp. — आत्मजः, नंदनः an epithet of Krishna. —पाल: an epithet of Varuna.

" नंदन a. [ नद् -ण्वल ] 1 Rejoicing, making bappy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in -3 Gladdening a family. -- नः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishna -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नंदाकि: Long pepper.

नद्दित m. An epithet of Vishipu. नद्देश: Happiness, pleasure, delight. नद्देश: Happiness, pleasure, delight. नद्देश: I as a series of the ser —नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium, अभिज्ञारङक्ष्यातामां क्रियंते नंदनहुमा. Ku. 2 31; R. 8 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad -3 Joy. -Comp. —नं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचर्न).

नंदनक: A son.

नंदेत α. Delighting, making happy. —त: 1 A son -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नंदा [नद्यति नंद्-अच् ] 1 Delight, joy, happiness -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lucar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis), -6 An epithet of Gaurî.

नंदिः m. f. [नद-इन् ] Joy, pleasure, delight, कौसल्यानंदिवधनः. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaining, (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama. ) -Comp —आवर्त: a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). — ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva — मामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R 12.18. — uiq: 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. — 2. a sound of joy. -3. the preclamation of a herald. -तुर्व a musical instrument played on festive occassions. —वर्धन: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4

चंदिक: 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. -का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -Comp. - ईचा:, -ई-चर: 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नदिन् a. [ नर्-णिन] 1 Happy, pleas. ed, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy. gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. -m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides , लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नंती Ku 3. 41; Mal. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian figtree. - at 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabha, yielding all desires (कामचेन ) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; ar-निद्या नंदिनी नाम धेसुराववृते बनात् B. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy bisil.

नपगाजित m. An epithet of Kiva.

नपात m. 1 A grandson ( usually restricted to the Vedas ), as in त-ज्नपात् -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस्m., नपुंम: Not a man, a eunuch

चंद्रमकः, -कं [न पुभान् न की ] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a cunuch. -3 A coward —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नप्तु m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नम् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure. सुन्रीव: प्रथमं नेभ Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नम् f Ved Burt, injury. नम a. Killing, hurting. — म: The month Stâvana. — मं The sky, atmosphere. — भा A spitting-pot.

ਜਮਜ਼ੁ a. Ved. Hurting. —ਜ਼ੁ f. A river.

नभन्यु a Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् ग. [नहाने मेवैः नह् -अमुन् भ-श्चांतादेश: ; cf. Un. 4. 210 ] I The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19, Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. -m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Sravana ( corres-ponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense ), प्रत्यासके नभासे दायिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4 R. 12. 29, 17, 41; 18.6.-4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spittingpot. - (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. -Comp. -sigu: the Châtaka bird. -केतन:, -पाश: the sun. —क्रांतिन m. lion. — n a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). —गजः a cloud. —गति f. soaring, flying. — चहुस् m. the sun. — चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. — चर a. moving in the sky; Ku 5 23. (-t:) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18 6. -2. a bird. – ਜਲੇ 1. the atmosphere. –2. the lower region of the sky. - दह: a cloud. - gre a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. — डीप:, -धूम: ब cloud. - नदी the celestial Ganges. — प्राण: wind. — माण: the sun. — मं-ਵਲੋਂ the firmament, the atmosphere ; नेवं नभोमंडलमंबुसाशिः S. D. 10 °दीपः the moon. —योगि: an epithet of Siva. — रजस् n. darkness. — रेणु: f. fog, mist. —उप: smoke. — लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभेलिह. — आस: wind. — सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3 a god, S.
1. 11. মারিব f. 1. the milky way. -2.
the celestial Ganges. — মুখ্য: an epithet of Niva. — মুখ্য the sky. — মুখ্য
a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस a. Vapoury, misty. —स 1 The sky. -2 The ramy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

सभस्य a. Vapoury. foggy. — त्यः N. of the month Bhldrapada (corresponding to August-September), R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

सभावत् a. 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. —nh. The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8, 10. 73, हा.

नाय a. Cloudy, misty — यं The central part of a wheel, cf. नाभि.

नभाक: 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभाज् m. A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A (नमाति ते, ननाम, अनमीत्, नंस्यति, नत ; caus नमग-ति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only , desed निनंसित ), I To bow to, make obeisance to, salute ( as a mark of respect ) ( with acc. or dat. ), इयं नमति वः सर्वाच् त्रि-लाचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89 , Bg. 11. 37 ; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31, 12. 39, Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अज्ञक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kam. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनंसी द्रूभेरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. न्युः सर्वदिशः К. 55; उन्नमति नमति व-षाति .....मेच: Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. - Caus. 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend. (as a bow); S. 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत a. [नम्-अतच ] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved —त: 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -- त Woollen stuff.

नमनं [ नम् ल्युट् ] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः ()ne who causes to bend or bow.

नसस् ind. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration, (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat, तस्में बदान्यगुर्व तर्वे नमोऽन्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमञ्जिद्वीय गुरुष Ku. 2. 4; but with क्र, generally with acc.; सुनिवर्ष नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृती दुसिंहाय ibid. The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present -5 A sacuface -amp.—कार:, -क्वां: f, -क्वरण bowing, respectful or reve ential calutation, respectful obcisance (made by uttering the word नम्म ) — द्वां त 1. bowed down to, galuted -2 ic vered, adored, worshipped.—गुरु: 1 a spiritual teacher -2 a Brahmana.—वाकं and uttering the word नम्, a e making a low obcisance, इंट् कविश्य: पूर्वश्यो नभावाक प्रशास्मह U. 1.—द्वास्त m a securiace.

नमस्यः Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमस्ति, नमस्थित a. Revered, 16spected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship, Bh 2. 91. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य a. 1 Entitled to obersance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obersance

नमस्यु a. Ved. Worshipping, salut

नित a. Bowed, bent down.

नम्य a Venerable, respectable.

नम्र व. [नम-र] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down, भवति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमेः S. 5.12, स्तोकनम्रास्तनाभ्या Me. 82 Pt. 1. 106, Ratn. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अमू-च्यते तामिस्ता स्मनम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, ievential; as in भक्तिमः Me. 55. -4 Clooked, curved. -5 Worshipping -6 Devoted or attached to.-Comp.—अंग, -मृति a. bent, stooping.

नम्म a. Pent, stooping —क: A kind of reed.

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नम्रता, त्य 1 Obeisance, respect.
-2 Submissiveness, humility. -3
Condescension.

नमिन a. Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नम्चि: । ग मुचित ] i N. of a demon slain by Indra, बनस्चे नस्चेररंप fare: R. 9. 22. [When Indea conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry ). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saraswati also, as the story goes ) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head ] -2 N. of the god of love. -Comp. —सूद्रन: -द्विष्, -हन् m. epithets of Indra.

न्स्रेन्ड: N. of a tree (स्वाह्म or मुर् प्याप ); गणा न्येन्डप्रसावितसा. Kv 1. 55, 3.43, R. 4.74.

नथ् 1 A. (नगते ) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नाय व [ना भोगभा ] 1 Leading conducting -2 A guide, -3 Suitable, right, proper. - 4 1 Guiding. leading, managing. -- 2 ( a ) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नेय. (b) Prudent or lighteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 571, 3. 176. -4 Policy, political windom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy चारं न्यनहारद्धतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणीय-चिनामिन भूपतेः सद्दुपकारफला श्रियमधि-नः R. 9. 27, नयझालिभिः Mu 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity. चलति नयाच जिगीषता हि चेतः K1. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42 -6 A plan, design, scheme, Pt 1. 339, 377, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9 -7 A maxim, principle. - 8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, dectrine opinion. -10 A philosophical systom, বঁরাৰি-ক বুট Bhishi P. 105. -11 N of Vishnu -12 A kind of game. -Comp. -कोविद, -ज a. skilled in po licy, prudent. -चक्क o. having po. litical foresight, wise, prudent, R. 1. 55. - a m a master in politics. - alsi the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. - पयोग: political wisdom, statesmanship. —वाहिन m. a politician, Pt 3. -- বিহু m ,- বিহাবে: a politician, statesman. — झास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3 a work on raorality. - जालिन् त. just, righteous, Ki. 5, 24.

नयनः 1 A skilful manager. -2. One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयन [ा हाल लोह ] 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing -2 Taking, bringing to o near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). -ना, -नी The pupil of the eye. -Comp. -आभाराम a gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -आभाराम a. blinding the sight, obscuring. - उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the cyes -3. any lovely object. -- अव्यक्तः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -- भाराम a. visible, within the range, of the sight. -- उदः an eyelid.



— जलं, -ৰানি n tears. — पश: the range of sight. — पुटं the cavity of the eye. — विषय: 1. any visible object — 2. the horizon. — 3. the range of sight — सालिलं tears, Me. 39.

नर: [ नू नये-अच् ] 1 A man, male. person, संयोजयति विद्येव नीचगापि नरं सरित्। ससुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षे चृपं भाग्यमतः qt H. Pr. 5, Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. -2 A man or piece at chess. -3 The pin of a sun-dial. -4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. -5 Man's length ( = g₹q q v.). -6 N. of a primitive sage. -7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. -8 A horse -9 (In gram.) A personal termination. -Comp -अंग: 1. the penis. -2 eruption on the face. —अधम: a wretch, miscreant. —आध-पः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-देवः,-पतिः -416: a king, Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13, R. 2. 75, 3. 42, 7. 62; Me. 37, Y. 1. 311. — эпан: death. — эчч : an epithet of Vishnu. - 3757: a demon, goblin. -आधार: N. of Siva. (-रा) the earth. - इतर: 1. a being higher than a man. -2. an animal. - इंद: 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. -2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons, ag कश्चित्रं दाभिमानी तां निर्धण्यं Dk. 51; स्रानियहा नरेद्रेण फणींद्रा इव शत्रव: Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses ). ेमार्गः a high street, main road. - उत्तम: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Buddha. -ऋषभ: 'the पाल: a man's skull. —कीलक: the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. - केजारिन m. 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation , cf. नर्सिंह below. -2 the chief of men. -धि: the world. -हिंद् m. a demon, goblin, Bk. 94 -नारायण: N. of Krishna (णो dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Narayana. [In some places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं विलोभयंत्यस्तद्रक-संभवामिमां हुष्टा बीडिताः सर्वा अप्तरस इति V. 1. ] —पद्य: 'a beast-like ', a beast in human form. — पुंगन: ' best of men', an excellent man. — ग्लि: a human sacrifice. -- Har a. man-eating,

cannibal. -- T: f. the Bharata Varsha ८. ८. India.-मानिका, -मानिनी, -मालिनी ' manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. --माला a girdle of skulls -मेथ: a human sacrifice.—यंत्रं sun-dial.—यानं, -रथ:, -वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. -लोक: 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world .- 2. mankind. -बाहन: an epithet of Kubera: R. 9. 11. — विद्युण: a demon, goblin. —वीर: a brave man, hero —न्यात्रः, -ज्ञाद्रिल: an eminent man. —हांगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a cuimera, non entity. -संसर्गः human society. - सद्धः an epithet of Narayana ; V. 1. 3. - सिहः, -हरिः 'manlion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भातशग द-लितहिरण्यकाशिपुतनुभूग । केशव धृतनरहारिस्त्य जय जगदीश हरे ।। Git. 1.—स्कंध: a multitude or body of men. - si a fight or enmity between man and house.

नरंग 1 The penis. -2 Eruption on the face, of. नराग.

नरिधः: Worldly life or existence. नरिधः: N. of Vishiju. नराज्ञसः: 1 A sacrifice. -2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16. नर्भ a. Ved. [नृत्यो हितं यत् ] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). -2 Manly, strong. -3 Human. — मे: 1 A man.-2 Indra — मों (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. c. Heaven and earth. — में 1 Manly deed. -2 A gift for men.

नरका:, -कं Hell, infernal regions, (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortules are inflicted upon sinners). -a: N. of a demon, king of Pragyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Adıti's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakaiman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krish na to his own harem after he had slain Naral The demon was born of earth, ale hence called 'Bhauma.'] -0omp. —अंतकः, -अरिः, -जित् m. epithets of Krishna. -आमय: 1 the soul after death. -2. a ghost, spirit. —आवास: an inhabitant of hell. - कंड a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places

enumerated ). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निस्ति). —स्वित a. hellish —स्था the Vaitaianî river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell

निहा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. -2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त a. [ तृत्-अच् ] Dancing. —र्त Dancing, a dance.

नर्तेतः [ नृत् कर्तेरि ण्ड्न ] 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. -2 An actor, mime, mummer.-3 A bard, herald. -4 An elephant. -5 A king. -6 A peacock. -7 An epithet of Siva -8 N. of a mixed tribe; ( वेच्याप रजकाण्जातो नर्तको गायको भन्वत्). -की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शियदा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sån. K. 59, Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. -2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तन: [न्त्रवर] A dancer. — तं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -Comp — गृहं, जाला a dancing hall. -प्रिय: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तियतु m. A dancing-master; अद्य नर्तिथतास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित a. 1 Danced, made to dance.
-2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

+ig a. Dancing on the edge of a sword. -f a female dancer or actress.

नई 1 P. (नईति, निर्देत ) I To bellow roar, sound in general; अनिर्देश: किप-स्थाना: Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नई a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द-साथे ल्युट् ] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नाईत a. 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. —त: A kind of die or u throw at dice, नाईतदाईतमार्गः कटने विनिपातितो पामि Mk. 2. 8. —त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन n. Sounding, roaring, bellow-

नर्भ 1 P. (नर्बति) To go, move. नर्भ: Ved. Sport, pastime.

नमट: 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun. नमट: [नर्भन्-अटन् ] 1 A jester. -2 A lecher, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्भन् त. [नू-मिन् ] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport, जित-क्रमले निगले परिकर्मय नर्भजनकमलक मुखे Git. 12 (कोतुकजनक); R. 19 28 -2 Jest, joke, humoui, wit; नर्मश-याभिः कथाभिः K 70 'jocular, humourous'. -Comp - नोल a husband. —गर्भ a. humourous, full of humour, witty. (-4:) a secret lover. — a. delighting, making happy (-z:) a jestei ( = नर्भसचिव पु. v. ) -दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. — द्वाति a bright with joy, cheerful, merry (-fa: f) enjoyment of a joke. —साचिवः, -सहद m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a men of rank ; इद त्वैद्वयं चद्दत सुपते-र्नर्मसचिवः सुतादा गान्मित्रं भवतु Mâl. 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नमसहस्रदनो चूपमुखेन 1. 11; Si 1. 59.

नर्भवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नर्भरा 1 A valley, cavity. - A bellows. - 3 An old woman past men struction. - 4 The plant Sarala'.

नर्द See under नर.

নত্ 1 P. (নতানি) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नह: 1 A kind of reed , Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem c lled 'Naishadhacharita.' [ Nala was a very neble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayauti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kalı-who was disappointed in securing her hand-ie solved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandon ed his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karketaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life, see ऋतुपर्ण and इसयंती also ]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Râma passed to Lanka with his army. -ਲਂ 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour.-Comp. -कੀਲ: the knee.—— क्रूब( व )र: N. of a son of Kubera.—दं 1. a fragrant rcot(उज्ञीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. - पहिला a sort of mat made of reeds. -- मीन: a shrimp or prawn,

নজন 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35, Mâl. 5. 17. -2 The ladius of the aim.

नलिसनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

নানিন: The (Indian) crane. — ন 1 A lo'us-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indian plant. (বানি-নিমান: an epithet of Vishuu).

নজিনী 1 A lotus plant, न प्रवेताये बलिनी प्रशेहति Mk. 4. 17, नलिनीद्रल-ग्रावजलमन्त्रिक Moha M 5; Kn. 4. 6.—2 An assemblage of lotuses.—3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses.—4 A lotus of the stalk of it.—5 The celestial Ganges—6 The intoxicating juice of the occoa-nut.—Comp.— जह, -पंद्र a group or assemblage of letuses.— कह: an epithet of Brahmå. (-ह) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नस्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, 10cent, चित्तयोनिरभवत्युनर्नवः R. 19. 46 ; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्म. 8. 5 ; क्रेज्ञः फलेन हि पुनर्भवता विश्वते Ku. 5. 86 U. 1. 19, R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4.3, 11 , Si 1. 4 , नववयिन Mu. 3. 3.; S1. 3. 31, K1. 9. 43. -2 Modern. -च: 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -चं ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Oomp. --अंगी a woman. --अनं 1. new rice or grain .- 2. a ceremony performed on first cating the new rice — эід п. fresh water. — эід: the first day of a fortnght. - 377 a. old; R. 8. 22. — इन्द्रतं fresh butter. - ऊहा, -पाणियहणा 1. a newly maried woman, a biide; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1 4, R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine (in drainas). -- কাৰিকা, -কা-लिका, -फालिका 1. a woman newly married. -2. a woman in whom menstruction has recently commenced. —छात्र: a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी /, -नीतं fresh butter, अहो न-ननीतकल्पहृद्य आर्यपुत्र: M. 3. —नीत अं 1 clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. - पाउक: a new teacher. - पद्चना a woman who has lately brought forth (a child ). - प्रानं eating of new lice. —माहिका, -मालिका a kind of rasmine -va: an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यावनं fresh youth, bloom r prime of जब f. a girl who has recently menstruated. - वधू: - नारिका 1. a newlymarried girl. -2. a daughter in-law. -वलमं a kind of sandal. -वलं a new cloth. - इन्द्रं the first fruits of the year's harvest. - शशिमृत m. an epithet of Siva, Me. 43. - Rat: f.,

-स्तिता 1. a milch cow. -2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty. नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीञ्च 8 U. 1 To make new, ienew, revive. -2 To refresh.

ननीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन num. a. ( always pl. ) Nine, नदति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69, see comp below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन drops its final न ). -Comp. -अ-शीति: f. eighty-nine. —अचिस m., —दीचितिः the planet Mars. —कृत्वस and nine times. — ब्रहा: (m. pl.) the nine planets , see under यह. - ब्रह्मा-रिंज a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंजत f. forty-nine. — छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see न). —ित्रंश a. thirty-pinth. —ित्रंशत f. thirty nine. - 451 a. nineteenth. -दशन pl. nineteen. -दुर्ग Durga in her nine forms. - नवात: f. ninetynine. — निधि m. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, १. ८. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च गेखो मकरकच्छपो । मुकुंदकुंद्नीलाश्च खर्वश्च निवयो नव।। —पंचाश a fifty-ninth. —पचाज्ञत f. lifty nine. — रत्ने 1. the uine precious jewels, г. е. मुक्तामा-णिक्यवैद्र्यगोमेदा वज्जविद्रुमी । पद्मरागा मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रम ॥ -2. 'the nine gems'cr poets at the court of king Vikramâditya:-वन्वंतरि: क्षपणकोमरसिंहशंक्रवतालमङ्घट-क्परकालिदासाः । ख्याती वराहमिहिरो नृपते । सभायां रत्नानि वे वरहाचिर्न । विक्रमस्य ॥ -रसाः ( ... pl. ) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Asvina held sacred to Durga.-विश् a. twentyninth. —विंशति: f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —च्युह: an epithet of Vishnu.—शतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. — ज्ञायक: N. given to nine inferior tribes ; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तेली तंशी मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्र नापितो नवशाय ।। . ।। Parasara. - पाष्टि: f. sixty-nine. - सत्तातिः seventy-nine.

नवस a. Consisting of nine. — कं The aggregate of nine.

नतत a. (तो f.) Ninetieth. —त: 1 An elephant's painted housings.-2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवति: f. Ninety , नवनवतिशतद्रव्य-कोडीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27 ; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paint-brush said to contain 90 hairs ).

नवधा *ind*. In nine ways, ninefold. नवस a. ( भी f. ) Ninth. —भी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवडा: ind. By nines.

नद्य I. 4 P. नर्याति, ननारा, अनरात्, नंस्य " ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट ; caus माश्यति,dcsid नि. नेक्षाति, निनशिषाति ) 1 To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible, ध्रवाणि तस्य नश्यंति H. 1 . तथा सीमा न नइयति Ms. 8. 247 , Y 2. 58 ; क्षण-नहृद्धतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined, जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14.31; Ms, 8 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run away, fly away, escape : नइयाति युदा-नि ददर्श क्योंइ: Bk. 10. 12; नेशुश्चित्रा निशाचरा: 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3 -4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful -Caus 1 To cause to disappear. -2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -3 To violate (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To extinguish, put out (as fire). -II. 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved.1 To reach, attain, -2 To meet with, find.

नज्ञ f. नज्ञ:, -नज्ञनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नइयस्मस्तिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

महबर a. (शि f.) [ नज्-क्र्यू ] 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail, निश्चिल जगदेव नहवरं R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

ਜਦ p. p. [ नज्ञ-क ] 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible, Pt 5.6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted -4 Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.).-6 Deplayed, corrupted, debauched. — # 1 De struction, loss. -2 Disappearance. -Comp. —आग्न: a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, ( it being extinguished) — set a. reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंक ind. without anxiety or fear ; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशवो मंद्मंदं चरंति S. 1. 14 ( v. 1. ) —आत्मन् a. deprived of sense. —आसिम् booty, plunder.—आसंक a. fearless, secure, free from fear ; S. 1. 14. —ਵੱਤੁਲੁਲਾ the day of new moon. —इंद्रिय a. deprived of senses. —चेतन, -चेट, -संज्ञ a. one who has lost his senses, un-ear universal destruction. - जन्मन n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity.—स्मृति त. forgetful.

নছি: f. Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. ( नसते ) Ved. 1 To appreach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् f. The nose (a word optionally substituted for नतिनदा after a.c. dual ).-Comp.—शुद्ध a small nosed. चित्र The nose. नस्तः The nose. — स्तं A sternitatory, snuff — स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose — Comp. — अतः an ox led by a string through the nose

नस्तस् und From the nose, Y 3

नरतंत्र A hole bored in the septum of the nose ( of cattle ).

नास्तित a. Nozzled ( with a string through the nose ).

नस्य a. [ नासिकाये हित तत्र मन वा यत् नसिक्त ] Nasal — इयं 1 The hairs in the nose. -2 A sternutatory. — स्या 1 The nose. -2 The string through the nose of an animal. St. 12 10.

नहु 4 U. (नहानि-ते, नहः; desad निनसाति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or lound or together, gird round; शेलेपनहानि शिलातलामि Ku. 1 56 . R. 4.57, 16 41.-2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —Caus. To cause to put on. —WITH अप to untie. — आपि (अपि being often changed to पि 1. to fasten, gird round, bind अतिपिनह्मेन बल्कलेन 8 1. मंद्रस्माला इन्रिणा पिनह्म अ 7. 2 -2 to put on, vear, Bk. 3 47 -3. to cover, envelop; क्रसुममिन पिनह्म पाइपनोहरेण S. 1.19.

नहि ind. Surely or certainly not; by no means, not at all', आजंसा नहि न: मेते जीवेम दशमूर्यनि Bk. 19.5.

नहस्र m. 1 A neighbour.-2 A man. नहप: N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Ayus and g andson of Purûravas and father of Yayâti. He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay conceal ed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrana and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words ' surpu ' ' surpu ' ( move on, move on ), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a surpu' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yulhishthiia ].

नहुच्य a. Ved. Human. — इप: A

ना No, not ( == q. v. ).

नास त. [ न के अकं दुःखं ; तचास्ति यत्र त-आडित्यादि नि॰ प्रकृतिभावः ] Happy, pain less. — कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकारधवर्त्याना रि. 1.5, 15. 96. -2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament, -comp — आवात the heavenly दिवान ges. - हुंचा: 'हुव्यर N. of India - आंजन 71 a gol. - चर: 1. a god. - 2. a detai-god - नाय:, - नायक: in cpith i of India, - पुत्र 1. the uppermost heaven - 2 the vault of heaven: - चानता an India - अंड m. a god! Bl. 1. 4.

जावित n Agod, St. 1.45. जान्द्र: I An ant-bill -2 A mounnin.

নাধ্য a. ( জी f. ) [ নন্ধ্যাণানিই সুসূ ] Starry, sidereal.—— প্র A month computed by the moon's passage through the 2/ lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty Ghatis each; নাভীগ্রহণা নু নাধ্যমন্ত্রীবার্ত্ত সিম্পুত্র Sarya S.

नासचिक a. (की f.) [ नक्षमादागत: -तज़ ] Sidereal —क: A month of 27 days ( each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar aster sm.). —की The state (इस) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग a. (ती f- ) 1 Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephantine. — गः [ न गच्छीन इत्यमः न अमे। नामः ] 1 A snake in general, particularly the cobia. -2 A fabulous serpentdemon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the Patala; Bg. 10. 29; R 15 83. -3 An elephant, Me. 14, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4 25. -4 A shark. -5 A cruel or tylannical person. -6 (At tha end of comp. ) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person, e g. पुरुष्त(ग:. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. -9 Piper betel. -10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is a expelled by, eructation. -11 The number 'seven.' -7 I Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the astronomical periods (Karanas) called gq. -4 The effects of that period on anything done during it. –5 Tue asterism called आवस्त्र । — गी 1 A female Naga. -2 A female elephant -Comp -- अनं Hastinapura. -अंगना 1.a female elephant. -2. the probosers of an elephant. -अंच-ला,-अंजना = नागयष्टि पु V. —अंजना & female elephant. —жыч ап еріthet of Sesha. —अंतकः,-अरातिः,-अरिः 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3 a lion -- state: 1. a peacock, Pt 1 159 -2. an epithet of Garuda. -3 a lion. square = नाप-केनर q.v. -आनतः an epithet of Gane, 1. -- mili a drama by Sriharshy -- nes Matifipma -- sta: 1. a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airavata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. - ईश: 1. an epithet of Seasha -2. N. of the author of Paribhashendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. - 37 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्मोपञ्चमेद ). -कश्यका a serpent virgin, -कण्: the castor-oil plant -कि-जरुक: ज्ञनागकेसर प. र. -केसर: N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. नाम red lead. - ब्रुडः an epithet of Siva. - 37 1. red lead. -2. tin. - जिहिका red arsenic. - जीवनं tin. - द्ताः, -द्ताकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. - इंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -- नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aslesha. ( -कः ) the lord of serpents. --नामकं tin. -नामन् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -- नि-र्फ्द: a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. - पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Sravana. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Ashadha. - und: an epithet of (1) Airavata. (2) Sesha. - पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रातिवय). —पाझः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuna. -पाशकः a kind of coitus ( एतिवंध ). - gt 1. Hastinapura. -2. N. of a city in Patala. — प्राप: 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnaga tree. — वंधकः an elephant-catcher. -ay: the holy fig-tree. - 48: an epithet of Bhîma. —सूष्णः an epithet of Siva.—मंडलिकः 1.a snake-keeper .- 2.a snake-catcher. —महु: an epithet of Airavata. —गप्टि: f., - यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boringrod driven into the earth. - 1776, रेणु: red lead. —रन: the orange—राज: 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. - was: the orange tree. -लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. —ৰন্ত্ৰী, -ৰন্ত্ৰী piper betel. —লৌক: the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Patala.—वारिक: 1. a royal elephant. -2.an elephant driver. -3.a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuda. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. —विधी that part of the moon's path whi h contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कुत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नामवीथीति कान्दिता V. P. -संभवं, संधुतं red lead. -साहयं Hastinapura.

नागिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a, (री f.) [नगरे भव: अण् ] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town -7 Nameless. —र: 1 citizen ( पीर ); Me. 25, Santi. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. - 5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince en. gaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrol.) -8 Denial of knowledge. -t 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -t 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी.-2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman ; इंताभीरी: स्मरतु स कथ संवृतो नागरीभि: Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्द्रही. -Сомр. —आह dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे मन: बुज़ ]
1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिक दृर्या संज्ञापर्येनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकासि V.
2.-3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विव्य).
—क: 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. — कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिके) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्या भवः टकक् ] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीट:, -नागरीट: 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match. maker.

नागरकः Orange.

नागर्य Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

নাত: [নহ্-থলু ] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnatak country.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-छ ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरंगः प्रस्ताय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2 8.

नाटार: [नटचा अपत्यं आरक् ] The son of an actress,

नारिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upanhpakas, q. v. é. y. the Ratnavali, Priyadarsika or Viddhasalabhanjika. The S. D. thus defines it.—नाटिका कृत्वता स्यास्त्रीभाया चतुरंकिका । प्रस्ताते वीरललितस्तत्र स्यासायको नृपः । ...स्यादत प्रसन्तेष सगीतन्यापृताऽ थवा । नवानुरामा कन्याऽत नायिका नृपवज्ञा। सद्यतेत नेतास्यो देखास्त्रासेन हाहितः। देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्मा नृपवंशज्ञा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्दशः सगमो द्वयोः। वृत्तः स्यास्त्रीकी स्वस्पविमर्थाः सथयः पुनः॥ 539.

नाहितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation, भीतिनाहित-केन S. 5.

नाडेच:,-र: [नटमा अपत्यं डक् ढक् बा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाह्य [ नटस्येद छूलं ध्यम् ] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाह्ये च द्शा वयं Ratn. 1.6, नूनं नाह्ये मवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाह्यं भिक्तसर्यज्ञनस्य बहुवारयेकं समाराधानं M. 1.4.-4 The costume of an actor.—ह्यः An actor.—Comp.—आचार्यः a dancing preceptor.—दानिः f. dramatic phraseology.—पानिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation.—प्रियः an epithet of Siva.—्ञाला 1. a dancing-hall.—2. a theatre.—्ञास्त्र 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy.—2.a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडि:,-डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c.-3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein ); षडाधिकद्शनाडी चक्रमध्यास्थितात्मा Mal. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time =1 Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick.-Comp.-चरण: a bird. — चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the woof is wound. —जंब: 1. a crow.-2. a kind of crane. -तर्गः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. —नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse —ਸੰਭਲਂ the celestial equator. —ਪੰਤਾਂ any tubular instrument.— ज्ञा sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाहिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाहि. -2 A Ghatikâ or 24 minutes, नाहिकाचिन्छेद्पटह: Mâl. 7; K. 13, 70.-3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).



नाहिं( हीं )धम a. Causing a move ment of the tubular organs (as fright &c, ); नाहिंधमेन श्वासेन K. 353 -- म: A goldsmith.

नाडिधय a. Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाहीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression, एका नाणकानीकामकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर a. Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant,

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

নার: 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -র 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ: [नाथ्-अच् ] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्वय्यग्रुभं प्रजानों R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3 45; जिलोक, केलास° &c. -2 A husband -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draftox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. —हिर: a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्य-मनाथा विवत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नर्षञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; तिंह-नादः, धन &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (2). -4 One who praises.

नाद्वत् a. Sonant, resounding. नाद्वि a. Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् a. 1 Sounding, resonant; अंबद्देपनादी रथ: Mb., R 3. 59; 19. 5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी र्र.) (नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. —थं Book-salt. নাত্র  $\alpha$ . Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाध् =नाध् q. v.

नाना and. 1 In different places. in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately - Without ( = विना ), ( with ace , instr. or abl.), नाना नारी निषमला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्व) न नाना शभुना रामात् वर्षेगाधोक्षजोवरः abid (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp. ) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलै: फलाति कल्पलतेव भामि: Bh. 2 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. - अत्यव a. of different kinds, manifold, diverse —அவ் a. 1. having different aims or objects. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). —आस्मवादिन a. maintaining the Sankhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. 一年记 ind. having done variously. 一重表: taking separately. —जातीय a. of diverse kinds or sorts —ध्विन: a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4 — 5 q a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours — विध a of various sorts, diverse, manifold. — fati and. in various, ways. —वीर्थ a. having manifold energy.

नानान ind. Ved. Differently sepa-rately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son. नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected, अविनाभावः संवधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तद्भावे तद्भावक्षण व्याति ).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नांदिय 'm. The speaker

of the might or benediction.

नांदी [ नदंति देवा अत्र नद्-धत्र पृषो० बृद्धिः डीप्] I Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. - 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ ०० द्वेवद्विजन्यादीनामाशीवेचनपूर्विका । नंदति देवता यस्या तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp.-कर: 800 नांदिन -निनादः, -नादः, -रचः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2 4. - uz: the lid or cover of a well. - He class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीसुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), श्राद्धं a Sraddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-ख:) the cover or lid of a well. (-खं) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the bove Sraddha. —बाइन् म 1 tho speaker of a prologue to a drama.

-2. a diummer —शाद्धं see नांद्रास्यं S. e above.

नांदीक: 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नादीआद्ध see above.

নাদিন: A barber, shaver. - Comp.
—্যালা a barber's shop, shavinghouse.

नापितायानि: The son of a barber. नापित्यं The trade of a barber. —त्य: the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस a. (सी f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी m. f. [नह-इल मश्चाता-देश cf. Un. 4. 125 ] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिनाभि: Dk 2. &c.; नि-म्नाभि: Me. 82; R. 6. 52, Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -m The nave of a wheel, Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head ; क्रुत्स्नस्य ना-भिर्नुपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c); as in सनाभि q v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord, R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. —भि: f. Musk. ( १. ८. मृगनाभि ). ( N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाम when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभ:). -Comp —आवर्त: the cavity of the navel. — कंटकः, — ग्र (गो) लकः ruptured navel. —जः, -जन्मन् m., भः epithet of Brahmå. —नाडी, -नाळ 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. —ਸ਼ਲ the part of the body immediately under the navel. —वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल a [नाभिरस्यस्य सि॰मा॰ लच् ] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभील 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य a. [नाभियत ] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. —भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses —1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तलंदिनीं सुदृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.

নাম: [ নতু মাই ঘকু ] 1 Binding confinement -2 A trap of snare -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-षिः An epithet of Yayatı नि ind. ( Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses ( according to G. M. ) .- 1 Lowness, downward motion ( 'down', 'under', ' below '), निपत्, निषद्- -2 A group or collection; निकार निकाय. -3 Intensity; निकाम, निगृहीत -4 Com mand, order; निदेश. -5 Continu ance, permanence ; निविज्ञते -6 Skill , निपुण -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबंध -8 Inclusion ('into, 'in'), निपीतसद्भं, -9 Proximity. uearness ; निकट -10 Insult, wrong, harm, निकृति, निकार -11 Showing, निद्र्न -12 Cessation , निवृत् -13 Resort, refuge, निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Aftermation -17 Throwing, giving &c. ( according to Durgâdâsa ).

नि:क्षिप् = निक्षिप् प. V.

नि:श्विस p. p.1Thrown or sent awry. -2 Passed, spent ( as time )

निःश्चेष 1 Throwing, sending away.
-2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears.).

নি হিছে Cous. 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःहोष a. [ निर्मत शेषो यस्य ] Whole, complete, entire, निःहोषविश्राणित को का का कि 5. 1. — पं, -षेण गता wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *र्र* A ladder, staircase; R. 15. 100.

निःश्लेयसं [ निश्चित श्रेयः नि॰ ] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस [ often written नियस ] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing. निःश्वसित p. p. 1 Breathed out, sighed.-2 Sighing.--तं 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, re vist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; आर्थ विरम निःसहासि जाता Mål. 3; so Mål. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense.

निःस् 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from;

नाण: खरहामुकति:सते: Râm . St 9 25 -2 To depart, set out for, Ms 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude, यो हेमकुभस्तनि:स्तानां R. 2. 36 — Caus To turn out, expel, drive away.

লালাকে 1 Going out. exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitide.

निःसार: Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

नि:सारित a. Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

नि:स्राव: 1 Expense, expending, expenditure -2 The water of boiled rice

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate —हः, -हं Proximity. ( निकटे is used adverbially in the senso of 'neat', 'at hand'.' had or close by,' बहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Santi. 3. 2. ).

निकम् 10 A To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकास a. [निक्य बन् ] 1 Plentiful. copious, abundant, निकासजलां स्रोतीवहा S. 6 19 -2 Desirous of.-मः,-मं Wish, desire — मं शारी. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; राजो निकासं शायत-च्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night.' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकासं आमांगी Mål. 2. 3, often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final स्, निकासनिरंकुशः Git. 7: Ku. 5. 23, Si. 4. 54.

निकासनं Desire, longing after.

निकर [ निकृ भागात्री अग् ] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection, प्रपात स्वदाञ्चमसर इव हर्षाश्चनिकाः Git. 11; Si. 4 58, Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith. essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्णा See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone, निकषे हेमरेखेन R. 17. 46, Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test; नन्त्रेष द्विनिकषस्तन चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10, आदर्शः शिक्षतानां सुचिरतिनिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1, K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone, कनकिनकषरिच सुचित्रमनेन श्वसिति न सा परिजनहसनेन (iit. 7; कनकिनकष्रिमाधा विद्युत्थिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4.

1, 5 19.—Comp. — उपल:, — यावन् m. —पावाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तस्प्रेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; तस्वनिकषयावा तु तेषा विषद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निक्षा N. of the mother of Ravana of of imps in general.—and Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निक्षा सौधभित्ति Dk. विलंदय लंकां निक्षा हानिष्यति Si 1.68.—Comp.—आत्मज a demon.

নিকায়: [নি-বি-ঘস্ স্তবেম্] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general, Mv 1.—2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties.—3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place, লাহাণিনিকায়: &c—4 The body.—5 Aim, butt, mark.—6 The Supreme Being.—7 Ved.Air, wind.

निकाट्य: [cf P. III 1 129] A dwelling, habitation, house, न प्रणाच्यो जन किञ्चिकिकार्यं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6 66.

निकार &c See under निक्र.

নিকার:,ম [ নিকার-বর্ ] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon.-3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Mâl.-5. 13.

निकाष: Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकंचन: A measure of capacity equal to \ of a Kudava (also निकुंचक).

निकुंज:, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers, यसुनातीरवाचीरिनकुंजे संदमास्थितं Git. 4, 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault, Mâl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern, Mâl. 9. 3.

निक्स. 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

নিক্রামতা 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lanka. -2 An image of Bhadrakâli on the west side of Lankâ. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

নিকুৰ্ ( ঠ )ৰ A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; সুনানিকুৰ্ব Git. 11. কিংগ° A. L. 20 ; বিকুং° 43.

निक्लीनिका A fumily art, one innertied by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

নিস্ত 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकार: 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.



-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीजा-निकाराणीव: Ve. 6. 43 : Mv. 3. 41 , 5. 14:78; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect .- 7 Wickedness, malice. - 8 Opposition, contradiction.

चिकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended U. 6. 14, -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Ilumiliation. -Comp. -- पञ a. evil-minded. - मारि a. depraved in mind, base.

निद्वति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. -ति: f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2. Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अमिकृतिनिपुण ते चेष्टितं मानशौंह Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation, Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, repreach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence.-7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. a. evil-minded, wicked.

निकतिन a. Base, dishonest, wicked. निकृत 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up; विश्वासाद्धयमुत्पन्न भूलान्यपि निकृतति Pt. 2.39; निकृतिकाव मानसं Bk. 7. 11; भहानिकृतकडे: R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकर्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृतन a. (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिकुतनकुतस्खाकुतिकेत-किदंत्रिताशे(वसंते) Git. 11.-न1 Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखानिकृत-नेन सर्वे कार्ष्णीयसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्पणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town.-2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of round.

নিক্স্ p. p. 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. - Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेत: -तक: 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode ; श्रितगोक्तणीन-केनमें श्वरं R. 8 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकतनः An onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुमंजीर भाविवेश निकेतनं Git. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129; Ki. 1. 16.

निकीचनं Contraction, compres-

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्कणः, निकाणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष 1 P. ( निक्षाने ) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निसा A nit ( a wrong form for ਾਲਿ था प • ) •

निश्चिष् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down, Y 1. 103; Amaru 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवीहरते निक्षिger Ritn. 1; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on ). -7 To install, appoint.

निश्ति p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned .- 3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेप: 1 Throwing or casting on with loc.); अल मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge; pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्ष तु निक्षेपण निक्षेप: Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपण 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित a. 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेत्र m. A depositor, pawner.

निश्चभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brahmana. ( ब्राम्हणी ).

निखन 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter; ऊनद्विवर्ष निखनत Y. 3. 1; वसुधायां निन्तरूनतः R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column); निचखान जयस्तंभान् B. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55, Bk. 3.8; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying; as in स्थ्रणानिखननन्यायः

निखात p. p. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed; शहंग निखातमुद्हारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; 13. 61; अष्टाद्शद्वीपनिस्तातयूप 6. 38; गांढ निखात इव में हृद्ये कटाक्ष. Mal. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्ब a. Dwarfish. -वे A billion.

निख्ल a. [निवृत्तं खिलं होबो यस्मात ] Complete, whole, entire, all ; भ्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमिचाइ भ्रातककं मया यत् Me.

निगड a. [ निगळ् अच् लस्य डः ] Fettered. chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -=:. -= 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; चन्नाप-रााणि परितो निगडान्यलाचीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडन Chaining, fettering. निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fctter, (fig. also), निदानिगडितजन' हूजि Dk.

निगादिस a. Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगण: The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, approunce; S1. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak; R. 2, 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one).-4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगद:, निगाद: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers.-2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning; यदभीतमविज्ञात निग॰ देनेव शब्दाते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning ; इति निगद्देनैव व्याख्यातम्-

निगदित a. Told, said, spoken. --तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain acquire, obtain; यत्र दु:बांत च निगच्छ-ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter ( with acc. or loc. ).

निगम: 1 The Veda or Vedic text; साढ्यें साद्भवा साढेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64, Mal 9. 4.-2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो भवति ( often found in Nirukta ). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word).-6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair.-10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road.-12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity ınto a liturgical formula.

ਗਿਸਜ਼ 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism ). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन a. Knowing the Vedas. निग:, -रणं &c. Soe under निग्.

 $v^{\frac{1}{2^{d-1}}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2^d-2^d}}$ 

Far a. Pleasing. -g: 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निङ् 6 P. 1 To swellow, eat ap, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conecal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devom-

शितरजं 1 Swallowing, devouring 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. --ज: 1 The throat -2 The smoke of a sacrificial the or burnt offering.

লিগ গোন: 1 Swallowing, devouring, -2 The throat or neck of a horse; 'বল m. a horse.

निगार( ल ) क a. Swallowing, eat. ing.

निर्माण p. p. 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, cancelled and hence to be supplied; उपमानिनार्निमिणिश्योपशेयस्य भट्टस्यनस्न सेका K. P. 10.

निग्रह a. 1 Hidden, concealed, Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ह ind. Secretly, privately.

निग्रहन Concealing, hiding. निग्रंथनं Killing, slaughter.

निश्चह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control, निश्च जोक K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निश्च Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निश्चितो चलाइ दारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise, Ms. 8. 310, 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्गेशन निश्चित्वचेद्धः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes), मार्गेशिका किस्ता अक्षा किस्ता 
निगृश्व P. P. 1 Seized, airested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीताम U. 4. -- ्र निगृहीति: f. 1 Restraint, check.

2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निश्च : 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing subjection, as in इंदियनिश्च MS 6. 92, Y. 1. 222. Bh.
1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down, Ms. 6
71. -3 Overtaking capturing, an esting; हर्जाकार न न्यानित न स्वर्धाः Mk. 1. 22, Si. 2. 88 -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing, -6 Dispeling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6: Ku. 5. 53 -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अञ्चयह); निम्नहाद्यग्रहस्य सर्वा Pt. 1, निम्नहाद्यग्रमञ्जाहास्तः R. 11. 90, 55; 12 52, 63 -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyûva phil) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (of Mu. 5 10. -12 A handle -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थान the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyâyikas.

নিম্ভাগ a. Holding back or down, suppressing. —vi 1 Sabduing, suppression. —2 Capture, confinement.
—3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

नियाह: 1 Punishment -2 An imprecation; as in नियाहस्ते भ्यात, 'confusion seize thee!', Bk. 7. 43.

निघ a. As high as broad. — य: 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

নিষ্টু: 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particulary the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yaska in his Nirukta.

नियर्प:, निर्वेषण See under नियम् नियस: 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

नियात: 1 A blow, stroke, R. 11. 78. -2 Supression or absence of accent.-3 A vowel having a grave accent.

नियाति: f. An iron club नियुष्टं Sound, noise.

নিছৰ 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

जिन्देश:, जिन्देशेल ! Rubbing, friction; Ki 2 51 -2 Grinding

लिन्स p p. 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

Figure a. 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant.

— un: 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road.

— un The mark of a hoof.

निञ्च त 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant), तथापि निञ्च हुप तावकीने: प्रहोकृत में हृद्य गुणीके: Ki 3. 12; विश्वस्थ में भन्निन्देशरीक्ष्यं देवी क्षमस्वेति वस्त नम्र: B 14 53 -2 Docule, tractable. -3. Dependent on (refollowing the gender तथा कि. of) a substantive, ; इति विश्वस्थानश्चर्यानश्चर्यानश्चर्या (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

নিবি 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in p p.); নিবিন.

खमुपेत्य भीरदे: Ghat. 1; शकुंतनीहनिर्धित विभाजनामहर्ल S. 7. 11, Bk. 10. 4.-3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6 17.

লিবদ: 1 A collection, heap, multitude, Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions, as ব্যালানিব্য: -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in মুর্বিবিদ্ধ -4 Certainty.

নিৰ্যিন্ a. Full of, abounding in. নিৰায: A heap.

নিবিন p. p 1 Covered, overeast, overspread; S1. 17. 14. - 2 Full of, filled. - 3 Raised up. - 4 Piled or heap ed up.

निचिकी, —नेचिकी An excellent

निचुपा Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an ava-bhruta. q. v.

निचुल: I A kind of reed -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kalidasa; स्थानाद्रमात् सरमानचुलादुरपतोद्र्यकः स्थानाद्रमात् सरमानचुलादुरपतोद्र्यकः स्थानाद्रमात् सरमानचुलादुरपतोद्र्यकः स्थानाद्रमात् सर्मानच्लाकः Me 14 ( where Malli, observes.—14 प्रति वाम महान्याः but this explanation is very doubtful).—3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल.—4 The tree called हिज्जल, ( Baringtonia Acutangula ).

নিস্তক 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

নিভাল: 1 A cover, veil, wapper; sain নাজনাভালভালভাল Git. 11; মালেৰ নাজনিভাল 5. –2 A bed cover.

-3 The cover of a litter (মাজিকাৰ্জ)

নিহালেল: 1 A jacket, hodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निरुहावेः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिति: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas), see Ms. 10 22.

recta: 1 Cutting off. -2 (In anith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज् 3 U. (नेतिक, नेतिक, शर्गेनीक, निज्क ) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सरन: पग: पपुरनिज्यस्वराणि Si.b 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish - With जिस्स to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y 191, Ms. 5 127.

নিক p p. Washed, cleansed &c. নিক " [নিবা নাথন বিসন্ত] I Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenia - 2 ()wu, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country, নিস বহু: খুন্দ্ৰাভিনা হবি Si. 17. 4, R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2. 50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people

निज् 2 A (निक्तं) To wash. - WIIII

प्र to wash (प्रणिक्त ).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटिलं ) The forehead, निटिलंतटचुंबिन Dk. 4, 15. -Comp —अझ: N of Siva

निर्दानं The downward flight or swoop of birds , see दान

निपय a. Ved 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -ण्यं A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निमृतं तन्यते कामुक , तम काक्षाया]
1 The buttocks, posteriors ( of a woman ), ( the circumference of the hip and loins), यात यच्च नितंबयोर्ध्रस्तया मंदं विलासादिव S 2. 2, R. 4. 52, 6. 17, Me. 41, Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. —2 The slope, iidge, side, flank of a mountain, सनाकवानि नितंबयचिरं (गिर्रे) Ki. 5 27, सेव्यानितंबाः किम्रु भूषराणाम्भत स्मरस्थर-विलासिनीना Bh. 1 19, V. 4. 26, Bk. 2. 8, 7. 58 —3 A piecipice —4 The sloping bank of a liver. —5 The shoulder. —Comp. —विंब lound or circular hips, Rs 1. 4.

नितंबयत् a. Having beautiful hips.
— ती A woman; चार जुजुन नितंबवती
दियतं Git 1, V. 4. 26.

नितंचिन a. [नितंच - अस्त्यं इनि ] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks ( often applied to अचन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16, R. 19. 26. —2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68, Ku 3. 7.—2 A woman in general, Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां 2nd. 1 Wholly, entirely completely, प्राणास्त्यज्ञामि नितरा तद्वासिहेताः Ch. P. 41, Bn. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very nutch; तुदंति चेतां नितरां प्रयासिना Rs. 2. 4, Amaru 10; Bn. 2. 18; श्राधितसरान निदायं नितरामेगोन्द्रतः सियः Pt 1. 101, नितरा नीचारमीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the soven divisions of the lower regions, see पानाल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितातकारिना रंज सम न वेद या मानर्सी V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. -तं ind. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य व. [ नियमन नियतं वा भवं निन्त्यप् भी. P. IV. 2. 104 Vart. ] 1 (a) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted, यदि नित्यमनित्येन लग्यते II. 1. 48, नित्यज्यातस्ताः प्रतिहततसीवत्तिरय्याः पदोषा: Me. ( regarded by Malli. as an interpolation ), Ms. 2. 200. ( b ) Imperishable, indestructible ; પ્રચિના द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka h. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly piercribed (opp. काम्य ) -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नोमिचिक ). -5 ( At the end of comp. ) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्मपीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान°, ७० —त्यः The ocean. - 747 An epithet of the godde-s Durgâ. - 7 An indispensable or mevitable act. — ; i end. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally -Comp. -47-ध्याय: invariable suspension of Vedic studies , Ms. 4. 107. — अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. - ad a. regularly recurring at the reasons. -कर्मन् 11., - कृत्य, - क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -- nfa: an, wind. - 314 daily alms giving — नियम: an invaliable rule. –नेमिनिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a पर्वश्राह ). –प्रलय: sleep. – दुक्त: the Supreme spirit. - योनना ( ever youtbiul ) an epithet of Draupadî. — इंक्नित a. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. -समाम: 'a necessary compound' a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately ( the separate ideas having meiged in one), e g. जमद्भि, जयद्रथ &c , र्वन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, नत्ये 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. - 3 Perseverance.

नित्यता ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

शित्यशस् ind. Constantly, always, eternally, Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निष् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near.
-2 To blame, censure, approach;
cf. निद्र.

निद् f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद् a. Censuring. —दं Poison, (also निता).

निद्दु: 1 A man. -2 One without nerpes.

লিত্যক, -नं &c. See under নিহুম্নিরাঘ: [লি-হর্-হার্মাণ বর্ অঞ্চারিনুদা] I Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of ত্বহ and আগাত ). নির্মেটিংকরালায়েন: মির্মার:
1 16, নির্মেরাত: লত্ত্মানন: মির্মার:
1 17t. 104, Ku. 7. 84. -3
Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration —6cmp.—कर: the sun —কলে: summer. —सिञ्जा a river in hot season, (nearly dry)

निदानं 1 A band, rope, Palter.
-2 A rope for tying up a calf -3 A
pr.mary cause, the first or essential
cause. निदानिश्वाकुकुलस्य सनते: R.
3 1, अथवा बतनारंभा निदान अयसपदः
K1 2 94 -4 A cause in general;
संस्व मिप मानमिन्दान Git. 5 -5 (In
medicine) Inquiry into the causes
of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease -7 End, termination. -8 Furity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of
pentiential acts. -Comp. —स्थान one
of the departments of medical
science.

নিহিন্ম p. p. [নি-হিন্ ক ] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. -- সন্ম Small cardamoms.

निद्ध्यासः, निद्ध्यासनं Sec under निध्ये

निदि 6 P. To order, point out &c., see निर्दिश

निविद्य p. p 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, entoned.

निद्शः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; पान्नेनेषं स्थापिता स्थे निद्शे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निद्शे प्रथमान्दिस् R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निद्शिन a. Pointing &c. — नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

নিহয় Caw. 1 To show, point out, R 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of discuss (as in a book). -4 To tearn, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example; of নিহালা. -6 To intoduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निद्शिक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

নিত্যাল a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2
Proclaiming, declaring, announcing.
-3 Teaching. —ন 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence.

बिलिना सह योद्धन्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3 23 -4 An instance, example, illustration, नन्न प्रभुरेन निदर्शनं S. 2, निदर्शनमसाराणा लन्न बहुनूण नरः Si. 2. 50, R. 8. 45 -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined. —निदर्शना। अभवन्वस्तुसंबंध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10, e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रकार सुलभानेद्रा दिनसा: S. 1.3, निद्रासुद्रां सिपन् Mâl. 2.12 -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state -Comp. —अलस् a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा विद्या: V. 3. 2. —भंग: awaking. — रक्ष: darkness. —सजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निज्ञाण व. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निदालु a Sleeping, asleep. — हु: An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्धित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन व. [ निवर्त्त वन यस्मात् , Un. 2. 81 ] Poor, indigent; अहा निधनता सर्वापदामार्यदं Mk. 1. 14. -न: -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, lose; स्वधमें नियम श्रेय: Bg. 3. 35; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयासि करवालं Gat. 1 ; कल्पातेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्या-फ्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sâman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music), -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. -- The head of a family. - Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन a. fatal, destructive. - faur a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty, Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put, or set down ; शिरसि निद्धानें(जलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123: R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52, Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निद्धे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे है. 12. 44; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with; दिनांते निहितं तेजः साविश्रेव हुताज्ञन: R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain; सालिले-निहितं रज. क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5.68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे. -7. To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 "To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish, -11 To lay up, treasure up. -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind -13 To end, close

निया Ved 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare

निधान 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir, निधान धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure; निधानगर्भाभित सागरांवरां R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18; विद्यान लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधि: [नि-बा-आवारे कि ] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जल, तोय, तपिनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, noard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities -comp. -इज्ञ, -नाथ: an epithet of Kubera.

निश्चनं [नितर्स बुवनं हस्तपादादिचाल-नमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling -2 Sexual enjoyment, contion, आतिशय-मधुरिपुनिधुननशील (मेरे. 2, Si. 11. 18; Ch P 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

নিছ্য 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65.

2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at, সামুক্ত বিক নিছম্মিন M. 1; Si. 8. 69, 12. 40, Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निद्ध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on-निध्यान Seeing, beholding, sight. निध्यान: Sound-

निनेह्य a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout; R. 5.75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) द: 1 Sound, noise; U. 3.7; उच्चचार निनदं । अभित्रे स्था: R. 9. 73; 11.15, Rs. 1.15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.).-3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —तं A sound.

निना(देन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing ( as a musical instrument ).

निन्यनं See under मिनीः

निनर्ट 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाह्य: A water-jar to be put into the ground.

निर्ता 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch; Y. 3. 295 -2 To bend, incline; चक्क निर्ताय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform.-5 To spend (time)

निन्यनं 1 Performance -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out

निमृत a. Repeated ( as a portion of a verse )

निन्नत्तिः f. Repetition.

निंद् । P ( निंदति, निदित , प्रणिंदति )
To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn, निनिद् रूपं हृदयेन पार्थती Ku. 5.1, सा निंदती स्वानि भाग्यानि वाला S. 5.30, Bg. 2.36, Ms. 3.42

निंदक a. [निद्-बुज् ] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निंद्नं, निंद्म [ निर्मावेन्स्युट् अ वा ] 1 Blame, censule, reproof, reprosob, abuse, reviling, defamation; न्याज्ञस्त्रतिस्थे निद्रा K. P. 10; पर°, वेद°. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. —स्तृतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

र्निह्न p. p. [निंद्न ] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निद्य a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निंदु: f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निप:- प A water-jar. —प: The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा ) ठ., निपठनं, निपछितिः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत 1 P. 1 To fail or come down, uescend, alight, sink down, निपतंती प्रतिमध्यपात्यत् R. 8. 28; Bk. 15.27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate, इवास्तद्ते हरमुहभार्थे कि-राटबद्धाजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50; sh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरिं निपतति मदमालेन-कपोलिनितिषु गर्नेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot, सक्चदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अम्यहितं पूर्व निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fail into ruin. -10 To fall into ( any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,



throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy; तातं निपात्य सह वधुजनाक्षितायैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy ( as a tribute ). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पंचिवशतिरजंता निपा-त्यंते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपात: 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेयनि पातचूर्णिता: Ku. 5. 24 , Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3 15.-4 Descent, fall; निःशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irrcgularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातीयं &c. - 8 A particle, an indeclinable, see P. I. 4. 56 -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying 一寸 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception -6 Falling or flying down.

ामिपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Integular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

ind.Ved. Without निपलार्श speaking ( like a tree without foliage).

निया 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीत-सारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on ( with the eyes or ears ).

निपान 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाइतां महिषा निपानसालिलं शुगैश्रहुस्ताहितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपादः: Maturing, ripening.

निपाद Ved. 1 Low ground. -2

High and low ground.

निपीड़ 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injuie, punish, trouble, Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace, गुरो: सदारस्य निवीडच पादी रि. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress -5 To eclipse

निपीहनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1 74, 13 11 -2 Hurting, injuring. -ar Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt, -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shiewd, skilful , वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3 -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.), बाचि निपुणः, वाचा निपुणः -3 Experienced .- 4 Kindly or friendly towards.-5Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —of ind. or निपूजेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्द्वपलब्ध-जान Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

नियुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten. chain, fetter; आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि नि-बध्ने ति धनं जय Bg 4. 41, 9. 9; 14 7; 18.17 Ms. 6. 14, Ku. 5 10 -2 To fix upon, rivet त्विभ निकद्भरते: V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect, R. 13 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; 2#-निबद्धं चकं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धेयमति-ह्यी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. - 9 To place, locate.

नियद्ध p. p 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of -4 Set or inlaid with -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निवेद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder

निसंध: 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness, Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work , प्रत्यक्षर्श्लेषमयप्रचंधविन्यासबैदग्ध्य-निधिर्निवधं चक्रे Vas. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूयो पिता- महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -- # Song, singing.

नियधनं 1 The act of fastening. binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; সালানিন-धनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U 3, यस्त्विमवं मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निवंधनं Mål. 3. -6 Dependence, connection, ते त्व-टाज्ञानिबंधनाः M 4.14, परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्यतिष्ठानिवंधनानि देहि-ना हयवहारतंत्राणि Mâl. 4 'based on' &c. , प्रत्याज्ञा° 3 , अनिबंधन causeless, accidental, U 5, 7.-8 Abode, seat, receptacle, Mal. 2. 6. -9 Compos. ing, arrangement Ku. 7 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भितः सन्निवंधना S1. 2. 112 (where नियंधन means 'a treatise 'also ). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निवंधिन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब(व) हेण a. Dostroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.), Ki. 2. 43, Mv. 3. 37 -of Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1 131.

निविद्य a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult , Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निवध 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn , निवोध साधी तव चेत्कु-त्हलं Ku. 5. 52, 3. 14, Ms. 1. 68; Y, 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

नियोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, inform-

निभ [नि-भा-क ] ( At the end of comp. only ) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकान्जनिभं बहंती. Mal. 1. 40; so चन्निमानना &c. -н: -н 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरि-माणं मा नाम मानं सहसेव यासी: Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भाभिनि निभालयसि प्र-भातनीलार्जिदमंदभंगिपदैः कदाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अ-त्यंतभीत ). -2 Gone, past.

निमत a. 1 Placed down, deposited. lowered. -2 Filled with, full of, चितया निभृत: Bhag. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved ; निभृती भूत्वा Pt. 1 , नभ-सा निभृतंदुना R. 8. 15, with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6 2, Si. 6. 20.-4 Secret, covert; S1.13 42. -5 (a) Still, silent; निभृतद्विरेफं (काननं ) Ku. 3.42, 6 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless, S 1.8. -6 Mild, gentle ; अनिभृता वायव Ki. 13 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Mal. 2. 12, Mv. 3. 14 -7 Modest, humble, आनिभृतकरेषु मिथेषु Me. 68. प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधूरिंव Mu 1 -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary, . निमृतनिकुंजगृहं गतया Gît. 2 -10 Shut, closed (as a door ) -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -a Modesty, humility. - and 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S 3, S1. 3 74, Me. 9. 263.-2 Silently, quietly', K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. --आरमन् a. firm, resolute.

निमदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमंत्र 10 A. To invite, call, summon; द्रिग्भ्यो निमंत्रिताश्चेनसभिजग्धर्मध्र्पेय: R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

লিমনতা 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp
- ্যুন্ন 1. An invitation card or note.
-2. a summons.

निमय: Barter, exchange.

निमस्ज 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा एटेनीपलेन निमज्जल्युद्के तरन्। तथा निमज्जलोऽधस्ताद्ज्ञी दानुपतीच्छकी Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोक सुद्धशाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31, Si. 9. 74, Gît. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation, एको हि दोषो सुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीद्दीः किरणेप्विनासः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्यनिमग्रमृतिः S. 7.11; निमग्रस्य पर्योशाहो, चितानिमग्न &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमञ्ज्ञथु: 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्य कांतांतरे: साध मन्येऽहं धिक् निमञ्ज्ञ थुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमञ्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit.and fig.); हङ् निमञ्ज-नसुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मञ्जननिमञ्जने Mb. निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Prico ( निमान = मल्यं Sk ).

नियः 1 Winking, twinkling ( of the eyes ). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvaku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithila.

निमित्तं [ नि-मिद् क्त  $\mathbf{T} \mathbf{v}$ . ] 1  $\Lambda$ eause, motive, ground, reason , नि-मित्तनेमित्तिकयारय क्रमः S. 7 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause ( opp. उपादान ) -3 Any apparent cause, pretext , निमित्तमात्र भन सन्य-साचिन Bg, 11.33; निभित्तमात्रेण पांड-वक्रोधन भवितन्यं Ve. 1 -4 A maik, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target, निमित्तादपराद्धेषोधीचुष्कस्ये। वितातं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good 01 bad ) ; निभित्तं सूचियत्वा S. 1 , नि-मित्तानि च पश्यामि निपरीतानि केशव  $B_g$ . 1. 31, R. 1. 86, Ms. 6. 50; Y 1. 203, 3 171. ( निामित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by', किश्विमित्तायमात्कः S 3, निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तान् ' because of ', 'on account of.' ) -Comp. —अर्थ: the infinitive mood (in gram). -आवात्ती: f. dependence on a special cause. — कारणं, -हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —काल: a specific time. - कृत् m. a crow. - धर्म: 1. expiation -2. an occasional rite -विड a. knowing good or bad omens. (-m.) an astrologer.

निमितिन a. Having a cause, influenced by ( some cause or ground ).

निमिचल a. Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष् 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

নিমিত্ব f. Ved. I Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -m. A god.

चित्रिय: 1 Winkling, shutting the eye, twinkling -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment.
-3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेष: Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c; see निमेष, हरति निमेषात् साल: सर्वे Moha M. 4.; आनिभेषेण च-धुषा ' with a steadfast or fixed look', R. 2. 19, 3. 43, 61. -Comp. — सुत् f. lightning. — रुच् m. a fire fly.

निभेषक: 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निर्माल 1 P. 1 To sbut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निर्मिगील नरासमिया इतन्द्रा तमसेव कौ सुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमालित: R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमिलितानाभिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also), नरेशे जीवलोकं द्रयं निमीलित निमीलित H. 3. 145, गानिमीलितनक्षण्ञा Hanv. — Caus. 1 To shut, close . उन्मीलितापि हुः हिर्मिमीलितवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यामीलित द्यजनयनं नालिनी Si. 9. 11, लीलाप्यं न्यमीलयत् Kav 2. 261; Ku 3. 36, 57, R 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking, नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यथा ते Gît 4, Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 ( In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

নিমালির p.p. 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured. darkened, R. 9.74.-3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं and. Down to the root? निमूलकाणं कषातिः

निमेय: Barter, exchange.

निस्न a 1 Deep (lit. and fig.), चिक्त तहरिणीभेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12, Si. 10 58.—2 Low, depressed. —म्नं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपपेत् Ku. 5 5, न च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपपेत् Ku. 5 5, न च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपपेत् Rs. 2. 13.—2 A slope, declivity.—3 A gap, chasm in the ground.—4 A depression, low part, जलनिवित्तव-ख्रयक्तानिम्नोजनाभिः Mål. 4 10.—Comp. —ज्ञत a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven.—ज्ञतं a low place.—जा a river, a mountainstream; R. 8. 8.

निंदा: A tree with bitter fruits; आंद्र हिस्सा छुठारेण निंद्र परिचरेत्तु यः। यथ्येनं पथसा सिंचेश्वयास्य मधुरो भवेत्॥ Râm -Comp. --तरः 1. the Mandâra tree. -2. the Numba tree.

नियु f. A kind of जंबीर (lime). नियुक्त: The common lime.

निस्लुक्ति री., निस्लोचः Sunset.

नियंत्रण —णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint, आनियंत्रणाख्योगो नाम तपस्विजन: S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining ( to a particular sense ); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंतित p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियस् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्य नियत।



म्त्रण Bg. 7 20; ( सुतां ) शशाक मेना न नियतुसुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5 'could not dissuade her '&c. -2 To suppress, suspend, hold in ( as breath, &c ). Ms. 2 192, न कथचन द्यानिः गकृति स्वां नियच्छात Ms 10 59 does not suppress of conceal, &c -3 To offer, give का नः कुल ानवपनापन नियच्छ-तोति S 6 24 -4 Topunish chartise. ानेयंतव्यश्च राजाभे: Ms 9 213 -5 To regulate or direct in general; लोको नियम्यत इवात्मद्ञांतरेषु S 4 2 -3 To attain, obtain : तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासन मोभ-मार्ग नियच्छाति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume -8 To place upon. - Caus (नियमयाते) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयासे विमार्गप्रास्थतानात्तदंदः ८ 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten; Si. 7. 56, R. 5, 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve: छायाद्रमानयामेतार्भमय्खतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

ानयत n. p. 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, -3 Abstemious, self-governed temperate. -4 Attentive. intent -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 ( a ) Certain, settled, sure; Pt. 1 284 ( b ) Fixed; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययागिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &e ); S. 7. 20 - ind. 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियति: f. 1 Restraint, restriction.

-2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबळाच Dk.; नियतिबियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4.
21. -3 A religious duty or obligation.

-4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियत m 1 A charioteer, driver Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियम: 1 Restraining, checking
-2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining,
preventing. -4 A restraint, check,
वाचि नियम: U. 2. 2; Ms 8. 122. -5
Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or
precept, law (in general), usage,
नायमकांतनो नियम: S.B. -7 Regularity.
Ratn. 1 20 -8 Certainty, ascertain
ment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow
engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or selfimposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1
94; Ki. 5. 40; (see Mall) on Si.
13, 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v: शोचामिज्या तपो दान स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः। बनमानोप-वास च स्नान च नियमा दश । Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविद्यकारिणो S 1, R 15 74. -14 ( in Mîm. phil ) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional विधिरत्यतमप्राप्ती नियम पासिके साते -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the S principal steps of meditation inyoga. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice ) (नियमेन as a rule, invariably ). - Comp. - निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्र a written agreement —िवाधे a religious rate, daily ritual; Ku 1.60. -ra a observing penence, Ku. 5. 13 —स्थिति: f. steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमन 1 Checking, punishing: restraining, subduing, नियमनादसता च नराधिय: R. 9.6 -2 Restriction, limitation -3 Humiliation -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवर्ती A woman having the monthly courses

नियमित p. p. 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated.tempered. -3 Removed. lessened -4 Governed. guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियाम: 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow -3 A boatman.

লিখানল a. ( মিলা f.) 1 Restraining, checking -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely -4 Guiding, governing. -- ন: 1 A master, rule. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, salor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियव: Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

गियानं Ved. A cow-pen , Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियातन Sec नियाननः

नियुज्ञ 7 A 1 To appoint, depute, order ( with loc. ), यन्मा निधेयेनियये मभनास्त्रियुंके Mal 1. 9, असाधुद्र्झी तज्ञायान्य काइयपः य हमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्त

S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage -6 To anthorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harasse -Caus 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to: (समर) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजियक्विति Ku 4 42 -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge, Bg. 3. 1, प्रश्नकर्माण मां नियोजयति K.; Pt. 5. S1. -4 To appoint, employ ; se-शृषु नियोगपु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ, Pt. 1 72, Ku 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to, श्रमाय मां नियोजयाने Pt. 2.

नियुक्त p. p. 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded.—2 Authorised, appointed —3 Permitted to raise issue, see नियम (7) bolow.—4 Attached to.—5 Fastened to.—6 Ascertained—7 Prompted, incited.—7 A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः f. 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्त m. An employer, a master. नियोग: 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनिगोगे M. 5. 8, मनो-नियं।गक्रिययोत्सक मे R. 5. 11, अधवा नियोगः सत्वीदृशो मंद्रभाग्यस्य U. 1: अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोन्तशीयतामिति S. 1. त्वनिष स्वानियोगमञ्जून्यं कुछ 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (fiequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw ). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation; तत्सिषेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्खुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. - 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up 198ue to him, the son so born being called क्षत्रज. cf. Ms. 9. 59 - देवराद्रा सपिडाद्रा निया मन्यस् वियुक्तमा । प्रोत्रविताविगतव्या मेतानस्य परि क्षमे ॥ , see 60, 65 also. ( Vyava be got us and gards on the widows of विचित्रवीर्थ in this way )

वियोगिन a 1 Appointed, employed -2 Authoricad. —m. An other, de pendant, minister functionary.

विद्याप, A ford, master

লিবাজন 1 Fastening, attaching.
-2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5
Ved. That with which anything is tied. -নি A halter.

नियोजित a. 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यान्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियुत् m Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vayu. -2 A praiser. -f. A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोद्ध m. 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियोधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर्ागते. A substitute for निस before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from' and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun'. see the compounds given below; see निम् and cf. अ also. -Comp. —अंश a. 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. -- अस: the place of no latitude ( in astronomy ). ेदेशः 1. a first meridian, as Lanka. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —आंत्र a. having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. — अंकुश a. 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered ; निरंक्ज इव द्विप: Bhag.; कामो निकामनिरकुशः Gît. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39., विनयस्चयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu. 3. 6. ° ar self-will, independence. —अय a. sinless, blameless. —अंग a. 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —आजिन a. skinless. — গ্ৰান a. 1. without collyrium : Ki., 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. ( -त: ) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N of the Supreme Being. (- ना) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durga. —अतिशय a. unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. ( -य: ) the Supreme Being. - अत्यय a. 1. free from danger, secure, safo, R. 17. 53. -2. free from foult, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful — stet a one who has lost one's way. --- अनुक्रोइ a. pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (-51:) meicilessness, hard-heartedness. — अञ्चन a. having no followers — अञ्चनासिक a. not nasal. —अझरोघ a. 1. unfavourable, unfriendly . - 2 unkind, unamiable; Mal. 10. —अंतर a. 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant ; निरतराधिपटले: Bv. 1. 16; निरतरारवंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25 -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact ; मूढे निरतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृद्ये निरंतरबृहत्फ्रिनस्तनमंडला-वरणमध्यभिद्न् Si 9.66. -3. compact, dense, Si 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical -8 sincere, sympathetic: Pt. 1. 341. (-t) ind. 1. without interruption, con stantly, continually, incessantly -2. without intervening space of interval. -3 closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वजरय) कांतैरिटं मम निरंतरमगर्मगः Ve. 3. 27, परिष्वजेते शयने निरंतर Rs. 2 11. -4 immediately. °अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice - states a. 1. without an intervening space, close .- 2. narrow. -अन्वय a. 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated -3. not agreeing with the context ( as a word in a sentence ). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical -5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U.7. — अपत्रप a. 1. shameless, impudent -2. bold. —अपराध a. guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless (-u:) innocence. —अपवर्त a. 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपाय a. 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. -31987 a. 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिणीतसारत्वा-क्रिएपेक्षामेवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure, H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any neward from another; Bv 1.5.-7 without purpose ( -arr ) indifference, disiegard -अपेक्षित a. 1. disregarded. -2. regardless. -अपोक्षन a. distegarding, indifferent. -आभ-ਮਰ a. 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. -आभिमान a. 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or ego tism. -2 void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —आभिलाष a. not caring for, indifferent to , स्वसुखनिराभिलाष: खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः 8 5. 7. —अभ्र a. cloudless. —अमर्च a. 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. --अंबरं a. naked. — sig a 1 abstaining from water. -2 waterless, destitute of water. —அਸੰਕ a. without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Mal. 5. 26. (–ਲਂ) ind. freely. — अर्थ a. 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical.-4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-v:) 1. loss, detriment. -2. nonsense — अर्थक a. 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel (-=; ) an expletive, निर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणेकप्रयो-जन Chandr. 2. 6. — अवकाश a. 1. without free space. -2. without leisure — সৰ্মান্ত a. 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained,uncheaked,uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (– ਵਂ) ind. 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य a. 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable, हद्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो awa Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions ). — अਵਾਬਿ a. 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30, Mal. 1. 6. -2. continuous, Mal. 4.3. -अवयव a. 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs.--अवਲੰਥ a. 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अव-होष a. whole, complete, entire. ( निर-वहार्षण ind. completely, entirely, fully, totally ). —अन्यय a. eternal, —अज्ञन a. abstaining immutable. from food. ( -ਜਂ ) fasting. — ਆਦ a. Ved. driven away, scattered. ( -g: ) a horse twenty-four year's old. — সত্ত a. weaponless, unarmed. —आस्थि a. boneless. —अहंकार, -अहंकृति a. free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly —अहंकृत a. 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness .- 2 without individuality. - 3 unselfish. - अहम् ind. free from egotism or self-conciet. —आकाञ्च a. 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete ( as the sense of

a word or sentence). —आकार a. 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. -2 ugly, deformed -3. disguised .- 4 unassuming, modest (- 7:) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty -2. an epithet of Siva -3. of Vishnu. —आकृति a 1. formless, shapeless. -2. deformed (-ाति: ) 1 a religious student who has not duly through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas .- 2. especially, a Brâhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. -3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. -आकाश a. leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. -- 317-තුල a. 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered -2. steady, calm. -3. clear.-4. perspicuous. (-ਲਂ) 1. calmness, serenity .- 2. perspicuity, clearness. —आऋद् a. not crying or complaining. (-दः) a place where no sound can be heard .-- आक्रोश a. unaccused, unreviled. — आगम a. not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas .-- आगस a. faultness, innocent, sinless, R. 8. 48. —आचार a. without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. --आइंबर a. 1. without drums. -2 without show, unostentatious. -आतंक a. 1. free from fear, R. 1. 63.-2. without ailment, confortable, healthy. -3 not causing pain. -4. unchecked, unhampered; Mal. 5.34. (-कः ) an epithet of Siva — आतप a. sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (-qr) the night. — आदर a. disrespectful. -आदान: an epithet of Buddha. -आधार a. 1. without a receptacle. -2. without support, supportless(fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिभि कथय केषा-मिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि a. secure, free from anxiety. —आनंद a cheerless, sad, sorrowful - win a. 1. disembowelled. -2 having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् a. free from misfortune or calamity. (-f.)prosperity. — आवाय a. 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. -2. unobstructed. -3. not molesting or disturbing. -4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint), e. g. अस्मद्गृहपदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. — आमय a. 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. -2. untainted, pure. -3. guileless. -4. free from defects or blemishes. -5. full, complete. -6. infalliable.-7.not liable to failure or miscarriage. (-यः -पं ) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (-य: ) 1. a wild goat. -2. a bog or boar. —आमिष a. 1. fleshless. -2. having no sensual desires or covetousness -3. receiving no wages or remuneration. — आय a yielding ro income or revenue, profilless. -आयत a. 1. full stretched or extended , निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. -2.contracted, compact. —आयास a not fatiguing, easy.—आयुध a. unarmed, weaponless.—आहंच a. 1. having no prop or support (fig. also), Mv. 4. 53. -2. not depending on another, independent. -3. self-supported, friendless, alone, निरालंबो लबोद रजन-नि क यामि शरणं Jag. (-वा ) spikenard. (-चं) Brahman. —आलोक a. 1 not looking about or seeing .- 2. deprived of sight .- 3. deprived of light, dark, Mal. 5. 30. -4. invisible ( -ক: ) an epithet of Siva. — সাহা a. 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of , मनो चभूवेंद्रमतीनिराज्ञ R. 6. 2. -2. depriving (one) of all hope —आशक, -आशिन a. hopeless. -आशंक a. fearless. —आशिस् a. 1. without a boon or blessing. -2. without any desire, wish or hope indifferent, जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिष: सतः Ku 5. 76. — आश्रय a. 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. -2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलताः -3. not deep (as a wound ). -- आस्वाद insipid, unsavoury. a, tasteless, -MET a. 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-T:) fasting. — हंग a. immoveable, stationary. \_ਤੂਵਰੂ a. without wish or desire, indifferent. —इंदिय a. 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. -2. mutilated, maimed. -3. weak, infirm, frail. -4. barren. -5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. -6. destitude of manly vigour, impotent ( Ved. ).
—इंथन a. destitute of fuel. — इंशन a. free from the calumities of the season; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ई बर a. godless, atheistic. - go the body of a plough. — \$\forall a. 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. -2. inactive, ( -हा), निरीहता-त्वं 1. inactivity. -2. indifference. —उछास a. 1. breathless, without breathing. -2. narrow, contracted. (-A:) absence of breath. -उत्तर a. 1. answerless, without a reply. -2.unable to answer, silenced -3.having no superior. — उत्सव a. without festivities , विरतं गेयमतानी-रुत्सव: R. 8. 66. - उत्साह a. 1. inactive, indolent. -2. devoid of energy. (-g: ) 1. absence of energy. -2.indolonce. -उत्स्व a. 1. indifferent. -2. calm, tranquil. - 33% a. water-

less.—उद्यम, -उद्योग a. effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग a. free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम a. without a commencement.—उपदय a. 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. -2 free from national distiess or tyranny. -3. causing no affliction.-4. auspicious (as a star). -5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि a. guileless, honest , U. 2. 2.—उपपत्ति a. unsuitable. —उप-पद a. 1 without any title or designation, Mu. 3. -2. unconnected with a subordinate word.—उपस्व a 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्तवानि नः क-माणि संब्रतानि S.3.-2 not causing any affliction or misery. -3. an epithet of Siva. — उपम a. peerless, matchless, incomparable. - उपसर्ग a. free from portents. —उपस्कृत a. not corrupted, pure. —उपहत a 1. not injured, unhurt. -2. auspicious, lucky. — उपाउप a. 1. unreal, false, non-existent ( as वैद्यापुत्र ). -2. immaterial. -3. invisible. ( -एयं) the supreme Brahman. — उपाय a. 1. without expedients, helpless. -2. unsuccessful —उपेक्ष a. 1. free from trick or fraud.-2. not neglectful. —उद्मन् a. devoid of heat, cold. — नंध a. void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous, निर्भधा इव किंद्युका:• पुरुषी f. the Salmalı tree. — गर्न a. free from pride. — गवाक्ष. a. windowless. —no a. 1. stringless ( as a bow ). -2. devoid of all properties. -3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless, निर्धुण: शोभते नैव विपुलाइं-बरोदिय ना Bv. 1. 115. -4. without attributes. -5. having no epithet. ( .- or: ) the Supreme Spirit. ° आत्मक a. having no qualities. —गृह a. houseless, homeless, सुगृही निर्मृहीकृता P. 1 390. —गौरव a. 1. without dignity, undignified. -2. devoid of respect. — iv a. 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. -2. poor, possessionless, beggarly .- 3 alone, unassisted. (-v:) 1. an idiot, a fcol. -2. a gambler. -3, a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. — ग्रंथक a. 1. clever, expert. -2. unaccompanied, alone. -3. deserted, abandoned. -4. fruitless. (-本:) 1. a religious mendicant. -2. a naked devotee. -3. a gambler. — ग्रंथिक a. clever. mendicant of the Digambara class. —पूरं 1. a free market. -2. a crowded markot, -- gor a. 1. ciueli merciless, pitiless. -2.  $\mathbf{shame}$ less, immodest. - you cruelty. —बोष a. noiseless, still, calm. —जन a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert, solitude, lonely place. - जर a. 1. young, fresh.-2. imperishable, immortal. (-v: ) a deity, god, (nom. pl. निर्जरा:--निर्जरसः ). (-रं ) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु a. Ved. skinless. -সত a. 1. waterless, deseit, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-ऌ:) a waste, desert, °ए-कादर्शी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. 一词a: a frog. - afa a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead, चिता दहति निर्जीव चिता दहति जीवितम् -ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. —जनर a. feverless, healthy. —इंड: a Sudra. - zq n. 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent . सरधे विधोहि माथि निर्देयदंतदंशं Gît 10, निर्द-यरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32 ; निर्द्याश्लेष-हेतो: Me. 106.—द्यं ind. 1. unmerc:fully, cruelly .- 2. violently, excessively ; R. 11.84. — दश  $\alpha$ . more than ten days old. — दशन  $\alpha$ . toothless. - g: a a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. - = = = = a. happy, comfortable. — दोष a. 1. faultless, defectless , न निद्धि न नि-र्भ -2. guiltless, innocent. — इस्य a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. — ज़ोह a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. — zz a. 1. indifferent in rg. gard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्देद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो नि-योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2 45.-2.not dependent upon another, independent. -3.free from jealousy or envy.-4.not double -5.not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. - un a. without property, poor, indigent, शिशनस्तल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धन: परिभूयते Chân 82. ( -न: ) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. — धर्म a. unrighteous, improus, unholy. —धूम a. smokeless. —नमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not reepecting any one .- 2. disrespected, dispised. -- at a abandoned by men, deserted. -- ara a. without a guardian or master. on 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -- नाभि a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7 7. —नाइन्द, नाहिन् a. expelling, banisth. ing. —निद्ध a. sleepless, wake-ful. —निमित्त a. causeless. —निमेष a. not twinkling. — jy a. without kindred or relation, friendless. - 48 n. powerless, weak, feeble, - 114 a.

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary -3, unmolested. (-w:) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. — बुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. — इष, — इस a. unhusked, freed from chaff — भक्त a. taken without food ( as a medicine ) —भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure, Ms 9. 255. — ητ α. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong, त्रपाभरानिभर-स्मरहार &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent .- 3. fast, close (as embrace ), कुचकुंभनिर्भरपारिंभामृतं वाछति Git. 5, परिरम्य निर्भर Git 1.-4. sound, deep (as sleep ) .- 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.), आनद्, गर्ने° &c. (-7:) a servant receiving no excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. —भारय a. unfortunate, unlucky. — भोग a. not fond of pleasures. — gia a. without wages. —सक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undusturbed, private, lonely. (-क) and. without flies, a. e. lonely, private, कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्माक्षिक 8. 2. o. — मज्ज a. fatless, meagre — मत्सर a. free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य et fishless.-AZ M. 1. not intoxicated. sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry.-4. not in rut ( as an elephant).-मनुज,-मनुज्य a tenantiess, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्य a. fi . chrom anger. —सम a. 1. free fre 3.il connection with the outer ties ; संसारमिव निर्मम: (ततार ) R. 12. 60 . Bg. 2. 71 , 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent to ( with loc. ), निर्मभे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरा मधुराक्कतिः R. 15, 28 ; प्राप्तेव्वर्धेधु निममाः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. - मर्बाट a. 1. boundless immeasurable. -2.transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal, मनुजपश्चिमिर्मर्यादे भवित्रकता-युधे: Ve. 3 24.-3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. ( -ਵ ) confusion, disorder. -ਸਲ ਪ. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsulted (fig. also); नीराजिर्मलतो-जि: Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright, Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous, Ms. 8. 318. (-증 ) 1. talc. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. "gus: a crystal. नशक . free from gnats. -मास !! fleshless. - माजुष a. uninhabited. desolate — मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. -Hz: 1. a tree bearing large blossoms.-2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-2) 1 large free market or fair. —मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded ( as s atement, charge

&c. ).-3. eardicated. — нे ч а. cloudless. - Au a. without understanding stupid, foolish, dull. - ale a. free from illusion. (-g: ) an epithet of Siva — यस्त a . inactive, lazy, dull. -var a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-of) 1. squeezing out.-2. absence of restraint, independence. - यशस्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious. - uta f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. - 羽南 a 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. - qu.a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant).-यूष = निर्यात - योगक्षेम a. free from care. —रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -τσι, -τσικα α. ( नीरज, नीरजस्क ) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. — रजस (नीरजस्) a. see नीरज (-f.) a woman not menstruating. °तमसी absence of passion or darkness. —रत ( नीरत ) a. not attached to, indifferent. — स्व a. (नीरंघ) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2.23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. - रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. S. 58. - TH a ( नीरस ) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig. ) insipid, without any poetic charm , नीरसानां पद्याat S. D. 1. -3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; সন্ত-ब्धफलनरिसान् मम विधाय तास्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-स:) the pomegranate. —रसन a. ( नीरसन ) having no girdle (रसना ); Ki. 5. 11. — उच् a. (नीहच्) without lustre, faded, dim. - एज्, - एज a. (नीएज, नीएज) free from sickness, healthy, sound ;नीए-जस्य किमीषधे: H. 1. — रूप a. ( नीरूप ) formless, shapeless (-q:) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. ( -प ) ether. --राग a. ( नीरोग ) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. —लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured . - 2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant -4. unspotted. -5 having a white back. —ন্তুজ a. shameless, impudent. –ন্তিগ a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. - लिम a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-H:) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. - लेप а. 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-4:) a sage. —होभ a. free from desire or avarice,



unavaricious. --लोमन a. devoid of hair, hairless. -- वंदा a. without posterity, childless. -- वचन a. 1. not speaking, silent. -2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). -- = - = a. 1. being out of a wood. -2. free from woods. -3. bare, open -वरं=िन-हेरं q. v. -- वसु a. destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य a. 1. not fit to be said. -2. blameless, unobjectionable. -ara a. free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-a: ) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind: निर्वाते व्याजनं H 2.165 -- वानर a. free from monkeys.-अपस ८. free from crows. - ary a. 1. irresistible.-2 acting fearlessly or boldly.- विकल्प, -Geneva a. 1. not admitting an alternative. -2. being without deter--3. not mination or resolution. capable of mutual relation. -4. conditioned. -5. undeliberative. -6 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and of the separate consciousness knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness', निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञानुज्ञानादिवि-कल्पभेद्रलयापेक्षः, नोचिच्चेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधी Bh. 3. 61 ! Ve. 1.23 -7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंवधानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. ( -ल्पं) ind. without hesitation or wavering. - विकार a. I unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. -3 disinterested : Rs. 2. 28. (-र: ) the Supreme deity.—विकास a. unblown. — विद्य a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-\u00e4) absence of impediment. —विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate ; र रे स्वैरि-निविचारकविते मास्मत्प्रकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (-t) ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —चिचिक्तिस a. free from doubt or reflection. - चिचे-ष्ट a. motionless, insensible. — चितकी a. unreflecting. — विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace ; Me. 86. — विध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. — विमर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless. — विवर a. 1. having no opening or cavity. -2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. — विवाद a. 1. not contending or disagreeing. -2 undisputed, universally acknowledged.—विवेक a.

indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. - विशेष a. 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction ; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वाय Mb., निर्निशेषो विशेष: Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction '. -2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति ' baving the same form', प्रवातनोलोस्पलनिविशेषं Ku 1 46, स निविशेषप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R 14. 22.-3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-4:) absence of differencee. ( निविशेष and निविज्ञेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', ' equally ', , indiscriminately '; #4-गृहानिविशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1; R 5 6.) -विशेषण a. without attributes.—विष a. poisonless (as a snake) : feffeur हुँडुभाः स्मृताः —विषय a. 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिविष-यार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9 32. -2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं पविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -4. not attached to sensual objects (as mird). — विषाण a. destitute of horns — विहार a, having no pleasure. —वीज,-वीज a. 1. seedless. -2. impotent. -3. causeless. -बीर a 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वी-रमुवीतलं P. R. 1. 31. -2. cowardly. -बीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. — वीर्य a. powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निवीर्थ गुरुशापभाषितवशात किं मे तवेवा-युधं Ve. 3. 34. — बृक्ष a. treeless. — बृक् a. deprived of bulls. — नेन a. not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन a. honorary, unsalaried. — at a. not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. - चेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर a. free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. ( - t) absence of enmity. - व्यंजनं a. 1. straight-forward -2. without condiment. ( - + ind. ) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. - say a. 1. free from pain. -2. quiet, calm. -इयपेक्ष त. indifferent to, regardless of, R. 13. 25; 14.39. –ह्यलीक a. 1. not hurting or offending. -2. without pain. -3. pleased, doing anything willingly .- 4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. — च्याझ a. not haunted or infested by tigers -च्याज a. 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. -2. without fraud, true, genuine. -3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct), Mal. 5. 12. -4. not bypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-\fi ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. -- Equation a. 1 without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -2. motionless; U. 6. - ज्ञा त. 1. unhurt, without wounds. -2. without rents. - ज्ञात त. not observing vows. - हिमं cessation of winter. - हेति त. weaponless. - हेत् त. causeless, having no cause or reason. - ज्ञान त. 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold, daring.

निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. -2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरत: K. 157; मृगया° &c. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Rested,

eased.

निराति: f Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निर्यः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारसङ्घाड-यती Bh. 1 63, Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि(लि)का A fence, an outer wall.

निरम 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back, निरस्तगाभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. -2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अहाय तावद्रुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70 ; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish , गृहाचिरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मन-स्त: R. 14. 84. -4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows ). -5 To reject, repudiate, decline. -6 To refute, confute, controvert ( as arguments). -7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground, Bk. 1. 3. -8 To tear out, strip off. -9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away. thrown out or away, repudiated. driven, expelled, banished; कੀਲੀ-नभीतेन गृहासिरस्ता R. 14. 84. -2 Dispelled, destroyed. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Removed, deprived or void of ; निरस्तपाद्ये देशे एरंडोपि झमा-यते H. 1. 69. - 5 Discharged ( as an arrow). -6 Refuted. -7 Vomited, spit out. -8 Uttered rapidly. -9 Torn out or destroyed. -10 Suppressed, checked. -11 Broken (as an agreement &c. ). -12 Thrown off (as from a horse ). -13 Offered, given; Mal. 9. 40. -14 Rejected, disallowed. -15 Sent forth or away. — स्त: An arrow discharged. - Rejecting, refusal &c. -2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -3 Spitting out. -4 Preventing or casting. -Comp. —भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. —पाम a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

ानिरसन a. Expelling, removing, driving away, Si. 5. 47. -2 Vomiting. -- न 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

নিমান: 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting.
-3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस a. [ निवृत्ती रसी यसात् प्रा॰ व॰ ]
Tasteless, insipid, dry. —स: 1 Want
of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness.
-2 Want of juice, dryness.-3 Want
of passion or feeling.

निराक: 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3
The recompense of a bad action (v.l.

for निपाक ).

निराकुल α. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git 1.-2 Distressed : See under fix also.

निराज्ञ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion).
-3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराक्तरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराक्तरणविक्रम S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिष्णु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकार: Reproach, censure , see under निर olso.

নিষ্কুর p. p. 1 Expelled, banished.

-2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see নিষ্কু
above. -0omp. — সন্দান্য a. intefutable, unanswerable.

निराक्रति: f-निराक्तिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection - 2 Refusal - 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption - 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt. निरादेश: Complete payment of a lebt.

निरास: See under निरस्. निरामाद्धः The wood-apple (क-वित्य )-निरिंगिणी-नी A veil. निरोद्ध I A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; (धन्दा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाण: सुतरां द्यालु: R. 2.52; Bg. 1.22, Ms. 4.38. -2 To look for, search after; निरीक्षते केल्विनं पवित्य ऋमेलक: कंटकजालमेव Vikr 1.29.-3 To observe, perceive, contemplate; view.

निरीक्षक a. Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look.—2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding.
—3 Looking out for, searching.—4
Consideration, regard, निरीक्षण as
to, in respect of.—5 Hope, expectation.—6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (पं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounceed, explained, defined -2 Loud, distinct. — के 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedangas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; जान च भारतमाह निरुक्त Nic. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yaska. —Gomp. — कार. N. of the sage Yaska. — one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law ( = वाज q. v.)

निकक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word; thus defined — निकक्तियोगता नाम्नामन्यार्थस्वप्रकल्पन। ईश्होश्चरितेजनि सत्य दोषाकरो भवान्।। Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकर: is equal to दोषाणामान्नर:). -3 N. of Yâska's commentary on 'the Nighantus.

निरुत्सुक a. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; न्यस्थेश्वास्य पंथानं Bk. 17. 49; 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 177; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check; S. 7. 10.

নিমন্ত্র p.p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained curbed; U. 1. 29.—2 Confined, imprisoned, U. 1. 11.—Comp.——নত a. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated.——যুদ্ধ: obstruction of the rectum.——মন্ত্র: stricture of the urethra.

निरोध:, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तवृत्ति-निरोध; Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48.-4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition.

-5 Hurting, punishing, injuring.

-6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निस्तृ a. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its योगिक or etymological sense ), द्यौर्न काचिद्यथवास्ति निरूढा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्त N. 5. 57.-2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. न्दः 1 Inherence ( as of ' redness ' in the word 'red').-2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word.-Comp.-ਲੜਾਗਾ a lakshana or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivaksha' or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

নিছাট্ট: f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency, তুपविद्यास নিছাটনাগনা Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4—নিছাটেরখাণ ৭. v.

निस्त्य 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully; न च महा वने पंथा निर्दापत: K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent diamatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation; determination. -5 Definition.

লিছাবিল p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

নিজ্বিবি: f. 1 Difinition (of an idea); ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निस्तह: 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

নিজন্তা 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

নির্ম 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्मत a. Dissolved, decaying, en-

निर्ऋति: 1f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2A calamity, evil, bane,



sdversity; सा हि लोकरय निर्मात: U. 5.30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेभ a. Noiseless. निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart; प्रकाश निर्गत: S. 4; हतवहपरि- खेदादाञ्च निर्गत्य कसात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9, 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61; S 3. 26.—2 To spring forth, arise, अन्य- क्वेंकिरोगस्यो निर्गतं K. 136—3 To remove; as in निर्गतिवशंक:—4 To be cured of a disease.—5 To come out or appear (as a bud), S. 6. 3.—6 To go away, disappear.—7 To be freed from (with abl.).—8 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निवात p.p. 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. 4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्ग: Country, region, place.

निर्मा: 1 Going forth of out, going away; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress; क्यमत्यवासनिर्मा: मयसे K. 159. -4 Exit, issue.

निर्मसनं 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

निर्माह्य a. Perceivable, U. 4. 21. निर्माहः The hollow of a tree.

निर्मेशन Killing, slaughter.

निर्घेट: -टं 1 A vocabulary, col· lection of words. -2 A table of contents ( सुचीपत्र ).

निर्धेषेणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्चर्षणक a. Rubbing. -कं A dentifrice.

निर्यात: 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्धातीयै: कुंजलिनाज् जियांसुज्यिनिर्धायै: क्षोभयामास सिंहान् कि. 9 64, Ms. 1.38, 4.105, 7, Y 1.145, (बायुना निहते बायुनेगनाच पतत्ययः। प्रचंडयोरिनिर्धायो निर्धात हति कथ्यते।।)-4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke.-6 A stroke in general अहह द्रुणो दैवनिर्धात: U.2.

निर्धातनं Forcing out, bringing out. निर्धोष: 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1.36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्धोवै: क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9.64, भारतीनिर्धोष: U. 3. নির্ন্তর্গত a. Ved. Ragged, tattered. নির্নাব a. Visible, come forth, appeared.

নির্কি 1 P 1 To conquer, defeat. R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94, Y. 3. 292 -2 To win, acquire by conquest, Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः f Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

নিজিন p. p. 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झर: -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent, शांत निर्झरवारि पान Någ. 4, R. 2. 13; Santi. 2. 17, 21, 4 6. —र: 1 Burning claff -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् m. A mountain.

निर्झिरिणी, निर्झरा A river, mountaintorrent, स्वलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसी निर्झ-रिज्य: U. 2 20 Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतु &c. See under निर्णीः

निर्णर: N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्णाम: Ved. 1 The joint of a wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निणित्त 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify; R 17.22; Y. 1.191, Ms. 5.127. -2 To dress oneself.

লিণিক p. p. 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्णिक्ति: f. 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement, Mv. 4. 25.

লিগিন a. Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. —m. 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

নিতাঁক: 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णेजक: A washerman.

निर्णेजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atmement ( for an offence ).

निर्णा 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon; कथमद्युपाय-मात्मनेव निर्णाय Dk., Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णय: 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदहनिर्णयो जात: S. 1. 28; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10; हृद्यं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Discustion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment;

सर्वज्ञरयाध्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपममो दो-पाय M. 1. - 6 Application of a conclusive argument. - 7 (In Rhet.) Narration of events. - Comp. - पाद: a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

निर्णायक a. 1 Settling, conclusive -2 Determining.

निर्णायन 1 Making certain. -2 The uter angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत p. p. Settled, decided, determined, resolved,&c.

নিতার n. Decisive, conclusive —m.
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.

निर्णुट् 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject, धाना मत्स्यान्ययो मांस झाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्देट-ड त. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others.-3 Envious.-4 A busive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary.-6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated

निर्देश 1 Hard. -2 Pittless. -3 Shameless. -रः, निर्देशिः 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -र Essence (सार्).

निर्देलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्देह 1. P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निदीत m. 1 A digger up ol weeds. weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

निद्धित a. 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open; Si. 18. 28. निर्दिग्ध p. p. 1 Anointed, smear-

ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout. निद्द् 6 P 1 To point out, indicate, show; एकेक निद्द्श S. 7; अंग्रुत्या निद्द्शित &c. -2 To assign, give, निद्द्शित &c. -2 To assign, give, निद्द्शित &c. -2 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

নিহিছ p. p. 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared.-6 Ascertained, determined -7 Ordered.

निदेश: 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12.17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, de claring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention, अयुक्तीयं निदेश: Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निदेशन a. Pointing out, show-

निदंष्ट m. An authority, a guide. निर्धार.-रणं &c. see under निर्धः

ing &c.

निर्धाद 1 P 1 To wash off or away, cleanse, निर्धात मित हरिचंदने जलोंथे: S1. 8 51, निर्धातदानामलगंडिभित्त: R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धोत p.p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्ध 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy, निर्धृतोऽध्यक्षाणिमा Gît. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धृतकल्मणाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57.-2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

নির্মুর p. p. 1 Shaken off, remored, dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted.-6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered. undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away —ন: A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix. निर्धारितेडथें लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खल्ल वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II 3.41; V. 3 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

লিঘাৰ্থ a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्देध 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

নিইছ p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon.—2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्वेष: 1 Insisting upon, persist ence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्वेषसं-

जातरुषा (ग्रुषा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency, निर्वेध-पृष्टः स जगाद सर्वे R. 14. 32, अत एव खल्ल निर्वेध: S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्वर्हण See निवहण.

निसंग्न a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट a Hard, firm ( इंड ).

निर्भत्स् 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace, Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्सन्-ना 1 Threat, menace, S1. 15 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blume. -3 Malignity -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भातित p. p 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षची जवलपेन निर्मभो R. 11. 65 -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; देव्हामी हि निर्मभो Ms. 5. 44, 2. 10.

निर्भास: Appearing or shining forth.

निभिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst on tean asunder, break or pierce through, अनेन निभिन्नतन्तः स नध्यः V. 5. 6, Bk. 9. 67; निभिद्योपरि काणिकार- सकुलान्यालिनोते षद्यदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निभिन्नमधं रहस्यं Dk, बुचातकदेशं निर्विभेद abid. Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

নির্দিষ p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निभेदे: 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent.
-3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration, निभेदाहुतेऽपि मालविकायामयस्पन्यासः शक्यति M. 4.-5 The bed of a river.
-6 Determination of an affair, event.

নিম্ভা a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्मेस p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other, Mål. 6.12.

निर्मृति f. Ved. Disappearing.

निर्मेश्च 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round, अनुत्रवार्थ निर्माधिष्यामहे जल Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मधः, निर्मधनं, निर्मधः, निर्मधनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. - - - - 2 above. -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मिश्य a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). — श्यं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्माष्ठं अभवेन्मनोहरामिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V.1.9; यस्मादेष सुरेदाणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो तृपः Ms. 7.5, 1.13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाज्ञाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c), निर्मि निर्ममोऽर्येषु मथुरा मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; हालाकांजननिर्मिते Ku. 1. 47 -4 To compose, write; स्वानिर्मित्या टोक्या समेतं काव्यं -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vart. -2 Measure, reach, extent ; эзчнин-निर्माण: (बाल:) Râm. 'not having reached the full measure of growth ' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईद्शो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणभेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mal, 9. 49. -5 A shape, make,figure; इारीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. - 9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. —orr Fitness, propriety,

नामेंत p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c.-2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिसाद्धती भारती कवे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्माल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless.
—एयं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झितपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and east off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्येरथ नन्द्रतेऽचधीरिताना St. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोगींगे चित्राचंद्रमसीरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

িইন্ন p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined - না: A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

ानमंक्तिः f. Freedom, liberation.

निर्मोक: 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin, especially, the slough of a serpent, R. 16 17, St. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Almour, mail -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्ष: Liberation, deliverance. R.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance निर्मूछ 10 U. To eradicate, extirpatè.

निर्मलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also ), कर्मानिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh, 3, 72.

निस्ज 2 P. To wipe off, wash out. निर्मार्जनं Cleaning, washing off , wiping out.

निर्मूष्ट p. p Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out ; निर्मृष्टरागीऽधर: S. D. 1.

निर्यत 10 U. 1 To return, restore, निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate, राम-लक्ष्मणयेविरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वे ham. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution ( as of a deposit ). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge ( as in वेरानिर्यातन ). -5 Killing, salughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse

(as time).

in deliber.

नियाण 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिञ्चन् Dk. 97 ; निर्याणनिर्यद्मुजं चिलतं निषादी Si. 5.41.-6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general ; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्याति: f. 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापण Banishing, expelling.

निर्याम: A sailor, pilot, boatman. नियास: - सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनियासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्युद्ध: 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); fac-र्दिनिर्यूहिवटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55. ( where Malli. renders निर्वह by मत्तवारणाह्य नपाश्रयः and quotes Varjayantî; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut ); चारतोरणनियंहा Ram. -2 A chaplot,

crest, head-ornament -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction

निर्कुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्कुटनं 1 Robbing, plundering.-2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a

निरुर्वेयनी The slough of a snake. निर्वेच 2 P 1 To interpret, explain, वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः -2 To derive, trace to its etymology ( as a word ) .- 3 To relate, tell, declare, announce .- 4 To name, call

निविचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology -4A vocabulary, an index.

निर्देष 1 P. 1To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew (as seed).-3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपाति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वेषण a. ( जी ) I Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. - of 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation, Ms. 3. 248, 260. - 3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c. ) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वणनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e. to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. - Caus. To banish, drive away, expel, R. 14.67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निवांस only in this sense ).

निर्वह 1 P. I To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. -Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage , यथा प्रिय-सर्खी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्नाहण S. 3. 2 To carry out, ac complish, effect. -3 To pass, spend ( as time ).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion , Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the ond, sustaining ; मानस्य निर्वहण Auaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement, तरिंकानिमित्तं कुकाविकृतना-दकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यक्तिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाह: 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing .- 2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance, निर्वाहः मतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेताद्धि गोत्रवतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. - 6 Describing, narrat

निर्वाहण a. 1 Carrying out, effecting -2 Removing -vi Accomplishment, completion ; see निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन् a. 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलार्द्वापवनैर्न निर्ववौ Si. 1. 65, त्विथ दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो-मनाभवज्बलित Subhash. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किस तैलदानं Subhash; नि-र्वाणभुयिष्ठमधास्य वीर्थं संधुक्षयंतीच वपुर्ध-जेन Ku. 3. 52; Si- 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. — Caus. ( -वापयति ) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58 -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्याद्श एव तेद्य निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Mal. 6. Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19.56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12, 63.

निर्वाण p. p. 1 Blown or put out; extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमाद्रीणां Ve. 1. 7 Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set ( as the sun ). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -- or 1 Extinction ; H. 1. 131 ; शतीनिर्वा-णमामोति निरिधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Sup remeSpirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि सन्येऽहमंतरायं जयाश्रय: Ki. 11. 69; R. 12, 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity, अये लब्बं नेत्रनिर्नाणं S. 3. M. 3. 1, Si. 4.23, V 3 21. -8Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant, as in अनिवीज at R.1.71.-12Instruction in sciences. -Comp. -gyroj offering oblations to  vanished or departed; sea under तिर्वा (3) above.—मस्तनः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाप: 1 See निर्वेपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire) -3 Alms.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि द्वासितंद्व स्विनिर्वाणानि U. 3 -7 Annihilation. -2 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; श्रारीरनिर्वाणाप S. 3. -10 A refrigerant of cooling application.

निर्वापयितृ a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling, स्मर एव तापहेतु- निर्वापयिता स एव मे जात: S. 3. 12.

নিবাৰ: 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy, R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (ৰান্যানাৰ).-5 Rumour, report.

निर्धिद् 4 A. To be dissatisfied of disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1.240.

निर्निण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded.-5 Disgusted with anything; मन्द्याचानस्य निर्निण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्मेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satisty, cloy. -3 Depression of sp.rits, despair, despondency; परि-भवाभिवेंद्रमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14, -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शांत quietude ), निर्देद्स्थाथि-भावोस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4 ; ( see R. G. under निवेद ). -7 Selfdisparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ); cf. the definition in R. G. under निवेद ; (the following is there given as an instance ; यदि लक्ष्मण सा सगिक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्यति। असना जंडजीवितेन में जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥ ). -8 Shame.

निर्विश 6 P. 1 To enjoy, ज्योहस्ता-वतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् B. 6.34, निर्वि-ष्ट्रविषयस्तेहः स द्शांतसुपेथिवान् R. 12. 1;4.51, 6.50, 9.36; 13.60, 14.80;18.3; 19.47; Me. 110; Ku. 1.29.—2 To adorn, embellish. —3 To marry; निर्वेष्टकामोस्मि नरेंड

V. P -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages, निविष्ट वैद्यसूद्यो: Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in.-6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

নিইছা: 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Esting, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, attonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्द 5 U. (usually in p. p only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied, निर्ववार मधुनीदियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वत below

निर्वत p. p 1 Satisfied, contended, happy; निर्वती स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृति: f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; बजति निर्वृतिनेक्षपदे मनः V. 2. 9, R. 9. 38, 12. 65, S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10 28, Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृति-4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्देत 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8.69. -2 To be got or accomplished, R. 17.18, Ms. 7.61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen, Bk. 16 6. --Caus. To perform; accsmplish, finish, complete, आहार निर्वेदामास K 16; R. 2.45, 3.33, 11.30.

निर्वर्तक क. (तिका f) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निवर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिच् a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वत p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7.11.

নির্বি f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. অৱৰ্থি). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaning from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निट्यंथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. -2. Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्देश्व p. p. 1 Completed, finished, Mu 2 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुद्धतिन्धूद्विसमय Mûl. 7, निर्द्धता इस्माति 6 17 (उपनित Jagaddhaia). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end, हा तात जरायो निर्द्धस्तप्रस्तेष्टः U. 3; निर्द्धः संभावनाभारो इद्धरक्षितया Mûl. 8; निर्द्धत तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mûl. 4, 9. 10, Mv. 7 8. -4 Deseited, abandoned.

নিৰ্মুন্তি: f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. নিযুক্ত.

निहोद: Evacuation, voiding ex. crement.

Fig. 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract, R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body, Ms 5.91, Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.) -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

নিইবর্ণ 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extrapation, destruction.

নিত্ৰি: 1 Taking away, removing. removal.—2 Drawing out, extracting.

—3 Rooting up, destruction.—4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt.—5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard, Ms. 9. 199.—6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. আহাত ).—7 Putting forth or out.—8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निहारित् a. 1 Carrying out.-2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance).-3 Fragrant.

निईति: f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्हाद: A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिंप: 1 A god; निलिंपीनमुक्ता-निष च निरयांतर्निषतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -- निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निलिंपा, निलिंपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. I To stick or adhere to, he or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिच्ये मुध्य पुष्टीत पुष्टीत पुष्टीत हो। Bk. 14. 76, 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in, गुहास्वम्ये न्यलेयत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Git. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from



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(with abl.); मातुर्निलीयते कुष्ण: Sk. -4 To die, perish.

লিন্তথ: 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds), Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling, oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance, ব্লাল নিত্যাৰ মন্ত্ৰী R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

নিজ্যন 1 Settling in a place, alighting.-2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

নিল্লিন p p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, trensformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue ( regarded as a मृति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कू, e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —ता ind. Downwards; ( also निवना in this sense).

नियप 1 P.1 To scatter about, sow (as seed ).—2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; म्युट्य पिंडांस्ताः Ms. 3. 216, (स्वरमुह्दिय) निविधः सहसारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38.—3 To immolate, kıll (as an animal).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors, को नः कुले निवपनानि नियन्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवाप: 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn-2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Sråddha ceremony; एको निवापसल्लिल पिवसिंग्युक्तं Mål. 9. 40; निवापदासिभ: R. 8. 86; निवापांजलय: पिट्टणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापक: A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off.
—ा: 1 One who prevents.—2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणागनाभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिध्यासि मञ्जेब Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night.

-II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसति: f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथ: A Village.

निनसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment, Si. 10. 60, R. 19. 41.

निवास: 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation. resting-place, निवासिश्चताया: Mk. 1. 15, Si. 4. 63, 5 21, Bg 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगनिवासो वसुदेशमदीन Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing.
-2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in, Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; देदागुद्धारते जगिनवहते Gît. 1.

निवह: 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap, राजपुत्रनिवह: Bh. 3. 37, so धन, देन्य, कपोत &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

भिवात a. [ निवृत्ता निरुद्धा वा वातीऽस्मात]
1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calin, R. 3. 17, 19. 42. -2
Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed -3
Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accounted in strong mail —त: 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —त 1 A place sheltered from the wind, निवातिक्रमंश्रीय प्रदेश रि. 3. 48, Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17, Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाङ्क a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

নিষি (বি) ভ a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact.

-2 Firm, tight, fast; নিষভা হাই:
R. 9.58, 19.44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable, R. 11.
15.—4 Gross, coarse.—5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.), उपस्थितां होमनेलां गुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काइपपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेद्यावः ibid., R. 2. 68.—2 To declare or announce oneself: कथमात्मानं निवेदणारि S. 1.—3 To in

dicate, betray, show; शंकापरिश्वहानि वेद्यिता Mu. 1; दिंगवरतेवन निवेदितं वस्र Ku. 5. 72, R. 17 40. — 4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of, स्व-राज्य चहापीडाय न्येवद्यत् K. 367; राज्यसम्मे न्येवद्यत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms 2. 51, Y 1 27 -5 To entrust to the care of, make or diliver over to.

নিবিছু f. Ved 1 Speech, a short Vedic text -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेद्क a. Informing, communicataing &c.

नेवद्नं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -न: An epithet of Siva.

निर्देश्ति p p 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नवेद्य.

निविरी (डीं) श-स a. 1 Compact, close; उद्यनिविरीसानिवंत्रभारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. —सा A crooked-nose.

निविद्य 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवांबुद्श्यामवपुन्येविक्षत (आसने ) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter: रामशालां न्याविश्वत Bk. 4 28. 6. 143, 8.7; R. 9 82; 12.38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards , सूर्य-निविष्टहि: R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्वतित्रामाण्यती विद्वानस्वधर्मे निविज्ञत वे Ms 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विद्य q v.). -7 To alight, descend. - Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c. ); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोनतं नाचि निवेश्यंति Ki. 14.4; R. 6. 16, 4.39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; दौष्यंतिसप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य 8. 4. 19, R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray, चित्रे निवेद्य परिकृत्पितसत्त्वयोगा  $S.\ 2.\ 9$ ;  $M.\ 3.\ 11.$ -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on , V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to ; Mu. 5. 7 ; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

Free p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.).

निवेश: 1 Untering, entrance -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment, सेनानिवेश तुमुळं चकार R 5.49,7.2, Si. 17.40; Ki. 7.27 -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling, Ki. 4.19.-5 Expanse, contour (of the breast), Ki. 4.8.-6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. —नी The earth.

निविश्ष a. Not different, alike. —प: Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck ( making it hang down like a garland ), निवीतं मञ्जूषाणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. —तः, -तं A veil, mantle

निर्वातिन a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a gai land).

निर्द 5, 9 1 U. To surround, enclose, Bk. 14. 29. —Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, aveit from (with abl.), पापाधिवारपति योज्यते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारपती महन्तो मुनिवतात् Ku. 5. 3.—1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keoping off, preventing, warding off, दंशनिवारणञ्ज R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवस p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. —त:, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper. निव्नति: f. Covering, enclosing.

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निवृत 1 A. 1 To come back, return ; न च निम्नादिव सलिल निवर्तते मे ततो हृद्यं S. 3. 1; Ru. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to , R. 5. 23; 7.61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from ; मसमीक्ष्य निवर्तेत सर्वमां-सस्य भक्षणात् Ms 5 49, 1.53; Bk. 1. 18 ; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escaps; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2, 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in, -12" be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. —Cuus 1 To cause to retuin, send back, R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from, turn away, divert, R. 2. 28, Ku 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return.

-2 Turning back, ceasing. —नं 1
Returning, turning or coming back, return, इह हि पनतां नास्याउंची न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2 -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. अवर्तन); Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back, Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तिन् a. 1 Tuining back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. I Returned, turned back -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted, Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. - 6 Finished, completed, whole ; see बृत् with नि. —तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -- 311-त्मन m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. - arror a. without further cause or motive. (-or: ) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. — मांस α one who ab-stains from eating meat, निरुत्त-मासस्त जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. - gift a. quitting any practice or occupation. - हट्य a. with relenting heart.

निवात्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return , S1. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension ; शापनिवृत्ती %. 7, R 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; groff-घाताजिन्नित: Bh. 3 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation. discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. - 9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention .- 11 Ceasing to be valid or binding ( as a rule. ). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope. निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेड्य a. Whirling — हम: 1 An eddy, a whirlyool.—2 A whirlwind or a similiar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. — हम Extent ( ब्यानि ).

निट्यूढे Perseverance, energy ; of.

লিহা f. (This word is optionally substituted for নিহা in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections') 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निश्व a. Honest, candid.

निहाड्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निहास 4 P, 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know, निहास्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमं Ku 5 3; S 5. 2, R. 2 41, 52, 61, 3 47; 4. 2, 5. 12; Bk 2 9, निहास्य प्रियसस्त्र Mål. 7. -2 To see, observe.

নিয়মন 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

নিয়াল p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. — A house, habitation, dwelling, R. 16. 40. -Comp. — নাৰ্থ a housewife.

निशाम: Observing, perceiving, seeing.

নিয়ানৰ 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश ( शा ) रणं Killing, slaughter

निज्ञा नितरा श्याति तनुकरोति व्यापारान् शी-क Tv ] 1 Night, या निशा सर्वभूताना तस्या जागति संयभी Bg. 2.69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn.-Comp.-अट:, -अटन: 1 an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. —अटकः bdellium. — आतिक्रमः, —अत्ययः —अंत:, —अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. siz: = Nishada q. v. — sitt a blind at night. (=धा) the creeper called जतका -अधीशः, र्इशः, नाथः, न्पतिः, नाणिः, नरतं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. अर्धकालः the first part of the night. —आख्या --आहा turmeric. —आदि: the evening twilight. —उत्सर्गः end of night, day-break. - एत: a crane. - कर: 1. the moon; Ku, 4 13.-2. a cock.-3. camphor. -- and: the moon. -- ng a bed chamber.  $- \exists \tau a. (-\tau \cdot \hat{\tau} \cdot f.)$ moving about by night, night-stalker. (-र:) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evilspirit, R. 12. 69. -2, an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. oqia: 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Ravana. (-tr) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment , राममन्मधशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये नि-जाबरी R. 11. 20 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ). -3. a harlot. -चर्मन् m. darkness -जलं dew, frost. -दिशेन् m. an owl. - निशं ind. every night, always -gra 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. -- 要请 the beginning of night. - मृत्र: a jackal. - वन: hemp (श्राण). — विहार: a demon, goblin, a Rakshasa, पच हत् रामनिशावि-हारी Bk. 2. 36 - बेदिन m. a cock. - Ett: the white water-lily (opening at night ).

निशात p p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp: Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निज्ञानं Sharpening, whetting.

निश्चत a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निश्चितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. — ता Night.

निश्चितः f Excitement, agitation

( Ved. ).

নিহাৰে A man of low caste; see নিমাৰ: (নিহাৰেডুৰ: A pestle; so হিলে a mortar.)

নিহাছেল: One of the seven Rûpakas in music. —ন An air, a soit of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशिश: 1 [ निशेष्त जना अस्मिन् ; निशीष्त अध्येष कर् Tv ) Midnight , निशीश्रदीयाः सहसा इतत्विषः R. 3. 15 ; Me. 88; Mål. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; हाची निशीश्रेऽनुभवंति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11

निशीथिनी, निशीध्या Night

निहाम: 1 Killing, slaughter; Mûl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. -2. 33, -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —सथनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ.

निश्चमनं Killing, slaying.

নিপ্ৰস্ত a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. —তা The earth. -Comp. — স্থান a. firm. ( –দ: ) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर् 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2
To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारक 1 Evacuation by stools.

-2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

নিহান: 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

Tradition,

rescive, एष मे रिधरे। निश्चय: Mu. 1.
-4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; सकेपी करनिश्चया R 12 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक a. Who or what uscerteins or determine, decisive, con-

clusiv

নিঞ্জিন p. p. 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled. concluded ( used actively also ), সংযোগদামান বা বাৰ্থানি নিঞ্জিন: R. 12. 83 -2 Sentenced, pronounced ( as a sentence)—ন Certainty, decision—ন ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

লিপ্লিলি: f 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्कणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

নিশ্বম: Labour bertowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्रयणी, निश्रेणि, निश्रेणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

गिश्वम् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वास: Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निश्वाम.

নিজ্ 1 P. (বিজাৱ) To moisten, wet. নিজ্ 1 P 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on , কাঠ ক্ৰথমান্ত্ৰিজকাৰাই Ku. 3. 7; U. 4 18; R. 9 50, 11. 70, 19 45. -2 To be reflected, Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. -3 Io be attached to

निषंप: 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association -3 A quiver; Si. 10 34; Ki 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगिथ: 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषाबन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver.

-3 Bearing a sword. —m. 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1. P (निर्धादात &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उच्चाल किशि किशि निर्धादित तर्गेम्लालवाल किथा V. 2 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell -4 To suffer pair, be afflicted.

निषद् f. Consecration for a sacri-

fice ( वजदीका )निष्णण p. p. 1 Seated, sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or re clining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gode to. -4 Dejected, afflictel, down-cast; cf. विष्णण.

निष्णणकं seat.

निषत्ति: f. Ved. Sittin; down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषद्न Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat -4 A house, recidence -नः=निषाद q v.

ान्यसा 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18 15.

निपद्दर: 1 Mud, mire.-2 The god of 1 ve. -री Night.

नियादित p. p. 1 Made to sit down.
-2 Afflicted, distressed.

नियादिन a. (नी f) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —m. An elephant driver; Si 5. 41.

निषय a. Hard, solid. —धाः ( m. pl.) N.of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N.of a mountain. -3 A musical note; of. निषद. —धाः N. of Nala's capital.

निपाद: 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निपाद पातिष्ठां स्वमगमः आञ्चतीः समाः Râm; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chândâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmana by a Sûdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निपादाद्यमंद K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषित्र 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13, Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate, निषित्रन्मधर्यामेतां लतां कोंदीं ज नर्यन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

नि। पैक p p. 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im;

নিক: 1 Sprinkling, infusion; মুন্ধ,
মতিনিপ্ন: Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping,
trickling, distilling; কৈনিপ্নিশ্বিরা
R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3
Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal
effusion or discharge, infusion of
semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3.
16, R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony
performed upon impregnation. -6
Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8
Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिद्र 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यविष श्वोद्रारच्यायिकाः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्ण दृडमहीति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer. R 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract, न्यपेश्वत्वावकाञ्चेण रामस्तद्वाञ्चसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1 15. -—Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

নিথিত্র p p. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेध: 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention.

-2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; हो निषेधो पकृतार्थ गन्यत: -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विषि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निष्द् 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay-निष्द् Kılling, slaughter. — न: A killer; as in बलवृत्तनिष्द्न: &c.

निषेद्व 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy: निषयते आतमना विविक्तं S. 5. 5, Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसंसणा मया पुनः सरागं निवर्तं निषेत्वता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषयं निषेत्वतमपक्रियया समुपित सर्वेमिति सर्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

নিষ্যক a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to.
-3 Enjoying.

निषेत्रणं, निषेत्रा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon.—2 Worship, adoration. —3 Practice, performance.—4 Attachment or adherence to.—5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using.—6 Familiarity with,use.

नियंति p. p. 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed ( as a vow &c.).

निष्कृ 10 A. ( निष्क्यते ) To weigh, measure.

निडक्स Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासगद्भविमपेतवसु वियदाल-याद्परिद्रमणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीव-लोकास्त्रिकास्परिष्ये Mu. 6. লিজ্জান: ( হা: ) 1 lbxit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी a. female slave not restrained by her master.

निट्यालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मार्ज).

निक्हर: 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुरि:- दी f. Large cardamoms

निष्कुष 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोगिष्कुषितं विहंगै: R. 7. 50, Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so कार्कोनिष्कुषितं व्यभिः कवितं गोमायुभिक्वेदितं Gangâshtaka; M11. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

লিভ্ৰুথিব p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7.50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpat-

ing. -2 Husking, shelling. निष्कोषणके A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71. निष्कुह: The hollow of a tree; cf.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निक्तारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Kılling; cf. निकारणं.

নিজ্যুর p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked.
-র 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendevous.

निष्क्रति: f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्क्रति: शक्या कर्तु वर्षशतेरापे Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27 -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

নিজ্ন 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces.
-2 To loosen.

निष्कृतने Cutting off, tearing away,

निब्ह्न्य 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force, निक्ह्यूसर्थ चक्रमे कुनेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in preces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निक्स : 1 Drawing out, extraction.

-2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निक्स : (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhåshå P. 138. --3 Measuring. --4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्मर्भण 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off, R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

নিজ্জ p. p.1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम् 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart.—2 To issue from, come out of , Bk. 7.71.—3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्कांताः सर्वे: —4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीटा निष्कामति S.2 'the evil does not stop here.'

নিজন: 1 Going out, coming forth.

-2 Departure from, exit -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites; i.e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); বরুখ মামে নিজন: Y. 1.

12; cf. ব্যুলিজন্ম also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्त-व्यं शिशोनिष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

নিত্রনাথিকা See বিজ্ঞান (3). নিত্রনী <sup>9</sup> U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

नुष्क्रय: 1 Redemption, ransom;द्दों द्वं समुद्रेण पीतेनेवात्मानिष्क्रयं B. 15. 55; 2. 55,5.22; Mu. 6 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, aquittance, Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्कीतिः f. Ved. Redemption.

निष्माथ: 1 Decection. -2 Broth. निष्म् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching. निष्टम p. p. 1 Burnished. -2 Well

dressed or cooked.

নিপ্রায়: Burning, slight heating; Mal. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur. निष्ट्र् m. Ved. A conqueror of

enemies. নিত্র a. Ved. Foreign, exotic. —ছন্ত: An outcast, a Chândâla or Mienchchha.



निष्ट a. [ नि-स्था-क षत्वरुखे ] ( Usual ly at the end of comp. ) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तिलडे फेने - -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to , तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यानेष्ट--4 Skilled in -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ - छा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठा गून्ये भ्रमति च किमप्या-लिखाति च Mal. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; आखेष ਜਿਲਾ Mal. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. \_7 Conclusion, end, termination: अत्यारूढिर्भवित महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिष्ठा  $S.\ 4.$ v. l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion ( समाति ), Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time.-12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्वत ( १. ८. त and तवत ). -16 N. of Vishnu.

নিস্তাৰ a. Ved. Concluding, decid-

নিহিন p. p. 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in.-4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्टानं Sauce, condiment.

filed 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth, S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kav. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्टे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्टे) वनं, नि-ष्टीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Rh. 1.

निष्यत् p. p. 1 Spit out, exuded, east or thrown out; निष्टयतश्ररणोपगोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered.
—तं Spitting out.

निष्ठचतिः f. Spitting out.

निष्ट्रं a. [निन्धा-उरन् षलदृष्वे ] 1
Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2
Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow).
Si. 5. 49.-3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things): ज्ययसायः प्रतिपत्तिनद्धरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4
Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious.
— दं A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्णा, निष्णात क [निन्सा-क परवं-ट्वं] I Clever, skilful, versed, sk अंदर्भ, conversant, expert, निष्णातो atur वेदांते साधुत्व नेति दुर्जन: Bv. 1.87, Bk. 2 26, Si 8.63, Y. 1.321, Mal 2.7.-2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished, Mal. 10. 21, (नि: ज्ञक विहित Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect -4 Agreed upon.

निष्यक्त a. 1 Decocted, infused -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of, अरविचरेभ्यश्चातकोनिष्पताञ्चः S. 7.7; एषा विद्रुशीभवतः समुद्रात्तकानना निष्पतीव स्मि: R. 13 18, Ns. 8.55, Y. 2. 16, Ku. 3.71, Me 69 -2 To fall away—Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्यतन Rushing out, issuing quickly

निष्पद 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पदाते च सस्पानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare, स्वं नित्यमेकामेच पटं निष्पाद्रपास Pt. 5.

निव्यक्तिः f. 1 Birth, Production. शस्यनिव्यक्तिः -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाकः); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

नित्यन p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्णादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing -2 Concluding. -3 Producing; causing.

निड्पंद a. Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

নিভিব্ 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) নিভিব্ব ধিনা ধিনা মুণ মুণ কুমানিবামারি Mb., হাতাানিভিয়ন্তরং R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —Caus. To destroy.

নিবিত্ত p. p. Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित p.p. Sqeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितेंदुकरकंदलजो उसेक: U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निरुपात a. Certain. —त: 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind casued by the winnowing sieve or basket -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पुष:, -निष्पुष्णं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजांतरनिष्पुष Ve. 3, Mål. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting againat, friction; R. 4. 77; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्प्रवाणं, णि n. New unbleached cloth; ंयुगलं Dk.

निस and. I As a prefix to verbs. it implies separation (away from. outside of ), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over. transgressing &c., (for examples see under निर ) -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of', 'away from', as in निर्वन, निष्कौशांचि, or (b) more usually 'not', 'without,' 'devoid' of (having a privative force); नि:शेष 'without a remainder,' निष्पल, निजेल &c. N. B. (In compound the स् of निस् 18 changed to ए before vowels and soft consonants ( see निद् ), to a visarga before sibilants, to a before ह and च, to ष् before के and प्; cf. दुस —Comp. — नंदक (नि-प्तंदक). a. 1. thornless. —2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. — कंद ( निष्कंद ) a. without edible roots. - कपट ( नि-ण्कपट ) a. guileless, sincere. — कंप (निष्केष ) a. motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कंपचामराशिखाः S. 1. 8, Ku. 3. 48. — करुण (निष्करुण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. — কল ( নি-ਰਜ਼ਲ ) a. 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4 maimed. (-ন্ত:) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahma. ( ਲਾ,ਲੀ ) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruction has ceased. - aca, -कल्मष ( निष्कलंक) a. stainless, spotless. — कषाय (निष्कषाय & c.) a. free (निष्काम) a. 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-н ind.) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. - artor (निद्रहारण) a. 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंध:. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. ( -of ind. ) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः ( निष्कालकः )a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक ( निष्कालिक ) a. 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin.

cible (अजय) - किंचन (निधिकचन) a. penniless, poor, indigent. — in-ल्बिष (निविक्तिल्बिष ) a. sinless, faultless. — কুল ( নিংকুল ) a having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु ' to cut off completely, exterminate '; निज्जुला कु 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दा-हिमं Sk. ). —कुलीन ( निष्कुलीन ) a. of low family. — कुज (निष्कृज) a. still, silent ; U. 2. 16. - क्रट ( निष्क्रz) a. free from deceit, honest, guileless. —कुप (निष्कृप ) a pitiless, merciless, cruel. —केवल्य (निष्केवल्य) a 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude ( मोशडीन ). -कीशाबि (निष्कोशांबि ) α. who has gone out of Kausambî. —किय (नि-दिक्रय ) a. 1. inactive. -2 not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (नि:-क्षत्र ), —क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षात्रिय ) a. destitute of the military tribe. - क्षेप: (निःक्षेप:)=निक्षेप प्∙ ए· —चऋ (निश्च-कं ) ind. completely. — चक्षस (निश्च-धुस्) a. blind, eyeless. — चत्वारिश (निश्चत्वारिंश) a. past forty —िवत (ৰিঞ্জিৰ) a. 1. free from anxiety,unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. —चतन (निश्चतन ) a. unconscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) a. not in one's right senses, mad .— चेट (नि-श्रेष्ट) a. motionless, powerless.—चेष्टा-करण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) 'a. depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness ( said of one of the arrows of Cupid ). — छंदस् ( निश्छंदस् ) a. not studying the Vedas ( छंदस ). — छिद ( নিহিত্তর ) a. 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. - ag a. having no offspring, childless. —तंद्र, तांद्र व. not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, तिमिर a. 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6.-2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तक्ये a. unimaginable, inconceivable.—तल a. 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-est) a pill, round ball. -aq a. 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. ेरतं a crystal. — तापत a. 1. husked .- 2. made thin. - 3 abandoned. —तेजस a. 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. - aq a. impudent, shameless. — নিয় a. 1. more than thirty ; निश्चिशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-): ) s sword. भूत् m. a sword-bearer. qualities ( सत्त्व, रजस and तमस् ). —पक (जिंचक) के free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक ( निष्पताक ) a. having no flag or banner. -पतिसता (निष्पतिसता) a woman having no husband and no sons. - ua ( facua ) a. 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless [निष्पत्रा-कु'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.), निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्यावः ( सपुस्वस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्व निर्ममनान्त्रिष्पत्र करोति Sk.), एकश्च सृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च नि-ष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत Dk. 165; so गांती गुरु-जनैः साकं स्मयमानाननांबुजा । तिर्थग्यीव-यददाक्षोत्तिकष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132 ]—पद (निष्पद) a. having no foot. (-; ) a vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) a. weak, powerless. -पश्किर (निष्परिकर ) a. without preparations -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) a. having no property or possessions, Mu. 2. (-=:) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings —परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद्) a. having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष ) a. not examining or testing accurately. - 4ft-हार (निष्परीहार) a. 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत (निष्पर्यत),-पार (निष्पार) a. boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप ) a. sinless, guiltless, pure. — পুল (নিত্যুল)a. sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष ) a. 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter (-w:) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. — पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) a. freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पीरुष ) а. unmanly. — я т ( निष्पकंप ) а. steady, immoveable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) a. 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्पका-रकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. -प्रकाश (नि-दमकाश ) a. not transparent, not clear, dark. — प्रचार ( निष्पचार ) a. 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. — प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) a. cold. — भताप (निष्पताप) a. destitute of glory, mean, base, Pt. 2 90. — भारत-(ती) कार (निष्पति-तीकार), —प्रति त्य (निष्पितिक्रिय) a. 1. incurable, rremediable, सर्वथा निष्पतीकारेयमाप-इपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-t) ind. uninterruptedly. — मतिच (निष्मतिच ) a. unbindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78 — मितदंद (निष्मितदंद ) a. 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्पतिभ ) a. 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence,, not ready-witted, dull, stupid .- 3. apathetic. - प्रतिभान (निष्पति-

भान ) « cowardly, timid. —पतीप-( निष्पतीप ) a. 1. looking straight. forward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). - प्रत्यूह (निष्पत्युह) a unobstructed, unimpeded , Mal. 9. 45. — प्रपंच (निष्पपच) a. 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest -प्रभ (नि:प्रभ or निष्प-ਸ) a. 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless .- 3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. — प्रमाणक ( निष्प-माणक ) a. without authority. — प्रयत्न (निष्पयत्न) // inactive, dull. - प्रयो-जन (निष्पयोजन) / 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2.causeless, groundless -3, useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-4) ind. causelessly, without reason, without any object, Mu. 3. —पाज ( निष्पाज ) a. lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) a. 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also ), unsuccessful ; futile, निष्फला-रभयत्ना: Me. 54. -2. uaeless, profitless, vain, Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree ). -4.meaningless (as a word). –5 seedless, impotent ( –ਲਾ,-ਲੀ ) a woman past child-bearing. — केन ( निष्फ्रेन ) a. foamless. — शंक a. free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द ( नि:शब्द ) a. not expressed in words, inaudible, निशब्दं रादितुमा-रेभे K. 135. (-इद:, इदं) silence, a calm. - ज्ञमः (नि:ज्ञमः) uneasiness, anxiety. — হাংল a. ( লি:হাংল ) helpless, forlorn. — ਝਾਲਾਜ ( ਜਿ:ਝਾਲਾਜ ) a. lonely, solitary, retired. ( -क ) a retired place, solitude ; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मन्नयेदविभावितः Ms 7. 147. — शल्य a. 1. free from a rows. -2. free from thorns or darts. -शोध्य (नि:शोध्य) a washed, pure, clean. -- sha a. 1. deprived of lusture, beauty -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस a the best, most excellent. (-स:) an epithet of Siva. (一寸) 1. final beautitude, absolution; see नि श्रेयस also. -2 devotion, faith, belief -3. apprehension, conception, -4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय ( निःसंशय ) a. 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. ( –यं ) and. doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (नि:संग) a. 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to ; यानि:संग-स्त्वं फलस्यानतेम्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments, Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-17) ind. unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसज्ञ) a. unconscious. —सन्त्व (निःसन्त्व) a. 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2 mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstaintial. -4. deprived of living berificht ( 7 ) 1. absence of power



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or energy. -2. non-existence -3. insignificance. —संतति ( निःसंतति); -सं-तान ( निःसंतान ) a. childless. — हंदि-ग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध ), -संदेह (निःसंदेह ) a. see नि:संशय - संधि ( निरसंधि, नि:संधि ) a having no joints perceptible compact, firm, close —सपत्न (नि:सपत्न) a. 1. having no rival or enemy. चन-रुचिरकलापा निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —समं (नि:समं ) ind. 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपा-त ) a. affording no passage, blocked up. (-a:) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध (नि:संवाध) a. not contracted, spacious, large. -सार a. 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. at 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity. unsubstantial or transitory nature. -सीम ( निःसीम ), -सीमन् ( निःसीमन् ) a. immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh.2.35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) a. 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry .- 2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to ( -हा ) lin-seed. — स्पंद (निःस्पंद्, or निस्स्पंद् ) a. motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (नि:स्पृह) a. 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; नद्ध वक्तृविशेष-निःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5 , R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. — स्व (नि:स्व ) a. poor, indigent, निस्वी विक शतं Santi. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. - स्वादु ( नि:स्वादु ) a. tastoless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसार: A multitude ( समूह ). निसदन p. p. Killing, destroying. - Rilling, slaughter; cf.

निमुद्ध 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वामिना निस्षष्टोऽपि शृद्धो दास्याद्विसच्यa Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निस्ट.

निसर्ग: 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निसर्भद्रवंभि Ki. 1. 6, 18. 31, R. 3. 35; Ka. 4, 16, 同中的行:, निसर्भेग ' by nature ', or ' naturally'. -7 Exchange, batter. -Comp. च्या निस्द्र a. innate, inborn, natural.

-भिन्न a. different by nature, निसर्गः भिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं f R.~6.~29. —विनीत a.1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निस्छ p. p. 1 Delivered, given. bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. –5 Central, middle. –Comp. —अर्थ a. to whom the management of an affair is entrusted (-र्थ:) 1. an envoy, ambassador.-2. a messenger, an agent ; See S. D. 86, 87. ेंद्रती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्तिपुणं निस्धार्थ-दूतीकरुपः सूत्रयितच्यः Mal. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निम्हार्थदती by ना-यिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वेमत्या कार्थ सावयात या ).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध a. 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्त 1 P. I To pass through, cross over ( fig. also ) ; निस्तीर्णा पति-ज्ञासारित Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 35. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome, धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति Subhash., R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To explate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape. be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver. rescue, save. -2 To overcome. surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over, -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering ( पार-गमन ).

निस्तार: 1 Crossing or passing over, मंसार तव निस्तारपद्वी न द्वीयासे Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तार: कृत: U. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण  $p \cdot p$ . 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निस्बुटी Cardamoins.

निस्नाच: Residue of articles after a sale.

निर्पंद त. Immovemble, steady. -- a: Trembling, throbbing motion. Araiz: Pricking ; sunging.

निस्यं( ध्यं ) द: 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping,

dripping, streaming, oozing ; बल्कल-शिखानिस्यद्रेखाकिताः S 1 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice U.2 21; Mal 9 6.-3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमादिनिस्यंद इ-वावतीर्ण: R 14.3, 3 41, 16 70;मद्नि · स्यंद्रेखया: 10. 57, Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यंदिन् a- 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing -2 Dropping or pour- $\operatorname{Ing} \operatorname{down}$  , कनकरसानिस्थंदी माद्यमाना-लोक्यते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वन:, निस्वान:, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice, R. 3. 19; Rs. 1 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow ( only निस्त्रान in this sense )

निहन 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Rs. 11 71, Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ-तया निजहनु: R. 7. 44, Ms 7. 27 -3 To conquer, overcome, देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum), Bk. 14. 2-5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate, R. 12.92. -6 To cure ( as a disease) -7 fo disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate , अतिङतात् पदा-त्पदं तिङंतं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. — Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत p. p.1 Struck down, s nitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter. निहत् u. 1 A killer. 2 Destructive, murderous.

निहव: Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

THETET 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित pp. 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered. entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Freasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust ) .-- 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीत a. Low, vile. —न: A low man, one of vile origin.

निह 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal , के-च्या निह्नोतुमिच्छारिति सुरमारित Mu 1. 1. Bk 10.36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any onc, to hide from ( with dat. ), Bk. 8, 74.

निह्नच: 1 Denial, concealment of knowledgo, कार्यः रतमातिनिह्नवः Mile 1 12, Chandr. 5. 27 -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret -4 Mistrust. doubt, suspicion -5 Wickedness -6 Atonement, expiation -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp —उत्तरं an evasive reply—बादिन m a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्नवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्नत p. p 1 Denied, disowned. - 2 Concealed, dissembled

निहति: f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru 8 -2 Dissimulation, reserve -3 Secrecy, concealment in general

निहाद: A sound; of निन्हींद

नी 1 U (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैष्ति; अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेतुं, नात ) ( One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below ) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk , नय मा नवेन वसति पयोसुचा V 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern, M 1.2 -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away, सीता लंका नीता सुराारेणा Bk. 6.49 . R 12 103, Ms. 6 88. -4 To carry ofl; Santı. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm).-6 To spend or pass (as time), बेनामंद्रमस्दे दलद्रविदे दिनान्य-नायिषत Bv. 1. 10, नीत्वा मासान कृति-चित् Me. 2; संबिष्ट: कुश्शयने निशां नि-नाय R. 1 95 -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तमपि तरलतामनयद्नंगः K 148; नीत-स्त्रया पंचतां Ratn. 3 3, R 8 19 (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as हु q. v. e g. दुः खंनी to reduce to misery ; वश नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set, विनाश नी to destroy, परितोषं नी to gratify, please , ज्ञूदतां-दासत्व &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sûdra, slave &c. साक्यं नी to admit as a witness ; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish, पुनकक्ततां नी to render superfluous ; विक्रयं नी to sell; भर्मता भर्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c. ).-8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, deeide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारामयेन्द्रपः Y. 2. 19, एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नी-यते किया Mb. –9 To trace, track, find out; एतीर्छगर्नेथेत् मीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256 ; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मुगस्य सुगदुः पदं 8. 44 ; Y. 2 151 -10 To marry -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; आस्रे नगुरे 8k. - Caus. ( नायवान-त ) To cause to lead, carry &c. ( with instr. of agent), तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. —Desid. ( निनीषति-ते ) To wish to to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide, as in असमणी, सनानी, अग्रणी:

नीत p. p. [ नी-कमीण क ] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Garned, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct, see नी.—तं 1 Wealth -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum.-4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course, आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103, R. 12 69, Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Mal. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom ; आत्मोद्यः परग्लानिर्द्धं नीति-रितीयती Si. 2.30, Bg. 10 38.-7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. —ক্সল,-ল, -निष्ण, निद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. piudent, wise. — जोष: N of the car of Brihaspati. — दोष: error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue, °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. - विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. — faqu: the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. — व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science .- 2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. —হাস্কে the science of ethics or of politics; morality. —संधि: method of policy , Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious .- 3 Moral.

नीथ: Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation. नीकार: See निकार.

नीकाश . See निकाश ; St. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षा-सावन).

नीच a. [निक्कटनभी शोमा चिनोती, चिन्ड
Tv.] 1 how, short, small, little,
dwartish. -2 Situated below, being
in a low position; Bg. 6.11; Ms. 2.
198; Y. 1.131. -3 Lowered, deep
(as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base,
vile, worst; नारम्यते न खल्ल विद्यमयेननीचे: Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरपतै:
सुखमास्पते कै: 5 ; Br. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. —चा An excellent cow. —चं The lowest point of a planet. —Comp. —उक्ति: f a low or vulgar expression. —उज्ञानं an epicycle. —उपगत a situated low in the sky. —ग u. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). —2. low, base, vile. (—गा) a river. (—ग) water. —गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. —भोज्य: onion, —गोन u. of low origin, low-born, so जीवजाति. —च न्न:,—न्न a kind of gem (कैकात).

নভিন a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish.
-2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3
Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

নীৰাজিন m. 1 The top of anything.
-2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकेस् ind. See नीचेस् below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward. नीचीक 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice) -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नचिस् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards, (opp. उपरि), निवैमेळ्ड त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109.—2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62.—3 Gently, softly; नीचेश-स्यति Me. 4?.—4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचे: शंस हिंद स्थितो नद्य स म प्राणश्वर: आज्यति Amaiu. 67; नीचेर्ड्याचः P. 1. 2. 30; —5 Short, small, dwarish; तथापिनीचेर्नियादृदृश्यत R. 3 34.—m. N of a mountain; नीचेराल्य गिरिमधिवसेस्तज्ञ विश्रामहेती: Me. 25.—Comp.—गतिः f. Elow pace.—मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नींडः, डं [ नितरामिलंति खगा अन नि-इल्-क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7.11.—2 A bed, couch.—3 A lair, den. —4 The interior of a carriage. —5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. —Comp.——उद्भवः, —जः a bird.

नीडक: 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नी भं( ब्रं) [ नितरां भ्रियते धु मूलवि॰क दीर्घ: Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel.-4 The moon.-5 The asterism रेवति

नीप a Situated low, deep.—पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः मदीपायते Mk. 5.14; सीमेते, च त्रद्वपगमजं यज्ञ नीप



चुनां Me.65.-3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings, R. 6. 46. — प The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Un 2. 13] 1 Water, नीराचिर्मल्लो जानी: Bv.1. 63 -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. —ज a. aquatic. (-ज:) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उतीर) (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. —द: a cloud; धीरस्थाभिरलं ते नीरद मे मामिको गर्भ: Bv. 1 61, Si 4.52.—धर: a cloud, U. 6. 17. —धि:, -निध: the ocean. —प्रिय: a kind of reed. —एई a lotus.

नीराज्य (निम्-राज् ) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; विव्याख्य-राष्ट्रग्रश्चर्यविधितिश्चित्वानीराजितज्यं धद्यः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठात-र्वलं Prab. 2, Si. 17. 17 -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship), नानायोधसमाकाणों नीराजितहय-

द्विप: Kåm. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field, (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purchita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras), R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

ਜੀਲ a. ( ਲਾ-ਲੀ f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue ; नीलास्नम्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. — 3: 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey chief in the army, of Rama. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Maina. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour .- 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नत्रानित. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. — T 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Ragins. - . f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck, -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; ( for other senses see गोली). - ते 1 Black-salt. - 2 Blue vitriol. - 3 Antimony. - 4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Сомр. — этат: a goose. — эти: the Sarasa bird. —अंजनं 1.antimony. -2. blue vitriol. —अंजना,—अंजना lightn-

art language

ing. अब्जं-अंब्रजं, -अंब्रजन्मन् n.,-खत्प-ਲਂ the blue lotus. —ਭਾਸ਼: a dark cloud. —अंबर a. dressed in darkblue clothes. (-7:) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarama. - अहण: early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अइमन् m. a sapphire. — उपल: lapis lazuli. the blue stone, -कंड: 1. a peacock, Mal. 9. 30; Me. 79.-2. an epithet of Siva.-3 a kind of gallinule .- 4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail.-6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. ( -हं )a radish.°अक्ष=रहाक्ष q. v. -के ज्ञी the indigo plant. - मीव: an epithet of Siva. - 32: 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garada. —जं blue. steel. —तरु: the cocoanut tree. —ताल:, -ध्वज: the Tamâla tree- - पक:, -कं darkness - पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dank film over the eye of a blind man, Pt. 5. - q=: the pon egranate tree. (-नं), -पझं the blue water-luly. पिच्छ: falcon. - gram 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. — н: 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -- माण:, -रत्न 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Gît. 5; Bv. 2. 42 -2. an epithet of Kushna; also नीलमाधवः - मीलिकः a fire fly. -मृतिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. - Tis: f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness,; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. - oife a. dark-blue, purple. -तः ) 1. a purple colour. -2 an epithet of Siva, S.7. 35, Ku. 2. 57. - वर्ण a. dark blue, bluish. (-of) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in daikblue clothes; see नीलाबर -- वृंतकं cotton.

নানন 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel.
-3 Blue vitriol. —ন: 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 ( In alg.) The third unknown quantity ( corresponding to z of European Algebra).

নীন্ত (না) মু: 1 A kind of insect.

2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलित Den. P. 1 To be of a darkblue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant ; ( also नीलिनी ). See नीला also.

নীতিমন m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness, Mål. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूर्ण महामाडमासीत् Pt. 1. एको महस्तु मीनाना नीलीमद्यपर्योपेश Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. --राग a. firm in attachment. (-ग:) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. —2. a firm and constant friend. — संदान fermentaion of indigo. পাই an indigo vat.

नीवर: [Un. 3. I.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant -4 A place fit for the site of a house -5 A dwelling, residence -6 Mud. — र Water.

নীবাক: 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवार: Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवारा: शुकामर्भनेदिसुखभ्रदास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1.50, 5 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीचि:, -ची f. [ िन्ययति निर्वायते वा निर्धा इन् ; cf. Un. 4 135 ] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रधानिक निर्मा निर्मा निर्मा निर्मा निर्मा निर्मा कि स्थानिक निर्म क

नीरत m. Any inhabited country: realm, kingdom.

तीत्र See नीध-

नीशार: [ नि-शू वज् दोर्थ: ] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहार: [नि ह क्सीण वज् द्वि:] 1 Fog, mist, R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

चु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणोति ; नुत; causanda ; desid. नुन्पति ) 1 To praise, extol, commend ; सरस्वती तिनिधुनं छ । साम प्राप्त Ku. 7. 90 ; Bk. 14. 112 ; see - इ.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

ਤੁ( ਤ੍ਰ)ਰ p. p. Praised, extelled &c. ਤੁ: f. Praise. —m. 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

जुति: f. 1 Preise, eulogium, panegyric; प्रग्रुणजुतिभि: ( v. 1. ) स्वान् ग्र-णास् स्थापयंत: Bh. 2. 69. –2 Worship, reverence.

तुड़ 6 P. ( बुड़ित ) To hurt, kill.

सुद् 6 U. (द्वतिन्ते, द्वच or सुन्न, प्रणुदति)
1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel, मद मंदं सदति पवनश्चास्त्रली य्या स्वां Me. 9, U. 5.1 -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si 11. 26, Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अद्रस्त्वया स्त्रमस्त्रमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरवंथोद्ध सितैस्तोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. —Caus. 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. —With उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. — 4 to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

হুব(ল) p. p. 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

द्भ त. (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. (नुवित) To praise &c. see नु.
नूतन, नूदन a. [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् तुगिदेशश्च ] 1 New; नूतनो राजा सपाज्ञापयति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young.
-3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5
Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.
नूतनयित Den. P. To make new,
renew.

त्तं ind. 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि तृतं इरकोपनिहरूवि ज्वल्योचे इवादुराज्ञा 8.3.3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75, R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23.-3 Ved. Now; just now, just.-4 Immediately.-5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुर:-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि चूडामणि: पादे नूपुरं मूर्धि धार्यते II. 2. 71.

नृ [नी-सर् डिस ; cf. Un. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or तृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61.10.33.

—2 Mankind.—3 A piece at chess.

—4 The pin of a sun-dial.—5 A masculine word; संधिनी विमही यानं Ak.

—6 A leader.—Comp.—अस्थिमाछिन m. an epithet of Siva.—कपाछं man's skull.—कसारन m. 'man-lion', Vish-pu in his Narasimha incarnation;

cf. नरसिंह — चक्षस a. Ved. 1. seeing or observing men, -2. leading or guiding men. (-m.) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. — ਜਲ human urine. -देव: a king. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. — नमन a. to be saluted by men (as gods). —प: [नृत् पाति रक्षति, पान्क) a ruler of men, king, sovereign. अंश: 1. royal portion cr revenue, 2. e. a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. अंगन(णं) a royal court. Steat: N. of a sacrifice (Râjasuya) per formed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. 'आत्मज: a prince, crownprince. 'anvit, 'min music played at the royal meals. 'आनयः con. sumption. °आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. "ng a royal palace. offic: f. politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेइयांगनेव चपनीति-रनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. भिय. the mango tree. °ਲਣਸਰ n., ° ਲਿੰਗ a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. ेलिम्स् a. 1. assuming the insignia of royalty .- 2. assuming the royal insignia ( as a disguise ). 'ਰਲਮ: 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-417) a queen. °ज्ञासनं a royal grant or edict. ेसंश्रय a. seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. ;°समं, °समा an assembly of kings. -पातः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubers. -3. a Kshatriya. eq: a royal or main road. -पद्धा: a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. पीतिः f. Ved. protection of men. — सिथनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodisc. —सेवः a human sacrifice. —यज्ञः ' the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; ses पंचयज्ञ — युग्मं = नृशिधनं प. v. — लोकाः the world of mortals, the earth. —वराह: Vishņu in the boar-incarnation. —वाहन: an epithet of Kubera. —वे-सनः N. of Siva. - श्रंग ' wan's horn'; ा. e. an impossibility. —सदन (त्रषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. — सद (पद्) m. the Supreme Being. -सिंह:, -हरि: 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह. - 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. — सेनं, सेना an army of men. - सोम: an illustrious man, great man; R. 5, 59.

epithet of Krishna. — vor Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

कुत्रत् ind. Ved. 1 Manly, power-fully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नुज: A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brâhmana to be a lizard.

नृत 4 P. ( नृत्यति, प्रशुखाति, नृत्त ) 1 To dance, move about ; चूत्यात युवति-जनेन समं सखि Git. 1; लोलोमों प्यास ਸहोत्पल ननर्त St. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. Caus. ( नर्तयति ते ) 1 To cause to dance ; त्वमाशे मोचाशे किमप (मतो नर्त्यसि मां Bh. 3.6; तालै: शिजावलयसुभगैर्नार्ततः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -With Mr ( caus. ) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake ; मरुद्धिरानतित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. - 4 to dance &c. - 4त to ridicule by dancing in return.

ৰুরু a. Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

न्नति: f. Dancing, dance.

नुतु: Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

चुत्तं, तृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, द्वताद्स्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. दृत्यं मध्रा विज्ञद्वः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. —Comp. —पियः 1 an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.—ज्ञाला a dancing-hall.—स्थान a stage, dancing room.

चुप, चपति, चपाल &c, see under तु. चुरास [ नृष् शसति हिंसति शस्-अण् ] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25: Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

न्दर्शस्य a. Wicked, malicious. —स्यं Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नतु m. [ नी तृष् ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide ( of elephants, animals &c. ), R. 4.75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेता व्यस्य सुरनं सुत्रस्य ना Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor ( as of punishment ); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेजी 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नंत्रं [नयित नियते वा अनेन नी-हृत् ] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; प्रायण गृहिणीनेत्राः कर्न्यार्थेषु कुर्दुविनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रे क्रिमेणोपक्रोध स्थे है. 7. 39 ( where

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enemapipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two '. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses), -Comp. --अजनं a collyrium for the eyes ; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. - six, -अभस् n. tears. - आभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. —आमयः ophthalmia. —उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. - उपभ the almond fruit. — औषधं collyrium. — कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. —कोष: 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. - net a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. —छदः the eyelid. —जं, -जलं, -बारि n. tears. — पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-a:) the outer corner of the eye. - fig: 1. the eyeball. -2. a cat. -- no the mucus of the eyes. — He a. stealing or captivating the eye .. - योनि: 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. —रामन् n. the eyelash. -वस्तिः m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag — वसं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. - विष् f. excretion of the eyes. —स्तेभ: rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेड 1 P. (नेदित ) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of आंतिक q. v.)

नेदीयस् a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near ( compar. of अंतिक q. v. ); नेदी-यसि नियतमे Bv. 2. 6; नेटीयसी भूत्वा Mål. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेष: A family-priest. -- पं Water.

नेपश्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभृत्  $\mathbf{R}$ . 6. 6; राजेद्रनेपथ्यावि-धानशोभा 24. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mål. 1. Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; वि-रलनेपध्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1.-4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves ( which is always behind the curtain ), the postscenium ; नेपध्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेप-ध्यविधाननवसितं  $oldsymbol{S} oldsymbol{\cdot} \, oldsymbol{1} .$ 

नेपाल: N. of a country in the north of India. — et: pl. The people of this country. —ਲ Copper. —ਲੀ 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. - जा, -जाता red arsenic. - मूलकं a radish.

नेपालक Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic. नेम a. ( Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः ) Half. -- H: 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. —धिति: f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमि:-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोडशब्दा न रथांगनेमय: 8. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference ( in general ) ; उदाधनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. — मि: The tree तिनिश. -Comp. -ब्रान्त a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेषु 1 A. ( नेषते ) To go, move.

नेष्ट: A clod of earth.

नेष्ट m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice ( whose number is 16).

नै:श्रेयस a. (सी f.), नै:श्रेयसिक a. ( and f. ) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नै:स्वं, नै:स्डयं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक a. (न-एक ) Not one or alone; mostly in comp. ; °आत्मन m., °स्त्पः, भूगः epithets of the Supreme Being. a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्यय a. fickle, changeable. —भेव a. manifold, various. See under #

नेक्सा ind. In various ways, variously.

नेकशस् ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. —— An ascetic or Bhikshu, Bk. 4. 12 ( vide commentary ).

नैकटचं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकष्यः A demon, Râkshasa.

नैकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mo-

नेगम a. (मी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings ; as in ਕਾਵਾਂ. — ਮ: 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writtings ; इति नेगमा: -2 An Upanishad q.v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns man. -6 A trader, merchant, धाराहारापनयनपरा नगमाः सा-दुम्त: V. 4.4.

नेगिम a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नैघट्क N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yaska in his Nirutka.

नेचाशास्त्र a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sadras. -खं1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकौनैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिक The head of an ex.

नैज a. (जी f. )Own, one's own. नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सझन् m. Yama (Pluto), Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैस्यक a. (की f.), नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदायः Summer.

नैदान: An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिक: One who executes orders a servant.

नेधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. —नं ( In astrol. ) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death. )

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepâla. - 중 1 Red arsenic. - 2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमछिका•

नैपालिक  $a_i$  (की  $f_i$  ) Produced in Nepala. - Topper.

नैपुणं (णयं ) 1 Dexterity, skill, clevernsss, proficiency ; नेयुणोक्नेयम-Ra U. 6. 26 ; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10.85.

नेभत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy ; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5. नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नेमय: A trader, merchant.

नैमित्त a. (ती f.) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause, निमित्तनिमित्तिकपोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नेसिष a. (षी f.) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. — च N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahâbhârata; R. 19.1; (the name is thus derived: — यतस्तु निमिषणेद निहत दानवं बलं। अरण्ये ऽस्मिरततस्तेन नेमिषारण्यस्तितं॥).

नैमिषेय: An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमेयः Barter, exchange.

नैयग्रोधं The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restraint, self-command. नैयमिक व. (की f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —सं Regularity.

नेयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyaya system of Philosophy.

नेरंतर्थे 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नेरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference. नेरियक: An inhabitant of hell. नेरक्ष्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराइयं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदस्यं नैराइयात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाझा: पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराइयमवन्छंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, नेराचिकः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नेरुज्यं Health.

नेऋतः 1 A demon; भयमप्रहरोहे-गादाचाल्युनैऋतोद्धः B. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction.—त The lunar mansion called Mula.

नैर्स्ती 1 An epithet of Durga. -2 The south-western direction.

नेर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नेगुण्यभेव साथीयो विषयस्त ग्रुणगोर्द Bv. 1. 88.

नेर्पृत्यं Pitilessness, cruelty ; नेवस्य नेर्पृत्यं न सापेक्षत्नात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sat. II. 1. 34.

नेद्र्य a. Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैदें शिक: A servant,

नैमिल्यं Cleanness, purity, spot lessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैर्हरूयं Shamelessness, 1mpudence.

नेह्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैर्वाहिक a. (की f.) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

নীবি (ৰি) ভ্ৰতা 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवसं An offering of estables presented to a deity or idol.

नैवेशिक 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brahmana householder, e g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश a. (शी f.), नौशिक a. (शी f.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तजेशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; नैशस्यार्चिर्द्धतसुज इव छिन्नसूयि उसूमा V. 1. 8; K1. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नेश्वल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness.

नेश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नेष्य: 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahâkâvya by Srîharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय a. Relating to Nala; कान्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गीयमादिर्गतः N. 1. 145.

नेष्क्रस्य 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg, 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कमैमार्ग q. v.).

नैष्कश्चातिक a. (की f.) Worth a hundred Nish kas.

नैंग्किक a. (की f.) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —क: A mint-master.

नैधिकचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नेक्समणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

नेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्धे विधिमस्य नेष्टिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with cr versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -क: [निष्ठा मर्ण तथर्थत अल्क्चर्यण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-दक् ] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preception, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62, cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

ਜੈਣਚਾਂ Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नेष्ट्रचे Civelty, harshness, severity.

नैसिंगिक α· (की f·) Natural inborn, innate, inherent, नैसिंगिकी छुर-भिणः कुछुमस्य तिद्धां मुधि स्थितिर्न सुस-लैरवताडनानि Mål. 9. 49; R· 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैश्लिंशिक: A swordsman.

नो and. (न+ज) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; t. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदनं [ तुर्-भाने त्युट् ] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोद्यित् a. One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा ind. Ninefold, in nine parts. नौ f 1 A ship, boat, vessel ,महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनीस्त्वया Santi. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. -Comp. —आरोहः (नावारोहः ) 1. a passenger धार: a helmsman, pilot. —कर्मन् n. the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10.34. —चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman ; R. 17. 81. - तार्थ a. navigable, to be travesed in a ship. -ae: an oar. —यानं navigation. —याथिन् वः going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. — बाह्य: a steersman, pilot captain. — ज्युस्तं shi pwreck, naufrage ; नौज्यसने विपन्न: S. 6. — साधनं fleet; navy : वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाध-नोद्यतान् R. 4. 36

नीका A small boat, a boat ingeneral; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णव-तर्ण नीका Moha M. 6. -Comp. —दृंहः an oar.

च्यक ind. An adverb, 'prefixed to कु or सू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.



न्यक्क 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate

न्यक्करण, न्यक्कार: Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insilt, न्यक्कारों हादि बज्जकोंल डब में तीने परिस्पंदत Mv 5-22, 3 40 G. L. 32. न्याभू 1 P. To become low or

न्यरम् 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus 1 To despise, contemn.—2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome, न्यरभावयिता शङ्कत् Dk.

च्याभाव: 1 Humiliation, degradation.
-2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्याभावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary ( अप्रधानीकृत ); न्याभावितवाच्याच्यायव्याजनक्षमस्य- इच्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यस् a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. —दा: 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurâma —दा 1 The whole.-2 A kind of grass.

न्यशोध: 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the aims extended). -3 The Samî tree. -4 An epithet of Vishnu.—Comp. -परिमहलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described — महावनु-धरिश्चेव नेतायां चकवितिः। सर्वलक्षणसपना न्यशोध-परिमंहलाः।). —परिमंहला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनो हुकदिनी यस्या नितवे च विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा मवेद्या सा न्यशोधपरिमहला (Sabdak.); दूर्वाकांहमिव इयामा न्यशोधपरिमंहला Bk. 5.18.

न्यंकु: A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यंच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down, Mål. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away; न्यंचति वय-सि मथसे Bv. 2. 47

च्यंच् a. ( नीची f. ) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face.-3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 ( where it also means निम्न or downward).-4 Slow, lazy.-5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. -- नी The lap.

न्यांचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

न्यज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यंग: 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction ; decay.

AND THE PARTY TO

न्य बुंदे Ved. One hundred millions ( दशगुण अर्ब्द )

न्यस 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down : ज़िलारिय पट न्यस्य Me 13: दाष्ट्रियत स्यमेत्पाद Ms 6.46 -2 To lay or throw aside abardon, give up, resign, relinquish ; स न्यस्त-चिह्नामापे राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7 , न्यस्तज्ञस्त्र-रग Ve 3.18 so प्राणान् व्यर्गति &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or prt down upon anything ( with चित्रन्यस्त ' committed to picture': V. 1 4: स्तन स्यस्ताङी र 8 3. 9 'applied': अयोग्ये न महिधो न्यस्यति भारमग्रचं Bk. 1.22; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of. deliver; अहमपि तव सूनों न्यन्तराज: V. 5. 17, भातारे न्यस्य मां Bk. 5 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon ; रामे श्रीन्यस्थतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce propound (as an argument) : अर्थातर न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1.17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

च्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied ; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn ; चित्रन्यस्त -4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17, Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning, resting on -6 Given up, set aside, resigned -7 Mystically touched, Mal. 5. 2.-Comp. — as a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment.—देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. — शक्ष a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; 37-चार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोन्यस्तज्ञस्यक्रोकात Ve. 3. 18. -2 unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यास: 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्र-पांसु R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mal. 5. 5 ; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print ; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यामः R. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons '; इतन्यास - 3 Depositing -4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्य-र्पितन्यास इवांतरात्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67.-5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down .- 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; sas Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations -11
Lowering the tone or voice. -Comp.
— अवहार repudiation of a deposit.
— খাৰিব m. the helder of a deposit,
a mortgagee

न्याभिन m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyasin.

न्यासीझ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit, Ku 3.55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of, न राक्षसोऽनात्मस-दृशेषु कलत्र न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्य Fried rice.

न्याद: Esting, feeding.

न्यायः [ निर्दात अनेन , नि इ यञ् ] ! Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan: अधार्मिकं विभिन्यायेनियुद्धीयात्प्रयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness, propriety, deco. rum, Ki. 11 -30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यांति न्यायपद्वत्तस्य तिर्यचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1.4 -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration. as दंडापूपन्याय, काक-तालियन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below .- 9 A vedic accent, न्यायैश्विभिन-दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli, takes न्याय to mean स्वर ; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take =याय in the sense of 'a system 'or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुम् and सामन्' ); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram. ) A universal rule.-11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. -13 A complete argument or syllogism ( consisting of five members : ¿. ६. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निग-मन ).-14 An epithet of vishnu ( च्या-येन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of, विधरानमंदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c. ). -Comp. -पथ: the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. —वार्तेन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन a. one who speaks what is right or just. - at good conduct, virtue. -शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. -सारिजी proper or suitable behaviour. - un the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nya. yas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधच्डकन्याय: The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to मृण्किर्याय q v.

2 sieuvivueque: The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

- 3. असंधतीद्श्वनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati The following explanation of Sankaracharya will make its use clear:- अर्मवर्ता दिद्शियलुस्तरसमीपस्था स्थूला तारामग्रस्या प्रथममस्थतीति ग्राह्यित्वा ता प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्रस्वतीनेव ग्राह्यति-
- 4. अज्ञोकविकाल्याय: The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one, so when a a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as arother, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.
- 5. अइमलोष्ट्रन्याय: The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामी उभावपि अ-तीव दुर्मेयसी । किंतु अइमलोष्ट्रन्यायेन गोपालः परशु-रामाद्वरीयान्. of Mar. 'द्गहापेक्षां वीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्यायः is similarly
- 6 सदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्याय: The maxim of the Kadamba buds, used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.
- 7. काकतालीयन्याय: The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome, of. Chandialoka:—
  यचा मेलन तन लाभो में यश्च युद्धवः। तदेतत्काकवालीयमवितकितसमं ।। also Kuvalayananda:—पतत् तालफल यथा काकिनापुक्तमेव रहोव्यानश्चानितहृद्धा तेन्दी प्रया मुक्का। see काकतालीय also.
- 8. काकदंतगर्वेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

- 9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like प्रदृष्टि, प्रमाञ्च &c), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes: e. g. द्विषाइक्ष्यामंतरीय इत्यत्र अञ्चिषामित्यस्य काञ्चियामंतरीय इत्यत्र अञ्चल्यामित्यस्य काञ्चलाप्यक्यायेन अतरीयशब्देनाप्यक्ययः
- 10. कूपपंत्रचिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काश्चिनुच्छयति प्रपूर्यति वा काश्चित्रयायुक्तिं काश्चित्रयातिष्यो करोति च पुन. कार्रिश्चयावुक्तान्। अन्योन्यगतिषक्षमंहतिमिमां लोक-स्थितिं वीययविष क्रीडित कृपपत्रचिटिनान्यायप्रसक्तिविधः ।। Mk. 10. 59.
- 11. चहुन्दीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himselfet day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; of. Srîharsha:—नदिदं चहुन्दीप्रभातन्यायमञ्चव्हति
- 12. gongaterala: The maxim of letters boiled by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.
- 13. द्वाप्यन्यय: The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. धूषिकण दहो मिलत इत्यनन तत्सहचरितमपूष- मश्जनधीदायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायाद्धीतरमापनतीत्येष न्याया दंडापूषिका।। S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्याय: The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to donote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

- 15. जपनापितपत्रन्याय: The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession-howsoever ugly or desticable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy-who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity-went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्मीय परुयति डि. 2.
- 16. पंकाशालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. সমালনাত্রি पंकस्य বুধাব্যক্তিন বং, and also "Prevention is better than cure."
- 17. विष्येष्णन्याय: The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य कर्ण ब्या-
- 13. बीजांकुरन्याय: The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause



of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed), and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकत्याय: The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instructively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. बह्नियमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke, (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषक्तिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विष्युसन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. बुद्धकुमारीवाक्य ( वर ) क्याय: The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahabhashya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— प्रा मे बहुई। र वृतमोदनं कावनपात्रमा मुजीस्त. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c, and gold.

25. शाखांच्यायाः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्याय: The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceed ing, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach, see under सिंह also.

27. स्वीकटाइन्याय: The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things -the one easy and the other difficult-are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्याय: The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावस्त माताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थुणानिखननयायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभुत्यन्याय: The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायत: ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly. -यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य α. [न्यायादनेषत यत् ] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः पविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15, Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55, Ki. 14. 7, Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्. न्युं (न्युं )स् a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased. न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युद्ध 6 P.1 To bend orpress down, throw down.

न्युड्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ज्ञाद्वापित-न्युड्जकटाइकल्पे (व्योगित) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. — ज्ञा: 1 The Nyagrodha tree -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. — ज्ञां A vessel used in Srâddhas.— comp. — खड्डा: a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अधेन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अविक); Y. 2. 110. -4 Defective (in some organ), पान्°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. -Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिन a. more or less, unequal. -भी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीक् 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्याकस् a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्याजस् a Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

## Y.

प् त. (At the end of comp ) 1 Drinking, as in द्विप, अनेकप -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling, as in भोप, द्वप, शितिप. —प: 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पञ्चणः The hut of a Chândâla or barbarian.

पतिः, पक्त, पक्ष &c. See undsi पच्छ-पक्षकाः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पश्च 1 P., 10 U. ( पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते ) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept.-3 To side with.

पक्ष: [ पक्ष-अच् ] 1 A wing, pinion ; अद्यापि पक्षाविप नोद्धियेते K. 347, so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged, पक्षच्छेद्रोद्यत शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder, स्तंबेरमा उभय-पक्षाविनीतनिद्धाः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days ); (there are two such pakshas, शक्तपदाः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half ); तमिस्र-पक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभिज्योर्दस्नावतो निर्विशति प्रतोषान R. 6. 34 ; Ms. 1. 66 ; Y. 3. 50 ; सीमा दृद्धि समायाति शुक्रपक्ष इवो-हुराद्द Pt. 1. 92. -8 ( a ) A party in general, faction, side ; प्रसद्तिवरपक्षं R. 6. 86 ; St. 2. 117 ; Bg. 14. 25 , R. 6. 53, 18. 17 (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan , श्राप्तुपक्षी भवान H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as आरि°, मित्र°. -11 One side of an aigument, an alternative, one of two cases; qa 'in the other case, on the other hand ', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मि-साभवदुत्तर: R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general ; as in पक्षांतरे.-13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained.-14 Toe subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यशन् पक्षः T. S., द्धतः शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्ष: cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, no tion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourbood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection .- 33 A house. -Comp. -- अंत: 1 the 15th day of either half month, 2. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसर. = पक्षात q. v. -आधात: 1. palsy or paralysis or one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. -आभास: 1. a fallacious argument.-2. a false plaint -- आहार: eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्याहिन a. showing partiality. adopting a side. - TH a. flying -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -- वात: =प-आदात: see above. -चर: 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —िछद m.an epithet of Indra ( clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —ज: the moon. —इयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', v. e. a month. - gri a side-door, private entrance. - at a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-7:) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. -- नाडी a quill. -- पात: 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवंति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve.3. 10 ; U. 5. 17 , रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्ष-पाताल Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. -पातिता, -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship.-3.movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. - पातिन a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial ( to a particular cause ), पक्षपानिनो देवा अपि पाइवानां Vo. 3. -2. sympathizing ;

Ve. 3 -3. a follower, partisan, friend, यः सुरपञ्चपाती V. 1.—पालिः a private door. - gz: a wing. - grq-ण a. factious, promoting quarrels. — विद: a heron. — भाग: 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant.—भ्राक्तः f.the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. - He the root of a wing, -ara: 1. an exparte statement .- 2. stating a case, expres. sion of opinion. —वाहन: a bird. -व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. - a. paralysed on one side. —हर: a bird. —होम: 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्कः: 1 A side door. -2 A side.-3 An associate, a partisan ( at the end of comp. ).

पश्चा 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of.-5 Maintaining or defending a thesis.-6 The essential nature of a proposition-7 Being the minor term of subject of a syllogism.

पक्षति: f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखचंचुएटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खडू-च्छिन्नजटायुपक्षति: U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. —2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

unt n. 1 A wing. -2 The sidepart of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army.-5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षाल: A bird.

पक्षिणी [ पक्षतुत्वो दिवसी अस्याः इ न डीप् ] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावहाविकरानिश्च पक्षिणीत्वभिधीयते ). -3 The day of full moon.

पश्चिन् a. (णी f.) [पश्च अस्तर्यो इति ] 1 Winged.—2 Furnished with wings.—3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m. 1 bird.—2 An arrow.—3 An epithet of Siva.—00mp.—इव्:, प्यत्रः, राज्ञ m.—राजः, सिंहः, स्वासिन् m. epithets of Garuḍa.—कीटः an insignificant bird.—पतिः an epithet of Sampâti.—पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds.—कुंगवः an epithet of Jajāyu.—वालकः, न्यावकः व



young bird. - sirest 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पासील: N. of the saint Vatsyayana. प्रशास a. (At the end of comp) Belonging to a side of party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरु प्रशास केंद्र

पश्चन [प्रा-मानि] 1 An eyelash, सिल्लागुर्काम: प्रमाम: Me 90, 47, R. 2. 19, 11. 36 -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -Comp. —काप:, प्रकाप: irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

प्रमल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelrshes, प्रमलाश्याः S. 3 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy; मृद्तिपश्मलरह-कांगः Si. 4 61.

पश्च त. [पश्च भव, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month —१यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally, नस बाजिण एव विधितहिज्ञयते द्विपतो यदस्य पश्चाः V. 1.16.

पकः, -कं [ पंच्-विस्तारे कर्माणे करणे वा धत्र कुल्बम् ] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनी-त्वा पंकतां धूलिखदकं नावतिष्ठते डि. 2. 34, पंकक्रिक्स खाः Mk. 5. 14, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुटणागुरुपंक K. 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unquent. - Comp. - कर्दरः a marsh, an alluvium. — Afte: a lapwing. - क्रीड:, -क्रीडनक्त: a hog. - मार: a Makara or crocodile. 一包更 m. the clearing-nut tree, ( कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —  $\vec{\pi}$  a lotus. (- $\vec{\pi}$ :) the Sarasa bird. 'जः, 'जन्मन m. an epithet of Brahma. व्याप: an epithet of Vishnu, R. 18 20. —जन्मन् n., a lotus. (-m.) the Sarasa bird. -दिग्ध a. soiled with mire or mud. — भाज a. sunk in mud. — HTER a. muddy, soiled. —मंद्रक: a bivalve conch. -चहु n, - तहं a lotus. — वास: a crab. — जू-( ) tor: the fibrous edible root of a

पंकांजनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंसार: 1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकिन a. Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकल ब. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; S1. 17. 8. —ह: A boat.

पंकेषं A lotus. पंकेषह् n. —हं A lotus. —ह: The crane or Sårasa bird.

पंकास a. Dwelling in mud.

पंक्रण: The hut of a Chândâla; see प्रवण.

पाँक्तिः 🏸 [पच् त्रिस्तीर किन् ] 🛚 🖈 line, row, lange, series, दुइयेत चारप-द्पंक्तिरलक्तकांका V 4 6, पश्मपंक्तिः है. 2. 19; अलिपास्तः Ku 4. 15, R. 6 5. -2 A group, collection, flock, troop. -3 A low of people (of the same caste ) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste ; cf. पिक्तपावन below.-4 The living generation. -5 The earth -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' -8 The number 'ten' as in पाकिर्थ, पाकिशीव. -9 Cooking, maturing -10 A company of persons of the same tribe -comp -कटकः ≕पंक्तितृषक प्• प्-शोव: an epithet of Ravana - at: an ospicy. नूषः -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinnertime. - qfan: a respectable or eminent person, especially, a respectable Brahmana who being very learned, always gets the seat of honous at dinner parties, or who purifles by his presence the una or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him, पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाययः Mal. 1. where Jagaddhara says :--पाक्तिपादना पक्तो मोजनादिगाष्ट्रयां पावनाः । अग्रभोाजन प-वित्रा वा । यद्वा । यजुषा पारगा यस्त साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः । अथवाशिरसोऽध्येता ब्राम्हणः पाक्तिपावनः ।। or अग्रयाः सर्वेषु वेदेणु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावद्ते प्रपर्यंति पंकरया तावरपुनित च ।। ततो हि पावनारपंकरया उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः Manu explains the word thus.—अपाक्त्योपहता पाक्तः पान्यते ये-र्द्धिजोत्तमे । तानिबोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजायचान् पार्क-गावनान् Ms. 3. 183, see 3 184, 186 also. - va: N. of Dasaratha; R. 9.74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु a. (गू or न्वी f.) Lame, halt, crippled.—मु: 1 A lame man, सूकं करोति वाचा है पंगु लेख्यते गिरिं -2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. —माह: 1. a crocodile (मक्र). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac, capricornus (मक्र).

ণ্যুদ্ধ a. Lame, crippled ণ্যুন্ত a. Lame, crippled. —ন: A horse of silvery white colour.

पन् I. 1 U. (पनति-ते, पपाच-पेच, अपा-होत्-अपक, पश्यित-ते, पंकृ, पक्क ) 1 To cook, roast. dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives, तकुलानेइने पनति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit), यः पन्तयादम-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118, शूले मस्यानिनाय-स्थन दुवेलान् बलवन्तराः 7. 20, Bh. 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn (as bricks), see पक्क. -3 To digest (as food), पनाम्यनं नतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to per fection, develop (as understanding). -6 To melt ( as metals ). -7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -Pass. ( 4-च्यते ) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen ; (fig.) to be .. 'uit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. — Caus 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (fool &c.). -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. -3 To cure, heal. — Desid. ( विपक्षाति ) To wish to cook &c. —WITH TR to ripen, mature, develop. - 1 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -II. 1 A. (पनते) To make clear or evident; see ( पंचते ) also. - Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

पक्ति: f [ पच्-भारे-किन् ] 1 Cooking.

-2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food ( Ved ). -Comp. — সূঠ violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पन्तृ a. 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. -m. 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). -2 A cook.

पदारं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पन्निम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 :Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्क a. [पच्-क्त तस्य वः ] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled ; as in প্ৰবাস . -2 Digested. -3 Baked, burned, annealed ( opp. आम ), पक्रेष्टकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. -4 Mature, ripe , पक्तविवाधरोडी Me. 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured: as in पद्मधी. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey (as hair). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. -Comp. -अति-सार: chronic dysentery. — अस cocked or dressed food.—आधार्न, -आज्ञायः the stomach, abdomen. — gran a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत a. 1. cooking. -2. maturing. (-m.) the Nimba tree. — के ज्ञ a. greyhaired. - TH: wine or any spiritnous liquor. - an? n. the water of boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्तता Maturity, ripeness, development &c. বৃষ্যু a. Cooking, maturing &c. ্বৰ্ a. (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पञ्च a. 1 Cooking, reasting. -2 Digesting. -হ:, বা -1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पदात a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. -त: 1 Fire -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra -त Cooked food. -Comp. -सुरज्ञता continual baking and roasting, cf. ज्ञारतमोदना.

पचन a. [पच्नरण लपुट् ] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. —न: Fire. —ना Becoming ripe, ripening —नी The wild citron tree. —ने 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचंपच: An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking

पाचे: 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिन a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; ददर्श मालूरफल पचेलिम N. 1. 94. -म: 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पण्झाटिका A small bell.

पञ्च a. Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.

-2 Wealthy, rich. —ज: An epithet of Angiras.

पंचश्रः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंच 1 A. see पच II. पंच a. Spread, extended.

पंचन num. a. ( always pl. ; nom. and acc. पंच ) Five. (as the first member of comp. वंचन drops its final म् ). [ cf. Gr. pente ] -Comp --अंगः the fifth part, a fifth. - 31 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires , i.e. ( आन्वाहार्यपचन or दाक्षण, गाईपत्य, आहव-नीय, सम्य, and आवसध्य ). -3. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires , पंचाययो भूतवताः Mal. 1 ; Ms 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. — in a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः ( i. e. बाहुम्यां चेव जान्भ्या शिरसा वक्षसा दशा ); कुतपचांगविनिर्णयो-नय: Ki 2. 12 ( see Mall: and Kâmandaka quoted by him ) पंचांगन-मिनयस्पदिश्य M. 1; विचा क्षेत्रहस्तपादे-रंगेश्चष्टादिसाम्यतः । पात्राद्यवस्थाकरण पचागाः Sभिनयो मतः ॥ ( -गः ). 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-जी) a bit for horses. (-जी) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts -2. five modes of devotion .- 3. the five parts of a tree; लक्पत्रमुख-म मलफलमेकस्य जाखिनः। एकत्र मिलि-त चेतन पचागमिति माजितम् ॥ -4. ध calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things :- निय-वारत नक्षत्र योगः करणमेत्र च); चत्रंगः वली राजा जगनीं वज्ञमानेयत् । अह पंचांग-वलवाना माञ्च वज्ञमान ये॥ Subhash. धुप्तः व turtle. og a calender. ogra: f the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points ; 2. e. निथि, बार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in satrology). —आगक a. five-membered. —अगुल a. ( ला or लो f. ) mersuring five fingers. (-g.) the castor-oil plant. —अ (आ) ज the five products of the goat - SICHTE p. N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni, cf. R 13 38.—अमृत व consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं ) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities ; ( इन्धं च शर्करा चव धनं दिव नथा मधु . — आचित् m. the planet Mercury. —अवयव a. five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-रण, उपनय and निगमन q q. v. v.) —अवस्थ: a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पचल below. —आविकं ज्ञातिः f. eighty-five. —अहः a period of five days. - strate a. doing pennance with five fires ( 2. e. with four fires and the sun ); cf. R. 13. 41. —आत्मक a. consisting of five elements ( as body ). —आननः, -आस्यः, -सुख:, -वक्त्र: 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open ; पच आनने यस्य ) (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect ; न्याय, तर्क &c., e. q. जगनाथर्तकपचानन ). -3. the sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durga. -- आम्नायाः (m. pl.) five Sastras supposed to have proceed-दियं an aggregate of the five organs ( of sense or actions: see इदिय ). -इपु: -चाण:, -चार: epithets of the god of love; (as called because he has five arrows . their names are .- अरविद्म-शे। है च चूत च नवमिल्हा। नीले। यल च पंचेते पचवाणस्य मायका., the five arrows are also thus named —समोहनी-न्माद्नी च शोषणस्यापनस्तथा । स्यभन-श्चाति कामस्य पंचवाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ ) --उदमन् m. pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -- कपाल a. prepared or offered in five cups. -and a. branded in the year with the

number 'five '( as cattle &c.): cf. P. VI. 3.115. — कर्मन n. (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; i. e. 1 बमन 'giving emetics;' 2 रेपन ' purg. ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories' : 4 अनुनास 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निस्तह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. - sace und five times. - and a pentagon - and the five spices taken collectively -- arm: ( m. pl. ) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul: they are-अञ्चमयदीष or the earthly body ( स्थल-हातीर ), प्राणमयकाप the vesture of the vital airs ; मनामयकोष the sensorial vesture : विज्ञानमयकीष the cognition. al vesture (these three from the लिंगश्रीर); and आनंदमयकाष the last vesture, that of beatitude. - क्रोडी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benâres — खड़े - खड़ी a collection of five beds. — ner a. (in alg.) raised to fifth power. —गर्न a collection of five cows. —गरन the five products of the cow taken collectively ; i. e. milk curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीर द्वि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गाँभ-यमेव च ). — g a. bought with five cows. — gor a. five-fold. ( -orr: ) the five objects of sense ( रूप, रस, गथ, स्पर्श and ज्ञाब्द. ). ( -णी ) the earth. —ग्रस: 1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Charvakas. - बदबारिश a. forty-fifth. —चत्वारिंशत् f.forty-five. —जन: 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings ; 2. e. gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus ( बाद्मण, क्षात्रिय, वेर्य and शूद्ध ) with the Nishadas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Sârîrabhashya on Br. Satias I. 4. 11-13 ). (-47) an assemblage of five persons. —जनीन a. devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -जानः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pasupatas. —तक्ष, --क्षी a collection of five carpenters. - ata 1. the five elements taken cellectivelly; i. e. पृथ्वी. अपू, तेजसू, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Thirtikas, also called trant because they all begin with म; i. e. मदा, मांस, मन्स्य, मुद्रा, and मैथुन.—तर्ज N. of a wellknown collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. -arms the five subtle and primary

elements ( such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, स्तप and भेव ). - तपस m. an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning night over his head, cf. हविर्भुजामेथवतां चतुर्णा मध्ये ललाटंतपस्तस्ति R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. - πα α. fivetold. ( -य: ) a pentad - निक्त the five bitter things:-निवासतावृषपटोलानिदिग्विकाश्व-— विज्ञ a. thirty fifth. — विज्ञत, - विज्ञ-ति: f. thirty-five. - दश a. 1. fifteenth. -2. Increased by fifteen, as in पचढ्डा शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'.-दशन् a. pl. fifteen °अहः a period of fifteen days. —दाशिन a. made or consisting of fifteen. - दर्शी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -तीची the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिद्वे तु नांस तथेय च । स्तनयोरतर चैव पंचदीर्व प्रचक्षते ।। —देवता: the five deities:-आदित्य गणनाथ च देवीं रुद्दं च केशान-ध्। पंचदेवतमित्युक्त सर्वकर्मस प्रजयत् ।। —नन्वः 1. any animal with five claws : पंच: पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये पोक्ताः कृतजेर्द्विजै: Bk. 6.131; Ms. 5.17, 18, Y. 1.177.-2. an elephant. -3. a turtle -4. a lion or tiger. -- नदः ' the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्र, निपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and नितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum ). (-दा: pl.) the people of this country. -नवतिः f. ninety-five. -नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being :- a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf ). —पंचाश a. fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् /. fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps, Pt. 2. 115. -2. the five strong cases, s.e. the first five inflections. —पर्वन् n. pl.the five parvans q. v.; they-are चत्र्व्यष्टभी नेव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजद राविभंक्रांतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् a. consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (-m.) a year ( संवत्सर ). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. -2. a Sıaddha in which offerings are made in flive vessels. - fqq m. pl. the five fathers .-जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छाति । अन्नदाता भगभाता पंचेते पितर स्मृता ।। -प्राणाः ( गाः pl. ) the five life-winds or vital airs, शाण, अपान, ब्यान, उदान and समान - प्रसाद: a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. - ज्य: a fine equal to the fifth part of any. epithets of the god of love; see q चेप. -बाहु: N. of Siva. -भद्र a. 1. having five good qualities. -2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.) -3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse ) on the chest, back, face and flanks. -4. vicious. -- HG a. pentagonal. ( -जः) a pentagon; of. पंचकोण.

---ब्रे the five elements: पर्दा, अप तेजम्, बाग्र and आकाशः - मकार the five essentials of the left-hand Tantia ritual of which the first letter is #; see पचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins : 500 महापातक - - महायज्ञाः (m. pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brahmana ; see महायज्ञः — माष (लि )-क a. consisting of five Mashas (as a fine &c. ). -HT₹₹ a. happening every five months. — 33: an arrow with five points, (for other senses see पंतानन ). —सुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. -- याम: a day (?). -- रतनं 1. a collection of five gems, (they are variously enumerated.— (1) नीलक वज्रक चेति पद्मशमश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवाल चेति विजेशं पंचरत मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्ण रजत सका राजाः वर्त प्रवालक । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् -।। (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पदारागश्च मीक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नभिद प्रोक्त माषिभः पूर्वदिशिभः ॥ -2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahabharata. —रसा the आमलकी tree ( Mar आंवर्ळा ). -राजं a period of five nights. -राशिकं the rule of five (in math.) — स्था a Purana; so called because it deals with five important topics:— सर्गञ्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुवारित चैव पुराण पचलक्षणं ।। see पुराण also. —लवणं tive kinds of salt, i.e. काचक, सेंगव, सामुद्र, बिड and सावर्चल. -लागलकं a gift ( महादान ) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. - लोहं a metallic alloy containing hve metals ( 2. e. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron ). - लोहक the five metals, s. e. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. - az: the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast(बज्ञोपवीत) --विश 1. the five fig-trees, a.e. अश्रत्य, मिल्ब, वट, धात्री and अशोक. -2. N. of a part of the Dandaka forest where the Godavari uses and where Rama dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2 28; R. 13. 34 - 44: 1. an aggregate of five. -2 the five essential elements of the body. -3. the five organs of sense. -4. the live daily sucrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brahmana, cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षदेशीय a. about five years old. -- a off a a. five years old. -- a-ভক্ত a collection of the barks of five kinds of tiees, (namely न्यमोब, उद्देवर, अवास्य, पुस and बेतस ). —वार्षिक a. recutring every five years. -बाहिa. diawn by five ( as a carriage ). -विज्ञ a. twenty fifth. —विज्ञातिः f. twenty-hve. — विंशतिका a collection of twenty five, as in वेतालपंचिंशतिका. - fau a. five-fold, of five kinds. og-ऋति: f. the five departments of a government ; Ms. 7. 157. - चुत्, -वृतं

und five-fold. - FIT a. amounting to five huncred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and five. -2 five hundred. -- शाख: 1. the hand. -2. an elephant. -शिख: a lion. - प a. pl. five or six , संत्य-न्येऽपि बृहस्पातिमभृतयः संभाविताः पंचणाः Bh. 2. 34.—qe a. sixty-fifth.—qie: f. sixty-five. —ਜਜ਼ਰ a. seventyfifth. —सप्तात: f. seventy-five. —सुगं-चकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances , they are - # ft-ककोन्डवगपुष्पग्रवाकजातीकलपचकेन । समाश-भागन च योजितेन मनोहर पंचसुगवक स्यात्।। -सूना: f. the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are: --q-स्ना गृहस्थस्य चुलीपेषण्युपस्करः ॥ कडनी चे।द-दुभश्र \ls. 3 68. —हायन a. hve years

প্ৰক a. 1 Consisting of five. -2 Relating to five. -3 Made of five. -3 Bought with five. -5 Taking five per cent. —ক:, -ক A collection or aggregate of five; সমন্ত্ৰ্ক:—ক A field of battle.

पंचत् f. A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय a. Five-fold.

पंचता, न्हं 1 Five-fold state. -2 A collection of five. -3 The five elements taken collectively. -4 Death, dissolution; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or penish', पंचतां, -त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy', पचानिनिति देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते। स्वां स्वां योनिमद्धप्राते तत्र का परिवेद्ना ।। Ratn. 3.3.

पंचया and. 1 In five parts. -2 In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम a. ( मी f. ) 1 The fifth. -2 Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous, clever. -3 Beautiful, brilliant .-- -- --- : 1 The fifth ( or in later times the seventh ) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोक्लि रेति पंचम Narada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body, -- 71-यः समहारे नामेरुहोह्नतकंटमूर्यम् । विचरन पंचन मस्थानप्राप्तमा पचन उच्यते ॥ -2 N of a Raga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति वृथा मानं तन्व प्रपचय पंचमं Gît. 10, so उदाचितपच-सरानं Get. I. -3 The fifth consonant of a class, c. e.a nasal. - # 1 A fifth. -2 Sexual intercourse (भेथून), the fifth मकार of the Tantrikas -म ind. For the fifth time, fifthly. - at 1 The hfth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The ablative case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Draupadi. -4 A che quered board for playing at draughts. -Comp. - anter: the cuckoo.

पंचन: and. Five by five, by fives. पंचामित् a. Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश a. ( शी f. ) Fiftieth. पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः f. Fifty.

पचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty.

2 A collection of fifty verses; as
चौरवचार्कका

ণাঁইকা 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचाला: (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people. — ভ: A king of the Panchalas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पाचालिका

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A kind of song. -3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.; (पंचारा also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacreficial cord worn across the shoulder

দ্বার্থ A cage, an aviary, ব্রাহ্রন:, মুস্থার্থ: &c. — ৻:, ন 1 Ribs. -2 The skeleton. — ৻: 1 The body. -2 The Kali yuga. -3 A punificatory ceremony performed on cows. -Comp. — সাভিত্ত: a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. — মুদ্ধ: a parrot in a cage, caged pairot, V. 2. 23.

पंजरक:-कं A cage.

पंजि:, -जी f. 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. -2 A record, journal, register.-3 A calender, an almanac. -comp. -कार:-का-रक: 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनिकता. -2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered.

3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). -Comp.—का-रक: a scribe, a man of the Kâyastha tribe.

पद 1 P. (पटति ) To go or move.
—Caus. or 10 U. (पटवित-ते ) 1 To
split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder,
tear open, divide; कंचिन्मध्यात्पादयामास दती Si. 18.51 . द्रवर्ण पाटयेल्लेखे
Y. 2.94; Mk. 9.-2 To break, break
open, अन्याह भिर्माल मया निश्चित्र पाटिन
साह Mk. 3.14.-3 To pierce, prick,
penetrate; द्रभेपादितलेन पाणिना R.
11. 31. -4 To remove, eradicate -5
To pluck out. -6. To shine. -7 To
speak. -11. 10 U. (पटयतिने ) 1 To

string or weave; कुविद्रस्वं तावत्यटय-नि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To clothe, envelope. -3 To surround, encircle.

पदः -हं [पर्वेप्टन करेंण वनशें कः] 1 A gaiment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth, अपं पदः सुन्नद्रिता गतो हायं पद्विक्ष्य स्तर्ते हुतः &c. Mk. 2. 9, मेन्याः स्वंति वलद्वपद्यकाशाः 5. 45. -2 Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen. -4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -हः Any thing well made or polished. -हं A thatch, roof. -Comp. -हद्यं a tent. -क्यं n. weaving, business of the loom. -क्याः 1 a weaver. -2. A painter. -क्यां f, -मंहपः, -वापः, -वे क्यां n. a tent; St. 12. 63. -वासः 1- a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfumed powder, Ratn. 1. -वासकः perfumed powder.

पटक: 1 A camp, an encampment -2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The haif a village. पटमय a. Made of (loth. -य: A tent. पटच वर: A thief, of. पटचर.-र Old or ragged clothes.

पहल्कः A thief.

yeqer and. An imitative sound.

पहले [ पट् वेष्टने कलच् ] 1 A roof, thatch, विनासियादलांत दुष्ट्यते जीर्णकु इसं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general), शिरासिमसीय दलं द्याति दीप: Bv. 1 74. -3 A film or coating over the eyes. -4 A heap, multitude, mass, quintity; रथांगपाणे: पटलेन रोजियां Si 1. 21; जलद्यटलाने Pt. 1 361: क्षोद्धपटलें: B. 4. 63, स्ताप्टलें 13. 17, तारस्वटल दीर्थ 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. -लः, -लो 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. -लः, -ल A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. —पांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संस्थानित्यहतां स्तिनः क्षाचनीया Mo. 34, पट्पटहर्वानिर्मिनेनितन्दः R. 9. 71. -2 beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —चोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —असणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पहि:-टोर्. 1 The curtain or a stage. -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. — क्षेप: tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपरीक्षिप.

परिका Woven cloth.

परिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -4 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

पदीर a 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2
High, tall. -र: [पट्डेरन्] 1 A ball
for playing with -2 Sandal-wood.
-3 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 1
Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly.
-4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height.
-7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9
Catarrh. -Comp. - जन्मन् m. sandaltree, बहाति विषयरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv.
1.74.

पद्ध a. ( हु or द्वी f. ; compar. पटीयम्, superl. पारेष्ठ ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); बाचि पदु: &c. -2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect ), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense, अयमपि पहु-धीरासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding, किमिदं पदुपटहशंखामिश्रो नांदीनादः Mu. 6 ; पदुपटहध्वनिभाविनीतानिदः R. 9. 71, 73; Mal. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hardhearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded .- 13 Hard. rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious ( as a speech ). ————————— n. A mushroom. ( छत्रा ). — हु n. Salt -Comp. - कल्प, -देशीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp. - Eu a. very clever.

पहुता, -त्वं 1 Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -4 Activity, power of working, अंगानि मसभे त्य-जीत पहुतां Mu. 3.1.

पटोल: A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवळ ). —लं A kind of cloth. पटोलक: An oyster.

写:,- 責 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon ), plate in general; शिलापहमधिशयाना S. 3, 80 भालपह &c. -2 A royal grant or edict; Y.1 319. -3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्मोकपद्धाः फाणिभिविसुक्ताः R. 16. 17. -5 Silk , पहोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पहां शुकां -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment; Bk. 10.60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn 10und the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1.4. -9 Athrone. -10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone. -13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town. -15 A bandage, ligature. - = 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. -आभेवेकः



the consecration of the tiara. —अहिं
the principal queen. —उपाध्याय: a
writer of royal grants and other
documents. — जं a sort of cloth. - देवी,
-महिंपी, -राज्ञी the principal queen.
-वस्न, -वासस् a. attired in wove silk
or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकार: a silk-

पह्न: 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts.-2 A bandage. -3 A document ( also n. ). पहन-ती A city.

पहिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in ह्रवाहिका. -2 A document -3 A piece or fregment of cloth, वलकलेकदेशा-दिपाट्य पहिका K 149. -4 A piece of siken cloth.-5 A ligature, bandage-comp. —नायक: a silk-weaver.

पहुला A district, community.

पर्टि (ही )हाः (सः ) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा), कनपत्रासपाद्धिश &c Dk., (पट्टिशो लोहदडी क्सीश्र्णशरः श्रुरोपम: Vaijayantî ).

पद्गीलिका 1 A kind of bond or lesse ( भूमिकरमहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). -2 A written legal opinion.

पट्ट 1 P. ( पटाति, पाटित ) 1 To read or repeat aloud,' recite, rehearse; यः पहेच्छुणुयादपि. -2 To read or recite to oneself , study, peruse ; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुपोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. -3 To invoke (as a deity) -4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book), एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express, भार्या च परमो हार्थ: पुरुषस्येह पठ्ये ; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from ( with abl. ). —Caus. (पाडयति-ते ) 1 To cause to read aloud. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10, —Desid. ( विपाटिपाति ) To wish to recite &c. -WITH q to mention, declare (-Caus. ) to teach ; तौ सर्वविद्याः परि-पाठितौ U. 2. —सं to read, learn ; Ms. 4, 98,

पठक: A reader.

पढन [पद्न्युद्र] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

ਪਤਿ: f. Reading, studying, perusal. ਪਤਿਰ p. p. 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused.

पण I. 1 A. (पणते, पणते ) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि पासो Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य द्वारणां पांचाली Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play. -II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणायति ते) 1 To praise. -2 To honour. - With दि to sell, batter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराहैर्विप-णंति गोपाः Subhâsh.

पण: 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wagei , Y. 2. 18 ; दम-यत्याः पणः साधुवतता Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; सांधं करोतु भवतां हुपति: पणेन Ve. 1. 15, 'a stipulation, treaty': H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wageshire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 courses ; अङ्गिति-भिनराडके: पण इत्यमिधीयते. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A house. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 गना, -स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. --अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —ग्रंथि: a market, fair. — वंध: 1. making a treaty or peace (संवि), प्रा वंधस्खान् गुणानजः षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य त-हफल R. 8. 21, 10. 86. -2. an agreement, stipulation , ( यदि भवानिदुं कुर्यात्त-हींद्मह भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणवंघ Manoramâ).

पणता-त्वं Price, value.

पणनं [पण्-लबुद् ] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting. -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

प्राप्त 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणाचित a. 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

प्राचि: f. A market. —m. 1 A miser, niggard. -2 An impious man.

पणिक a. Consisting of 50 Papas (as fine).

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted ( as business ). -2 Betted ; see पण्. —तं A bet, wager.

पणितृ m. A trader, dealer.

पण्य क. [पण्-कर्मणि यत् ] 1 Saleable, vendible. -2 To be transacted. -ण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; प्राचभासे विपाणस्थपण्या B. 16. 41; पण्यानां गाधिकं पण्ये Pt. 1. 13; सोभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129, M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price: महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनीस्त्या Sant. 3.,1. -Comp. —अंग्वा, -पोषित् f., -विलासिनी, -क्री f. a a harlot, a courtezan; पण्यक्षीयु विवेकन्कल्पलिकाशस्त्रीयु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः a trader. —आजीवः a market, fair.

-पति: a great merchant. —फलस्वं prosperity or profit in trade. —स्मि: f. a warehouse. —नीधिका, -वीधी, -शाला-1. a market. -2. a stall, shop.

पण्य: A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13, Si 13.5.

पणविन् m. N. of Siva.

पंड्र I 1 A. (पंडत, पंडित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पंडयतिन्ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडावत् a Wise, पंडावदाग्रिम Asvad. 6. —m. A learned man.

पंडित a. [ पंडा तारका॰ इतच् ] 1 Learned, wise, स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc.or in comp.); मधुरालापानिसर्गपंडिता Ku. 4. 16, so रतिपंडित 4 18, नयपंडित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Panditu. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. - Comp. - जातीय a somewhat clever. —ਸੰਭਰੰ, –ਸਮਾ an assembly of learned men. —मानिक, -मानिक, also -पंडितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a concerted person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pundita ; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन व. pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक a. Learned, wise. —क: A learned man.

पहितिमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पत् I 1 P. ( पताति, पतित ) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्थापरि पुष्प-वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरास्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; ब्राप्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणु:) पतित परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवा-अमहमेषु S. 1. 32 ; Me. 105 , Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. -2 To fly, move through the air, soar ; इंतुं कालहकारोऽसौ शब्द-कार: पपात खं Bk. 5. 100 ; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink ( below the horizon), सोयं चंदः पतित गगनादल्पशे-वैर्मयुखै: S. 4. v. 1; पतत्पतंगन्नतिमस्तपो-নিষ্টি: Si. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at throw oneself down ; माये ते पाद्पतिते किंकरत्वसुपागते Pt. 4. 7; 80 चरणपतितं Me. 105. -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off ; प्रधानेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतांति पितरो होषां छप्तपिंडोद्ककियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery ; प्रायः केंद्रक-पातेनोत्पसत्यार्थः पतन्त्रापि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37, Bg. 16. 16 -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place, लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhash. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon ( with loc. ), प्रसाद-सीम्यानि सता सुद्रजने पतति चक्षापि न टाइणा: इत्य: S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share 12 To be in, fall in or into. — Caus. (पानयनि-त, पतयति rarely ) 1 To cause to fall down, decend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्य-पात्यत R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears ). -5 To cast, direct ( as the sight ). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्धन: पातिता: Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 Te set in motion, set on foot. — Desid. ( गिपनिषात or पित्सति ) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for ( with dat. ). -III. 10 U. ( पत्रवित ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished. w-ll-fed, protected (पुष्ट). —त: 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. —Comp. —त; a bird, Ms. 7. 23.

पत्रक a. Falling, descending. —ক: An astronomical table.

प्तंगः [पतन् उत्हुवन् गच्छति गम्ड नि॰ ]

1 A bird ; चूपः पतंगं समधत पाणिना N.

1. 124 ; Bv. 1.17. -2 The sun .

विकसाति हि पतगस्योद्ये पुंडरीकं U. 6.

12 ; Mâl. 1. 24 , Si. 1. 12 ,

R. 2, 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंग्रहिसुखं विविद्यः

Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6

Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8

Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -
1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandalwood.

प्तंगम: 1 A bird. -2 A moth. प्तंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पत्रशिच m. A bird.

पतंजाल: N. of the celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshya, the great commentary on Panini's Sûtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. (न्ती f.)Flying, descending, slighting, coming down &c. -m.
A bird; परसः प्रमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6.
1; क्रांचरप्या संचरते प्रराणां क्रांचर्यनानां पततां R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15.
—Comp.: 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोक्ततं पतद्यहं ग्राहि-तवान्नलेन सः N 16. 27 — भीरः a hawk, falcon.

पतन [पत्-काण अनत् ] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पतनि: A bird.

पतित्रच् m. 1 A bird, द्धिता इहच-रंपतित्रणं (पुनरेति ) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. —n. dual. Ved. Day and night. -Comp. —केतन: an epithet of Vishnu. —राज: N. of Galuda.

पतन [पत-भावे ल्युर् ] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छाय), महाधीना नरेंद्रा-णास्न्यायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet -Comp. —धामेच a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पटनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. — यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3, 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पत्तवाल a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवंशपतित -8 Placed, kept, Pt. 1. 14 — तं Flying. -Comp. - सम a. sprung from an outcast. - साविजीक: a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [ पत् पर ] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -7: 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आडक q. v.).

पत्सन् n. Ved. Flight. पत्वन् n. Ved. Flying, flight. पतिचेका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं साममंजरी कामयते स हरत सुन्मपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'.

-2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see

पताकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp.
—अंद्युक्तं a flag —स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यत्रार्थे चितितेडन्यासम्बद्धिगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकंस भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304).
पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags.—m. 1 An ensign, s'andard-bearer.—2 A flag.—3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity.—नी An army, ( न मसेहे) रथवर्त्तरजोऽध्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं R. 4.82, Ki. 14.27.

पति: [पा-डित ] 1 A master, lord, as in गृहपाति: -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपति: -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over, औषधीपति:, वनस्पति:, कुलपति: &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति पतिवर्त्मगा इति पतिवर्त्न हि विचेतनेरापि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight -f. A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. - चातिनी - दनी 1. a woman who murders her husband .- 2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. —देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman , कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्ट्रसुत्सहते 8.6, तमलभेत पर्ति पति-देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः B. 9. 17, धुरि स्थिता ट्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. —धर्म: duty ( of a wife ) towards a husband. -- groff a chaste wife. --लचन disregarding a former husband by marrying another. - वेदन: N. of Siva. (-+ ) procuring a husband (by magical means.) —लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. - and a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; "ca fidelity to a husband. —सेवा devotion to a husband.

पर्तिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवली A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीरंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.



पत्नी 1 Awife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. —आर: seraglio, woman's apartments. - ज़ाला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. - संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तन 1 A town, city ( opp. यान ), पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि यामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, भृदंग.

पति: [पद्-तिच् ] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier, R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. —f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. —काप: infantry. —गणका: an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पतित् m. A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पर्च [ पत्-ष्ट्न् ] 1 A leaf (of a tree); धते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv 1. 91. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c ; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6. 'commit to writing; 'V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person ( particularly the face ) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant sub stances ; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुव क्योलयो: Gît. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -- 314 1. the Bhûrja tree. -2. red sanders. -- sig-ਲਿ: drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c. ) with coloured sandal, saffron or any other fragrant substance. -अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आइचं the root of long pepper. —आविल: f. 1. red chalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3, the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = ° সাবলি (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. — आहार: feeding on leaves. — ऊर्ण wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोण वोपयु-ज्यते M. 5. 12. — उह्यास: the bud or #ye of a plant. — काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. - करहां a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -यना a plant with full leaves ( नातल ). - झकार: the current of a river. -दारक: a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. —प्रश्न: a file. —पाल: a long dagger, large knife. ( -ही ) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2 a pair of scissors -- ursur an ornament ( a gold-leaf ) on the forehead -gż a vessel of leaves, R. 2 65. —gen the holy basil —गंध: adorning with flowers. —वा(वा)ल: an oar. -भगः -भगिः -गी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragiant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffion, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c, as a mark of decoration, कस्तूरीवरपत्रभगानेकरो मुद्यो न गडस्थलेS. Til 7 (used frequently in K) —योवन a young leaf or spront. -रंजन embellishing a page. -र्य: त bird, व्यथांकतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3.6. °इंद: N. of Garuda °इंद्रकेतु: N of Vishnu.; R. 18. 13. - edr a long knife or poniard. —र(छ)खा,-बहरी, विल्ल : , - बली f : see पत्रभग above ; R 6.72, 16.67; Rs. 6 7; Si. 8.56, 59. — arm a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —बाह: 1. a bird; Si. 18 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter carrier — विशेषक lines of painting &c ; see प्रभंग ; Ku. 3. 33 ; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. ag: a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. - Tigh: a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. - far the vein or fibre of a leaf. - 272: the Bilva tree. — सुचि: f. a thorn. — हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रके 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

प्राणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पांचका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रित् a. ( जी f. ) [ पत्रं अस्त्यथे इति ]
1 Winged, feathered; मयूर R. 3.
56.—2 Having leaves or pages.—m.
1 an arrow; तां विलोक्य विनतावधे पूजां पत्रिणा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17,
3. 53, 57; 9. 61. —2 A bird;
R. 11. 29. —3 A falcon. —4 A mountain. —5 A chariot. —6 A tree.
—30mp.—नाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot. पत्री Writing. पत्नी See under पति. पत्सलः A way, road. पश् I.1 P. (पश्ति ) To gc, move. -II. 10 U. (पाययति-ते ) To throw, cast

বহা: A way, roal; reach, course (at the end of comp). —Comp.
—সারিখি: a traveller. — কল্পনা juggling tricks — ুপ্ন: a guide.

पश्चनः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथत् m. A road.

पश्चिक: 1 A traveller, way-farer पश्चिकदान्ता: Me. 8, Amaru. 93. -2 A guide -Comp —श्वास्त्र: an asylum for travellers, inc. —संतति:, -संहति: f., -मार्थ: a company of travellers, a caravan.

ব্যথিকা A kind of vine with red grapes.

पाधिन m. [पप्र-आवारे इनि ] ( Nom पथा:, पंथानो, पंथान : acc. pl पथ : instr. pl पश्चिमि &c , the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp., तोयाधारपथ:, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, मत्पथः, प्रतिपथ &c. ) 1 A road, way, path, श्रेयसामण पंथा: Bh. 2. 26, वक्त: पथा: Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faiing, as in शिवास्ते सनु पथानः "( I wish ) a happy journey' to you! God speed you on your journey!. ' -3 Range, reach; as in क्रजीपथ. श्रानि°, दर्शन -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; un: 51-चेर्दर्शियतार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाउदते न प-द्धति है. 3. 46. ; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदे न धीरा: Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. --Comp. — कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. — देथं a toll levied on public roads - = the Khadira tree. -- त्रज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. –बाहक a. cruel. ( –क: ) l. a hunter, fowler. -2. a buiden-bearer, porter. पशिल: A traveller, way-farer.

पश्य त. [ पथि सायु दिगा॰ यत् इनो लोगः ]
1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with ( said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.), अभियस्य च पश्यस्य चक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लगः Râm.; Y. 3. 65, पश्यमचं &c. -2 Fit, proper; 'suitable (in general) —श्या A road, way.—श्यं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पश्याची स्वामी वर्तते -2 Welfare, well-being उच्चिष्टमानस्तु परो नोपेश्यः पश्यामिन्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. —अपश्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पर्यते ) To go or move. —II. 4 A. (पर्यते पत्र ; cans. पार्यतिन्ते , de: ad. (पर्यते पत्र ; cans. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.) -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्यातिपामा-धिपायं च प्रभाव चाट्यपर्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्त्रधम पर्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदाति ) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् m. [पर्-किप्] ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optoinally substituted for yiz after acc. dual ) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza ). -Comp. --काषिन् a. 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-m.) a footman. —गः (पदः) a footsoldier —जः (जनः) 1. a footman. -2. a Sûdra : cf. पद्भ्यां श्रूहो अजायत —नद्धा, -नधी a shoe, boot. —निष्कः one quarter of a Nislika.-रथ: (पद्रथ:) a foot-soldier, footman. — হাত্র: noise of footsteps. —हतिः, ती f. ( पद्धात:, - ती ) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also), इयं हि रष्ट्रसिंहानां वीरचाारत्रिपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6.55; 11.87; कविष्रथमपद्धति 15.33 the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names ; e. g ग्रस, दास, दत &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. —हिम ( पाद्धिमं ) coldness of the

पदं [ पद् अच् ] 1 A foot ( said to be m. also in this sense ); पटेन on foot; जिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदम-पंगति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road; 3.50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot every-where,' i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधों 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country', यद्वधि न पदं द्धाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कु (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), ज्ञांते करिष्यि । पदं पुनराश्रमे अस्मन् 8.4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वधुषि नवयोवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदं 133, so Ku. 5. 21, Pt 1. 240, कुत्वा पद ना गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्धिन पदं कु 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in )'; धर्मेण झर्वे पार्वतीं मति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा 8 2.12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अझ-मालामदस्या पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or च लित्वपं do not move even a step' &c.; पितः पदं मध्यमसुत्पतंती V. 1. 19 ' the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; ¿. e. the sky ( for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are contidered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation ); so अधारमनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पद विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1.-3 A foot-step, foot-print, footmark; पदपंक्तिः S. 3 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमञ्जविधेयं च महतां Dh. 2.28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed '; पदेशृह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286.-4 A trace, mark, impression vestige, रतिवलयपदाके चापमास, ज्य कांडे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3.-5 A place, position, station, अधाधः पद Bb. 2. 10, आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदस्पनीत: S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तद्लब्धपद हादि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in ( left no impression on ) the heart, , अपदे शंकितोस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', i.e. groundless; कुशकुदुंबेषु लोभ: प-दमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6, 72, 3, 4, R. 2.50; 9. 82, कृतपदं स्तनयुगल U. 6. 35 ' brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position, भगवत्या प्राहिनक पदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यांत्येवं मृहिणीपदं अवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4.18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter. business, affair, व्यवहारपदं हि तत Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1 22; वांछितफलपातेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6 -8 Abode, object, receptacle · पदं दूश-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 1 37, 15. 22; अगरीयात्र पद चूर्पाश्रिय: Ki. 2. 14, अवि-वेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30 ; के वा न स्यः परिभवपदं निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4.69. -9 A quarter or line of a atanza, verse , विश्चितपदं (गेयं ) Me. 86, 103, M. 5. 2, S 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word स्तिज्ञत पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पद् प्रयोगाहीन-न्वितेकार्थवोधकाः S. D. 9, R. 8 77; Ku. 4 9 -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case. terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext, Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation -18 A square or house on a chessboard , अष्टापदपदालेख्यै: Ram. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In srith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -a: A ray of light. -Comp. -अंक:, -चिह्नं a foot-print. - sing: the great toe. thumb (of the foot). - अध्ययन study of the Vedas according to the पदपाट q. v. —अनुग a. 1. following closely, being at the heals of (gen.). -2- suitable, agreeable to. (-π:) a follower, companion. —अद्धरागः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -- अनुजासने the science of words, grammar. — अनुषं-गः anything added to a pada. —अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. —अंतर another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य a. final. -अड्जं, -अंभोज, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotuslike foot. - 312: 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object -3. a head or topic (of which the Naivayikas enumerate 16 sub heads ) -4. anything which aan be named ( आमि-वेय ), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven, according to the Sankhyas, twentyfive ( or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedantins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आवात: 'a stroke with the foot', a kick —жиба: a foot-soldier. —жи-दि: 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. - a w a bad student(knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; ( का-व्यस्य) शरीरं ताचदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिना पदा-वली Kar. 1. 10, मधुरकोमलकांतपदा-वर्ली शृष्य तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीं Git. 1. —жиня a foot-stool. —жива a. kicked. — कार , - कृत् m. the author of the Padapathu. — жн: walking, a pace. —गि: a foot-soldier. —गित: f. gait, manner of going. —छेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रह: separation of words, 'resolution of a sentence into its constitueni parts. — इयुत a. dismissed from office, deposed. -- ara: 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोझर.-5 writing down verses or quarters of verses. — पंक्ति: f. 1. a. line of foot-steps, S. 3. 8, V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an ishtaka or sacred brick. - 413: an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independertly of phonetic changes (opp.

सहतापाठ ). --पातः,-विक्षेप: a step, pace ( of a horse also ).—वंधः a foot-step, step.-भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. — भाजिका 1. commentary weich separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage -2. a register, journal. -3 a calendar. -अंशः dismissal from office.-माला a magical formula —योपन a fetter for the feet ( Ved. ). —वाय: Ved a leader.—ਰਿਦਮ: a step, footstep.—ਭfa:f. the matus between two words. —ध्याख्यानं interpretation of words. -संवात: (द:) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the मंहिता -2. a writer, an annotator. -er a. 1. going on foot. -2. being in a position of authority or high rank. - furf a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office, see पद —क: 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 One conversant with the पद्पाट q. v. -3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदित:-वी f. [पर्-अवि वा नीप् ] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig also), प्रवपद्वी Me. 8; अनुपाहि साभुपद्वी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good', S. ! 13, R 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46, Ve. 6 27; so स यावनपद्वीमास्ट: Pt. 1'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). -2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. -3 A place, site. -4 Good conduct of behaviour.

पदात:,-पदाति: [ पद्भामतोत, अत्-अच् ] 1 A foot soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian (walking on foot). U. 5. 12. -Comp. —अध्यक्ष: the commander-in-chief of the infantry

प्रातिन a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). -2 Being or going on foot. -m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, -पदातीयः A foot-man. पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदि: Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. -2 A bird.

পৰিক a. I Going on foot, pedestrian. -2 One Pada long. -3 Containing only one division. -ক: A footman. -ক The point of the foot.

पदेक: A falcon. पहन m. A road, way.

पद्ग, पद्मथ &c. see under पद्

पन p. p. [ पर्-क ] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended.—2 Gone; see पर्-नं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall.—2 Creeping on the ground.—0omp.—गः a snake, serpent; निप्रकृतः पन्भाः क्या कुरुते S. G. 30. (,-गं) lead. अतिः, अञ्चलः, नाञ्चः epithets of Garuda.

पद्म " [पद्-मन् ] Lotus hued. — इं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense), पद्मपत्रस्थितं तीयं धत्ते सुक्ताफलश्चिय -2 A lotuslike ornament. -3 The form or figure of a lotus. -4 The root of a lotus. -5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. -6 An army arryed in the form of a lotus -7 A particular high number (one thousand billions) -8 Lead. -9 N. given by the Tantrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chahras. -10 A mark or mole on the human body. -11 A spot. -12 N. of a particular part of a column. - #: 1 A kind of temple.-2 An elephant.-3 A species of serpent -4 An epithet of Râma. -5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. - 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. --1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu, (a) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R.4. 5. -2 Cloves.-Comp. -- अस a. lotuseyed. (अ: ) an epithet of Vishnii or the sun. (-a) the seed of a lotus -अंतरं-र: a lotus-leaf. -आकार: 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. -2. a pond or pool of water in general. -3. a lotus-pool. -4. an dssemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2.73. —आल्य: an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-47) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. -2. cloves. --आसनं 1. a lotusseat, Ku. 7, 86. -2. a particular posture in religious meditation; 35-मूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरो स्थापयि-त्वात पद्मासनीमिति समृतं ॥ (-न:) 1. an epithet of Piahman, the creator. -2. of Siva. -3. of the sun. -3113 cloves. - उद्भव: an epithet of Brah--कर, -हस्त a. holding a lotus. (-रः, -स्तः ) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a lotus-like hand. -3. N. of the sun. ( -रा, -रता ) N. of Lakshmî. -किंगिका I. the pericarp of a lotus .- 2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. ---लिका e lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. नाइ a fragrant wood used in medicine. - केशर: -रं the filament of a lotus. — कोश:, -कोष: 1 the calyx of a lotus. -2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. — एंड a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, -गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotu«. (-धं, -गंधि n.) =पद्मकाष्ट प. v. -गभः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. the sun. -5. the inside or middle of a lotus -norr, -ner 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth- -2. cloves. जः, -जातः, -भवः, -धूः, -योनिः -सभद: epitheta of Brahman, the lotus

born god. -an: the fibrous sidk of a lotus -नाभः,-भि: an epithic' of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. — नि-चि: a treasure of the value of a Padma. —पाणि: 1. an epith of Biahman. -2. N of Buddha -3 N. of the sun -4 N. of Vishnu -------the Karmikara plant. — चंदा: a Lind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower, see K. P. 9 ad. im —चंधु: 1. the sun. -2. a bee. -- चीरा the seed of a lotus. - HH: an epithet of Siva. -- मालिनी the godden. of wealth. —राग:, -गं a ruby , R. 13 epithet of the goddess of wealth -tura figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लाङन: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. Kubera. -3 ho sun. -4 a king. (--- 1) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the godders of wealth 2.or of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -3. N of Tara - arar an epithet of Lakshmi. - HHIELE an epithet of Brahman. - स्ट्रवा 1. an evithet of Ganga. -2. of Lakshnil. -3. of Durga. —हास: an epithet of Vishnu.

पञ्चलं 1 An aimy arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. -2 The coloured spots on the trunk and ince of an elephant. -3 A particular posture in sating.

पद्मक्तिन् m. 1 An elephant. -2 The

Bhurja. or birch tree.

पन्नावती 1 An epithet of Lekshmi. -2 N. of a river, Mal. 9. 1.

पश्चित् a. [ पश्च-इति ] 1 Possessing lotuses. - 2 Spotted. --m. 1 An elephant. - 2 An epithet of Vishou.

पश्चिमी 1 The lotus plant, सुरशञ्च विश्वत पश्चिमी द्वलक्षां Ku. 3 76 R. 16. 68, Me. 83, M. 2. 13 - 3 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuscs. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -3 ' female elephant. -6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रातमञ्जर thus defines her—भग्नि कमलोवा नामिनाश्चरप्रा अधिरलञ्चनुमा वाज्येश कृशार्ग । मृद्यवनमुशील गतिवादानुरका सकलतनुम्वेशा प्रिमी प्रमाया ॥. -Comp. -देश:, कातः, -बञ्जभः the sun -र्जं क्षांकृत्रका, कातः, -बञ्जभः the sun -र्जं a multitude of lotuses, a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेश्यः An epithet of Vishnu.

ugr a. Consisting of Padas (a) lines -2 Measuring a pada. -3 Localonging to the foots-4 Marked with footsteps. -5 Belonging to a weak-6 Final, —u: 1 A Súdra. -2 A post of a word.—u; 1 A foot path, path

way.-2 Sugar.-इं1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); महीय-पद्मरतानां मंजूषेषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्मं चनुष्पदी तच्च इस जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2 - 2 Praise, panegyne (सुति).

पदः A village.

पद: 1 The world of human beings ( मुलोक ).-2 A car.-3 A road.

पन 1 U. ( पनायातेन्ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol, cf. पण -2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den P. To be admirable. पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पद्यः(न्ः)Ved. Admiration, praise.

पन्स: 1 The bread-first tree.-2 A thorn.—सा,-नी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs.-2 A female monkey.-3 A female demon.—स The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनस्का Pastules on the ears and neck.

पंथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पञ्च, पञ्चम See under पद्

पाप: The moon.

A

qq m. [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

qg a. Fostering, protecting. — y: f. A f ster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakå forest, इदं च पंपाभिधानं सर: U. 1; R. 13. 30, Bk. 6. 73. -4 N of a river in the south of India.

प्य 1 A. ( प्रयते ) To go, move.

प्यस् n. 1 Water. -2 Milk; प्य:-पान भुजागानां केवलं विषवर्धन H. 3.4; R. 2, 36, 63; 14. 78 ( where both senses are intended ) -3 Semen virile. -4 Food. -5 Ved. Night. -6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). ( प्यस् is changed to परे। before soft consonants ). -Comp. -गलः, -इः 1. bail. -2 an island. -धन hail. -चय: (प्यश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. - q: a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. egg m a peacock. — ut: 1. a cloud. -2. a woman's breast, पद्मापयोधरतदी Git. 1; विपाइभिम्लान-तथा पयोधरे: Ki. 4.24 ( where the word means 'a cloud 'also); R. 14 22. -3. an udder; R 2.3. -4. the cocoa-nut tree. -5. The backbone or spin (कहोरक) — धस m. 1. the ocean .- 2. a pend, lake, a piece of water. -3. a rain-cloud. -- पाराng a bath-room with flowing water. -धि:, -।निधि: the ocean; Rs. 2 7; N. 4. 50.— gr: a pool, lake. — मुच m, a cloud; R. 3.3; 6.5, the ocean. Tre: a cloud; R. 1.36.

-- बर्त subsisting on mere milk ( as a vow ).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk 2 Watery. —स्य: A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति Den P. To flow.

प्यावल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —तः A goat.

पयस्वित् a. Milky, juicy. — ती 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. -2 A river. -3 A she-goot -4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

varion N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Taptinver, but more correctly with Purna, a feeder of that river).

पर व. [पू-भावे अपू, कर्तरि अनू-वा] ( Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position ) 1 Other, different, another, see qu m. also. -2 Distant, removed, remote. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of ; ਸਲੇਵਲਵੇਗ-स्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.); बाल्या-त्यरामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परा प्रपेदे परमाणुतां B. 15. 22 , इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंदियेभ्यः परं मनः। मनसस्त परा बुद्धियाँ बुद्धेः परतस्तु-₹: 11 Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टच्या-नां परं दुर्ध S. 2 , Ki. 5. 18 , परतोऽपि Tt: Ku. 2. 14 'higer than the highest', 6 19, S 7.27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over, as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred. ' -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, golely ed to, wholly engaged or occupied in , परिचर्यापर: R. 1 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, देवपर, चिंतापर &c. -र: 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner ; oft. in pl. in this sense, यत:परेषां गुणबहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 , Si. 20. 74, see एका, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परा नोपेक्ष्यः बध्यामिन्छता Si. 2. 10 ; Pt 2. 158 ; R. 3, 21. - The highest point or litich, culminating point. -2 The Sapreme spuit. 3 Final beatitude. The secondary meaning of a

word -5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of नामान्य or generality of notion, more extensive kind. ( comprehending more objects), e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a चुद. Note-The acc, instr. and loc. singulars of quare used adverbially. c g (a) ut 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl ), बर्सन: पर R 1 17. -2. after ( wlth abl. ), आस्मात्परं S 6. 24, R. 1. 66 , 3. 39 , Me. 100 ; भारथा-यत्तमतः परं S. 4 16 ; ततः पर &c. -3. thereupon, thereafter. -4. but, however. -5. otherwise. -6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite, पर दुःखितोऽसिम &c -7. most willingly. -8. only. -9. at the utmost. (b) परेज 1. farther, beyond. more that, किं वा मृत्याः परेण विधास्यति Mal. 2 2. -2. afterwards, मचित कुतानिधानं कि विद्ध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3. after ( with abl ), स्तन्यत्यागान्यरेण U. 2. 7 (c) ut 1. afterwards, thereupon, अथ तेन दशाहतः पर R 8. 73 -2 in future. -Comp. - 317 the hinder part of the body -sing: an epithet of Siva. -- आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. - अधिकारचर्चा officiousness. meddlesomeness.-अभीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient, Ms 10. 54, 83. - sta. final death. (-ar:) (m. pl ) N. of a people. --अंतक: an epithet of Siva. -अन a. living or subsisting on another's food. (----) the food of another, परगृहलालेताः पराचपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 "परिप्रकार being fed with the food of others, Y. 3. 241. भाजिन u. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1 139. - say a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. -2, prior and posterior.
-3. before and beyond, earlier and later. -4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-v:) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-t) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species ( as existing between the genus and individual), e. y. geái which is q with respect to a चट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरत पोच्यते Bhasha P. 8. - अमृत rain. —अयुज (अयुन ) ए. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2. depending on, subject to -3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रमुर्धनप्रायणः Bh. 2, 56; 80 मोह° Ku. 4. 1; आमेहोत्र° &c. -4. connected with. -5. leading or conducive to. (-of) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -2. essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4. firm devotion, - 31sf u. I. having another aim or meaning. -2. intended on



designed for another, done for another. (-ध:) 1. the highest interest or advantage. -2. the interest of another ( opp. स्वार्थ ), स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थएव म पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhhah R. 1. 29. -3. the chief or highest meaning. -4 the highest object ( ? sexual intercourse ). (-ર્થ-પેં) ind. for the sake of another. -अर्घ 1.the other part (opp. व्यार्थ), the latter half, दिनस्य पूर्वाधेपराधीभन्ता छायेव मैत्री खलसङ्जनानां Bh. 2 60. -2. a particular high number, i. e 100,000,000,000,000,000,एकंत्वादिपरा-र्धपर्यता संख्या T. S -अध्य a. 1. being on the father side or half. -2. most distant in number, हेमंती वसंतात्पराध्यः Sat. Br. -3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme, R 3. 27, 8 27, 10. 64, 16. 39; Si 8 45. -4 most costly; Si 4. 11. -5. most beautiful or levely, finest, R 6.4, Si. 3 58. (-धर्य) 1 amaximum. -2. an infinite number — max a. 1. far and near. -2. earlier and later. -3. prior and posterior or subsequent. -4. higher and lower. -5. traditional, Ms. 1 105. -6. all-including. (-T) descendants. (-t) 1. cause and effect. -2. the whole extent of an idea. -3. the universe. -4 totality. ेह्रम् a. knowing both the past and the future. - अह: the next day. -ME: the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आगम: attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by a nother. (-a:) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient ; परायनः मीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत् पुरुष: Mu. 3. 4. —आ· ущ m. an epithet of Brahman. — эп-विद्ध: 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. of Vishnu. —आअय a. dependent upon another. (-4:) 1. dependence upon another. -2. the retreat of enemies. (-41 ) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another —आसंग्रहेन m. a thiof, robber. -- gav a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. -2. one's own , Ki. 1. 14. — ই্য: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 of Vishnu. - se: N. of Brahman. — उत्कर्ष: another's prosperity. - 3 4 and doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकार: युण्याय पापाय पर-पीदनं . — उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. - उपजाप: causing dissension among enemies. — उपदेश: advising others ; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम् · —उप-बद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. — जहर another's wife. —एधित त. fostered or brought up by another. (-7:) 1. a servant. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

कलवं another's wife. °आभिगमनं adultery, H. 1. 135. -कार्य another's business or work. निरत: 1. a benevolent mau .- 2 a slave, servant. - ऋांति: / inclination of the ecliptic. --ইবর 1. another's body. -2. another's field, Ms. 9. 49 -3. another's wife, Ms. 3.175 — गामित a. 1. being with another -2 relating to another -3 beneficial to another. — yor a. beneficial to another. —ग्रंशि: joint (as of a finger ). — रलानि: f subjugation of an enemy, आत्मोद्यः परग्लानिईंग नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. — चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. -2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six îtis, q v. ~3. a hostile prince. -5द a dependent. (-q:) 1. the will of another -2 dependence. अनुवर्तन following the will of another — छिद्धं a weak or vulnerable point of another,a defect in another. - a. stranger. — जन: a stranger ( opp. स्वजन) — जात " 1. born of another .- 2. dependent on another for livelthood. (-a:) a servant. -जित त. 1. conquered by auother. -2. maintained by another (-त:) the (Indian) cukoo. —तंत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. - arr: (m.pl.) another's wife. --दारिन् m. an adulteier. -दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः ; महद्पि पर-दुः खं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V 4.13. — देवता the Supreme being. --देश a foreign country. -- देशिन् m. a foreigner. -दोहिन, देविन a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. -- ਬਸੰ: 1. the religion of another ; स्वधने निधनं श्रेयः परधमो भ-यावह: Bg. 3. 35. -2- another's duty or business. -3. the duties of another caste ; Ms. 10. 97. — ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. -- निपात: the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; i. e. भूतप-र्व. where the sense is पूर्व भूत: ; so रा-जदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. --पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -- q i 1. the highest position, eminence. -2. final beautitude. -- granta a. one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking ; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परासमुपजीवति । सततं प्रातस्त्थाय परपा-करतस्तु सः॥ —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.)a servant. ota u. feeding upon another's food. --पुरंजय: a conqueror, hero. -- 444: 1. another man, a-stranger. -2 the Supreme spirit Vishnu. -3. the husband of another woman. -ge a. fed or nourished by another. (-g:) the (Indian) co-

ckoo. ेमहोत्सवः the mango tree. --yer 1 the (Indian ) cuckoo.-2. a parasitical plant -3 a harlot, prostitute -- gaf a woman who has had a former husband .-- भेट्य: a servant, menial slave - area n. the Supreme spirit -- win: 1. another's share.-2" superior ment. -3. good fortune, prosperity -4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy, दुराधिगमः पर-भागो याव पुरेषण पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330, 5 34. (b) excess, abundance, height, स्थलकमलगंजन मम हृद्**यरंजनं** जानितरतिरंगपरभागं Gu 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्टे R 5.70; Ku. 7. 17, Ki. 5 30, 8. 42, S1. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10.86, 12 15.-5. the last part, remainder. - भाषा a foreign tongue. -- मुक्त a enjoyed or used by another. -- wa a. following, subse. quent ( as words ). -- भृत् m. a crow ( said to nourish the cuckoo ). - भूत a. nonlished by another. -- 47:, -77 the (Indian) cuckoo, (so called be cause she is nourished by another-2 e by a crow), S 5 22, Ku. 6, 2, R 9 43; S. 4.9 —πτ 1. another's opinion. -2. different opinion or doctrine. --ਸਜੰਗ a. knowing the secrets of another. -- Hey: a crow. —-रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramoui ; Pt. 1. 180. — लोक: the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. ामः, यान death विधि:funeral rites; Ku. 4 38. -- ब्रा, -- ब्रुय a. subject to another, desendent. -- वास्यं a fault or a defect. — नाणि: 1. a judge. -2. a year. -3. N. of the peacock of Karttikeya. - ara: 1. rumour, report. -2. objection, controversy. --बादिन m. a disputant, controversialist, -वे-इसन् n, the abode of the supreme being. -- an epithet of Dhritarashtra. — and ind. the day after tomorrow. --संगत a. 1. associated with another. -2. fighting with another —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) — सात् ind. into the hands of another. "इता a woman given in marriage. — सेना service of another. -- ar another's wife -- + a another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. exor seizing another's property. -- हन् a killing enemies. -हित a. 1. benevolent. -2. profitable to another. (-- ) the welfare of an-

प्रकीय a. 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या प्रकीय एवं S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines, see अन्यक्षी and S. D. 108 et seq.

परवंदरः, परंजवः An epithet of Va-

प्रसन्त ind 1 From another; Bv. 1 120 -2: From an enemy; ft 3 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.), शुद्धे: प्रसन्देश: Bg. 2. 42 -4 Otherwise. -3 Differently. -6 Further, after-

res 1 The following of another least, posteriority -2 Distinction, while ence. -2 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, prominity, one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas.

t पूज and. 1 In another world, in a further birth, प्रजेह च हासींग R. 1. 69. Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166; S. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or fater on. -3 Hereafter, in future. — इ Future world -comp. — भीतः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

qtaq a. [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy, Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7.

प्रम a. [परं प्रत्वं मानि-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest , प्राप्तीति प-रमां गति Ms. 4.14; 7.1, 2.13. -3 Crief, principal, primary, supreme, Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, suprior to ; Pt 1. 11. — The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part: (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with: कालोपभागपरमा एतावादिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. — # ind. 1 А particle of assent, acceptance or agroement ( well, very well, yes, be it so ), ततः परमामित्यक्तवा मतस्थे सुनि-ਸੱਫਰਾਂ Ku. 6. 35.-2 Exceedingly, very much, प्रमं कुद्ध: &c. -Comp. अंगना an evollent woman. — अणु: an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22 परगुणपरमाणून पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 73; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुक्तपा T. S: ( a प्रमाणु is thus defined :— जालातग्रथसूर्याशी यत्सूक्ष्म दश्यते रज । भागस्तस्य च षष्टो य परमाणः स उच्यत ।। Tarka K., or less accurately :- जालांतरगते रङ्मी-यत्स् मं हर्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाण म उच्यते ॥ ) अगकः an epithet of Vishnu. —आहेतं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. - erei rice boiled in milk. —अपन: the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. - अर्थ: 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

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rit; R 8. 22; Mv 7. 2. -2 truth, reality. earnestness; परिहासविजातिपत सखे परमार्थन नगृद्धता वच 8. 2 18 . oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real', "HREUT: R 7.40; Mv. 4 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4 the best sense -5. the best kind of wealth °विद् a philosopher. - अर्थत: and. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकार खल पर मार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4, उवाच चैनं परमाथतो हर न वेस्सि नून यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. —अह: an excellent day. —आत्मन् m the Supreme spirit or Brahman, R. 8. 22. —आनदः 'supreme felicity ' Supreme spirit. - my f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. — इंश्वर: 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. of Indra -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world , see चक्रवार्तन् - ऋाषे: & great sage.—ऐश्वर्य supremacy —गतिः f. 1. any chief object or refuge ( as a god ) -2. final beatitude, emancipation. - na: an excellent bull or cow. -qz 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. - 454:, -प्रत्य: the Supreme spirit. -- प्रत्य a. celebrated, renowned. - agra n the Supreme spirit. - TH: butter-milk mixed with water. - ##: an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation, cf.

प्राक्त a. Highest, most excellent, best &c.

प्रमतः ind. In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

प्रंपन 1 The abode of Vishnu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position. प्रमेष्ठ a. Superior, supreme. — इ: 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेहिन m. 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 ( with Jainas ) An Arhat.

परंपर a. 1 One following the other.

-2 Successive, repeated —र: 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer.

-रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession: महतीयं ख-ल्बर्नभूपप्रा K. 103; कर्णप्रप्रा 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; प्रप्रा भागम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collication, assemblage (of regular tings); त्रीयांतमरिकरालीव रंजे मृति-

utar Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arangement -4 Race, family, lineage -5 injury, hurting, killing. -t. nd Successively, one after the other.

प्रार्थ a Immobiling an animal at a sacrifice.

पर्परीण a. 1 Obtained by succession of descent, hereditary, लक्षीं पर्परीणां त्व पुत्रपी शिकातां नय Bk. 5. 15 -2 Traditional.

प्रवत् a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला प्रवतिति मे विदित्त 8 3.1, भगवन्प्रवानयं जनः R. S. 81; 2. 56, oft. with instr. or loc. of person; आजा यदिन्ध प्रवानित त्व R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless, प्रवानित शरीरोप्तापन Mål. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome, विस्मयन प्रवानित्त U. 5; आनदेन परवानित्त U. 3, साम्बसेन Mål. 6. -4 Devoted to

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

ম্বৈ: 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword -3 Foam. -4 A seymitar. —বা The sounds of instruments at festivals. —ব Indra's sword.

প্রো: A kind of stone or gem, the 'touch of which is said to turn other metal', such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परद्यः [ पर-शृणाति, श्रू-कु डिच; cf. Un. 1. 34 ] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battleaxe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -- ut: 1. an epithet of Parasurama.-2. of Ganesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. --राम: ' Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmana warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [ While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; ( see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartsvarya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurâma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'nid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen. ( see R. 11. 68-21 ). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me 57. He is one of the seven chiragivins, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Gat. 1.:-क्षत्रियहायिरमये जगद्पगतताप स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभयतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हो।]. -वनं N. of a certain part of hell-

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe, धारा शितां रामपरश्वधस्य भंभावयत्यु-त्यलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

प्रस् and. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) I Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -9omp. -कुद्ध्य a. very black. -पुसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramoun). -पुस्य a. higher than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred. Ki. 13. 26, Si. 12. 50.-अस and the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand, प्रः-सहस्राः अरद्भुत्यासि तत्त्वा U. 1.15; प्रः -सहस्रोः पिज्ञाचीः Mv. 5 17.

प्रस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.), आदिन्यवर्ण तमसः प्रस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards, प्रस्ताद्वगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर a. Mutual, परस्परां विस्मयनंति लक्ष्मीमालोकयाचकुरिवादरेण Bk. 2 5.
—pron a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only, often in comp.), परस्परस्पापरि पर्यचीपत R. 3. 24, 7. 38, अविज्ञातपरस्परे: अपत्तप्रे: 17. 51; परस्परादिसाहुश्य 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'rociprocally,' 'one another', 'by,from,or to one another 'against one another' &c., see Bg. 3. 11, 10 9, R. 4. 79; 6 46; 7 14, 53; 12. 94. —Comp. —जः a friend.

परस्मेपद, परस्मेभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत), -2. going (पराहत). -3.

prowess (पराकृत). -5. direction towards (पराकृत) -6 excess (पराजित). -7 dependence (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराकृत). -10. setting aside, disregarding

पराक a. Small. —सः 1 A sacrificial sword -2 A kind of penance, झादशाहोपवासेन पराक परिकार्तिन, U. 4.-3 A kind of disease.

पराकादा: Remote expectation or

प्राक्त 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of , तां हन्मान पराक्रवेचामत प्राक्

प्राक्तरण The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining. प्राक्ते and. At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम् 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely, बकविद्यांद्यांद् सिंहवच पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19;, इत्युक्तवा से पराक्रस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रम: 1 Heroism prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रम: परिभन्ने Si. 2. 41.-2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराकांत p. p. 1 Strong, valuant, bold, evergetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back,

प्राम: 1 The pollen of a flower, स्प्रत्याप्राग्यसम्बद्धाः Si. 6.2, Amau. 54.-2 Dust in general, R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return, तद्यं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागत-पंकाज Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

प्रागत p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The. ocean.

परा(रां)च् a (ची f.) 1 Situated boyond or on the other side; ये चामुदमात्परांचा लोका: Ch Up.-2 Having the face turned away (पार्मुख);Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; देने पराचि Bv. 1. 105, or देने पराच-दनशालिने इंत जाते 3. I. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from.-8 Inverted, reversed

-Comp. — मुख् ( परान दुव ) ।
having the f : 1000 d ...
averted, thinking lon linek ; ; ; ,
विश्वत्य ज्ञान परान्य क्वी विश्वत्य ।
195, 10 119 — 2. ( ) a reis on,
मातुन केवल स्वस्थाः विश्वतिद्यामीन विश्वत्य
स्वस्थाः R 12 13 ( b ) not directed towards, shunning, avoiding, applied towards, shunning, avoiding, applied towards, shunning avoiding, applied towards, shunning avoiding applied a calverse, unfivourable, applied a calverse, unfivourable, applied a calverse, unfivourable, applied a cof, arciventary unique object over weapons

पराचीन a [पराच् ल ] 1 Turned in an opposete direction, averved. -? Averse from, disinchized to. -3 Not minding, not caung about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकाश्वन) -5 Situated or the other side, being beyond -- व and. 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A 1 To defeat, conquered overcome, subdue; ये पराजयमें कृष्य Y. 2 75, Bk. 8 9, St. 19 82. -2 To lose, be deprised of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable, अध्ययनान्त्राजयसे Sk. finds it unbearable or difficult to study', Bk. 8.71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, cubjug iting, defeat R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not boing able to cuffer ( with abl.), as in अध्ययनार्यराजयः -3 Losing, loss failure ( is in a lavsuit ), अन्यथावादिना ( साह्याः ) शन्य भुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2 79 - 4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराचित p.p. I Conquered, aubjugated, defeated -2 Condemned L.z law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit)

पराजिष्णु वः 1 Victorions. -2 Cor quered, defente i

परांज: 1 An oil-mill. -2 Form .3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणानि: f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्पर. The Supreme being.

hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat ). -4 To exclude from

परादानं 1 Giving up oi away -3 Exchanging

प्राचि. I Hanting of a. - 9

परान( ण )सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

verted 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. -Caus. To chase or drive away.

quish, overcome -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभव: 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; प्राभवोऽट्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki 1.41 (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुवेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku 2 22; तव पद्पष्टवविषयाभवामिदमञ्जयतु सुवेशं Gît. 12.—2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect.—3 Destruction.—4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written प्राभव) प्राप्त p.p. 1 Defeated, overcome.—2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराञ्चति: f. See q ाभव ; Pt. 2. 97. पराञ्चत a. One who has overcome death.

परामुश् 6 P 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently, परामुश्त हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयभगं कुलिशनणाकित R. 3. 68, Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assell, seize; Mk. 1. 30. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider, किंभवितित सशंक पकजनयना परामुश्ति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); शथारभे निश्चविष्यताय समुग्ति (स्तु); श्वारभे निश्चविष्यताय (स्तु); श्वारभे निश्चविष्यताय समुग्ति (स्तु); श्वारभे समुग्ति (स्तु); श्वारभे समुग्ति (स्तु); श्वारभे समुग्ति (स्तु); समुग्ति (स्तु); स्तु)

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending, or drawing(as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरमर्शाविद्युद्ध-सन्याः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (Inlogic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पञ्च or subject possesses the हेतु; व्यासिविशिष्टपश्चमताज्ञान परामर्शः T. S.; or ब्यासस्य पञ्चमन्त्रयशः परामर्शः उत्थात Bhåshå P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently -10 Affecion (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

uting p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see great.

पहारि end. The year before last.
परायण See under पर ( पर-अयन )
पराह. The tree called कार्बेद्धः
पराहटः A stone or rock.
पराहटः Contradiction ( Ved. )
पराहिदः N. of Kubera.
पराहितः end. Ved. At a distance.
पराहितः 1 A. To return, turn back.
पराहितः 1 Turning back, return, retreet - 2 Exchange, batter. - 3 Re-

प्राचत: 1 Turning oack, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

प्राचत p. p. 1 Returned, turned

back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f 1 = परावर्त above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराच्याधः A stone's throw.

पराहार: N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyâsa and the author of a Smriti.

पराशरिद m. A beggar, mendicant.

प्राम् 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon ; प्रास्तवस्था सुधाधिवस ति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute ; इति यहुक्तं तः वृष्टि प्रास्तं S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

qqtta p.p. 1 Thrown or cast away.

2 Expelled, turned out.—3 Repudiated.—4 Refuted, rejected.—5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् प-रासुद्विजात्मज: R. 15. 56; 9 78.

परास्कंदिन m. A thief.

पराहन 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देंच मन्योद्ध्य-पराहनं Râm. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहनं बदनपंक अभी. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

utted p. p. 1 Struck down or back.

2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed.

3 Assailed, attacked.—

A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against (d) much, excessively.—2 As a seperable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to, (with an acc.), दुसं परि विद्यातते विद्युत. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); दुसं दुसं परि मिचति 'he waters tree after tree. '(c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) ( with acc. ); यह ब मां परि स्यात ' what may fall to my lot ', or लक्ष्मीहीरं परि Sk. (d, from, out of. (c) except, outside of, with the exception of ( with abl. ), परि जिनतंत्रवो बृष्टो देवः oः पयनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop (f) after the lapse of (g) in consequence of.(h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' ' very much, ' 'excessively', as in पर्यश्च 'bursting into tears', so प्रचत्र्हेशन, परिदार्चल्य.-4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds verbial compounds verbial compounds verbial means (a) without, except, ou side, with the exception of as in परित्रिगत वृष्टो देव: P. II. 1. 12, VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 qft may be used at the end of adverbial comp after sig, श्लाका, and a numeral to denote floss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' ( यतव्यवहारे पराज-ये प्बाय समासः ), हर् । अक्षपरि, शलाकाः परि, एकपरि , cf अक्षपरि. ( // ) tonud about, all round, surrounded by , as पर्याझ 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्य-ध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनायः

ব্যক্তিয়া A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिद्धंप: 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2 27.

परिकर: 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers -2 A multitude. collection, crowd; Ratn. -3 5. -3 A beginning, commencement, Bh 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins, अहिपरिकरभा-ज: Si. 4 65; परिकर बंधू or कु 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बध्नन्सवेग परिकार K 170); कुत परिकरस्य भवाद्रशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं प रिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3, G. L. 47, Amaiu. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N.of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets, विशेषणीर्यत्साकृतैकिकः परिक-रस्त सः K. P. 10; e. y. सुधां शुकालि-तोत्तंमस्ताप हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v., see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. - 9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off.
-2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting
out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकार्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्त ... A pirest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजक: Harita, cf. परिवेत्त.

परिकर्मन् m A servant .- n. 1 l'ainting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; क्रताचार-परिकर्माणं S. 2 -2 Painting or dyeing the foot, Ku 4. 19. -2 Preparation -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil ) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; St. 4 55; (see Mall. thereon) -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions ).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate,

परिकर्मिन् m. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, know-

परिकल्कान Deceit, cheating, ro-

पश्किंशित: A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee

परिकट A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिक्र 51 a. Very thin, emaciated. परिक्रम् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an aimy). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon.

—Caus. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, -कर्षण Dragging out, ex-

परिकाषित a. 1 Dragged about. -2

Harassed, tortured

परिक 6 P. 1 To surround; परि-कीर्णा परिवादिनी सुने: R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver ; महीं म-हेच्छ: परिकीय सुनी R. 18.33.-3 To scatter about.

परिकोण p.p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृत 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming. परिकीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, voucheafe; U. 5. 27.

To think. - Caus. 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into , Ku. J. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with, S. 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पन-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित  $p \cdot p$ . 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोप: Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around ; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas ). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रम: 1 Roaming about, moving about ; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. -Comp. -सहः a goat.

परिकात p. p. Walked round. -तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, foot-

परिकाति: f. Revolution, perumbulation.

पारिक्या 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy ) =परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभागाय परिक्रीतः कर्तारिम तव नापियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time ( with mstr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages ), शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. –3 To return, requite, reply; কুর-नोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानसुस्थित Bk. 8, 8,

परिक्राय:, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

पश्किंत a. Faugued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्रिश I. 9 P. To terment, trouble, hatass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be voxed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट p. p. 1 Vexed; troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. - g Pain, vex-

परिक्रेज: Fatigue, trouble, pain. Wetness, dameners, पश्चितः moisture.

परिक्रणन " Joud -- नः Vail, A

भारक्षांतः f. Indury, butt, barm. परिक्षा Cay, mud.

परिकार a. Eluaciated, wasted away, legn.

परिक्षन 1 Wahling, cleaning. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 9 P. 1 To. decay, wane. -2 To be emiciated or lead. -3 To destroy, put in end to.

परिक्षय: 1 Dec y, waste, destruction , परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीय: Mk. 1 , किरण Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, oss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9 59.

पश्चिम p. p. 1 Vanshed, disappeared. -2 Wasted decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away 'xhausted. Pt. 2, 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined, Bh 2 45 -5 List, destroyed. -6 Diminished, deceased, भाग° Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित m. 1 N. of a king, son of Abbumanyu and father of Jain mejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P 1 To surround, गंगास्रोत:परिक्षितं Ku. 6, 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षित p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded; नेतस-परिक्षित मंहपे S. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेप: 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading -3 Eurrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -4 An enclosing helt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीन a. Quite intoxicated. परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिचा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12.66.

परिवातं । A moat, ditch. -2 A rut. furrow. ~3 Digging round.

परिविद् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; 4 A. To suffer pain or -Caus. To injure, hurt.

परिश्विक p. p. Afflicted, troubled. गरिकेन Fatigue, exhaustion, दिल situde ; Ku 1. 60 : R. 1. 27. - 7: पश्चिम 2 P. 1 V. To look at,

पारस्या 2 F. I V । consider. perceive. -2 To regar! putation. परिस्थाति: f. Fame. rt enumerate, परिष्या 10 U. I To and, think, count -2 To consider, reg अगुरिगणयस् 🗓 ५ ५.

recation. गरिगणन-ना Complete enumination, decurate statement or calculation, भेजीभूताः परिवणन्या निर्देशन् polation Me (considere as an in at Tiges by Malle ).

विश्वास 1 2. 1 To go or walk पहिणास् 1 र । 10 Râm , यथा 100 ad , ते हुए तज्ञ परिग परिगम्यते Mb. हि भन: सर्पेण ित्यर 9.26, Bk. 10.
-2 To surround, 8 -3 To spread
र सनापरिगत &c -3 in all directions. everywhere, po obtain, वृष्णतां &c. -4 To attain to obtain, वृष्णतां &c. -5 To know, ine, go forth (from this 7.71. -6 To st येन्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता wo.ld), क्षे वेश्वो जाताश्चरपाराता प्रवास के हिन्दू है अ. -7 To over-power. .f.fect, as in श्वास परिवतः. — Cr.us. To pass or spend (time).

गरिं त p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encucled, Mal. 4. 10. -2 Diff-used, spread around, S. 7. 35.
3 Known, understood R. 2. 71 Thowa, प्रधान अव्यवस्थित र 3, Mv. 3. and of (usuall, in comp.), Si. 9. 96. -5 Got, obtained , Bb. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelrued -8 Affected by, afflicted with ; Pt 1. 49. - 9 Performed. -10 Forgotten.-1! ()betructed, hindered.

> परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round. surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

> प्रिमलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tum-Menor dropped down. -3 Vanished -4 Melted. - 5 Flowing.

पश्चित्रहों Excessive blame.

गरिस्ट १ - १ . 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

पश्चि। P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिवासि /. A kind of metre.

पुरिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, and lace. - ? To encircle , surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -3 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize ; देंबन च पारिगृहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide ; राश्चस-मनिपरिगृहीत: Mu. 1. - 8 To put on ( a dress ). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive. comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive bospitably. -13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

पारिमृहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received .- 4 As sented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिगृहीति: f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रह: 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping ; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46 ; शंकापरिग्रह: Mu.1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round .- 3 Putting on, wrapping round ( as a dress), मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38.-4 Assuming, taking ; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92 , विवाहलक्ष्मी° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking accepting, acceptance , भौमो सुने: स्थानपरिशहोऽयं m R.~13~36 ; अर्ध्यपरिग्रहांते m 70 ; m ~12~16 ; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापस्त्रिशय Mal. 1; 80 आसनपारिग्रहं करोतु देव: U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. -6 Possessions, property belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरि-मह: Bg. 4 21, R. 15 55, V 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage, नवे दारपरिश्रहे U. 1. 19: Mal. 5. 27; S 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen , प्रयत-परिग्रहद्वितीय: R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16.8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रह-बहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Tuking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरि-बहापं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent--15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiuing (a guest &c. ). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugatian Dominion .- 27 Punishment .- 28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence.-31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse -33 (In Vod. Gram. ) The double mention of a word both before and after sad. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -37 The real of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

पारिश्रहणं Wrapping round, putting

परिग्रहीतृ m. 1 husband, S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive

परियाह: The fencing round of the sacuficial altar.

परिग्लान p. p 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघ: 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate ( अर्गेल ), एक: कुत्स्ना-नगरपरिघपाशुत्राहुर्भुनिक्ति S. 2. 15, R. 16. 84, Sz. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence ) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle, भागवस्य सुक्ततोऽपि सोऽभव-स्वर्गमार्गपरियो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A sttck or club studded or tipped with iron, R 12 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A nouse, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a pecultar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds clossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. - a (m. dual ) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen)-

परिषड् 10 U. 1 To strike , S1. 9. 64. -2 To stir up -3 To touch or pies: on all sides. -4 To open.

परिचहन Stirring up, stirring round

परिधर्म: A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिचातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परियोष: 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेद्यदाना-दाचार्य पितर परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171 ; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, passs over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address ( with acc. ). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्देशन् व. Fully fourteen.

परिचर् 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon, Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3.40.-3 To worship, adore, reverence, Mv. 3.36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend -Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about .- 2 Flowing. - 3 Moveable .- 3:



1 A servant, follower, an attendant--2 A body-guard. - 3 A guard or petiol in general. -4 Homago, ser-

ै परिचरण: A servant, an attendant, assistant. -of I Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

पारिचरितृ m. A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance ; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; S1. 1. 17.

परिचार: 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walkıng.

वृपेरिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन m. A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 ( plu. ) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather. परिचारम: Sacrificial fire (arrang-

ed in a circle ).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oncself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. - Caus. To search, seek for. -Pass. To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

पंरिच्य: 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy ; पुरुषपश्चियेन Mk. 1. 56, अतिपरिचयाद्वज्ञा ' familiarity breeds contempt '; परिचयं चलक्रश्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापारिचय: K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition ; हेतुः परिचयस्थेये व कर्मुण-निकेव सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरि चयं करोति S. 5. - 4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Comp. -- -- Gott increasing love or tenderness, Mal. 6. 16.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचित् 10 U. 1 To think, coneider, judge , त्वमेश तावत्परिचित्यं स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमईत: Ku. 5. 67, Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find

परिचित्रनं Thinking of, remember-

परित्रंत 1 l'. To kies presentately: परिमुंख्य चतर्मन्तर्भ हरते । , हिम. 6. 17 ; Amaru. 77.

विरिश्चेत्रन Kissin; pursio.actely ; St.

परिच्छद 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth . द्भेरत परिच्छाय Pt. 2; द्वीपचर्मपरि-च्छन्न: (गर्दभ: ) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छाद् f. 1 Retinue, traim. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद: 1 A covering, cover. -2 A. arment, clothes, dress ; शाखाव-सक्तकमनीयपरिच्छद्दानां K1. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependents; R. 9. 70. -4 Parapheruslia, external appendage, ( as 34, नामर), सेना परिच्छद्दरतस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's cossessions or belongings ( utensils, implements &c. ); विवास्यो वा भवेडाहात्सड्डन्यः सपरिच्छवः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78, 11.77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

पश्चिद्धंद: Train, retinue.

परिच्छका p. 1 Enveloped, cover ed, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with ( a retinue ). -4 Concealed.

परिाच्छइ 7 U. 1 To lear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; जतेन परिच्छिय Sk -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; mey-रथा भगवनी नो गुणदोषतः परिन्छेत्तमहीति M. 1; (न) यहा: परिच्छेत्तभियत्तयालं R. 6. 77, 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To averi, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छितः f. 1 Accurate definition, Inmiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छित्र p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating ( between right and wrong ). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेद्व्यक्तिर्भवति न प्ररःस्थेऽपि विषये Mal. 1. 31 ; परिच्छेवातीतः सकल-वचनानामविषय: 1. 30 'tianscending all definition '; इत्यास्तढचहु प्रतर्कमपरि-चेंद्राकुलं में गनः S. a. 9. - 3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment ; परि-च्छेदां हि पांडित्यं यदापका विपत्तयः। अपरिच्छेद्द र्हणां विपदः स्यः पदे पदे H. 1.148; कि पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing अलमलं परिच्लेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work; ( for the other names for section &c. see under a up ). 6 1 augment. 7 Romedy. ing 8 A memure.

परिच्छेदके Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Distance. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य a 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यू 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्यानिः f. 1 Falling down. -2

Swerving, deviating.

परिजन: I Attendants, followers, servants taken collectvely, परिजनां राजानमभित: स्थित: M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन m. 1 The moon. -2

Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication ( as by a servant ) of one's own skill. superiority &c. by pointing out the crucity, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamani thus defines it:-प्रभौनिर्द्यताशाहयचापलाग्रुपपाद-नात । स्वविचश्रणताच्यक्तिभेग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; govit-यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1 ; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभि: कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञातिः f. 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय a. 1 To be recognised or ascertained .- 2 Comprehensible, conccivable.

परिज्ञान a. Ved. Running or walking round. -m. 1 The moon. -2

परिचि a. Running round.

परिज्वन् m. 1 The moon. - 2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिद्वीनं The flight of a bird in circles ; see द्वीन-

परिणास 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down ( as an elephant to strike with his tusks ) नपकी आरिणतगत्र : पद्मणीचे नृतूर्ध Mes 2 , चित्रक नाम , गर्यण सीत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined, east near-तै: ( वद्नकमले: ) Bh. 1 4 -3 To be changed or transformed mere, are sume the form of ( with this) लताभावेन परिणतसस्या रूपं V 4, 4, 25, क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमे । वृधिहिममा वेन परिण-मते S. B.; Mo. 52. -4 To result, happen ; सर्वे विपरीतं परिणमति Mk 1. -5 To be developed or mutated se ripe; Me. 18, Ki. 5. 37; M. 3 . . Rs. 1. 26 ; Mv. 1. 12 ; ङ ८ वर्गन below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिमत-शरच्चेदिकास क्षवास Me. 110 उन्हात-परिणत &c. -7 To set decline in the west ( as the sun ) . अनेन तमानि परि-णतो दिवस: 15 47. -8 To be digested; अस्तं परिजमेच्च यत् Mb. - 9 To be cooked or roasted; Mil. 5 17. -10 To elapse ( as time ). -Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, poifect. -2 To pass ( as the night ). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

पॅरिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bewed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Dachining, old ( as age ) ; परिणंत चर्यासे 14. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, 11p. ned, fully developed or formed, **शब्द्रव्यन्हाविदः कवेः परिणत** त्रश्चस्य वाणी भिमा U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6.13, Me. 23, परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते B . 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full grown, advanced, perfected ; पारेणतश्रद्धहाकिरणे: Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Diges.ed (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun), S. 1. 32. —a: Au elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (तिथेग्वंतप्रहारश्च गणः परि-णतो मत: Halay. ); St. 4. 2J, Ki. 6.7.

परिणति: f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bo sing. -2 Ripeness maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवपार्या यत्नतः **पंडि**तेन Bh 2. 90 , 1. 20, 3. 17 , Mv 6. 28; Mal. 4. 4 -6 End; conclusion close, termination, परिणातिरमणीयाः प्रतियस्त्वद्विधानां Mal. 6. 7, 16 ; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V.3.1; अभवदूतः परिगति शिथिल: परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवस: 81. 9. 3. (where qo means 'end or conclusion' also ). -8 Digestion ( of food ).

परिणमने Change, transformation

परिणासक a. Causing a change. परि( री )णामः 1 Alteration,change, transformation. -2 Digestion, अर्थ न सम्बद्ध परिणाममेति Susr.; श्रुक्तस्य परिणा-महेत्रशेवर्षे T. S. ; Pt. 4. 22. - 3Result. consequence, issue, offict; अभियह गापि

ष्ट्रहर प्राप्ता र H. 3 135, Mic o प्रार्थनाम् । त्वास (उचसि ओवन च) हेरा ३ से हिन्सी ३७, ३८, ३८, ३८, -4 It pering, n .t. it, full develop-म्बर्गाट, इयात अस्य मार्गाल्डवता Ki. 1 2. ; moseral en stata &c. U 2. 20 , Mal 4. 2 . - 5 Ami, formunation, conclusi ic, clore, arcline, विनसाः गरिलागारा गीना । १ ६, धनःपरिणाम-पालकी हिन्ते हैं 10 , यो का उन्हेंपी दिवसः R zit the day is arriving to a close?. -6 Old ag / नारे भने हि दिलीप-वंशवार से. उ. 11 -7 क्षान्त (or time). -8 (In Rh t. ) A figure of speech ullicd to Fam, by which the proposti a of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The clandall's thus detines and illustrates i .-- 1 Ponta: 15-यार्थ निद्यम्। विषयान्यना । स्मन्तन स्मञ्जेन वीक्षते मिन्सिना र्र 15 ree li G also under परिनाम ). - 50 np --न्जिन् a. piudent, fore-sightal -- zet o prudent. (-12: J.) prudence, providence. - user salarary in the end. 一氯丙 violent or painful indigestion, colic, flan lonco with pan.

प्रियह 4 U. 1 To surround, intercola, पाराठी , म जयनि परिणद्धः शक्तिनः सिक्तमः पः Mal. 5. 1 ; R. 6. 64 . M. 5. 10 , Rs. 6. 25. -2 Foland or ti scand.

чиль р i dodni or wrapped round. 2 Droat, कि हुए , परिण सुकंधर: R. J. 34.

परिणहनं Girding ca, wispping

ukk ( i )ola: 1 (nicumfernece, compars, expanse, extens, breadth, winth, स्वनप्रवर्षार माला ब्यादिना बल्कलेन S. 1. 19; रतस्यिनगाद्यविलासवैजयंती Mal. 3.15 large or exp in ive breasts' कछुदे द्वपस्य ात् महुदक्षमागरिणाहमागिलि Ki. 12. 20 , Mr. 3. 9 ; Kalo. 2. 13 , My. 7.24. -2 Complex or chenmference of a circle

परिजात ह्य ए. Linge,lig,expansive. परिणानित् " La ge, big, Ku. I. 36. पशिक्षित्राचा a 1. Tasting, cating ; फलागां परिणित्तकः धी. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिश Porfect skill.

पारेजी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round ( the fire) ना ब्यंती जिल्परिणीय विद्वं (पुराधाः ) Kn 7.80 ; अभि पर्यणयं a an Riam. 2 To marry, espouse; परिंग्डेबाते पार्निंग कहा नगसा तत्प्रवणीकृती हर: Kn. 1. 12. - 3 To ascertain, investigate; Me 7. 122 4 To lead forward. -- Cans. To pass, spend (time).

पश्चिम् ::-भायनं अभित्भंत्रहरः न । । श्विमा 7 J. Man K. P. 10.

गरि( री )णाय: 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move ( at chess ).

परिणायकः I A leader. -2 A husband , St. 2. 73.

परिणीत p. p. Married -ता A muried woman,

परिंगन m A husband ; S. 5. 17 ,

R 1.25; 14 26, Kn. 7.31. परितक्ष्य a Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. - - - Tay 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain -4 To practise penance - Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment

परिनम p 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained

परितासि: f. Excessive pain,anguish. परिवाप: I Extreme or scotching heat , (पाद्य: ) शमयाति पारतापं छाय-या संश्रितानां 8.5 7, गुरुपरितापानि गा-जाजि 3. 18 , Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief . प्रसक्ती निविणे हृद्य परितापं नहसि कि M. 3 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing, विरचिताविध-विलापं सा परितापं चकारोचे: Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितक 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine ( judicially ).

परितक्षेणं Consideration, reflection. परितस ind. ( Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side ; रक्षांसि वेदीं प-रितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36 S. 4. 7, 3 27, Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमिबलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विटिपन: सर्वे Bv 1.21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of , आपेदिरेंऽनरपर्थ परितः पतगाः Bv 1. 17 , E. 9. 66.

पर्तिष् 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented अस्मत्कृते च परितृष्यति काचिवन्या Bh. 2. 2. -Caus. I To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितृष्ट p.p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयाभिह परितृष्टा वस्कलेरत्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50 , 80 मनिस च परितृष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दारदः ibid. -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितृष्टिः / 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. - 2 Delight, joy.

परितोष: I Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोग); सम इह परि-तीषो निर्धिशेषो विशेष: Bh. 3. 50. -3 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसाधु मन्ये प्रयोगनिज्ञाः ਜੋ S. 1. %. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for ( with loc.); Ku. 6. 09 , R. 11. 92, शुनिनिष्रिक्षेष: &c.



10 1

ij.

बरितोषण u. Satisfying, grutifying.

unique 4 P. To be pleased of contented. — Caus 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पणं Gratifying.

परिस्यज्ञ 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce, भारतमञ्जलकाण ज परियजीत Mu. 2. 17. -3 To excert, व्यवस्यपरिस्यज्ञ सञ्चण Sk. -4 To leave ever, leave as a remainder. -5 To neglect, disregard. -- Cans To deprive a person of, rob any one of

प्रित्यक p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. -2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). -3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). -4 Wanting

परित्यजन Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्याय: 1 Leaving, quitting, a bandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपिरत्यामयाज्यालन: R. S. 12, कृतसीतापरित्याम 15. 1. -2 (diving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यामं करोनि 14. 1. 'I shall forego my name', Ms. 2. 95.

-3 Neglect, omission . मोहान्यस्य (नामणः) परित्यामस्तामसः परिकीतितः Bg. 18. 7. -4 Giving away, liberality, -5 Loss, privation. -6 A sacrifice.-7 Separation from.

परिञ्चस्त a. Frightened, afraid. परिञास: Fear, terror, fright.

प्रिने 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परिनायस्व परिनायस्व (in dramas). परिनाण 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परिनाणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्क्रतां Bg. 4.8; रामापरिनाणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं सुसुलं चतार R. 5 49.-2 Self-defence-3 Abstaining from.

परिदर: A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds. परिदह 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिवृह्न Burning, scorching. परि( री )वाह, 1 Burning. –2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परিবঁমিন a. Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot ).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; इसना परिद्यामि सृत्यवे U: 1. 46; Ms 9. 327. -2 To entrust or deposit with. -3 To present -4 To lend.

परिवा Ved 1 Giving oncaelf up to the favour of another. -2 Surrender. -3 Devotion.

परिदार्ग 1 Barto, or hinge -2 Devotion. A facilitation of restoration of a deposit

परिवारित के A. T. of the gives his daughter to martin, and a tann whose elder broker as not yet married; ef. आवश्

परिविद्येष् I 1. 10 P. To lament moan, surve pain, . । 2. 34. -11. 4 P. To sell deel in (with acc or gen.), उन्ने नात्वा मा परिवृद्धिक Siz परिवृद्ध Walling lamoutanion

पश्चिमनं, - सा पश्चिति ! Immentation, compliant in carding ; त्रा म तैः पश्चितिमध्यार शिर्मा : 5 18, 11, 83, Bg. 2 28 स. त्या पश्चित्रा शि. 4 71, Y. 3 9, -2 18 18 (1900) regret.

प्रिकृत ( Er. ) fil, sail, miser-

urrest 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold -2 To consider, investigate, find out -3 To kn. v. -4 To frequent. -Pais To appear, Lecomo visible -- Cari, 1 To show 2 To explain, expound.

परिन्धु m. A spectator, looker on परिनर्शेंग 1 An a scull, altack, outrage. 2 tesult, afront, almse. -3 III-treatmost, i meli ususe.

ब garment); त्राम् श्रामिश परिपास रोगी था. ते ३१. -२ To surround, enclose. -३ To di col town ds -4 To put or plue round -5 To end round the eyes, turn the glacee upon -6 To conclude, close ( as the recitation of a hymn. - Cours. To cure to put on, clothe with.

परि(री) मार्च 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. -2 A garment, especially on under garment, clothes in general; आवित्रपरिभागिन्दाः Ki. 9. 1, St. 1. 61, 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. -3 Closing or concluding. -4 Vod. Putting round.

परीधानीयं Au under-garment. -- 47 A concluding by mu.

परिभाष: 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. -2 A receptacle, a reservoir. -3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

प्रिपि: 1 A wall, fonce, hedge, anything nurrounding or enclosing another. -2 A in sty halo found the sun or moon, प्रध्यंक द्वोष्यद्वियतिः R. 8. 30, आर्ग्यरिप्रियं व्यवस्थितिः ति स्थानि -3 The circumference of a circle -7 The periphery of a who i. -8 A stick (of a special tice like प्रथान) laid found the sactificial fire, सभा

स्यासन् पश्चितः जिःसस समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90 15. -9 A circle surnousding the globe. -10 Epicycle. -11 A covering. -12 A branch of a sucred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —comp. —पतिस्वरः an epithet of Siva. —रंगः 1. a guard. -2 an officer attendant on a king or gene. al (modern 'aide-de-camp'). -3 A ha ther of scattness posted in a tracte.

परिनारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिपाद 1 P. 1 To flow or stream tound. -2 To go shout. -3 To tun aft i. fur ne — Unis. To surround, enert!

पति विच a Running round. — m. N of a year ( भैबल्बर )

परिन्तित a. Richly porfumed or scented.

प्रदित्न व. Onite grey; **वसने** प्रदित्नदे विष्नात 8 8.21 -, R. 11.62.

परिचेषं An under-garment.

परिसंद: I Distress, disaster, ruin, trenble. -2 Failure. -3 Destruction. -4 Loss of caste. -5 Ruining, destroying; II. 2. 125.

परिनिर्देषण Distributing, giving. परिनिर्दाण a. Completely extinguished. — जे Final extinction ( of the individual ).

प्रिट्रिन: f. Final liberation or complete enuncipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmignation.

प्रिनिट्र 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). -2 Complete accomplishment. -3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्टित p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. -2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्टि-तस्योपदेशस्थाल्याच्य प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यास 1 Completing the sense of a passage. -2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot

প্রিক্স p. 1 Completely cooked -2 Completely baked or burnt. -3 Quite resp. mature, perfected (fig. also): মন্ত্রন্তাম প্রক্রান্ত: Bs. 4. 1; eo প্রেক্সন্তি: -4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. -5 Fully digested. -6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिवर्ण(ने) Capital, principal,

प्रियानं Plighting, promising;

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged p. omised; Si. 7. 9.

परिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; चिंद्रकेषाच पिपासः परिवर्ति शिकी म्रांतिमहारियंत्रे M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हपाः) परिपेद्धिका दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. — Caus. To shoot off or down

परिपतनं Flying round or about. परिपति: A protector ( Ved. ).

परिषद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird

परिपंथ: An antagonist, enemy.

परिषयत: An antagonist, adversary. परिपंधान a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pâṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंधा महानराति: Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमह सत्र यदि तस्परिपंधानी Mål. 9. 50; so Bv. 162, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10.—m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe.—2 A robber, thief, highwayman. परिषर: A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपार्न m. Ved. An antagonist. परिपान: 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनिषदः परिपातः Bv. 2. 40--11. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Mål. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं स्कृतिनः परिपाल-पंति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await काथ मन्नवध्यप्रवातं व्यसनकृता परिपाल-पंत्र Ku. 4. 46. — Caus. 1 To Protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(रा)पाक: 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अस्वपरिपास.-3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रपक्षाचा मुदी: अञ्चलपरिपास जनिमता Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness.

परिपादल a. Pale red; R. 19, 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादि:-ही f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तब पटीयान्क: परि-पानीसिमासरीकते Bv. 1. 12; कार्यानां कार्म स्थितपरिपादीं स्कृटयित H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic. परिपादः Complete enumaretion,

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6 -2 Nourishment, nurture, जासस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

riving 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीद्या ! Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपृत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपृतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full, egg: the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्ति: f. Completion, fulness.

परिपेत्रव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. — च A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परियोषण 1 Feeding, nourishing -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिष्टुच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्न: Inquiry, interrogation, question, कतरकतमी जातिपरिप्रश्ने PII. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपान् केन प्रिप्रनेन सेचया Bg. 4. 34.

परित्राप्तिः f. Acquistion, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिपेण्य: A servant.

To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about, -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. --Cans. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

uftga a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. —a: 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिष्ठुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed, as in जाता -3 Wetted, bathed. -तं A spring, jump. -ता Spirituous liquor.

uftge p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

पश्चिम् 9 P 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To binder, interrupt. — Caus. To tie round.

परिवंधनं Tying round.

परिवास 1 A 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7.25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिचाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिवं(वं)ह 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव(व) है: 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिवर्दया भवत्या संवर्धवां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; परिवर्दवांति वेदमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia.-4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealty.

परिच(च)हेंजं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim.-3 Growth.-4 Worship.

परिचुं(दृ)हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिस्(द्र)हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompained by, furnished with. —त The 10ar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभन्तनं Threatening, menacing.

riving 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -1 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, te hnical terms (used in a work), इति परिभाषा मकरण Sk.; इकी गुणगृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbb. -5 (Honce) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout ( 31-वियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः ); परिनः ममिता-क्षरापि सर्वे विषय प्राप्तनती गता प्रतिष्ठां। न खलु मतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेत गरीयसी यदाज्ञा St. 16, 80. - 6 A list of abbieviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) In ex planatory Sûtra mixed up with the other Satras of Panini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine ) Prognosis. परिभिन्न p. p 1 Split open, crack ed. -2 Deformed.

परिभुम्न a. Bowed, curved, bent. परिभुम् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तं नेव शक्तोमि हातुं 8. 5. 19, Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिस्त p.p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Porsessed.

पश्चित्त a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोग: 1 Enjoyment; R 4. 45 -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परित्र 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence ) to sur pass, excel , लझिंदिकं परिभूय पसं Ku. 7.16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, dostroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of .- 11 To guide, govern, -Caus. I To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भव: 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रम: परिभवे वैपार्य सुरतेष्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. I. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discominture, -Comp — आस्पर्व, -पद् 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

—विधि: humiliation; प्रायो मुर्चः परि-भगविधा नाभिमानं तनोति S Til. 16.

परिभविन् u. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभाव: See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित p.p., 1 Contained, included - 2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाषिन् a ( नी f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt. × 1-2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling -3 Setting at naught, defying, नरायहनपरिभानिनं नर्व 11. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावृक्त u. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभात: f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

पश्चिम् 10 U 1 To decorate, adorn.
-2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of
-5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

দিম্পা: (scil. ধার্থ ) Peace ob tained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिश्व 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray, -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिमंश: 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिशंशनं 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिश्रम p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिश्रम् 1,4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिश्र-सि कि वृथा कचन चित्र विश्रम्यतान् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिश्रमम्भिजयद्यदाकुले: Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भ्रवं परिश्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate.-6 To encircle. — Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

पश्चिम: 1 Wandering, going about.
-2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. - हां 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदस्येनयनी दिवस: Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमर: 1 Destruction; चिरात्सक रयारत प्रलय इव घोर: परिमर: Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rate for the destruction of enemies.

परिमल: 1 Fragrance, perume, scent; परिमलं गीर्वाणचेताहर: Bv. 163, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामनाप्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

uffit 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(शिमाण 1 Measuring, measure ( of strength, power &c. ); सद: परा-स्मारीमाणविक्तमृद: Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing.

—2 Limited. —3 Measured, meted out.

—4 Regulated, adjusted —Comp.—आभारण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आसुस् a. short-lived. —आसुर, भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —सम् a. siying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिभित्ति: f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2

परिमेय a. 1 Few, limited; परिमे-यपुर:सरी R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाधिन् 1 Torturing; Mal. 1.41.

परिमार्ग 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिवर्ष: 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger

परिभिन्ननं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. परिभिन्नित a. 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं md. About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुद्ध 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; नेपोपरोधपरिमुक्तश्चांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमात्तः f. Liberation.

or perplexed. — Caus. (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63—2 (P.) To perplex.

परिसन्ध a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमृद p. p. Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3, 12.

परिसूज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or sway, wash out, remove; ( वास्थं ) स्वामन पत्स्याः परिमार्श्वमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्ज: 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing. परिमार्जन 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, sqeeze परिमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, sqeeze परिमृद् तमुणालाडु चेलान्यगकारिन U. 1 24—2 To kill, destroy. —3 To wipe away, rub, off. —4 To wear out. —5 To rub, stroke. —II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्द:, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Jrushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृद्धित p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; sqeezed; परिमृद्धितमुणाठीम्हानमं Mâl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rubbed, ground.

M

परिमुझ 6 P. 1 To touch, graze, शिखरहाते: परिमुझ्देवलांक Bk. 10. 45. —2 To grasp, seize. —3 To consider, reflect. —4 To investigate, inquire into. —5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्ज: 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

uttge p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

dat.). 2 To envy.

परिमोशः 1 Removing, relieving; मार्गा विषाणपरिमोक्षल चूत्तमांगान्ख्या श्रकार चृपतिनिहाते धुरमेः R. 9. 62 Removing the horns, s. c. breaking then

the horns, s. c. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निवीज).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमाप: Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमोपिन m A thief, robber.

परिस्ते 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिस्तानस्थान्तिया Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिस्टान p. p. 1 Faded, fainted, withered -2 Languid, dull, faint.
-3 Waned, impaired, diminished.
-4 Soiled, stained. — i 1 Change of countenance by fear or gilef. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञ: A secondary sacrifice, परिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिसकः A protector, guardian.

परिकाण, परिका 1 Protection, pre servation, guarding, Ms 5 94, 7 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिकाण क्षतं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षितिच, परिरक्षितु, परिरक्षित् a. Protecting a protector, defender. परिरक्षा A street, road.

परिस्थ 1 A. To embrace, clasp, परिस्थ वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवंतं परिस्थ दोश्यों Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95;

Si. 9. 72.

परि(री) रमः, परिरमणं Embracing, an embrace; द्वापारिमानिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si 1. 74, 10. 52, U. 1. 21, 27; कि

पुरेव ससंभ्रम परिरंभणं न द्वासि Git. 3. परिरादिन् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

पारित हु a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to disgest, क्षीण: भीण: परित हु पर: भ्रोतसां चेपभुज्य Me.13.-3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

প্রিকৃত 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend, diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिद्वस p. p. 1 Interupted. disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disap peared -comp. -संज्ञ a. senseless

परिलोप: 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलक्: 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year, तृत्या भून्यस्य जगतो हाद्शः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवर्त 1 Reviling.-2 Clamouring. परि (ते ) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मिया परिवाद्गतः M 1; Y. 1. 133 -2 Scandal, stain, stigama, ill-repute मा सूत्रपरिवाद्गतारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादक: 1 A plaintiti, complainant, accuser. -2 () ne who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन a 1 Reviling, censuring abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing.-3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censuring, slandered. -m. An accuser, a plaintiff, conplainant. -नी A lute (बीजा ) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8, 35.

परिवर्ग: Ved. Avoiding, removing. परिवर्जन 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. --2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित a. 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

प्रिक्तन् a. Clad in mail; armed. प्रिक्तथः A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवर: 1 N. of one of the seven courses of win 1; it is the sixth course, and bears along the Saptaish's and the celestial Gangss; सत्त- विचन्ने स्वर्गेगा षष्टः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under बायु, cf. the description of परिवह given by Kalidasa:— जिल्लांगस बहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा ज्यानीचि बनेयित च प्रविभक्तरिमः। तस्य द्वितीय अधिकिक्षमनिस्तमस्क वायोरिम परिवहस्य चंदित मार्ग S. 7. 6).—2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(रा) बाह: 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कोत्हरूं) सपारेवाहमासीत् S 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; प्रात्पिष्ट तहागस्य परीवाह: प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51, R 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् .a. Overflowing; as in आनंद्रपरिवाहिणा चक्षपा S. 4.

परिं (री) बाप: 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,



pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, actinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. 7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परिवास: 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odom, Mal. 9, 42.

परिविषण:( न्नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तः, परिवित्तः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married, see Ms. 3. 171; and परिनेत्त् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera. परिविद्कः परिविद्त् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved.= परिवित्त. above. परिविद् Caus. 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टि: f. Ved. Service, attend-

परि (रि) नेशः (पः); 1 Waiting , at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13, 81. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; उद्येत स्म तद्वतर रिविद्धभीमपरिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिषेषक: A waiter at meals. परिषेषक: 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्ट्र m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुनः परिवेष्टा-रा मरुत्तस्यावसन्महे Ait. Br.

परिविद्वारः Walking about, strolling. walking for pleasure

परिविद्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed.—2 Pervaded, overspread. Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —त The bow of Brahman.

परिदृद्ध a. 1 Firm, thick, dense.

-2 Ample, large. —ह: A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also), कि भुव. परिवृद्ध न विवाद्ध तन तासुपनता विवद्धे N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58, Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिच 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle. surround; U. 4. 23.

परि(री) वार: 1 Train, retinue, attendents or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारशामि B. 5. 10, 12. 16, ग्रहमनगरिनारो राज-

i tifn mg i

मार्गप्रदीप: Mk. l. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. 2 Train, returne. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवास्ति p p Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परितृत p. p 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known.-5 Completely gained. —त Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृतिः f. Surrounding.

viver 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17 -5 To be, fall into; Mal. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear: Mal. 10. 6.

परि(री)वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; খুগহার, परिवर्ताच S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga St. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तदीदृशो जीवलाकस्य परिवर्तः: U. 3. 'changed concition of life', ' change in circumstances '; so जीव-लोकपरिवर्तमञ्जभवामि Mal. 7, स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, descrition. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. - 9 Barten, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kûrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक तः. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiting, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

पश्चितंनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku 5.12; R. 9. 13; S1.4.47.—2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round.—3 Revolution, end of a period of time.—4 Change; विपायतिने विधाय Pt.3.—5 Exchange, barter.—6 Inverting.—7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित a. 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवार्तन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving.—2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवार्तिन संसारे मृत: को वा न जायने Pt. 1. 27.—3 Changing.—4 Being or remaining near, moving round about.—5 Retreating, flying.—6 Exchanging.—7 Recompensing. requiting.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; "अधेसुकी V. 1. 17. -2 Re treated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. — चं An embrace.

परिवृत्ति: f. 1 Revolution ; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return, turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमै: K. P. 10 ; e. g. द्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृद्यं मम। मया तु हृद्यं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वर: ।। S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवात्तिसहत्वं K. P. 10 ; e. g. in बुषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाछन or बाहन.

परिद्य 1 A. To grow up, increase. — Caus. 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging.
-2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित a. 1 Increased.-2 Cut,ex-cavated.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत् m., परिवेद्दकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयाच् निर्विश्चत् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्टः, परिवेद्दनीया कन्या, परिवृत्यी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hårita.

प्रिचेन्नं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder.

—2 Marriage in general.—3 Complete or accurate knowledge.—4 Gain, acquisition.—5 Maintaining the household fire (अनुवासन) :

Ms. 11.61.—6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence.

—7 Discussion.—8 Misery, pain.

—ना 1 Shrewdness, wit.—2 Prudence, foresight.

पश्चिद्नीया, पश्चिद्नि The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेद: Accurate knowledge. परिवेद 1 A. or -Cuns. 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेद्यनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.
-2 Circumference.-3 A cover,covering. -4 A bandage.

परित्ययः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment, spices.

परिज्याभः A species of reed.

परिवान 1 l'. To wander about as a religious mendicuut, tuin out a recluse.

परिजन्म 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिवास m., परिवास, -সম: A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic ( of the fourth religious order ) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेडीप संचा-रिण प्राप्त त्वां परिशंकते Git. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of, तुणविंदो: परिशं-कित: पुरा B. 8 79.

परिशंकिन a. Fearing, apprehen-

परिज्ञाश्वत a. ( ती f. ) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेळ्यरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining -2 Finished. — दं A supplement, an appendix; as in मुद्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री) होप: 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परि-होपा ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

uttorui Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); लिलतलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1; so ववनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment ( to a thing ); steady or fixed persuit; काल्याई S D.

pletely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिश्व p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिश्वदिः f. 1 Complete purification; अप्रि U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

. परिशोधः, परिशोधः 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Rectifying, correcting. 3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

TRUE 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emacisté.

पश्चिष्क p p. 1 Thoroughly dired, completely dired or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालयः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). — कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशोष: Act of being completely dried or parched up.

पश्चिम्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66 -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्वतः Ardent spirits.

पश्चिम: 1 l'atigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain . आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पद्मुप्नीत: S. 1, R. 1. 58, 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to cr study of, being constantly occupied with; आये जुतपरिश्रमोस्मि चतुःषष्टको ज्योति: शास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रय: 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum, Pt. 1. 252.
-3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रातिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित f. Ved. Small stones laid round the alter.

परिश्लेष: An embrace.

प्रिष्ट् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिक्पस्विष्टा प्रिविदे हैं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिषदः, परिषद्यः, परिषद्रलः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिषीवणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved-Sewing round.

परिषतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषकः परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं ).

परिष्कः (स्क ) द् 1 P. To leap about, मेचनावः परिस्कंदन परिस्कंदंतमा श्वरिस्। अवधनाव्परिस्कंदं जम्हपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. १. 75.

परिकारण( स ) a. Fostered by another. — ज्या: A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिवर्त ( स्कें ) द . L'ostered by another. — द: 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

पारिकां (क्लं) इत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating -3 Wandering.

परिष्कु 8 U. 1 To adorn, deco rate; रशो हेमपरिष्कुत: Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out प्रिकृतः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिकार: 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking.
-3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture, (also परिकार in this sense).

परिकार p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated, Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies, (see इ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृति: f. 1 Polishing.-2 Cleansing.

परिविक्तया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिद्धि: f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्ता) म. 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिषं (सं) दः 1 A train, retinue.

2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament of decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 i'rovision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिञंदः 1 A stroam, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Vod. A saud-bank, an island.

परिव्यंज् 1 A. To e abrace.

परिष्वक p. p. Clasped, embraced. परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं ) जनं or परिष्व-जनं 1 An embrace ; Ki. 18. 19 ; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union ; Bn. 3. 17 ; Mål. 10. 3.

परिसंबत्सर a. A whole year old.

-र: A whole year, परिसंबत्सरात्
'after the expiration of one whole
year,; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number, वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mim. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded ; (परिसंख्या ) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible ) , ra थिरत्यंतमशासी नियमः पाञिके मति। तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्ती परिसंख्येति गीयते॥ e. g. पंच पंचनला भक्षाः usually quoted by the Mîmâmsakes; अयं नियमविधिनेत् परिसंह्याKull on Ms. 3.15. 4(In Rhet.) Special mercion or exclusive specification, ... where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a केन्न or pun); यस्मिन् सामिति चित्रकर्मन वर्णसंक्राभावेष्ठ गुणच्छे; &c. or वस्म नुपुष्ट अवस्था विवाहक कर्मक्ष्माभितितः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 73. .. 5 Recupitulation.

परिसंख्यान p. p. 1 Enumerated, ,reckoned np. ~2 Specified exclusively.

uttitieq14 1 innumeration, total number. -2 Exclusive specification.
-3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचर Time of universal

परिसम्ब / member of in

परिशास २ म 1 Finished, completed, -2 Centred, comprehended, 5. 0, 5.

परिमसापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहने 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sperificial thre ( अहे सर्गतात् मार्जने ).

प्रिस् 1 P. I To flow round, एनं सदस्वती परिनसार Ait. Br. परिमसुराप: Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round, महस्किणं तं परिस्टब Bhag, परिसर्श (v. I. for परिपक्षत ) शिली आंतिमहारियंत्र भ, 2. 13.

with, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountin, town &c.); गोदावरीयारेसरस्य गिरेस्तडानि U. 3.8. परिसद्धविषयञ् श्रीहमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, sire -3 Width, breadth. -4 Death -5 Arile, precept. -6 Agail

परिभएण Running about.

परि( री )सर्था, परि( री )सार: Wanderng or moving about, perambulation.

पिस्सू 1 P. 1 To meve round about, hover.—2 To move to and fro. परिस्त: 1 Going or moving about.
—2 Going in search of, following, pur ning.—3 Surrounding, encucling

ं परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or evening them. 2 Running to and fr., flying thems, constantly moving; परावत:

spread, diffue, extend; Bh.

14 11 -2 'l'o cover (fig. also), अथ नागश्चभारितनानि जगस्परितस्तमानि परिनस्तरिर 51. 9. 18, अभितस्त पृथास्त्रः म्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्त: Strewing round or heaping together.

पश्चित्रं 1 Strewing or spreading round. scattering about, -2 A covering, cover.

पारस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness

texts a. 1 Quite plain, nanifest, distinctive everle. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिनकुत् है P Lo throb, quiver, palpitete वस्याः एरिनकुरितनर्मभराउमार पाः U.S 28.

Agentank

पश्चिदः 1 Coztas, trekine, aropping. - 2 A flow, stream. 3 A taun &c. see प्रिकृतः

परिस्नद: 1 Flowing, streaming-2 Cliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्नावणं A filtering vegael.
गरिसाविन m. A kind of नगंदर q. v.
परिस्नत f. 1 A kind of intexicating
liquor. -2 Trickling dropping, flowing.

परिवत a. Loosened.

परिहस् 1 P 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानंदः परिहस-ति निर्वाणपदवी ि । १०००

परि( री ) हाम: 1 Joking. jestirg. jest, mirth; merriment; 'रनरामस्ताबोध न चलु परिहामस्य विषय: Mal. 9. 44; परिहामधूर्त 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहामधितां डि. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परीहासाधिताः सततमभवत् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp —वेदिन m a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. -2 To omit. neglect; यथोन्ता-न्यपि कमाणि परिहाय Ms 12. 92. Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहित्तप्रयोगतया न कि.मिप परिहाम्यते S. 1. -2 To be mfetter to; आंजस्थितया न परिहायते शब्दाः V. 3; न पतिच्छंदान्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. -3 To wine, fill, waste away, अस्वियमं कि. 8. 3; Pt. 1. 78. -4 To pass away, परिहीयते सम्मेदता S. 4.

-5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणि (नि: ) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

urefur p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprized or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिह 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; सी-मंनिकर्षे परिवर्तिमिन्डसंतर्द्धे भूतपतिः स स्तः Ku. 3 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert, कृति न कथितमिद्रमनुपद्मचिरं सा परित्र हरिमतिशयशिचरं (iit. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute ( as objections, charges &c. ): ब्रह्मा-स्य जगता लोगिन कार्ण पह्यानेव्ययस्य पक्षमार्थेष स्थातिमामसः परिहतः। तसे निमित्त हदानीमासपः परिहित्त दे. 13. Me 14. - 1 To con cal. - 5 To embiace

qfreen 1 Leaving, quitting, aban doning. 2 Avoiding, shanning.

-3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away 5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि (री )हार: 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Removing, taking away ; as in विरोधप-Reit. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4 Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. -6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract of common land round a village or town ; धनुःशतं परीहारी ज्ञामस्य स्यात्स-संतत: Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. -2 Contempt, disrespect. -10 An objection. -11 Seizing, keeping back. -12 Bounty. -13 (In gram. ) The repetition of a word before and after इति, cf. परिवह. -14 Atoning for any imp.oper action.

परिहार्च a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. — य: A bracelet.

परिहतः p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided.
-2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, &c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहात, f. Avoiding, shunning.
पर्श (परिन् ) 2 P. 1 To go round
circumsmbulate; (चरणन्यासं) भाकि
नम्र: परिया: Me. :55; Ms. 2. 48 -2 To
surroun!, encompass: हुतवहपरितं गृहक्रिन S. 5. 10; विषवशाभिः परीताभिनहावाध: R. 12. 61; so कोपपरातमानसं
Ki. 2. 25. -3 To go to think of
(objects &c.). -4 To be changed or
transformed. -5 To reach to -6. To

uttar p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed by .-2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Delarted, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu 3 30 See ut.

परीक्ष्य 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अत: परिश्य कर्तन्व विशेषारसंगत रहः S. 5.24; सेत: परिश्य कर्तन्व विशेषारसंगत रहः S. 1.2, Ma. 9.14.
2 To test, try, put to the test, मार्था मचाद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2.65; यत्ना-स्परीक्षितः पुरुषे Y. 1.55 'carefully tested as to potency.'—3 To observe perceive.

परिश्वन: An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. I. 117; Y. 2, 177.

परीक्षा I Examination, test, trial; पर्सने विद्यमानेपि माने रत्नपरीक्षा M.1; Ms. 9, 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

प्रशिक्षत p. p. Examined, tried, tested; प्रशिक्षत कान्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

utilita m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Ariuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishthira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

प्राणाह: 1 =परिणाह: -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताय, परीपाक, परीवार ह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

पराटला 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीर A fruit.

पर्रह्म 1 Atortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment ( ग्रह्माटक ).

प्राप्ति: f. 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, hemage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

45: 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

quality and Last year.

पुरुद्वार: A horse.

पहुच क- [पु-उपन् ] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. सूद्र or क्ष्मच्या प्रस्त निर्मा प्रस्त करें -2 Harsh, पर्वा माला करें -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (अंड words); (बाकू) अपर्वा पर्वा सर्माता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1 50; said also of a person; स्निच्च क्ष्मच्याति GR. 9; प्राच क्ष्मच्याति GR. 9; प्राच क्षमच्याति GR. 9; प्राच क्षमच्याति GR. 9; त्रा क्षमच

ationg, keen, pieroing (wind &c.), unquarentification and the large of 
पर्वित a. Treated roughly or harshly.

पर्यापन् m. Ved. A slinggy appearance.

पहस् n. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परें (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परित स जी-चित Pt. 5. 88' he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परत p. p. Deceased, departed, dead—तः A spirit, a ghost.—Comp. — भर्त, —तस्त m. the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. — स्तिः f., —तसः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेति: Ved. Departure. परेदावि, परेद्यस् ind. The other lay.

परेष्ट्रः f., परेष्ट्रका A cow that has often calved.

que a. 1 Out of or : beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent ; स्थाने वृता भूपतिामि: परोक्षे: B. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger ; परोक्षमन्मधी जनः S. 2. 18 a stranger to the influence of love '; H. Pr. 10. -er: An ascetic. - at 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense ( not witnessed by the speaker ); परोक्षेत लिंद P. III. 2. 115. Nots. The acc. and loo. singulars of qcist (i. e. पराक्ष, परोक्षे ) are used adverbially u the sense of 'in one's absence', 'ont of sight', 'bebind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्ष खळीकर्ते भ-क्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2 ; परीक्षे कार्यहंतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chap. 18; नीदाहरेदस्य नाम प्रोक्षमारि केवंश Ma. 2. 119. - COMP - wa a having a secret meaning. -gar a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -- भोग: emoyment of anything in the abmence of the owner. - The a. living out of sight: ( - ( ) an unseen or

Tentra e. Ved Immense vast.

The Control of Control of the Control of Control

uisseq ind. Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

utiation a. Having both superior and inferior.

utiative a. Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -- n 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

पराष्टिः र., परान्धाः A tuck-roach.

पकट: A heron. - & Regret, an-

पकेटि:-टी f., पर्कटिन m. 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree ( दूध ). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पजिन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध हव पर्जन्यः सारविधानिद्दितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अकाज्यविक्षः तानि पर्जन्याद्वक्षसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्णा 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते ) To make

green or verdent, वसंतः पर्णवति चंपकं. पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing ; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -of: The Palasa tree. -Comp. -- अञ्चल feeding on leaves. ( -ব: ) a cloud. — স্নি: a kind of basil. —आहार a. feeding upon leaves. -323 a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. - a vendor of betel-leaves. - allow, -ger a hut made of leaves. - wo: a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit thereon. - wis: a tree without apparent blossoms. (- ) a collection of leaves. -- sirue: an epithet of Siva. - area: a kind of perfume —नर: the figure of a man inade of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. - भेदिनी the Priyangu creep. er. -भोजनः a gost. -सुन m. the winter season ( शिशिर ). - प्याः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. - 55 m. the spring season ( बसत ). —लवा the betel-plant. —वा-दिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betelleaves. -- stor a hed or couch of leaves. - Tier a hut made of leaves a hermitage ; निविष्टां कुलपनिना स पर्णशासामध्यास्य B. 1. 95 ; 12. 40.

বৰ্ণান্ত a. Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. —2 A latus. —3 A vegetable. —4 Decoration, soliet, adorning.

पणिन m. A tree. पणिल a. See पणिल.

Weans of defence.

पर्दे 1 A. ( रहेत ) To break wind. प्रदेश A quantity of bair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्देश also in this sense.

पूर्प 1 H. ( प्रवित ) To go, move.

पर्य: 1 Young grass. -? A seat for cripples ( प्रश्नेत ), whoel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; अन पीठेन संगवकारी स पर्य; Sk. on P. IV. 4.10. -3 A house.

पर्वट: 1 A kind of medicinal plant. — से 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्दश A braid of hair. पर्दशक: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A

reservoir, tank.
प्रिक्किति A cripple who moves
about in a chair.

पूर्व: 1 P (वर्षति) To go, move. पर्यक् md. Round about, in every direction.

-2. A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

प्रोक्तः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवस्थिता -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams it is the same as वारावन which is thus defined by Vasishtha. -वर पाइन्सर्थित विनयपारी तु संस्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विनयपारी तु संस्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी संस्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थापारी स्थित । इतर्शिनस्थित विगयपारी स्थापारी स

'पर्यहर्न, पर्यदितं Wandering or rosming about, travelling over.

काह्यामः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting statement (स्थाय जिल्लास Halay.); स्थानस्थापि व्यवेद्धरोतस्यात्रस्थाः Dây. B. अध्यक्षरात्रः Dây. Remark.

बहुत a. Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्राधीत प्रश्नी the oceanpounded earth. '—ा: 1 (fircuit, our
cumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border,
extremity, boundary, उद्याप विकास
after 8.4; प्रश्नी R. 18. 38; Rs. 3.
3. 3 Side, flank; Rath! 2.3; R. 18.
4 End, conclusion, termination,
F. 1. 125. Comp. - देश:, -पु:, -पुण:

f. an adjoining district ro region.

पर्वतिका Loss of good qualities, depressity, meral terpitude.

पर्यन्य = पर्शन्य व. र.

पर्यय: 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालप्रियान Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss ( of time ). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion: confusion, irregularity -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horae's saddle. प्रवदात a. Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, bindrance. वर्षवद्यादः End, termination.

पर्यवद्भे 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround , पर्यवद्यम्यतामेलस्क्ररात्नायतनं Mal. J.

पर्यवस्थानं Surrounding, investing. पर्यवसी ! P. 1 To complete, finish. -3 To determine, resolve. -3 To tesult in, be reduced to, end in ; एव एव समुज्ञयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगं सदस्योगं च पर्यवस्पतीति न प्रथक् हस्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be tost, decline.

पर्यवसनं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित p.p. 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. -- Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्यवस्थापयत्यास्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, प्रयेवस्थान 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

्पर्यवस्थात् m An adversary, anta-

पर्यभु a. Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful, पर्यश्चणि मंगलभंगभीर्न लोचने मीलियत्ते विवेह Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्चरस्वजत मूर्धनिचोपजभे R. 13. 70.

्ष्येस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, appead round, diffuse. -2 To appead over, surround; तानाप्रयंस्त्रच: स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्यसाविद्यान्तम् Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears.); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184 -5 To overturn, appear. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensuare. -8 To cuclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Cesting, throwing about -2 Sending forth, th.owing. -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्ते धनं- अवस्योपिर जिल्लामार: Ve 4; St. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, burt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः f. पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams ; see पर्यक्र 3.

vulu: 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution.
-3 Inverted order or position. -4
Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यासनं Revolution.

पर्याञ्चल a. 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पराञ्चलीस्म S. 6; Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्मार्, कोष देट.

पर्याक्तिता -सं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25. पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पयीगत a- One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणं A saddle ; द्वचपर्याणं K. 126. ' saddled. '

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in p. p.) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विन्यनेतपा बलं भीवना भिरित्ततं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदाक्षणः-4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां परीटसुईजिति: M. 5. 11. -5 To finisn.

पर्यास p. p. 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed.
-3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्यास चेन शरिन्यामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. - सं ind. 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; प्रासमाचानति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

प्यासि: f. 1 Obtaining, acquisition.

2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough
fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding,
warding off a blow. -6 Fitness,
competency. -7 Willingnesss, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

uufgra: 1 Revolution. -2 Uneir cling,

uniu: 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time), -3 Regular 1ecurrence or repetition. -4 Turn. succession, due or regular order , पर्यायसेवामुत्मुज्य Ku. 2 36, Wal. 9. 32, Me. 4. 87; Mu 3 27 -5 Method, arrangement. - 6 Minner, way, method of proceeding -7 A synonym, convertible term, पर्यापा निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99, पर्वतस्य पर्याया इसे &c. -8 An oppertunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn -12 Property. quality. -13 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chanur. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. ( Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of :- I in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then ; पर्यायेण हि दूर्यंते स्वमाः कामं श्रभाश्यभाः Ve.2.13). -00mp -असं food intended for another. —उत्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric, it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphracis, i. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. - = 33 a. supplanted, superseded. -वाचने, न्याब्दः a synonym. — ज्ञयनं alternate sleep. ing and watching. - Au service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

े पर्यारिकी A cow afflicted with discusses.

पर्याली end. A particle expressing harm or injury '( दिन) used with कु, भू or अस्, पर्यालीकृत्य = शिनिन्ता

प्योलोच 10 U. To reflect, coneider, think about.

पर्याली चर्न, न्या 1. Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः पर्यात्रतं Coming back. rctu n.

ं पर्याचिल . Very muddy or turbid, much so led इ स. 7 40.

udilit: 1 A yeke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A lead or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्यक्षणं S. rinkling round water silently and without uttering any itual formulæ or Mantres

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्यक्तिक क. 1 Serrowful, serry, regrading, sad; ैस्ट serrow है है. 5. प्रीकृतिकारिकार वस्त्राकाराचि जंत: S 5.2.-2 Eagerly des. tons, anxious, anxiously longing for ; स्तर पर्युत्सक एवं मार्थ । Ku. 4 28; V. 2 10.-3 Agitated, excited, सन्ति पर्यस्क्रमना आसीन् S. 6.

पर्युद्यनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out ( उद्गार )

पद्धम् 4 P 1 To reject, exclude.

-2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पहुँदस्त p. p 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to ( as a ceremony ).

पर्युदास: An exception, a probibi-

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, uttend respectfully; पर्युपास्थेत सक्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38, Rs. 7. 37. -2 Te go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेंद्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिच -सितृ m. A wor-

पर्युक्तसन 1 Worship, honour, service. -2, Friendliness, courtesy -3 Sitting round.

पश्चेतिः f Sowing. पश्चेषणं Worship, adoration, ser-

पशुंचित a. I Stale, not fresh ; cf. अपशुंचित -2 Institut. -3 Stupid. -4 Van.

पर्यपर्श-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्वाष्टिः f Search, inquiry.

पर्न 1 P. (पर्यात ) To MI.

पर्वक The knee joint.

पर्वणी ( । न त्ये न्यू किया औष ) 1
The full moon day or the day of
new moon -2 A festival. -3 A
particular disease of the juncture or
स्थि of the eye ( in medicine ). -4
fulling.

 q. \. —आश्रीयन m. आश्रीय: a mountainer — काम: a raven. — जा a river. — पति: an epithet of the Himâ laya mountain — जीचा a kind of plantain. राज् m. — राज: 1. a large mountain. — 2. 'lord of mountains', the Himâlaya mountain. — नासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgà. — 2. of Gâyatri. — ए: a. situ ated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, billy, mountainous.

প্রনীক 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्धन् n. [पू-वनिष् Un. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint ( sometimes changed to of at the end of Bah. comp., as ın कर्कशांग्रलिपर्वया R. 12. 41 ). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, divigion. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahâbhârata ). -5 The step of a staircase , R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days' of the four changes of the moon, i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacn. fice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपनीण ग्रह्माह-**लंदमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भ**विष्यति M. 4, 15; R. 7. 33; Ms 4, 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An elipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. - 13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, sol-tice). -14 The moment of the and's entering a new sign. 45 A moment, instant -Comp - wie: 1. a periodic change of the moon.-2: the fine at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the nude. -arrive m. a Brahmana who from motives of gain performs on common days coremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अनावास्या &c. —गामिन m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibits ed by the Sastias. - for the moon. न्नाही time of opposition or conjunction. - goldf 1. preparations for n featival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. - ug the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fertnight. -- wer: the wrist ; our from fant: S. 4. 4. - with: a came or reeds the junction of the infteenth and first of a linear fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्श्वका A rib.

पर्श्वधः See पर्भवः

पर्दे 1 A. ( पर्रत ) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 Ved. To accept.

ver: Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

प्रेट्ट f. [ प्र-आदि ] 1 An assembly a meeting, conclave. -2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1.9.

पल 1 P. (पली ) To go, move.

া প্র: [ প্র- পর ] Straw, husk. — हो 1 Flesh, meat. — 2 Particular weight equal to four harshas. — 3 A partionlar measure of fluids. — 4 A partionlar measure of time. — Comp. — সাম: bile. — সাম: a tortoise — সাম: bile. — সাম: a tortoise — সাম: blood. — কা a plasterer, mason. — সাম: blood. — কা a plasterer, mason. — সাম: 1.a demon. — 2. a raven. — সাম: the equinoctial abadow at midday.

प्रतिकट & Timid, bashful.

वर्तनपः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 Bdellium. -3 The विश्वक tree. --वा A

una a. Weighing or containing so many palas.

ः पद्धाः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. — हे 1 Flesh. — 2 Mire, mud. ते 3 A sweetment made of ground sesamun and sugar.—Comp.—आश्रयः swelled neck. — च्युरः gall, bile.—चिय. 1. a raven.—2 a demon.

Teg a Ved. White.

= qeq: A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

'पलस = पनस प्रा

yeig m. n An onion; Ms. s. 5. Y. I. 176.

phant. -2 A halter, rope.

retreat, fly away. -2 To escape. -3 To die away.

्रापंडायक व. 1 Flying. ~2 A fugi-

Torres I Running away, rotreat, fight oscape: Bg. 18. 4d, R. 19. 31 22 anddle.

पलायित ए । Plea, reseated, en-

पद्धारीत् a. Fl. eing, running away. a fugitive.

पलालि: A housef desh.

पहालः, नल traw, husk N र. 2 -Comp. —द् ा: the mange tree. पहाज्ञा a. 1 vicen. -2 Unkind, cruel —ज्ञ: 1 1 de ion. -2 N of the Magadha country. 3 N of a tree, Buten Frondosa (also called 1435) नवपलाभ्यताज्ञवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2.-ज्ञं 1 The Flower or blossom of this tree, ब्राल्ट द्वाराचितानं Ku. 3 29.-2 A leaf or petal in general, चल्लाभावरोगच्यास्त्रोः Si. 1. 21, 6 2 -3 The green colour.

पलाज्ञक: The tree Palása.

--- Hac.

पलाज्ञेन a. Leafy —m. A tree. पलिक्री ! An old, grey-haired woman. -2 A cow for the first time with calf ( जलगार्भजा ).

पश्चिद्य: 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher -2 A wall or rampart. -3 An iron club, cf. দাবি. -4 A cow pen (দাবুর) -5 The gateway of a building.

पिलत a. Grey, hoary, grey-han ed, old, aged, तातस्य में पिलवमीलिनिस्तकारा (शिरांस ) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair broughs on by old age; केक्योशंकय-वारं पिलवडक्या जार R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2.—2 Much or ornamented hair.—3 A inft of hair (क्शप्श).—4 Mud, miss.—5 Heat.—6 Benzoin.

पितंत्राच्या a. Rendering grey. पितंत्राच्या a. Becoming grey. पितंत्राच्या a. Grey-haired. पत्यं Ved. A sack for corn. पत्यंका: A bed; see पर्वतः.

प्रथम 1 A syddle. -2 A roin, bridle.

## eg: A large granary.

पहुन:-वं 1 A sprout, spri ;, twig . करप्**लवः, ल्**तव संनद्धमनोज्ञपद्धवा R. 3. 7. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 Expan sion, spreading, dilating .- 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. -6 1 blade of grass. -7 A bracelet, an armlet -8 Love, amorous sport. -9 The end of a robe or garment. -10 Unateadiness ( नाम्डे :-A libertine. -Comp. size: -- smart: a branch. -- state a deer--sree an epithet of the god of love. - आपीडित a. full of cr laden with buds - unfear 1. dealing, with trifles. -2. suporticial knowledge .-शाहित् a. 1. putting forthsprouts. -2 dealing with trifles . - 3. diffusi : \$ or superficial, - T: the Asoka tree.

nite. -3 The paramour of a harlot. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of fish. -6 A aprout, (n. also).

पञ्जवि पञ्जवपति Den. P. 1 io put forth sprouts, bud. -2 To expand, spread. make prolix or diffuse.

पहारिका: I A libertine, a gall nt -2 A catamite.

पहितित a. Sprouting, having young shoots or sprovis. - / > pread, extended, अलं पल्लिक 'enough of further amplification or expetiation'. - 3 Dyed red with lac — त: Lac-dye.

पहारित्य a. (नी f.) Having voung shoots or leaves; Ku. 5 54. — m A t ee.

पहि:-क्री f. 1 A small village, -2 A hut. -3 A house, station. -4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns), as विशिषकी.-5 A houselizard. -6 A creeping-plant.

पद्धिका 1 A small village or station -2 A house-lizard.

प्रस्तं A small pool or pond, n puddle, tank (अलं सर:); स फरवल-जलेडधुना - कार्य वर्तना Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3 -Comp. —आवास: a tortoise —पंज: the mud of a pool,

पव: [प्भाव अप्] 1 Wind. -2 Purification. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn — वा Purification. —व Cowdung.

पवन a. Cleaл, pure. — न: [पून्स] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिवंति पवने च च दुर्बलास्त Subhash.; प्रवन्धद्वी, प्रवन्धतः &c. -2 N. of Vishne. -3 A "house holder's sacred fire - 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (m also). - fi A broom. --Jomp. —अज्ञनः, -भुक् 🐠 🎖 serpent. -आत्मजा: I. an epithet of Hanamat -2. of Bhima. -3. fire. -37751: a serpent, snake. "नाझ: 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -तनय:, -सत: epithets 1.of Hanumant. -2. of Bhima. - वाहन: lire. - व्याधि: 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. -2. theumatism.

प्रमान: [प्रतास्त्रीत्व ज्ञानस् ] & Air, wind: प्रवान: प्राधीतिवद्यानिक R. 8. %. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as बाईपरय q. v.

पाचित a. Purified, cleansed. —तं

varar A whirlward, a burri-

The thunderbolt of India.

2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. 3 The point of a spear or arrow. 4 An arrow. 5 Speech. 6 Fire.

utan a. [ q-are sa.]. I Sacred. boly, sinders, sanctified ( years or thines ) , बीजि आद्धे पविचाणि वेरिहेच -कुतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः पिने स्थान &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremon al act (such as sacrifice &c. ) -3 Purifying, removing sin. - 3 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or stimmer &c. -2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in parifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 1 ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on cortain religious o casions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the drst three castes of the Hindus -5 Copi er. -6 Main. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing.-9 A vessel in which the arghya is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. - T 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. ( पवित्रीक 'to parify, sanc tify'; पवित्रीच्य 'to become pure or holy'). -Comp. -आरोपण, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -धार्च barley. -पाणि a. holding darabha grass in the hand.

पश्चिक A net or rope made of

hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. 10 purity, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,

पविश्वित् a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clban. püre.

प्रदेश Ved. A spear, lance. Rattle ( both singly and coffectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2 Au animal in general. A sacrificial animal, such as a goat; an oblation, a victim. - A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; युरुपपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेष: H. 1 ; cf. नृपञ्च, नरपश &c. -5 N. of a subordinate delty and one of Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal'is killed .- 9 Fire. - 00mp. - अवदान a sacrifice of animals. - किया 1. the not of animal-eacrifice. -2. copulainto the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed ; it is a parody of the celebrated Gayatre q. v. पञ्चपाञ्चाय विद्राहे हिराच्छेदाय (विश्वतमेन ) थीमहि । तभी जीवः श्रचीत्यात्- कातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. coperation. Test the deity 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle .- 2. ireatment of cattle. - J. tinkenous constitution, Ma. 9, 66.
The marrietog of widows. — we applied of Sive — or a flordemen

-ufa: 1 .n epithet of Siva , Me. 36, 56 , Ku. 6. 95. -2. a hardsman, owner of cattle. -3. V. of a pullosother who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाछ ।। ; अवत Barva S. ud. loc. —что:, -чтож: а herdem: п. -पालनं, -रभुणं the tending or rearing of cattle. - qia: 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which enchain the individual soul. - पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. — वेरणं the driving of cattle. — वंध: an animal-sacrifice. - ind. according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इंडिपश्चमारे मारितः है. है. -यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. — (53: f. a cord for tethering cattle. — a lion. — a. Ved. giving cattle. —समाम्राय: a collection of names for animals.

unter a. 1 Fit or suitable for cattle ; Y. 1 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -=== 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पञ्चल Any small animal. .

Water I Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of animal.

Tar a. 1 Being behind, -2 Posterior, fater. -3 Western. - art and. Ved. 1 Behind, after. - 2 Afterwards -J Westward.

Taria and (Used by "itself or with gen. or abl. ) I From behind, from the back ; वश्चाह्य युक्य मानुष्य 8. ं ; पश्चादुक्वैर्भवति इरिणः स्वांगमार्थिक्छमा-नः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back ( opp. प्रः ) ; गच्छ-ति प्ररः शरीरं धावति पश्चावसंस्तृतं चेतः S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After ( in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्बी प्रशः वृद्धिमती चण्पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60.; तस्य पश्चात 'after him', R. 1. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. - At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. "Ocimp. " a. left bebind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चारश्चताः स्निग्धजना शिषोपि La. 7. 28 ; R. 17. 18. —ताप repentance, contrition; of we to repent. - aras a west wind.

क्यार्थ: [अपरश्रासी अर्थ ] [ The hinder part or side (of the bear) पर्श्वविन पविष्टः शर्पनमभगाङ्ग्रियमा पूर्व-कार S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3

The western side.

पाश्चिम क. [पञ्चाद्भवके हिन्छू ] 1 Being behind, hindmost. I hast (in time or space); will have admired K. 25; B. 19. 1, 54; wild aratheria.

मारामाइमिन चेतना ! 17.1; समर्तः प श्विमामाज्ञां 17. 8 पत पश्चिमचोः पितः पाउपो: Mu. 7; 'किया the last ¿ e funeral rites; "अवस्था last state (verging on death ). Pt. 2 -3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92 (पाधिन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west; ' or after, behind'; with acc. or gen., so ut in the west ? ). -Comp. —अर्थ: 1. the latter half- -2. the hinder part. - att u. north-western - TTA: the latter part of the night. उपारताः पाश्चिमरात्रगाचरात् Ki. 4. 10

पश्चिमा The west. - Comp. - उत्तरा the north-west.

पद्यत a. (न्ती f. ) beeing, perceiv ing, beholding, looking at, observ-

पश्यतोहर: A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance, a goldsmith ).

. ध्रुपंती 1 A harlot, courtezan. -2 A particular sound, cf. Malli on Ku. 2. 17.

was n. Ved. Membrum virile. 1 A house, habitation, abode . पस्त्यं 'यवाहमथ तं प्रशापकृष् Kir., K. 9. 74.-2 Household, family -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. - The goddess presiding over donnestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् m Ved. A householder.

Terror: 1 N. of the first Abaiks of the first chapter of Patagalia Mahibhashya; इन्द्रविद्येव नो भाति राजनीति-रपस्पज्ञा Si. 2. 112 ( where अपस्थत्र also means ' without spies '.). -2 ( Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (-उपीद्धात )

प( हा) बाः, क्लिका ( m. pl. ) N. of a people; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1 P. पिचलि, पीत; Pass पायते ) 1 To drink, quaff ; विक स्तन्यं-पोत Bv. 1. 60 ; दुःशासनस्य राधिरं न पित्राम्युरस्त: Ve. 1. 15 ; R. . 3.. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Mal. 8. 5; Bkald. 92; 15. 6. -2 To kiss ; विकासती पात्रयते च 14 2: R. 13. 9, S. L. 24. - J. To drink in, inhale; R. 7.63. -4 To drink in ( with the eyes or ear ), feast on, look at or listen to sintently. समदुः वः पौयते नयनान्यां V. 1 ; विवात-पदास्तिमितन चधुषा नृपस्य कातं विश्वः सुक्रमनं रि. 3. 17, 2. 19, 73, 11..36 13. 30; Me. 16, Ku. 7 64.-5 To absorb, drink or swallow up ; (बाणी: आयुर्वेहातिंगैः पति काविरं तु पतात्रीतिः 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxication liquors, -Chus. ( पावमाति से ). Il.

cause to drink, give to drink; R 13 9 : Bk. S. 41, 69. -2 To water —Desid. (विश्वसति) To wish to bink &c.; हालाहलं खलु पिगामति की-तकेस Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2. P. (पान, पान ) I To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve; (o"t. with ahl.); quith-मि प्रजा: पार्ट R. 10. 25, पांत स्वां..... भूतेशस्य भुजमवाहिष्क्यसङ्गनद्भन्त् जटाः MM. 1. 2; जीवन् पुणः अश्वद्वपष्टकेश्यः र्जाः प्रजानाथ पितंत्र पासि हि. 2. 48. -2 रिं role, govern ; पांतु प्रश्वी...स्वाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -Unus. (पालयानिनंत ) 1 To protect. guard, keep, preserve . Au दुव: रवय धर्मे प्रजास्त्रवं पालियिध्याभि Bk. 6. 132: M-. 9. 108, R. 9. 2 -2 To role, r vern, di फीं पालयामास Râm - 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fairil ( as a vow or promise ) ; पालितमंगराय है. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्थः पालयत कृष्णागमने Ve. 1.

qra. (At the end of comp) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोनपा:, अकqu &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; ilq:.

पांस:(इरः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung. manure. -4 A kind of comphor. -5 Landed property. - - अप्रकार - कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high road, highway. - 7 1. a dust heap. -2. a legal document not made out in sny particular person's name ( निरुप-पंदशानने ). —कृत a. covered with dust. and si a kind of salt. - areat hail. ैचंदन: an epithet of Siva. — कासर: 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Darva grass. -4. —जालिकः epithet Vishnu. — uze a mass or coating of dust. — अर्न: an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin

प्रांस (का) म a. (ना or ली f.). (Usually at the end of comp. ) 1. Disgracing, dishononring, defiling; पैरामकलमासन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, moiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. Infamous. - Contempt. चीस(का)ल a. Consisting of dust.

"diver A menatruous woman. (viging) v. 1 A gad-fly. -2 A other moved shout in a waterl-

पाँड(क्)स्ट व. [पांहरस्त्यस्य मिल्मा<sup>9</sup>कन्न ] Dusty, covered with dust ; Mal. 2. Politiced, defiled, sullied, stain-की सन्त्यामी भवाभ्याहो परसंस्थ्यीमाञ्चलः 29. 3 Defiling, diagracing, debonoming as in appending -- er:

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. - or 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman; ar chaste woman; R. 2. 2. -3 The

ura c. 1 Small .- 2 Praiseworthy -1 Of perfected or matured intel lect. - 4 Ved. Very young - 5 Simple, g. nuing.-6 Honest, sincere.-7 Ignor ant.—ज: [ पण-पञ् ] 1 Uooking, dreaing, baking, boiling. -2 Brining fas bricks ), baking; Ms. 5 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food ). -4 !: penees : ओवश्यः पर्त्याकांताः Mu. ! 4): फलमिमनगाज राजनेन्द्रमस्य V .4 13; Mal. 9. 31. - 5 Maturity, full or perfect devolopment ; धी", मति". - 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment, युगाज पाकाभिमुंबिर्भृत्यान् विज्ञाप-नाफल: R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also), आशीभिरघयामासुःपुरःपाकाभिरंत्रिकां Ka. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4 Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done .- 9 Grain, corn, नी्वारपाकादि R. 5.9 ( पच्यत इति पानः भाना ).-10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). - 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child.young one, -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil.-18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp -अगार: -रं,-आगार: -रे,-शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अनीमार: chronic dysentery, -- अभिमुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development .- 2 inclined to favour -3 a. produced by heat. (Si) t. black salt. -2. flatulence. — पात्र, - भारते a cooking-utene) l. -प्रश्नी a potter's kiln. - यज्ञ: a simple or domestic sacrifice, ( for some valieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). जुड्डा chalk. —जासनः, -द्विप्, -sq m. epithets of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. - आस्नि: 1: an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of. Vali. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थाने 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

भाकतः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are sub-

ject; of. कृटपाकल

पाकिन a. 1 ( At the and of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested

पाकिन a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened ( naturally on artificially ). Got by boiling ( as salt ).

orrest, -utesta A cook.

पान्य a To be cooked, dressed. matured &c -arq: Salt-petie.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी /.) [पंत्र न्तः अपू ] I Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. पाक्षपातिक a. (की f.) Partial, factions.

utilizar a. (Ar f.) I Belonging o a forth ght, forthightly, -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an rgument. - 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not pecifically laid down ; नियम: पाक्षिके मॅनि-क: 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative

पार्वेट: A beretie; पांतहचंहालयां. पापारंभक्यों भूगीय इक्स्योभी हर्गता गांचरं Mal. 5. 24; दूरामन पाखंडचंडाल Mal 5. पागल a. Mad. demented.

पांतः त. (की. f.) Yed. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold .- 2 Having ten limbs ( us a mar or least ).

urtha, utara a. I fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with

पांगुर्व Limping, halting.

वासक a. [ पन्-ज्यूल ] 1 Cooking. baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. ---1 A cook. -2 Fire. - Gall, bile. -Comp. - af a female cook.

पासन वः (नी में ) [पानयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पान्यतेडनेन करणे ल्युट्ना ] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. -- Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. -it I The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (पापश्चित ). -6 Infusion, decoction- -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. - 1 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleed-

पाचनकः Borax. - कं I A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a would to clese.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. - 7: 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पातम n. Vod. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (ली f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cup-

प्राचनम्य: N. of the conch of 'Krishna ; ( द्यानी ) निध्नानमञ्जूषा पांचनका: Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1 15. - domp. -- धर: an epithet of Krishna

पाँचद्दा त. ( शी f. ), पांचद्द्य (इसी f.) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचद्व्यं A collection of fifteen.

पासनद a. (ती f.), Prevalent in the पंत्रल or Punjab.—द: 1 A prince of the Punjab.—2 (pl) Its inhabitants.

पांचामीतिक (क) (की / ) Composed of the five elements or containing them: पांचामीतिकी साष्ट्र: Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाँचयद्भिक । ( की f.) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. — के Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचविषक a.(की t) Pive years old पांचशिक्कं I Music of five kinds. -2 Musical instruments in general. पांचाधिक: A follower or votary of Siva.

air a. (of f.) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas. —); 1 The country of the Panchâlas.—; A prince of the Panchâlas —; (m. pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas.—2 An association of five guilds (m. e. of, a carpenter, weaver, last her, washerman, and shoe-maker).

ণাৰালক a. Belonging, to the people of the Panchâlas — ক: A king. of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchalas. -2 N. of Draupad?, the wife of the Pandavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S D. thus defines it: -वर्षः होवेः (i.e. माधुर्दश्चेत्रहोजः अवन्यसम्माः भिन्ने ) प्रवद्वेगे समस्त्रप्चापदी वयः पांचालिको मत्। ॥ 628.

पांच्यालिका A doll, prippet, स्त-न्यत्यासात्यभृति सुसुन्धा द्त्तषांच्यालेका क्रीडायोगं तद्नु विनयं प्रापिता वर्षिता च Mål. 10. 5.

पाइ ind. An interjection used in calling.

urze: ( 97-94 ) 1 A splitter divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical infirument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water -7 Loss of capital or stock. -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पार चरः A thief, robber, pilfer-क्रिक्स सम्बद्धकार हैं 6; पश्चिमी पारकारिकाच्याः है 8. 2. सा পানুল বিহুলার এই | Splitting lacak ing, cleaving, destroying, -Comp —স্থিয় lancing an elect.

पादलेक a. Of a pale red col an. पादला 1 The red lodhes. -2 The trumpet-flower ( the free or its blossom ). -3 An epith t of Darga,

uterist An epimer of thirgature item, and an endem city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confiner co of the Sona and the Timpes, and plentified by some with the modern Patna. It is clark bown by the manes of gays, argays, see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and the Cal also.

पांडलिमन् m. Pale ... ed colour. पांडल्या A multitude of Pathle flowers.

पार्टालक ... (कां / ) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. -क: A pupil.

पादव [पटोमांव: अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency पादवं सस्कृती-क्तिषु H. 1, Ki. 9. ी. -3 Inergy. -4 Quarkness; rashness. -5 Heath.

पादिवस a. (की /.) 1 ()lever, sharp, skifful. -2 ()unning fraudulent, crafty.

पानी Arithmetic -Comp. - गणिन

पाटीर: 1 Sandal: प्राहीर तथ पही-यान क: परिपालीभिमानुरीकर्त्त Bv. 1.412. -2 A field -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6'A gungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -8 Catarch.

पाट: [पर माने यज ] I Reciting, recitation, repeating, -2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying, or reciting the Vedus (अस्त्रज्ञे one of the five daily Yapas or satrifices to be performed by Brahmanas). -4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अस गेसद्देशमाद्देश होते अगोलुक: पाट-अस गेसद्देशमाद्देश होते अगोलुक: पाट- गान: Mall. on Ku. 6.46. -Jomp.
—अंतरं another reading, a variant
(v l.). — हते. a pause. a sura.
-तोव: a false reading. निवास determining the text of a passage.
—सः f. a place where the Vedas are
learnt. —गंग्सी, -आगरेनी the 'Anka'
bird — शास्त्र a school, college senuगानु ... -आगरेन m. a papil.

ecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Puranas or other sucred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. +4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text

of a hook.

पाउने Teaching, lecturing.

पाइन p. p. Taught, matricted. पाइन a. Conformable to the text पाइन a. [ प. जान ] I time who has read or studied any subject -2 Knowing or familiar with. —m A Brâhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीकः A public reader of the Perliment other mythological books 2 A kind of भिक्षा, विश्वनपाठीनपर्याहत पर Ki. 4. 5

पाडिनी 1 An earthern pot. -2 A boiler. . . ) रहे (-

traffic. -2 A trader. -4 A game. -4
A stake at play, -5 An agreement.
-6 Praise. -7 The hand.

-पारिष: क्षिप्ट इक्र आयाभावः; cf Up. 4. 132] 1 The hand , बानेन पाणिने तु कांकियन (विभाति) Bn 2. 71; often at the and of comp. in the sense of 'tarrying in the hand', as asso, as ेट.; पाणि मह or पीड़ 'to take the, hand of, lead to the alter, marry; groir of to hold by the hand, marry; पापीकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof -for: f. A market. -comp. —क्रमंत्र 16. 1. N. of Siva. -2. one playing on a deura. - usisi 'espoused by the hand', a wife. - we: - यहणं, - आत: marrying, marriage; и. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. — жеготе, -अइंगीय a. matrimonial, nuptral. (-वं) a naptiel gift -usta m., -meie bridegroom, husband : हयहबरवानिष्ट यान्कि चित्पाणिकाहस्य चेतमा Ms. 9. 21; गालये:पितुर्वेशे लिखेत पालिकाशस्य गौवने 5. 148. —q: 1 a drummer. -2. workman, inudicraftaman. -ara: 1. a idow with the hand. -2. hoxing. -3. 1 b xer. -sampling the tingers. - are a tingerhail ; तस्थाः पाटलपाणिकांकितम्दः Uit. 12 -and the paline of the head. · 1. a sprout like hand -2.the incerts - ara a drinking by means of the

hand. —पीडनं marriage, पाणिपीडन-महं दमयत्याः कामयेमहि महीमहिकाशो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनिविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8 1; Mâl. 8. 6. —प्रणियेनी a wife. —गंधः ' union of the hands, marriage. — सुज्ज m. the sacred figtree. — सुज्जं a missile thrown with the hand. — सुखाः m. pl the Mancs. — रह् m., - रहः a finger-nail. - वादः 1. clapping the hands together. —2. playing on a drum. — स्पर्या-र्या a rope. — चनिक a. playing musical instru ments with the hands.

पाणियम-य a 1. Blowing through the hands. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a (की f.) Got by playing at stake. — कः A merchant.

पाणितिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired munn, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or composed by Pânini; Si. 19: 75. —य: A follower of Pânini; अञ्चतन्यूहा: पाणिनीया:. —यं The grammar of Pânini.

पांडर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the

jasmine.

पांडव: [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् ओएज् ] ' A son or descendant of Pându,' N. of any one of the five sons of Pându; 2. e. युविष्ठर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव; हसा: संप्रतिपांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातन्वर्या गता: Mk. 5. 6. -Comp. —आभील: N. of Krishna. —श्रेष्ठ: N. of Yudhishihira. पांडवायन: An epithet of Krishna. पांडवीय a. Belonging to the Pândavas.

ं व्याह्रवेयः = पांडव प्• ४•

पाहित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडि-स्वेद्गध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7, Pt. 1. 19. -2 Cleyerness, skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

vis a. Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish, विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शु-चा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —हु: 1.the yellowish-white or pale-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 N. of the father of the Pandavas. [ He was begotten Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called Pandu, because he was born pale ( पांड ) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; ( यस्मात्पां द्वत्वमा-पत्री विरूप प्रकृष मामित । तरमादेव मृतस्ते वे पाइरेन मनिष्यात Mb. ). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kunti to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna, and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pându forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madra, but he fell immediately dead in her arms ] -Comp. -आਜय: jaundice. – क्रेਂਬਲ: 1. a white blanket. -2. a warm upper garment. -3. the housing of a royal elephant. -कंबलिन् m. 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. -2. The housings of a royal elephant. - ya: a son of Pându, any one of the five Pandavas. — gg a. ' white-backed ', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. - भूम: a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. -2 the opal. -मूद्f. chalk. —राज whiteness, pallor –राज: jaundice. —हेख: a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c., पाइले लेन फलके भूमो वा प्रथमं लिखेत्। न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत ॥ Vyasa. -ज्ञाकरा light coloured gravel (प्रमेह-मेद ). — शामिला an epithet of Drau-padi. — सोपान: N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवाच् Ms. 10. 37.

utg新: 1 The yellowish-white colour- -2 Jaundice. -3 N. of Pându.

पाडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर a. [ पांडुवर्णीऽस्यास्ति-र ] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छवि: पांडुरा: S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26, Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy.—हञ्ज; a species of sugarcane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्या: (m. pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघो: पांड्या: मतापं न विभोहरे R. 4. 49. -ह्य: A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडु An uncoloured woollen garment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comendable.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. -m. 1 Falling. -2 Sin. -3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पात: [पत् वज् ] 1 Flying, flight. -2 Alighting, descending, descend.

-3 Falling down, fall, downfall(fig. also); इम, गृह"; चरणपात: 'falling down at the feet '; R. 11. 92; पातो-एपातो 'rise and fall'. -4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. -5 A blow, stroke; as in -खड़पातः. -6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अस्क्पातेः Ms 8. 44. -9 A cast, throw, shot; हाई R. 13. 18. -8 An attack, inroad. -9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. -10 A failing, defect. -11 An epithet of Râhu. -12 (in astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. -13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पन्-णिच् रेष्ट्र लपुट्या] Felling, entting down, —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. -2 Throwing, casting. -3 Humbling, lowering. -4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. देहस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall'; e. chastising, जमस्य पातनं 'causing the fætus to fall', causing an abortion,

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck down. -2 Overthrown, humbled. -3 Lowered.

पातिच् a. ( नी f.) [ पत्-पिति ] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. -2 Falling, sinking. -3 Being contained in. -4 Felling or throwing down. -5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुंक a. (की f.) [पत्-उकश् ] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. -2 Apt or disposed to fall. -3 Losing one's caste. -4 Going to hell. -क: 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. -2 Tha water-elephant.

पास्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. -2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पन्.

पातन्तः - कं [ पातयति नर, पन्-ण्वल् ] Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: - जन्हरूया मुरापानं स्तेय छर्वगनागमः। महाति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पाताकेन् a. Sinful, guilty. पाताभि: 1 An epithet of Saturn. -2 Of Yama. -3 Of Karna. -4 Of Sugriva.

पার্নান্ত a. ( রা f. ) Composed by Patanjalı, पার্নান্ত দর্শান্ত ক্রম্বিবিদ্যান: Paribhāshendusekhara. — র The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally belie 7ed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; butitis a dubious point)

पातालं [ न ,यासिन्धर्मेण पत्-आलश् ; धी.

Un. 1. 114 ] I The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nagas, the seven regions are :--अतल, बितल, सतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower rogions or world in general; R. 15.84, 1.80 -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. -ऌ: 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year ( of 361 days ). -Comp. -- in the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् m, —निलयः, निवास:, -बासिन m. 1. a demon. -2. a Nâga or a serpent-demon.

पाति: 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिक. The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातित्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

1

पार्झ [ पाति रक्षत्यावेय, पित्रत्यनेन वा पा-ष्ट्न Tv. ] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general, पाने निधायाध्य R. 5. 2, 12 ; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient, Pt. 2.97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts, वित्तस्य पात्रे व्यय: Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22, Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a dramatis personæ; तत्मतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1, उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V.1 dramatis personæ. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river .- 9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. न्तः 1 A kind of measure ( आढक ). -2 A preservative from sin. 一新 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durga. -Comp. -पाल: 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance ( तुलायट ). -भृत् m. a servant. -संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रक A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रव a. Lean; emacisted. —ट: 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पानहोर: 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus runing from the

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पाणि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138 पात्रसात् ind. In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आहक -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं, -की A vessel, cup, dish

पালিব a. 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृती दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पाञीण a. Measured, sown, or cook ed with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्रय a. Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीर:, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुल:, -पात्रेसमित: 1 Constant at meals or dinner-ume,' a parasite.
-2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथ: [ पीयते पा-कर्मणि थ ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. —शं Water.

पाशस् n. [पा-असन् अक् च ] 1 Water, G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. — जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conen. — दः, -धरः a cloud. — धिः - निधः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13 20. पाधिस् m. 1 The sea. -2 The eyer — n. Scab.

पाधियं [पथि तद्वयवहारे वा साइ हज् ] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticium; जग्राह पाधेयमिनद्रम् तः Ki. 3. 37; विसक्तिसलयच्छेद्पधियवंतः Me. 11; V. 4 15. -2 The sigu virgo of the zodiac.

पाद: [ पद्येत गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्भाणे वा चञ्च ] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals ), तयोजिगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोनिपत्य, पादपतित &c. ( The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाइ after g and numerals ; i. e. सुपाद, द्विपाद, त्रिपाद &c., and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than gred &c, P. V. 4. 138-140, e. g. व्याञ्चपाद् The nom. pl. of que is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration ; मृद्यंत लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवत्सु तातवादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; 80 एवमाराध्यवादा आजा-परंति Prab. 1, 80 कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवे: पादा पतंत्युपरि भूभृतां Pt. 1. 328, S1. 9. 34, R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also) -3 The foot or leg of an. inanimate object, as of a bed-stead. -4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

greg. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain ( पादा प्रत्यंतपर्वता ), Me. 19 ; S. 6. 16 -6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादी इपक: 'one and one-fourth rupee ' Ms. 8 241, Y. 2 174 -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyayas of Panini, or of the Brahma Sûtras -9 A partingeneral. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. -- wir the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 -sian: a foot-mark. --अंगरं, -दी an ornament for the foot. an anklet. — अग्राल: -ਲੀ f. a toe. -sing: the great toe. -sig: the point or extremity of the feet. - अंतर the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-\forall ) ind. 1. after the interval of a step -2. close or near to. -3 n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -- अभस n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. — अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकर्ज, -पद्म a lotus-like foot — अर्ध्य a gift to a Brâhmana or a venerable person. - आलंटी a boat. - अवसेचन 1 washing the feet -2. the water used for washing the feet. -- अर्थेट: the ankle. — आचात: a kick — आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of ; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्त: 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. - आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत a. kicked. —आहात f. 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. -उद्कं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. - उटर: a serpent. - कहक: - क. -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेप: a foot-step. —गंडीर: a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. - will: the ankle. -uzor seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. — चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer.-2. a goat -3. the fig tree -4. a sand-bank -5. hail. -चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. - चार: 1. going on foot, walking ; यदि च विचरेत् पा-इचारेण गारी Me. 60 ' if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. - चारिन a. 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-m) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. -- जः a Sûdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. - जाहं the tarsus. —aë the sole of the foot. -टारिका chap in the feet. -- वाह: 8

burning sensation in the feet. -धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet.-नालिका an anklet. - ज्यास: movement of the feet; M. 2. 9 -q: 1. a tree, गिरस्तपाद्ये देश एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मध्नी पाटपस्ती-ਕਜ਼ਰਗ S. 5. 7. -1. a foot-stool (-पा)a shoe. otas:, -s a grove of trees. otat a climbing plant. —पद्धति: f. a track. -पालिका an anklet. -पाझ: 1. a foot rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (-sir) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. — पीठ: -ठ a foot-stool; R 17, 28; Ku. 3, 11. -पीटिका 1. a vulgar trade ( as that of a baber ). -2. white stone. - q-tor 1. filling out a line. -2. an expletive, तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चये अवधारणे Visva. -प्रशालने washing the feet. - प्रणाम: prostration ( at the feet ). - प्रतिष्ठान a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहार: a kick - जंधनं 1 a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. -- HTT: a quarter. –ਸ਼ੁਫ਼ਾ a foot-print. –ਸੁਲੇ 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5 a polite way of speaking of a person, देवपादमूलमागताई K. 8. —रक्ष: 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. — रजस n. the dust of the feet. — (ज्जु: f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. - viì a shoe, boot. —राहः,-राहण: the ( Indian ) fig tree. -वंदन saluting the feet. -वल्माकः elephantiasis.—विरजस् f. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. — ज्ञाखा a toe. - ज्ञेल: a hill at the foot of a mountain. - जोशः swelling of the foot. -शोचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet , Pt. 1. 172, —सेवनं, -सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. - this: ' cracking of the feet', chilblain. - इत a kicked. - ed: numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. -हीनात ind. 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविक: A traveller. पादात m. A foot-soldier, a foot-

पादात: A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. - d Infantry.

पादाति:, पादातिक:, पादाविक:: A foot-

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25

पादिन a. 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. -m. 1 An amphibious animal. -2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पाविन: A fourth part.

पाइक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. का A wooden-shoe, sandal, बज भरत गृहीत्वा पाइको त्वं महीय Bk. 3. 56; maker.

पाद f. A shoe -Comp. -कत m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थ पाद-यत् ] Bklonging to the foot. — x Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्प-

पादक्रामिक: One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरक: The rib of a boat. पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्ट ] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.); प र:पान ; देहि मुखकमलमञ्जानं Git. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12.45.-3 A drink, beverage in general, Ms. 3. 227; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. - 7: 1 A distiller. - 2 Breath, expiration -Comp. -आगार:, -आगार: -रं s tavern. - अत्यय: hard drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. — a. drinking spirituous liquors. - पान, -भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —ਸੂ:, -ਮ੍ਰਾਜਿ:, -ਮ੍ਰਜੀ f. a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. —ਸੰਫਲ a drinking party. — रत a. addicted to drinking. — विणेज् m. vendor of spirits —विभ्रम: intoxication. —शैंहः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. पानिक: A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [ पा कर्मणि-अनीय ] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. - 4 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. कााकिका a cormorant. -- नकुल: an otter. व-णिका sand. —शाला, -शालिका a place where water is disrtibuted to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांधः [ पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादे-ज्ञः । 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांच विद्वलमना न मनागपि स्या: Bv. 1. 37.-2 The sun.

पाप [ पाति रक्षत्यसमादारमानं, पा-अपा-दाने प ; Un. 3. 23 ] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परेर-पि कृत तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36, Bg. 6. 9. -2 Misctievous, destructive, accursed , पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽ॰ FH M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in | bad, -m. A sinner.

पापञ्च :- पे 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पाप पापा: कथयथ कथ शौर्यराशे: पितुमें Ve. 3. 6, ज्ञांत पाप 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in diamas) .- 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जाते मिय पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37, Ms. II. 231; 4. 181 , R. 12 19. - ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. -q: A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp. - अध्म a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपन्रति: f. explation. — अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; Mal. 5. 24. — आज्ञय, -चेतस् a. evilintentioned, wicked minded. -- कर, -कारिन, -कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. -- ara: removal or destruction of sin. — यह: a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râbu or Ketu. - = a. destroying sin, expiating. (-धन:) the sesamum plant. --चर्य: 1. sinner. -2 a demon. — sit a. wicked, sinful. —दाष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evilminded, wicked. —नापित: a cunning or vile barber. —नाज्ञन a. destroying or expiating sin. (-a:) 1. N. of Siva -2, of Vishnu. (-नं) expiation. atonement. —िनराते a. wicked, sinful. - und: a paramour. - yeu: a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —मञ्जाः N. of Kâlabhairava. —भाज sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. —सित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. -सुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाज्ञन destruction of sin. -योनि a. low-born. ( -नि: f. ) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रागः 1 any bad disease. -2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. -2. belonging to the wicked. —वज्ञाः यस् a. 1. inverted. -2. confused-( -m. ) inversion, confusion. — शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil minded wicked. (-- q:) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. -2 A inauspicious planet. - s Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase. पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. - & A kind of measure.

पापिन a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked,

पाएडि a. Most sinful, worst, very wicked ( superl. of पाप q. ए. )

पापीयस् a. (सी f.) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v).

पादमन् a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. —m. 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt, मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृत्र्यत क्षत्र पादमना U. 1. 48; 7. 20, Mal. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पासन् m. A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. —ज्ञ: sulphur.

पामन a. Diseased with scab.

पासर a. (रा-रा f.) [पासन्र] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, volgar, base -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D 5. -र: 1 A fool, an idiot; सर्गात चरपासरा: Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पाना See पानन् above.-Comp.-अरिः sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक a. Drinking.

पायन Giving or causing to drink.
—ता 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् a. Drinking.

पास्य a. Low, vile, contemptible. —रंपे 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस a. (सी f.) [ पायसे विकार: अण्] Made of water or milk —स:, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. —सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायासिक a. (की f.) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिक: A foot-soldier.

पायु: The anus; पायुपस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, नरं िपरं तीरं परमेव अण्, पुन्वज् ] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोद्धेगंतु सर यावज भिद्यमे Santi. 3. 1; विरहज-छधे: पारमासाव्यक्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204.—2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58.—3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25.—4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स प्रवेजन्मांत-रह्णपारः समर्थिय R 18. 50; (पारं पार्-च, चा 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6.—2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्राविज्ञाया:

पारं गत: -3. to master fully, become proficient in ; सकलज्ञान्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1 , पार भी 'to bring to a close'). -- Quick-silver ( vit meaning ' on the other side of, ' 'beyond 'sometimes enters into comp ; e तु. पार्गम पारेससुड beyond the Ganges or the ocean ), -Comp -- अपार -अनार both banks, the nearer and further bank. ( -र: ) the sea, ocean ; शोकपारावार-स्तिरितुमशक्तवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अयनं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in व्यक्तपारायणं, मंत्रपारायण &c —अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati -2. considering, meditation -3. an act, action. -4. light. -ath a. desirous of going to the other end.  $-\pi a.1$ . clossing over, ferrying across -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp), Ma. 2. 148, Y. 1 Ill -3 profoundly learned. (ना) keeping, fulfilling — गत, -गामिन a. one who has gone to the other side or shore (-7.) a Jaina न्दर्शक a 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent — दूर्वन a. 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered for has become familiar with anything, श्चानेपारदृश्वा R 5.24.

पारक a. (की f.) [पु-ज्बुल् ] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्च a. Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. - र्च 1 End -2 Decision.

पारे ind. On the other side of; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mal. 5. 19; see पार above.

पारक्य a. Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical -4 Useful in the next world. —क्य: An enemy; adversary. —क्य Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसायन); pious conduct.

पारशामिक क (की f.) Alien, hostile, inimical

पारज m Gold

पारजायिकः An adulteren

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण a. [पू-माने ल्युर् ] Carryinng across, bringing over -2 Saving, delivering, --प: 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. — ज 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal.
-3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast -4 The complete text of a book.
— जा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast, जाय चढानी पारणां Vb 1, R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku-5. 22, (अभ्यद्धारक्रंम Malli.).

पारणीय a capable of being completed or finished.

पारच a. 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate, -2 Satisfying

पारचिति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पु caus. also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक a. Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं !Dependence, subjection, subservience

पार्श्निक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life

पार्ड्य Reward in a future life (परलोकफल ); Ms 2 236

पारदः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पार-दोऽन रसः Bv. 1. 82 —दाः m. pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिक: An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2 295.

पारदार्थ Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3.

पारदेशिक a. (की f.) Foreign, outlandish. —क: 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य a (इपी f.) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. — इय: 1 A foreigner. —2 A traveller.

पार्मतं A present ( perhaps a misreading for प्रामृतः)

पारमहेस्य a. Relating to a 'Paramahamsa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. —र्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation —Comp. —परि und. relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक a (की f.) [परमार्था वितं दक् ] 1 Relating to प्रमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent, सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, ज्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedânta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोक: पारमार्थिक: Pt 1.342 -4 Excellent, supremely good, best

पारामिक a (की f) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

ciner, brinciba

पारमित a. 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side.—2 Clossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्टरां 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण a. ( जी f. ) [पांपराया आगते जुज् ] Hande-I down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय a. Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्ये [परंपरेव स्वार्थे ध्वज्ञ ] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition -3 Intermediation. -Comp. — उपदेश: traditional instruction, tradional regarded by the Paurânikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारायेन्द्र a. 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य a. Relating to the next world.

पारलोकिक a. (की f) [परलोकाय हिते टक् द्विपदशुद्धि: ] Relating to or useful in the next world; धर्म एको महुज्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (लोकिकः) Mb.; N. 4. 92. —कं Obseques, funeral rites; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवद्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व a. (वी f.) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. — व: 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brâhmana by a Sûdra woman; यं ज्ञाम्हणस्तु श्रृद्धायां कामादुरपाद्येरसुतं। स् पारयन्त्रेव शवस्तरमात्पारश्व: स्मृत: Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवात् ज्ञाम्हणस्येष पुत्र: श्रृद्धाः पुत्रं पारश्वं तमाहु: Mo. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस a. ( सी f. ) Persian. पारसिक: 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2.

पारसी The Persian language. पारसीक: 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. -का: (m. pl.) The Persian, पारसीकांस्ततो जतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्ष्मना R.

पारस्कर: 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sutras.

पारक्रोंग्य: An adulterine, a bastard ( born from another's wife

पारस्यकुलीन a. born in the family of another ( as in adopted son ).

पारहंस्य a. Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a rivel, तदुन्तिष्ठ पारा सिंधुमंभेद्मवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविज्ञाव: Mal. 4, 9, 1

पागापतः A pigeon

पारापारीण See पागवारीण.

पारायाणिक 1 A lecturer, 1 ader of the Puranas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar

पारावत: 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove, पारावत: खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यखदिन वद कीत्र हेतु: Bh. 3-154, Me 38.—2 A monkey.—3 A mountain.—Comp —अंत्रिपिच्छ: a kind of pigeon.—ही N. of the river Sarasvatî.

पारावारीण a. 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराज्ञारः, पाराज्ञार्यः An epithet of Vyasa, son of Parasara.

पाराज्ञारि: 1 An epithet of Suka. -2 N. of Vyasa

पाराशरिन् m. 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetices as study the Sarra Sútras of Vyâsa (pl.)

परिकांशिन् m. A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकृट Ved. A servant.

पारिशत A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikshit.

पारिवय a. (यो f.) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक a. (की f.) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [ पारमसाती-ति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रास्पन्नत्वात् ] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhâmâ), कल्प-दमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10.11,17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय्य a. (ट्यी f.) 1 Relating tomarriage. -2 Obtained on the eccasion of marriage. — ट्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage, मानुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभन्नेरन Vasishth. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture and utensils , Ms. 9. 11.

पारितश्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक a. (की f.) [परितोष: प्रयोज-नमस्य टब् ] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A piesent, rewsrd, गृह्यतां पारितोषिकामिदमंग्रलीयकं Mk. 5. पारिध्वाजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिंद्र. A lion

पारिपंथिक A robber, highwayman. पारिपाटचं 1 Mode, method, manner ( परिपाट ). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारियात्र q. v.

पारिपार्श्व Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्वकः [परिपार्श्व पार्श्व च्याच्य वर्तते उक् ] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue, प्रविक्य पारिपार्श्वकः, तस्किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारं-भयास कुशीलवैः सह सगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्श्निका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिष्ठव a. [परि-हु अन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नव पारिष्ठवनेत्रया हुप: R. 3.11 -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30, 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U.4 22.-व: A boat. -व Restlessness, uneasiness, Mål 4.3.

पारिफ्राच्यः A goose. —च्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्र: 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadaru tree. -3 The Sarala tree. -4 The Numba tree.

पारिभाट्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडिल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of un atom; Bhasha P. 14.

पारिमाण्यंCircumference,compass. पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमाचिक a. (की f.)Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिसद्धं Presence.

पारिया(पा) जः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see क्रलाचल.

पारिया(पा) जिका 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travalling carriage.

पारिस्कः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यं, पारिवेन्ड्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिज्ञिल: A cake ( अपूप q. v. ). पारिज्ञब्ये That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद् a. (दो f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.—दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor.—2 A king's companion.—दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.—दं Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्य: One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f) 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Surrounding. -क: A maker of garlands. -की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —र्च Taking, seizing

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

quantity of water -3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. -4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40. -5 Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् प • ४٠

पारीण a. [पार गच्छति, पार खत्र ] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. -2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; जिन्नगेपारीणमसी भन्न सम्यासयन्नासनमेकामिद्रः Bk. 2. 46. -3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय  $\alpha$ . (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

प्रिणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींदं: 1 A lion. -2 A large serpent, boa.

पार्शिशा: 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick, staff. -3 A garment ( पहुशाटक ).

पार: 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

বাহ্ন [ বহৰ্ষ মান: অনু ] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. -2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition) -3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. -4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8, 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. -5 The garden of Indra.-6 Aloe-wood.

पारेरकः A sword ( ?).

पारीक्ष a (क्षी f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्षं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोवर्ध Tradition.

पाईंट Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain पार्ण a. (णी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थ: [प्रयायाः अपत्यं अण् ] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishthira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg 1. 25 and several other places -2 A king. -00mp. -साराधिः an epithet of Kiishna.

पश्चिम्यं severalty, aeparateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्श्व Greatness, immensity, width. पार्श्विव a (वी f) [ पृथिवाः ईश्वरः इद् वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth, यतो रजः पार्थिव-सुजिजहीत R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal —वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. -वं An earthly substance. -Comp. —आत्मजः, -वंद्वः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. —कन्या, -वंदिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिनी 1 An epithet of Sitâ, daughter of the earth; पार्थिनीसुद्वह-द्वचूद्वह: R. 11. 45. -2 An epithet of Lakshmî.

पार्चर. 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption ( झ्यरोग ). -2 Ashes -4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

पार्यतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्चण a. ( जी f. ) [ पर्चणि भव: अण् ]

1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11. 82; Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing ( as the moon ). —ज The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

पार्वत a. (ती f.) [ पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. -3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण् ] 1 N. of Durgå, born as the daughter of the Himålaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth, cf. Ku. 1. 2); तां पावतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना चंधुपियां चंधुजनो जुहाब Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd -3 An epi het of Draupadı. -4 A mountain stream. -5 A kind of fragrant earth -Comp. -नंदन: 1 an epithet of Kaittikeya. -2 of Ganesa.

पार्वतीय a. ( वी f ) Dwelling in a mountain. —य: 1 A mountain eer. -2 N of a particular mountain tribe ( pl. ), तत्र जम्य रघोषोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणरभूत R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय a. ( यी f. ) [ पर्वते भवं ढक् ] Mountain-born. — यं Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्यका A nb.

वार्श्व a. Near, proximate. -श्र्वः-श्र्व [ पर्श्वनां समूहः ] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs , ज्ञयने संनिषण्णैकपार्श्वा Me 89. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिठरं क्रथदतिमात्र निजपार्श्वनिव दहातितरां Pt. 1. 324 -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. - 25: An epithet of Jina. - 2 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. ( पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of, ' towards', S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वात 'from the side of, away, from ', पार्श्व' 'near ', ' at hand ', ' at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमापे न पार्श्वे रथजवात S. 1 9. Bh. 3. 37) -Comp. –अवचर: an attendant, a servant, R. 2. 3. —आस्थ n. a rib. —आयात a. one who has come very near. - आसज a. standing by the side. —उदर्भिय: a crab. —ग, -गम, -चर, -स्थित a. being close to, standing by the side of. —η: an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43. — ησ ζα. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. -2. sheltered. - a servant, an attendant; R. 9 72; 14, 29. - a: an attendant, a servant. -देश: the side ( of the human body ). —नाथ: the Jaina pontiff. -परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. -2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhadrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep ). — भाग: the side or flank. — नकः an epithet of Mahadeva. —वर्तिन् a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. -2 adjacent. (-m.) 1. an attendant; R 2. 46. -2. a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29. - 514: a. 1. sleeping on the side. -2. sleeping by the side. — ਜ਼ੁਲ: -ਲਂ 1. a shooting pain in the side, -2. pleurisy. — सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. — स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. ( -स्थः ) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (की f.) A swindler, pil-

ferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् *ind*. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1.35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्थिक a. (की f) [पार्थ भवः टक्]
Belonging to the side. —क: 1 A
sides-man, partisan. -2 A companion,
an associate. -3 A jugglei. -4 One
who seeks money by fraudulent
means, a thief

unfa a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —त: A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishtadyumna.

पार्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadî. -2 Of Durgâ.

पार्षदः f. An. assembly.

पार्षद: [पार्षदमहित अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. -2 A train, retinne (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्वदा: A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पारिण: m. f. [ पूष्-नि नि॰ वृद्धिः ; Un. 4. 52 ] 1 The heel ; उद्वेजयत्यं-ग्रिक्टिपार्हिक भागान्त Ku. 1. 11 , पार्टिक प्रहार K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general; সুত্র-पार्विणस्यान्वित: R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering. -6 lnquiry. -f. 1 A licentious woman. - 2 An epithet of Kuntî. -Comp. -ug: a follower. -ugoi attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. — आह: 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3 an ally who supports a prince, Ms. 7. 207. — ura: a kick; Ki. 17. 50. — a a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. - que: an outside horse. — सार्थि: a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पाल: [पाल्-अन्] 1 A protector guardian, keeper; as in गोपाल:, बृष्णि-पाल:, &c. -2 A herdsman; निवाद: स्वामिपालचो: Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. -3 A king. -4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herds-man's wife. -Comp. —न्न: a mush-room.

শান্তন: [ पান্ত-তর্ম্ ] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. -3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse.-5 The Chitraka tree.-6.

A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1 1.—ंत 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering, लच्च R. 19 3, so प्रजा , सिति , &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed ( as a promise, vow &c.).

पालियतु m. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69, 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाच्यः N. of a sage, son of Karenu (who first taught the science of elephants). — cं The science of elephants.

पालंक. 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्य: -क्या Incense.

ਪਾਰਲ a. (ਨੀ f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पাতাহা a. ( ফা f.) [ পতাহা এল ]

1 Belonging to or coming from the Palâsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palâsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. ——হা: The green colour. --Comp. —-খেৱ:, -খাৱ: an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालि:-ली f. 1 The tip of the ear; अवणपालि: Gît. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अभि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विप्रत्न पुरुक्तपाली Gît. 6; Si. 3. 5I. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond.-10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. -11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard.-14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (अस्य). -16 A circumference. —ही A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2
The sharp edge of a sword or of any
cutting instrument. -3 A butterknife.

पालित्यं Greyness of heir caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिंदः Incense.

पालवा A game with twigs. पाल्वल a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool. पावक a. [पूँण्डल] Purifying. —कः
1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गप्यते कसवज्वलित सागरेऽपि यः R 11. 75, 3.
9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning -4
The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage -7
Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuna.—की 1 The wife of Agni.
-2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatî. -Comp.
—आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya.
-2. N. of a sage called सर्शन

पानिक: 1 An epithet of Karttikeya -2 Of the sage सुद्शन.

पाचन a.(नी f.) [ प्-णिचू ल्यू ] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying, पादास्ताममितो निषण्णहरि-णा गौरीग्ररो: पावना: S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19 53, Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -a: 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyasa. -5 N. of Vishnu. - + 1 Punfying. purification; पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gît. 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow dung. -5 A sectarial mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिह्नक). -Comp -ध्वनि: a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावर: The side of a die which is marked with two points, or a particular throw of this die, पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीर: Mk. 2. 8.

पाजाः [ पश्यते बष्यतेऽनेन, पश्च-करणे घञ्च ] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; quer-कष्टवतातिवलयासंगर्सजातपाज्ञः S. 1. 33 : बाह्याशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6 84 -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku.2.21. -4 A die, dice, Malli. on R. 6.18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाञ्च expresses (a) contempt or depreciation ; as in छात्रपाद्या: a bad pupil ; वैयाकरण°, भिषक् %c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्टमुद्दा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'), as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. -क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice-—धरः, -पाणि: an epithet of Varuna. a. entrapped, caught in a spare or net, noosed. - qu: a noose, snare, haiter.—चंघक: a bird-catcher. —इंधनं a snare. — मृत् m. 1. an epither of Varuna ; R. 2. 9. -2 one armed with a noose. — रज्जुः f. a fetter. rope. — इस्तः ' holding a noose in hand ', an epithet of Varuna

पাল্ল: 1 A die, dice. -2 ( At the end of comp ) A snare, trap; as in লাভ &c. -Comp. — पोंड a gambling house or table.

पादानं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. -2 A cord, lash. -3 Enaning, entrapping.

पाञ्चल Den. P. To bind, fetter. पाञ्चल: A bird-catcher.

पाशित a. Bound, ensnated, fettered.

पाशीकृत a. 1 Chained, feitered. -2 Snared.

पाक्षित्र m. [पाक्षे।ऽस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 An epithet of Varuna. -2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाइया 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशाना समृह.).

पাহাৰ ৫. (বী f) [ पशोरिंद अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. — ব A flock, herd. –Comp. –पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाद्यक a. Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाञ्चपत a. (ती f.) [ पञ्चपतेरिन अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. —त: 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. —त The Pasupata doctrines; (for the Pasupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -comp. —अई N. of a missile presided over by पञ्चपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाञ्चपाल्यं The breeding or realing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुनंघक: A sacrifice. -का The sacrifical altar.

पश्चित्य a. [पश्चाद्धवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later.-4 Subsequent.—त्यं The hinder part.

पाइया See under पाइ.

বাৰ্ত্ত a. Impious, heretical. — স্থ: A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225. — স্থ: ই Heresy.

पाषडकः, पाषीडनः m., पाखोडकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite, Y.: 1. 130; 2.70.

पाषाण: [पिनष्टि पिष् सन्दर्णने आनन् पृषो॰
Tv.] A stone. — जी 1 A small stone
used as a weight. —2 A spear.
—Comp. — गर्दभा: a hard swelling on the
maxillary joint.— न्याद्यो N.of a festival on the 14th day of the month
of Margasirsha, in honour of (Jauri.
— नारकः, — नारणं: a stone-cutter's

chisel. -संबि: a cave or shasm in a rock. -हृद्य a. stone-hearted, ciuel, relentless.

पास्त्य a Ved. Dwelling in a house. पि 6 P. ( पियति ) To go, move

विस् 1 P., 10 U. (विंति, विंत्यति ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

पिक: The (Indian) cuckoo, कुछमशरासनशासनवीदिनि पिकनितरे भज भाव Git 11. or उन्मीलति कुट्ट: कुट्ट्रिरिति कलोचालाः पिकाना गिरः Git 1. -Comp. —आनंदः, -बांचवः the Spring —बंधु -रागः, -बङ्घभः the among tree

विक्र: 1 An elephant twenty years old.-2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग a. [ पिंज्-वर्णे अच् न्यका० कुत्वम् ]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचन) Ku. 7. 33. —η: 1 The tawny colour. -2 A buffalo -3 A rat. -- η 1 Turmenc -2 Saffron -3 A kind of yellow pigment. -4 An epithet of Duiga -5 A bow-string. -it A young animal. -Comp. — अञ्च a. having reddishbrown eyes, red-eyed. (-ar: ) 1. an ape. -2. an epithet of Siva. - इक्षण: an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. - affin a species of cock roach. — बश्चस् m. a crab. — जटः an epithet of Siva. -- HIT: yellow orpiment. — स्फाटिक: 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem ( गोमेद ).

पिंगल a. [ पिंग-सिध्मा॰ लच्, पिंग ला-ति, ला-क वा Tv. ] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71, Ms. 3. 8. — 7: 1 The tawny colour. -2 Fire. -3 A monkey. -4 An ichneum on. -5 A small owl. -6 A kind of snake. -7 N. of an attendant on the sun. -8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. -9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंद्रशास्त्र ; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जधान मकरो बेलातटे पिगलं Pt. 2. 33. —ल 1 Brass. -2 Yellow orpiment. -37 1 A kind of owl. -2 The Sisu tree ( शिशपा ). -3 A kind of metal. -4 A particular vessel of the body. -5 The female elephant of the south. -6 N. of a courtezan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; ( the Bhagavata mentions how she and Ajamila were delivered from the trammels of the world ). -Comp. -sig: an epithet of Siva. —ਲੀਵ brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. -2 A kind of owl.

ৰ্ঘিণতিল a. Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

विंगाहाः 1 The headman or pro

prietor of a village. -2 A kind of fish - र्श Virgin gold. -री The Indigo plant

पिचंड - हं, पिचंड: - इ 1 The belly. -2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडक: A glutton ( ओदरिक ).

पिचं( चिं )डिन्- (क-ल) a. Bigbellied, corpulent.

पिचिडिका 1 The calf of the leg. -2 The instep, (also पिचडिका in these senses)

पिद्ध: [पन् - उ पूर्व ि Tv.] 1 Cootton.

-2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas) -3 A kind of leprosy.

-4 A kind of grain. -Comp. — चूं cotton. — मेदः, मर्दः the Numba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचड्यः The cotton plant.

पिद्रत: 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिञ्च 10 U. (विज्ञयति-ते ) To cut, divide.

पिच्चट a. Pressed flat. —ह: Inflummation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —हं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

প্ৰিয়া A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharami (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचिचट a. Pressed flat.

पिच्छ I. 6 P. (पिच्छति ) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. -2 To hinder, obstruct. -II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छक: (At the end of comp. ) A feather of a tail.

ਧਿਵਡਲ a. Slimy, slippery.

বিভৱনা The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल a. [पिच्छ -बा॰ इल ] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरणं सर्पप्राकं नवीदनं पिच्छिलानि च द्यीनि Chand. M. 1. -2 Having a tail. —ल: -ला, -लं 1 The seum of boiled rice (मक्तंड).-2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. -3 Curds with cream on the



surface. -4 Broth, soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. - ======= m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं =पिच्छ q. v.

প্রিম্ I. 2 A. (পিন্ন) 1 Totinge, dye -2 Totouch. -3 adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (পিন্নবিনি) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

शिज a. Confused, distributed in mind —ज: 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor -3Killing, slaughter -4 A heap, collection. —ज Strength, power. —जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

ৰ্ণিজৰ: The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

ণিৱাৰ A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिजर a. [ पिंज्-अरच् ] Reddishyellow, tawny, gold-coloured, शिखा बदीपस्य सुवर्गिपजरा Mk 3 17, R. 18. 40.—र: 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour.—2 The yellow colour.—-रं 1 Gold.—2 Yellow orpiment—3 A skeleton.—4 A cage (for पंजर्)—5 The ribs or the cavity tormed by them, the thorax.

पिंजरकं Urpiment.

पिंजिति व. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

পিনন্ত a. [পিন-ফলমূ ] 1 Overcome with grief or terior, extremcly confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), - ক 1 Yellow orpiment -2 The leaf of the Kusa :grass. —লা Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

विजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spin.

পিনান্ত Ved. 1 A bundle of grass.-2 The wick of a lamp.

पिंजूप: The wax of the ear (क्षेमळ). पिजेट: The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

विज्ञाह्म The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति ) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिट: A box, basket. -दं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिटक: -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense); ततः गंडस्योपरिपिटका संदत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिटकः -का A small boil or pimple.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाक: A basket, box.

विद्वक The tartar of the teath

विद् 1 P (पटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिट: Affliction, distress.

पिठर -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense), पिठरं क्रथ्यतिमात्र निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324, जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेय करोति विद्यवना Bh 3 116. —र A chuning-stick. —र: An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel

पिडरक: -क A pot, pan. -Comp. —कपाल: -लं a pot-sherd.

विडक:-का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिंद्ध 1 A., 10 U. ( पिंडते, पिंडतितेतेते, पिंडति ) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put to-gether. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate

पिड a. ( ही f. ) [ पिड्-अच् ] 1 Solid ( वन ). -2 Compact, dense, close.-ह: i 1 A round mass, ball, globe, as in अय:पिंड:, नेत्रपिंड: &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2.59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonis or Staddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26, Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y, 1. 159. -5 Food in :general; सफलीकृतभर्तृषिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelthood, sustenance, subsistence, Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms, पिंड-पातवेला Mal. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The feetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame , एकांतविध्वंसिषु महि-धाना पिंडेप्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg, Mal. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general.-16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr. ) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle.-19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom. ) Thickness. - 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the fur are rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes, Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यके a meal in honour of the Manes. — अम्रं hail. — अयसं steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अज्ञनः, -आज्ञः -आज्ञकः, --आज्ञिन् m. a beggar. - उद् काकिया an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. —उद्भरण participating in funeral offenngs. —गोस: gum myrrh. —तेलं, -तेलक: incense. — द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence, श्वा पिडदस्य कुरेत गज-पुंगवस्त धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतेश्व संके Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors, Y. 2. 132. (-द:) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice ball. -2. a master, patron. —दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of newmoon. — निर्वेपण presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. - पात: giving alms; Mal. 1. -पातिक. ono who lives on alms. —पादः -पादाः an elephant. - gaq: 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-tỷ) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -- भाज a. receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes, sagt दृष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः विडभाजः 8. 6. -भूति: f. livelihood, means of subsistencs. —मूर्ल, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors, Y. 3. 16. — लेप: fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediatly preceding the great-grandfather ). -लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue ). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). —संबध: relationship between a living person and one deceased such as 18 sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

विंडन Forming globes. —नः A mound or bank.

ਪਿੰਡਨ: 1 A bridge, cause way. -2 A mound, ridge,

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पिंडस:A beggar,a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांत: Incense.

fuera: 1 A religious mendicant or beggar.-2 A cow herd.-3 A buffaloherdsman.-4 The Vikanlata tree.-5 An expression of censure.

fue: ही p. 1 A round mass, ball.

2 The nave of a wheel.—3 The calf of the leg.—4 The Asoke tree.—5
The long gourd (अलाइ).—6 A house.—7 A species of palm.—8 A stool or seat.—9 A pedestal for the image of a deity.—0omp.——पुष्प: the Asoka tree.—लेप: a kind of unguent. or 'a cake-hero,' a braggart, cowardly.—हार: 'brave in the house.' boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. महेनांदन, महिन्नूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see विंड above.

पिडित a. [पिंड-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एप पिंडितोर्थ: M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. —त: Incense.

ণিত্তিৰ a. 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors).-2 Having a body.—m. 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

ণিৱেল a. 1 Having large calves.

-2 Skilled in calculations. — ল: 1
A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An
astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

প্রিয় 8 Ú.1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीसू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पंडार a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry.
—र: 1 The pomegranate tree. -2
Cuttle-fish-bone.-3 Foam of the sea;
cf. डिंडीर-

ণিভান্তি: f.Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याहः - कं 1 Oil-cake. - 2 Incense. - 3 Saffron. - 4 Asa Fætida. - 5 Residue of seeds ground for oil, Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः ( ही f. ) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ m. [पाति रक्षति, पा छन् नि॰ ] A father; तेनास छोकाः पितृमान विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. —रो (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरी वंदे पार्वतीपरभवरी R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. —र; (pl.): 1 Fore-fathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2. 151. -3 The Manes, R. 2. 16, 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -Comp. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -कर्मन n., -कार्थ, -क़ुत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancetors, obsequial rites ; Ms. 3. 252. —कल्पः performance of the Sraddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -काननं a cemetery, R. 11. 16 -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -nor: 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajapati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. — этоп N. of Durgà. —गामिन a. devolving on, or belonging to, a father. - गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burialground. — बात्कः, - बातिन् m. 8 parricide. - - तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand ( as at the time of ablutions ) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Sråddhas or funeral rites, -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger ( sacred to the Manes. ) -- तिथि: f the day of new-moon ( अमावास्या ). —तीर्थ 1. N. of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such as Sråddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious.-2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). — द्त a. given by a father ( as a woman's peculiar property ). —हानं an offering to the Manes. —दाय: patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon ( अमावास्या ). —देव a. 1. worshipping a father. —2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-ar: ) the divine Manes - देवत a.1. presided over by the Manes .- 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-a) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मदा). -देवस्य a. belonging to the worship of the Manes. ( - स्यं ) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called sygan. -द्रन्य patrimony ; Y. 2. 118. —पक्ष: 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fort-night of the Manes,' N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -- पति: an epithet of Yama. - us the world of the Manes. — [q] m. a paternal grandfather. — पुत्री (पितापुत्री dual) father and son ( वित:युन: means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). \_ पूजनं worship of the Manes. --पैतामह a ( ही f. ) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. ( -हा: pl. ) ancestors — पसः f 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. - पास a. 1. inherited from a father .- 2 inherited patrimonially. — चंप्र: a kinsman by the father's side, they are पितु पितुः स्वद्धः पुत्रा पितुमातुः स्वमुः सताः । पितुमातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबयव: ।। ( -धु n ) relationship by the fathe's side. —भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. —भाक्तः f. filial duty. -भोजन food offered to the Manes. - and m. a father's brother, paternal uncle. - मदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery. -मेथ: a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. - यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every bay to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brahmana, पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms 3.10; also 122, 283. —यान the way of the Manes ( to then world ). -- राज्य m, -राजः, राजन् m an epithet of Yama. - Eq: an opithet of Siva. —लोक:the world of the Manes.-वंशः the paternal family.-वनं a cometery. (पितुवनेचर: 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). — वसातिः f - सझन n. a cemetery; Ku. 5 77. — яп: а worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites. —आद्धं obsequial rites in honour of a father er deceased ancestor. —स्वस् f. ( also पितृष्वस् as well as पितु स्वस् or पितुः व्वस्) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. — वसीय: a paternal aunt's son. — संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal.— : 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian ( who is in the place of a father ) —हस्या parricide. -- इत् m. a parricide. -- इ m. the right ear , पितृहूर्व्क्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहः स्मृतः

पितृक त. 1 Paternal, ancostral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

fugua a. 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितुवन् a. llaving a father living. —und. Like a father or the Manes.

पिनुंड्य: 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three hue mours of the body (the other two being बात and कफ.); पित्तं यदि हार्करण शास्यति कोर्थः पदोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -00mp. -अतीसारः a bilious form of



piarrhœa. —आभिष्यंद: a bilious form of ophthalmia. - Aft: N. of several plants लाक्षा, वर्षर &c.—उपहत a. affected by bile, पर्यति पित्तोपहतः शारीशम् शखमिप पीतं K l'. 10 -कोष: the galibladder. —क्षोभ: excess or derange ment of the bilious humour. -गाइन a. bilious, affected by bile. - 347: bilious fever .- पक्काति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. - 9779 excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रकं plethora. -वाद्यः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विद्राध a impaired by bile. — शमन, -हर a. antibilious.

প্ৰিল a. Bilious. — हो 1 Biass. —2 A species of birch tree.

विद्यस्य व [ विद्विदे त्रिय वा विद्यत आगतं वा यत् ] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2(a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -इय: 1 The eldest brother. -2 The month of Magha. -इया 1 The constellation called Magha. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. -इयं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the forc-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत m A bird.

पित्सल: A road, path.

पिया 3 U. See under धा.

पियानं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A hd or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

পিছিল p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred.
-2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3
Filled or covered with; see প্রাপৃত্তির
also. —ব A figure of speech which
consists in insinuating to a person
that one knows his secrets.

पिनह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind, अतिपिनद्भेन वल्कलेन S. 1, मदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुसुमिन पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनझ p.p. 1 Fastend, tied or put on. -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाक: -कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् नुद् धानोरात इत्तम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. -Comp. -गोस, -धृक्, -धृत्, -पाणि m. epithets of Siva; Ku, 3. 10. पिनाकिन m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5.77, S. 1.6.

पिन्द 1 U. (पिन्यतिन्ते ) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. 2 To wet, moisten -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् m. A bird.

पिपातिषु a. Being about to fall. - जुः A bird.

विवासा Thirst.

िषपासिन, विपासिन, विपासुक. Thirsty. विपीतकी The twelth day of the light half of Vaisakha.

पिपील:, पिपीली Ar ant

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपोलिक: An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants). पिपोलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिसर्पण the running about of ants.

पिएन्छ. 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). - हां 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual enjoyment. -4 Water.

ਧਿਯਲਿ:-ਲੀ f. Long pepper. ਪਿੰਦਿ੍ਸ਼ The tartar of the toeth. ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼: A mark, mole, freckle.

रियाल: N. of a tree ; Ku. 3. 31.

पिछ् 10 U. (पेलगति-ते ) 1 To throw cast. -2 To send, direct -3 To incite, prompt.

पिछ: See पीछ•

ਕ੍ਰਿਲ਼ a. Blear-eyed. — ਕੁੰ A blear-ed eye.

पिछका A female elephant.

পিয়া 6 U. (পিয়ানি-ন ) 1 To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organised.
-3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. -5
Ved. To adorn, decorate. -6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश a. 1 Free from sin. -2 Multiform.

पिशंग a. [ पिश्-अगन् किञ्च ] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येससुदं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3.33; 1.6, Ki. 4.35.—गः The tawny colour.

पिशंगकः An epithet of Vishņu or his attendant.

पिशंगिन् a. Brown, tawny. पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाच: पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् बा॰ ढ पृषो॰ ] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1, 37; 12.44. -00mp. —आलयः phosphorescence,

—वृ: a kind of tree. —नाया, -संचार: demoniacal possession. —मापा 'the language of devils, 'a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākrita dialects used in plays. —सर्ग 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचिकिन् m. An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

विज्ञान्तिः Ved. = विज्ञान q. v.

पिशाचिका I A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv 3.' devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खिलवयं यावज्जीवमायुध-पिशाची न हृद्याद्यकामति B. R. 4; от कियचिरमियमातिनाडियण्यति भवंतनायुध-पिशाची A. R. 4.).

पिशितं [ पिश्-क ; Un. 3. 95. ] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेश: Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp. —अशनः -आशः; -आशिन्, -धुन्न m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblu ; ( छायाः ) संस्थापयोद्यापिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरंति S. 3. 27. -2. a man-eater, cannibal. -3. a wolf.

पिद्युन a. [ पिश्-उनच् किव ; Un. 3. 55]  $\bar{1}$  ( a ) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूणामनिशं विनाशिपश्चनः Si. 1. 75; तु-ल्यातुरागिपश्चनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53 -Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमधनपिशुनं कौर-वं तद्भजेथा: Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating ; पिशुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind .- 5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -7: 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Narada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). - i 1 Betraying. - 2 Saffron.-Comp. -वचन, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकराक्किजनेमिः S. 7. 7.

पिशीलं-लकं Ved. An earthen

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनार, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अधाना भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टामियं पिनष्टि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माजपेषं पिषेष Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टु भुवनक्रि जन्मसि Si. 1.40. —Caus. 1 To grind, pound —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To give.—4 To be strong. —5 To dwell. —II. P H., 10 U. (पेमति, पेपयति-ते) To go, move.

चिंह p. p. [ पिण्-क ] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed , Bv. 1.12. -2 Rubhad together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands) -3 Kn(aded. -2 1 anything ground, a ground substance. -2 Flour, meal ; rqu rq-ru ' he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless work or a profiless repetition. -3 Lead. -Comp. - उदक water mixed with flour. - पचन a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. - पशु: an effigy of a beast made with flour. -- qr. कभत m. a boiler. —पाचक a boiler. - पिंड: a cake or ball of flour. -पुरः 800 वृतपूर: -पेप:, -पेपण 'grinding flour', i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. व्याय: see under न्याय —महः a variety of diabetes. - वर्ति: a kind of small bail made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice —सोरभं (pounded) sandal

पिषक कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake, bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. -कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

विष्टपः --पं A division of the universe; cf. विश्वत.

freq: Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of riceflour.

निस् I. 1 P. (पेसाति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or take.

पिहित See under पिया.

पी 4 A. (बीयते) To drink; तच बद्नभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1.1.

पीचं The chin.

पीट 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जर्बन पीटाइट्रावेष्ठ- व्युत: Si. 1.12; R. 4.84; 6.15.

2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in general, basis. -5 A particular posture in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. -00mp. - नेतिल: a male confidant, a parasite. -म a. lame, crippled. -मर्भा the cavity in the pedestal of anidol. - नार्यका a girl of fourteen who represents Durga at the

festival of that goddess.—I: f. basis, basement.—III: 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. q. in securing his mistress; so vientially "a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover".—2. a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing.—III a. lame, crippled.

पाँठक:, -क A seat.

पाठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool) -2 A pedestal, base -3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका and उत्तरपोठिका of दशकुमार-चरित.

पोड़ 10 U. (पीडयात-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest, नोल चापीापैड-च्छर: Bk 15.82; Pt. 1. 343, Ms. 4 67, 238; 7. 29. - To oppose, resist. -3 To besiege (as a city). -4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch ; कंड पीड्यन् Mk 8 : लभेत मिकतासु तैलमापे यस्नतः पोड्डयन् Bh 🤊. 5 ; दशनपोडिताधरा R. 19. 35 -5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51 -6 To neglect. - 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To overpower. -10 To break, violate. -11 To take away remove. -12 To stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पोडकः An oppressor

पाँडनं [पाँड भावे लयुर ] 1 Paining, distressing. onpressing. inflicting pain; Ms. 9 299; Pt. 1. 345 -2 (a) Squeezing, pressing; द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यतनपाँडनानि (शि. 10, द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यतनपाँडनानि (शि. 10, द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यतनपाँडनानि (शि. 10, द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यतनपाँडनानि (शि. 10, द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यात् (शि. 10, द्वांबुद्धिवंधानिविद्यात् (शि. 10, शि. 10,

पोडा [पोड मांच । मेदा॰ अड्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annovance, molestation, agony: आश्रमपोडा R 1 37 'disturbance'; 71 , महन द्वारेख &c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms 7. 160 -3 Devastation, laying waste. -4 Violation.infringement. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, compassion. -7 Eclipse -8 A chaplet, garland for the head. -9 A Sarala tree. -10 A basket. -Comp. -कर a. troublesome, painful. -करणं torturing.

पोडित p. p. [ पोड्-क ] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu. 2 12. -3 Espnoused, held, seized; U. 7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid

waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7 Bound, tied. -7 I Paining, injuring, harassing. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पात ब [ पा -कर्माण क ] 1 Drunk. quaffed; वनाय पीतपातिवद्भवत्मां ( गां समोच ) R 2.1. -2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with .- 3Absorbed. drunk up, evaporated, Ku 4.44.-4 Watered, sprinkled with water; year न प्रथम व्यवस्थति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु या है. 4 8 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचित्रपीतपदी-त्तरीय: Mk. 5. 2 -त: 1 Yellow colour. -2 Topaz -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. -तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -आद्भा: an epithet of Agastya. -अंबर: I an epithet of Vishnu ; द्रांत निगदितः प्रोतः पीतांवरोपि तथाकरात Git. 12. -2. an actor -3. a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments -अहन a. yellowish-red ( -न:) the middle of day-break — अञ्मन् m. topaz - कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकद्ली). - कद the carrot. - कावेर 1. saffron. -2 brass. - arre yellow sanders. — मध yellow sandal - चदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. -2. saffron. -3 turmeric -चंपक: a lamp. -तड: a Kârandava bird. —दार n. a 1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose milk has been pledged -1. a cow tied up to be milked. -इ: the Sarala tree. — ਜੀਲ a. green. (-ਲ:) the green-colour. - quer a kind of bird ( Mar. मेना ). — पुटप: N. of several plants. -चपक, -कार्गेकार &c. -माणि: & topaz —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. - मूजक the carrot -यूबी yellow jasmine. - रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. ( - th ) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. —  $\pi\pi$ : 1. the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the fibres of a lotus. –ਲੀई brass. –ਗਲਕਾ turmeric, — नासस m. an epithet of Krishna. -- Tr. 1. the topaz. -2 the sandal tree. (-t) yellow sandalwood. —सारि n antimony. — स्कंधः a hog. - स्मिटिक: the topaz. - हरित a. yellowish-green.

प्रोतक a. Yellow. — क: The Asoka tree. — कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5 Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood. -7 Yellow sandal.

पीतन: 1 A species of fig-tree. (waved-leaf.). -2 The hog-plum tree. —नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron. -3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —ल: The Yellow colour. —ਲਂ Brass. ਪੀਜਲਕਂ Brass. vîta: A horse. — f 1 Draught, dinking. -2 A tavern -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिच m. A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric -3 Yellow jasmine.

भीत: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd

qîq: 1 The sun -2 Time -3 Fire. -4 Protection -5 Drink.-4]1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीशि: A horse.

प्रित a. [ प्याय्नक सप्रसारणे दीर्घ ] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'.

-2 Plump, large, thick, as in प्रीनस्तनी.

-3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big.-5 Brawny -6 Profuse, excessive.

-00mp. — ऊथस् f. (पीनोहनी) a cow with full udders. — नशस् a full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनस: 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh

पीयु. 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3
Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold
पीयुष: -वे [पीय्-जवन् Un. 4, 76] 1
Nectar, ambrosia, मनासे वनसि काये
पुण्यपीयुषपूर्णाः Bh. 2.78; इमांपीयुषज्ञस्य
G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The
milk of a cow during the first seven
days after calving. -4 The first milk
given by a cow after calving. -Comp.
-महस् म., - इन्दि: 1. the moon. -2.
camphor. -वर्ष: 1. a shower of nectar.
2. the moon. -3. camphor.

পীল্ 1 P. (পীলনি) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलक: The large black ant.

भोद्ध: [पोद्ध-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. - उ n. The fruit of the Pîlu tree. -0 cmp. - प्या the Mûrvâ plant. - प्या 1. a kind of drug. -2. N. of two plants. - प्या वाच्च m. a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुक: An ant.

पींच 1 P. (पींचिति ). To be fat or corpulent.

पीन, पीनस व. Fat, corpulent. पीनस व. (पीनरी रि.) [ण्ये-क्रानिप् सप्तं व् रीवे:] I Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. -m. Wind. पीनर a. (रा or री f.) चि-व्यन् स्य० दीर्च ] I Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R 3.8, 5 65; 19. 32 -2 Plump thick —र: A tortoise —रा 1 A young woman. -2 A cow -Comp. —रतनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीता Water.

पुंस् 10 U. ( पुंसयति-ते ) 1 To crush,

grind -2 To pain, trouble, punish. पुंस् m. [पित पा पालने इम्सुन् Un 4 147 ] Nom पुमान, पुत्रासी, पुमान , Instr du पुंच्या Voc sing पुनन् ) I A male, male being : प्रांस विश्वसिति कुन कुमारी N 5 110. -2 A man, human being यस्यार्थाः स प्रमाहोके H. 1. -3 Man, mankind. people, वंद्ये: पुतां रचुपतिपदै: Me 12.-4 A servant, an attendant.-5 A woul in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदन Ak. -7 The soul -Comp — अनु न ( पुंसानुज ) having an elder biother. -अनुजा (पुमनुजा ) a gul born after the male child, & e. a girl having an elder brother —अपत्य (पुनपत्य) a male child. —अर्थ: ( पुनर्थ: ) 1 the aim of man -2. any one of the four ends of human existence, 2 e. वर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष ; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या ( प्रमाख्या ) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुनाचारः) a usage of men. - ne: f. a man's hip. - Tiff a woman wishing for a busband. — क्रोक्तिल: a male cuckoo; Ku. 3 32. — खेट: (पुखेट: ) a male plant. — गव: (पुंगव:) 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class ; बाल्मी-किम्रीनिपुंगव: Ram., so गजपुंगव: Bh 2. 31 ; नरप्रेगव: &e. कतु: an epithet of Siva , Ku. 7. 77. — ৰল: ( টুপ্সল: ) an adulterer. — वली: ( पुंश्रली: ) a harlot, an unchaste woman, Y. 1. 162. -चलीयः (पुंश्वलीयः) the son of a harlot. — বলু f. ( पृथाल ) Ved a harlot. — বিল ( पৃথিয়াল ) the characteristic of a male, the membrum vitile. — जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n the birth of a male child. °करः, दः, े योग: a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः ( पु-दास: ) a male slave. —ध्वज: (पुंध्वज:) 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. — नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. -2 an asterism under which male children are born. -नागः (पुंनान:) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर ; R. 4. 57. -नाट:-हः ( पुनाट: -ह: ) N. of a tree. -नामधेय: ( पुनाम-धेय: ) a male. — नामन् (पुनासम्)

a. holding a masculine name. (-m.) 1. the tree called ऐनाग, -2. N. of a hell. —पुत्र: a male child. 🔷 प्रजनने the male organ of generation. — सुमन् (पुंभूमन् ) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plular number : लाजा पुस्सि चाक्षताः Ak —योग: ( पुरोग: ) 1. cohabitation with men -2 reference to a male or hushand; पुगेग क्षात्रयोः -रत्न (पुर-न) an excellent man -राशिः ( पुराशि: ) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपे (पुरूप) the form of a man. —िन्म a. ( प्रालिम ) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-मं) 1. masculine gendar. -2 virility, manhood ~3. the male organ. —बरस॰ ( पुनरम: ) a bull-calf. — हुज: ( पुंच्य: ) the muskrat. — वेष a. ( पुवेष ) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुसवन) a. I causing the birth of a male child (--a) the first of the purificatory Samskaras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. -2. fætus -3 milk.

पुंस्त्व 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness; यत्ना-पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 'The masculine gender.

पुत्रत् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

प्रकार a. (शि f.), पुक्त a. (शि f.) Low, vile—हाः. —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishâda by a Sûdra woman; जातो निपादाच्छ्दायां जात्या भवति पुक्तः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, -सी 1 A bud.—2 The indigo plant.—3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुकाशन a. Low, vile. —नः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंख:-खं [ पुनास खनति, खन्-ड ] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

पुद्धित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow ).

पुंग:, -मं A heap, collection, mul-

पुगल: The soul.

पुरुष्ट: न 1 A tail in general; पुश्चारपुरुष्ट वहाति विपूर्ण U. 4. 27. -2 A hary tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of any thing. -Comp —अमं, -मूर्ल the tip of the tail. —कटक: a scorpion. —आई the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. -2 The Arka plant. पुच्छारि: -सी f. Cracking the fingers ( छोटिका ).

पुंज: A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection, क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनंपुजा Ku 7. 26; प्रत्युद्रच्छति पूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंज प्रियः Git. 11

पुंजयित Den P., पुंजीकु 8 U. To heap, collect together.

খুরি: f. A heap, quantity, mass.

-Comp. — g a. heaped. (-g:) Ved.
1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

শ্যুক্তিক: Hall.

মুজির a. 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U 5. 14 -2 Pressed together.

पुद्र I. 6 P (पुरति ) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To interwine. -II. 10 U. (पुरुषति-ते ) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोरपति-ते ) (a) To grind, reduce to powder. (b) To speak. (c) To shine. -III. 1 P. (पोराति ) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुट: -दं [पुट्क] 1 A fold -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity, भिच्चपळ्ळवपुटो वनानिल: R. 9. 68, 11. 23 , 17. 12 , M. 3. 9 , अंजलिएट, नासा-पुट, कार्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves ; दुग्हवा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65: Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 Au eyelid. ( yzî also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -z: 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. - i 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp — उटनं a white umbrella. —उद्कः 'a cocoa-nut.—ग्रीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. — पान: 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire, आनिर्मिन्ना गंभीरत्वादतर्गृहवन-ब्यथः। पुटपाकपतीकाशो रामस्य करणो ₹#: U. 3. 1. -2 digesting. -3. subliming. —भेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument ( आतो-द्य ). -3. ' parting of the eyelids ' opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. — भेदनं a town, city; Si.

पुरक्ते 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुराकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

प्रतिका Cardamoms,

पुटित a. 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. —त The hollow of the hands.

पुत्ती A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see gz).

पुडू 10 U. (पुड्रमति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow -3 To disregard, disrespect.

gg 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6 P. ( पुणाति ) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुँद् 10 U. ( पुंटयानि-तं ) 1 To shine -2 To speak.

पुंट 1 P. ( पुंडाति ) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुंड: A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mal. 9 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. —क: 1 The white colour -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of. leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp. —अस: an epithet of Vishnn, R. 18. 8. — इस: a kind of bird. — इसी a kind of leech,

पुंडरी 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पंडु: [ पुड्नेन्ने स्क् ] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the fore head) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 Atimukta creeper. —हा: pl. N. of a country and its inhabîtants. -30mp. — केलि: an elephant.

पुंडक: 1 A variety of sngar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

पुण्य a. [Un. 5.15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure, 'जनकतनयास्नानपुण्येद्- केषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडिश्य- रस्य Me. 33, पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीना कि पुनर्देशनानि K. 41, S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day), Ms. 2.30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रज्ञत्या पुण्यस्क्रमिको Mv. 1.16; 24; U. 4.19, Ku. 5.73; so

प्रण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour ). -6 Solemn, festive, -Ji 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit: अत्युत्फटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमइनुते H. 1. 83 , महता पुण्यपुण्येन क्रीतेय कायनीस्त्वया Santi. 3 1, R 1. 69, N. 3 87. -2 A viituous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works -3 Purity, purification -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, es. pecially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son - var The holy basıl. -Comp --अद्यादः pleasing ma-jesty or dignity; U 4 22. -अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day ; पुण्याहं भवंतो ववंतु । अस्तु पुण्याहं , पुण्याहं बज मंगलुं सुदिवसं भात: भयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day 'three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies — этана a. pious, right. eous. - 334: the dawn or resulting of good fortune — उदान a. having lovely gardens. — ਜਰੰ m a meritorious or virtuous man —कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act —新西: an auspicious time — कीर्तनः, -श्रवणः N. of Vishnu (-न) narrating or reading Puranas. - क्रीति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated, Bk. 1. 5. - ad a. virtuous meritorious. - कृत्यं a meri torious work. —क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Aryavarta. - 174 a. sweet-scented (-4:) the Champaka tree. —गांधि a. fragrant. —गृहं 1. an alms-house. -2. a temple. - जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2 a demon, goblin. -3. a Yaska ; R. 13. 60. 5 % T: an epithet of Kubera, अनुपयी यम-पुण्यजनेश्वरो R 9.6. - जित a. won by merit or good works — नीर्थ a holy place of pilgrimage —दर्शन a. 1. beautiful. -2 of sacred appearance, R. 1. 86. (-4:) the blue jay. ( -ব ) visiting holy shrines. — বুরু a. granting happiness or beatitude. –पुरुष: a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. — पताप: the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -- no the reward of good works (-æ: )a grove. —भाज a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious, पुण्यभाज: खल्वमी सुनय: K. 43. -- भू:, - भूमि: f. ' the holy-land ', s. e. Aryavarta —योग: the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -राज: 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. — ভান: heaven, paradise. — शकुनं an auspicious omen-( –ব: ) a bird of good omen. — হালিত a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-



eous. — श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to ropeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—क:) an epithet of Nala ( of Nishadha), Yudhishthira, and Janardana. पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको पुधिष्टरः। पुण्यश्लोका नहिंनः॥ (-का) an epithet of Sata and Draupadi. — स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimago.

gován 1 religious on virtious act (such as fasting &c ) -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c -3 = पुण्यं 5. —कः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —कं the worship of Krisna for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यस् त. 1 Mentorius, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicius, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessod. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पत् n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned, see पुत्र below.—Comp ——नामन् a, called पुत्र.

प्रतल:-ली 1 An image, idol, statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -00mp. - वहनं, निविध: burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पुता idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुतिका 1 A small kind of bee. -2 The white ant.

ga: 1 A son , (the word is thus derived :- पुत्राम्भो नरकाद्यस्मात्त्रायते पितरं इतः। तस्मारणुत्र इति प्रोक्त स्वयमेव स्वर्यभ्वा।। Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written year: ). -2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child ( a term of endearment in addressing young persons ). -4 ( At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; 88 ID असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. ) —त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. -अशाद: 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order ; see कुटीचक. —आर्थन् a. wishing for a son. —आचार्य a. one having a son for his teacher. - 317-दिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2. a tigress. —इष्टि:, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -कर्मन् n. a ccremeny on the birth of a son. - art a. desirous of sons. -काक्या a wish for sons, R. 1. 35. -कार्य a ceremony relating to a son. चृत् m. an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयामाकसुष्टिपरिवार्धितको जहाति सीयं न पुत्रकृतकः पद्वीं मूगस्ते S.

4. 13. — जारधी an unnatural mother ( who eats her own children) - जात a. one to whom a son is born. -art son and wife. —धर्म: filial duty. -पोन —जा: sons and grandsons.—पीत्रीण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary, Bk. 5 15 प्रतिनिधि: a substitute for a son, ( e g an adopted son ) —लाभ: obtaining a son —बधु: f a daughter in-law — सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children — sia a. sonless, childless —संकारिन् a. mixing or confus ing sons by mixed marriages — इतः an epithet of Vasishtha ( whose hundred sons were killed) (-ar) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रक: [पुत्र अनुकपाया संज्ञाया वा तत् स्वाधे क वा ] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet, Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (ज्ञरम) -6 Han. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons ; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकां । यद्पत्यं भवेद्स्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरम् ॥ -4 The cctton or down of the tamarisk -5 ( At the end of comp. ) Anything little or small of its kind, as in असिपात्रका, खदुपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. --पुत्र:, -सुत: 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father, see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; ( पुत्रिकैव पुत्र:; अथवा पुत्रिकेव सुतः पुत्रिकासृत सोऽप्यारेससम पव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). -3. a grand son. —प्रमु: a mother of daughters. —भर्नु m. 'a daughter's husband,'a son-in law.

पुत्रिस् a. (जी f.) Having a son or sons: B. 1 91; V. 5. 14. —m. The father of a son. —जी 1 The mother of a son.—2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. ~2 N. of Durga, see पुत्रिका also

पुत्रीकु 8 U To adopt as a son, असं-पुर: दृश्यास देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभ-ध्वजेन It 2.36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

gy I. 4 P. (geqfa) To injure, hurt. —Caus. 1 To, destroy completely, annihilate.—2 To overpower, drown (as a sound).—3 To speak.

-4 To shine. -i1. 10 U. ( पोथयति-ते )
To shine.

पुत्तल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —ल: 1 An atom (परमाग्र); पुत्रल: परमाणव: Srîdhara -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more anew, न प्रनरेव पवर्तितच्य S. 6; किम-प्ययं बहु: पुनर्विवश्च: स्फ्रुरितोत्तराधर: Ku. 5 83. so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again' -2 Back, in an opposite direction ( mostly with verbs ), प्रनदी 'to give back, restore', प्रनयी इ-गम् &c. 'to go back, return ' &c -3 On the other hand, on the con trary, but, however, nevertheless, still ( with an adversative force ), मसाद इव मूर्स्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्शीतलः। अद्याप्यानंद्यति मा त्व पुनः सि नंदिनि U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वभेव तन्नास्ति U. 3 -4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुन: पुन: 'again and again,' repeatedly,' 'frequently', पुन: पुन: सुत-निषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42, किंपुन 'how much more,' or ' how much less' see under किम् , पुनर्पि again, once more, and also, on the other hand -Comp. —अर्थिता a repeated request. —आगर्त a come back, repeated; Ms. 11 196. —आगम:, -मनं coming back, return ; भरमीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कृतः Sarva. S. —आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire ; पुनर्दाराक्रिया कुर्यात्पु-नराधानमेव च Ms 5. 168. -आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. — आवतित a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. —आवृत्तिः f 1 repetition. -2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3 194. -3 revision, another edition ( of a book &c. ). - 3 m a. 1. said again, repeat ed, reiterated. -2. superfluous, unnecessary,  $\pi$ in and  $\pi$   $\pi$ 2. 68; S1. 7. 64. ( -कं ), युनस्कता 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, V. 5. 15, Bh. 3. 78. अन्यम् m. a Brahmana ( द्विजन्मन् ) पुनक्क्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech, e. g. भुजंगकुडलीब्यक्तराशिशुभाशुक्रातियः । जग-त्यपि सदापायादव्याचितोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; ( here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood, of also K. P. 9 under पुनरक्तवदाभास ). — उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. -2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थान rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति f. 1. reproduction. —2. return of birth metemphsychosis. — उपगन: return, क्वायोध्यायाः पुनरूपगमो दृंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. - 3 पोढ़ा, - 3 डा a woman married again. -- जननं return, going again. — जन्मन n. repeated birth, mentemphsychosis. - जात a. born again. — जनः, -ननः ' growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारकिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. — पुना (पुन पुना) N. of a river in Behar. - प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भन a. boin again ( -नः ) 1 trans migration, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis, ममापि च क्ष-पयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरा त्मभू: S. 7. 35, Ku. 3 5 -2. a finger-nail. — भविच m. the sentient soul. -- wra: new birth, repeated birth. - H: 1. 1. a widow remarried. -2. re-existence. — भोग: 1. repeated enjoyment -2. return of fruition -3 repeated possession —वदन 1.repetition. -2. repeated scriptural injunction - बत्स: a weaned calf that begins to suck again. - ag: (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar munsion ( consisting of two or four stars ) , गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसू 11. 36. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. —निवाह: remarriage. —संस्कारः ( पुन:titatt:) repetition of any Samskara, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान ( पुन: संधानं &c. ) 1. reunion. -2 rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः ( पुन: संभव: ) being born again ( into the world), metempsychosis.

प्प्फुटः

पुरकुट: N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुरक्तल: Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

grant: 1 The lungs. -2 The pericarp of a lotus.

TTf. ( Nom. sing. q: ; instr. du. प्रस्कृ ) 1 A town, fortified town. प्र-प्यभिन्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16 23. -2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold -3 A wall, rampart -4 The body. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -grt f., -grt ( पूहार &c. ) the gate of a city.

पुर a [पुन्क] Full of, filled with. A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a litch, and not less than one Krosa in extent), पुरे तार्वतमेवास्य तनोति राविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. -2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. -3 A house, residence, abode. -4 The body. -5 The female apartments. - 6 N. of the town पाटलिga q. v. -7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. -8 A brothel. -9 The skin. -10 Bdellium. -11 An upper story. -12 A storehouse. -13 A fragrant grass ( नागर-पुस्ता ). -Comp. --आह: a turret on a city-wall. -आधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the evernor of a town, - असति:, अरि:- असहद m. -रिप: epithets of Siva, पुरारातिओंत्या कुसुमशर कि मा प्रहरिस subhash., see त्रिपुर —अर्धावस्तारः व Small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः व festival celebrated in a city — उद्या-न a city-garden, park. —ओकस् " an inhabitant of a town. - are a citadel. — $\pi a$  1 going to a town -2 favourably inclined - जित्, -द्वि-ष्, -भिद्र m. epithets of Siva -ज्यो तिस m 1 an epithet of fire -2 the world of Agni —तदी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city -देवता the tutelary deity of a town - gre a city-gate — निवेश: the founding of a city. —पाछ: 1 'city-governo',' the commandant of a fortress -2 the soul. — मधन: an epithet of Siva —मार्ग: the street of a town, Ku 4 11 , R 11. 3. — रक्ष:, -रक्षक:, -रिक् m. a constable, police-officer — राध: the seige of a fortress — वासिन् m a citizen, a townsman — नास्तु ". ground fit for the foundation of a town. - शासन: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 of Siva, Ku 7 30 —हन् m. 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul नी Intellect, understanding

पुरंदर: [ पुर. शत्रूणा नगराणि दारयति खच् ] 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74 -2 An epithet of Siva -3 Of Agni -4 N of Vishnu. -5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्टा) -6 A thief, house -breaker .-- T An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजर: The arm-pit. पुरदे Gold. पुरुषा: The sea, ocean

प्रतस ind. 1 Before, in front (opp पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुर-तश्च पश्चात् Mal I. 40 ; in the presence of, यं यं पद्यासि तस्य तस्य पुरक्षो मा =िहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2 51. -2 Afterwards, इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंगना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.), Amaru.

पुरंधिः, -धी रि [ पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति धु-खच् ङीप्र पृषी० वा न्हस्व. Tv. ] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंश्रीणा चित्तं कुछमछ-कुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12, Mu. 2. 7, Ku. 6. 32, 7. 2. -2 A weman whose husband and children are living

पुरला An epithet of Durga.

gra ind. 1 Before ( in time or space ), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.), अमुं पुरः पश्यासि देवदारं B. 2 36; तव प्रसाद्स्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30, तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुर: Me. 3; Ku 4 3, Amaru 43, often used with कृ, गम्, ना, भू (see below ) -2 In the east, from the east. -3 Eastward -Comp —अजुनाक्या ( प्र-रांडे चुवाक्या ) an introductory verse or hymn — कारग, -कार: see under पुरस्क below -- गः, -गम (पुरोग-गम) a 1. chief, leading, foremost, preeminent, oft with the force of a noun, स कि वहं भें नद्ता पुरोग: R. 14. 31, 6 55, Ku. 7. 40. -2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp), इंद्रपुरोगमा देवा: "the gods with India at the head'. - ng a. 1. standing in fiont of. -2, preceded. —गति. f precedence. (-ति:) a dog — गत, -गामिन a. 1. going before or in front. -2. chief, leading, a leader. (-m. ) a dog. — चरणं ( पु-रश्चरणं ) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite -2 preparation, initiation. -3. repetition of the name of a deity accompained with burnt offerings -छदः (पुरश्छदः ) a nipple — जन a. ( प्रोजन ) surpassing in speed, swiftor than — जन्मन् ( पुरोजन्मन् ) a. boin before — डाझ् m. -डाझः (पुराहे। शू-शः) 1 a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in kapalis or vessels, Ms 6 11 -2. an oblation in general, Ms. 7.21 -3 an ollation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. -4 a kind of sacrificial ladle.-5 the leavings of an oblation ( हुतशेष ). -6. the Soma juice -7. a prayer (ন্র) recited in offertng oblations. - पान a near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled, Ku 6. 90. — яहर्त т. one who fights in the van or frontline, R. 13 72. — no a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future), R. 2. 22 — भाग ( प्ररोभाग ) a. 1. obtrusive, officious. -2. fault-finding. -3. envious or jealous of; प्राय: समान-विद्धाः परस्परयशः पुरोभागाः M. 1. 20. ( पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy ' also ). ( -T: ) 1. the front part, forepart, van. -2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. -3 jealousy, envy. —भागित् a. 1. forward, self-willed, naughty, कि पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलं-बसे S. 5. -2. obtrusive, officious, V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous.--मारुतः,-वातः (पुरीमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front, M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. — वर्तिन् a. being in front or in the presence of. --सर a. going or moving in front. (-7:) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger, S. 4. 1.-2. a follower, attendant; servant ; परिमेयपुर:सरी R. 1. 37. ~3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent, Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attend



or preceded by, with, as नानपुर: सरं, प्रणामपुर:सरं, द्वजपुर:सरा: &c. (-रं) and. with or after. —स्थायिन a.

standing in front.

पुरस्क 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; इते जरित गागेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिं Ve. 2 4, U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; महचनात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः 5.4,7.-3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; इश्लेनेव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतां प्रस्कृतां परस्कृतां परस्कृतां भवतीनां पुरस्कृतां पिष्ट हो। -4 To adopt, choose, follow, स पुरस्कृतान्मक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appent. -6 To show, indicate, evince. -7 To lead. -1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुरस्कार

below

पुरस्करणीय a 1 To be honoured.-2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be

made complete &c.

green: 1 Placing before or in front.-2Preference.-3Treating with honour, showing respect, deference.

-4 Worshipping.-5 Accompanying, attending.-6 Preparing.-7 Arranging, making complete or perfect.-8 Attacking.-9 Accusation.-10 Consecrating.-11 Auticipating, expecting.-12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by.-13 Sprinkling with holy water.-14 Acceptance.

gread p. p. 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got leady. -7 Consecrated -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made perfect or complete, finished -10 Anticipated, expected. -11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्काया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

एरस्ताच und. 1 Before, in front of (ott. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30, Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युक्ता पुरस्ताच S. 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताचतीन्त्रां M. 1. 1. -2 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

इरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाई दुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभ्रवे

यद्व: Ku. 2. 1, R 12 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honour, esteem, respect. -7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

प्रोधस m A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a purchita.

-2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. −2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife ( preferred to all others ).

प्रोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -त: 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

ger and. I In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time, पुरा शक्रसुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरिस मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first,in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly ( in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense), पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वस्तुधामप्रतिरथः S33 ; पुरा दूषयाति स्थलीं R. 12. 30 ; आलोक ते निपतित पुरा सा बालिब्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18, Si. 10. 56, K1. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. - Jomp. - उपनीत a formerly possessed -- Tar an old legend. - acq: 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3 a former age, द्यूतभेतत्पुराकलपे इष्टं वेरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. — ਭੂਗ a done formerly — i) actions done in a former life; S. 7 -योनि a. of ancient origin. ( -नि ) an epithet of Siva. -- वसु: an epithet of Bhîshma. — निद् a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंत्यपणेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28, 6.9, R 11 10. — ₹च a. 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event ; पुरावृत्तोद्गारैरापि च काथिता कार्य-पदनी Mål. 2 13. °काशा an old legend.

पुरातन a. ( नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85, Ku. 6. 9. -3 Wort; out, decayed. —न: 'An epithet of Vishnu. -2 ( pl.) The ancients, ( -तं) An ancient story.

977 1 An epithet of the Ganges.

-2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east.

-4 A castle.

पुराणा a · ( णा ा णी f · ) [पुरा नव Nir. [ 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times , पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्व न चापि काव्यं नवित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2, पुराणपत्रापगमाद्नंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval, अजो नित्यः शाश्वताऽ यं पुराण Bg. 2 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. — of 1 A past event or occurrence -2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary his. tory. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works, these are 18, they are supposed to have been composed by Vyasa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purana treats of five topies (or ga-णानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण , सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वज्ञो मन्वं-तराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराण पंचल-क्षणं।। For the rames of the 18 Purânas see under अद्यद्यान् —ण: A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp. -sia: an epithet of Yama. — す雨 a. enjoined by or laid down in the Puranas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प  $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ : 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Puranas. -पुरुष: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 an old man; यहदंति चपलेत्यपवादं तन्न दूषणमहो चपलायाः । दोष्एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय द्दौ तां Subhash. (where both senses are intended ).

gft: f. 1 A town, city. [-2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिश्य a. Reposing in the body. पुरी 1 A city, town, शशासैकपुरी-मिन R. 1. 30; पुरीमनस्कंद छुनीहि नंदनं St. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -90mp —मोह: the Dhattûra plant.

पुरीतत् m., n. [ पुरी देई तनोति तन् किय्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart, यदा मनः पुरीताति मविशति T.S. -2 The entrails in general; ( also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form ).

पुरीषं [पुन्हान् किच Un. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निमहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीवृज: Feces, ordure. — मं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excre ment. पुरीषयति Den. P. To void oxcie-

पुरीपित a. Voided, evacuated ( as the bowels. ).

पुरीषम: The black kidney-bean

पुरु a. ( रु-वी f. ) [ पु-पालवपोषणयोः # ; Un. 1. 24 ] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical litera. ture go occurs usually at the beginning of proper names) — 7: 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by India. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayatiand Sarmish tha. When Ya yati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and in firmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayatı restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the thione Pulu was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas ]. -ind. 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -Comp. - जित् m. 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. — दं gold. — दंशक: a goose. —दंश(स)स, -दनः, -दृह् m. epithets of Indra. (Ved.). —मोजस m. a cloud. —ਲੱਖਣ a very lustful or lascivious. च्ह्-हु a. much, many.-हृत a. invoked by many. ( -तः ) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5, Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. Reg m. an epithet of Indragit. - gfa, an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुष: [पुरि देहे नेते शी-ड पृषो० Tv, पुर-अग्रगमने कुषन् Un. 4. 74 ] 1 A male being, man, अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुनान् Mk. 3. 27, Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17, 9. 2, R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionaly, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man ( considered as a measure of length ), हो पुत्रको प्रमाण-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The soul; द्वाविमी पुरुषी लोके अरश्राक्षर एव च Bg.15. 16 &c .- 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); S1. 1. 33 . R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar), sunger; the third person, सहयभप्रत्यः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुष: the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 ( In San. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sankhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

void Afecalso. -11 The scul, the original source of the universe ( described in the पुरुषसूक्त ), बहरा-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &ः -12 The Punnaga tree -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, uinth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed — of A woman. — i An epithet of the mountain Meiu. -Comp. -sin the male organ of generation. —अइ., -अइ m. eater', cannibal, goblin. vilest of man, a very low or despicable man -आविकार: 1. a manly office or duty. -2. calculation or esumation of men, Ki 3. 51. — sint another man —अयणः, -अर्थ, I. any one of the four principal objects of human life, ह ह वर्भ, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -3 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार), H P1 35. —आर्यमालि-न् m an epithet of Siva — आदा: 1 an epithet of Vishnu. — 2 a demon —आयुषं, -आयुस् n the duration of a man's life, अक्रपणमतिः कामं जी-व्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44, पुरुषा-युषजीविन्यो निरातका निरीतयः 11. 1 63 — आशित् m. 'a man-eater', a demon,goblin -इंद: a king -उत्तनः 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kilishna, यस्मात् क्षरमती-तोऽहमक्षराद्पि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3 a best attendant. -4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu —कार: I human effort oi exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव), एवं पुरुषकार्ण विना दैवं न तिध्यति H. P. 32, दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिवर्षवस्थिता Y.  $oldsymbol{1}$ 349, cf "god helps those who help themselves", Pt 5 30, Ki 5 52. -2 manhood, virility — कुन्प: -वं a human corpse -केसरिन् m man-lion, an epithet of Vishnum his fourthincainstion, पुरुषकेसरिणश्च प्रशानवै: S 7. 3. -ज्ञाने knowledge of mankind —दृह्न - ह्यस् त. of the height of a inan - an enemy of Vishna -द्रेषिणी an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband ) —ताय: 1 a general, commander -2. a king -नियम: (1n gram.) restriction to a person.-45: a beast of a man, brutish person ; cf. नरपशु. —युंगवः, -युंडशीकः a superior or eminent man. — gi N of the capital of Gandhara, q. v. चहुमान the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3 %. — Au: a human sacrifice. -बर: an epithet of Vishnu. -बाह: 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —साम्रः, - शाईलः, -सिंह: 1. 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or emiment man -2. a hero, brave man. - सन्वादः a number of men. - सर्वे N. of tre 90th hymn of the 10th Ma hdala of the Rig veda (regarded as a very sacred hymn)

पुरुषमः -कं Standing on two feet hike a man, the rearing of a horse, श्रीवशकी पुनुषक्तिकासितासकायः धः 5.56.

पुरुपता, -तं 1 Manhood,manliness, prowess.-2 Virility -3 Manly nature or property

पुरुषायते Den A. To.act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषाधित c. Acting like a man. नं 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमनलोक्य क्यापि विवक्तिं पुरुषायितं असिलतालेखनेन वेद्ग्ध्याद्-भिन्यक्तिस्पनीतम् K. P 10.

पुरुष्य a Ved Human, mortal.

पुरुवस्य m. [ cf. Un. 4. 231 ] The son of Budba and Haand founder of the lunar race of kings [ He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitia and Varune, and fell in love with hei Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and aftar she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and sne was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikiamoi vasîya differs in many respects, so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passege in the Rigveda, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Puluravas on two conditions :- namely that her two rama which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away. and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasz disappeared].

पुरोदि: 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves (पन सब्द ).

पुरोडाश,प्रोधस &c. See under पुरस्-पुर्द् 1 P. (पुर्वति ) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite ( said to be 10 P. in the last two senses ).



पुद्ध 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, गेलगति ते) I Pe diam or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lefty -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. —ल: Homipilation.

पुलक: 1 Erection or bustling of the hairs of the body, a thril! ( of joy or fear ), hor impliation, चाल चु- चुंब नितंत्रवरी दिया पुल भर्जुळ Git 1, मुगमदानिलक लिखनि अपुनकं मुगमिन रतानीकर 7, Amaiu. 57, 77 –2 A kind of stone or gem. –3 A flaw or defect in a gem. –4 A kind of mineral –5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed ( गजावर्षिड ). –6 Yellow or pinnent –7 A wine-glass. –8 A species of mustaid. –Comp. —अंगः the noose of of Varuna. —आल्यः an epithet of Kubera, —उद्भाः erection of the hairs of the body, horipilation.

पुलकार्ति Den. P To have the hans of the body erect, thill(with joy) १८.)
पुलक्ति a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलक्तिच् (ची f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीञ्चत a. Thrilled with joy, re-

पुलस्ति:-स्त्य: N of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmà; Ms. 1. 35.

पुरुह: N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahma; Ms.1.35. पुरुष्त The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाक: -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium.-4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water.-6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन m. A tree.

पुलाचितं A horse's gallop.

पिलन: -नं [ ल्-डनन् किस, Un.2.53 ] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते यसुनापुलिनवने विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52, sometimes used in pl., कालिंखा: पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितासुत्सूज्य रासे सं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

মুডিব:, মুডিব্ল: 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.) – 2 A man of this tribe,a savage,barbarian mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

प्रलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the ather-in-law of Indra. —Comp.

— প্রবি:, নির্, নির্, নির্দ্ধ m. epithets of Indra. — না, - দুদী Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलामा N. of the wife of Bhingu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष 1, 4, 9 P. (क्षेप्रति, पुष्यति, पुष्पाति, ge or दुषित )1 To nourish, foster,rear, bring up, nuitrie; तेनाद्य बस्स्मिव लोकमसु पुषाण Bh. 2 46 Bg. 15 13. Bk 3.13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. - 5 To cause to thrive or grow; unfold, develop, bring into relicf पुराय लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1.25 Rँ 3 32 ,च तिरोबीयते स्थायी तेरसी प्रवित पर S. D. 3, -4 Tomeresse augmont, further, promote, enhance, पंचानः यपि भूताना अस्कर्ष पुषुषुर्गुणाः R. ८. 11 , 1. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy. Bh 3 34-6 To show, exhibit, bear, display, वपुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वांन शोभां S. 1. 19, Ku 7 18, 78, R. 16 58; 18 32; न हीश्वरच्याहतयः कडाचित्प्रध्यांति लोके विपरीतमर्थ Ku. 3 63, Me 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16 v 1., Mal, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -- Caus. or 10 U. (पोषपति ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c.-2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुरक्तः Nourishment, nutrition.

ge p. p [ gg-示 ] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -2: N. of Vishnu.—章 1 Nourishment.-2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टि: f. [पुर्माव-किन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing .- 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance, यत्पिषतामपि चूणां पिष्टोपि तनोषि परिमलैः yfe Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fnlness, plumpness, अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पु-टिरितवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thuving .- 5 Maintenance, support .- 6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. -- at a. nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prospenty. —क्षांत: an epithet of Ganesa. - a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. ( -- a: ) a cock.

पुटकरं [ पुटकं पुटि शाति, स-क ; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus.—2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. —3 The skin of a drum, a. e. the place where it is :struck, पुटकरेडवाहतेषु Me.

66, R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Almere. -15 The bowl of a spoon -16 A part, portion. - 7: 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpunt. -3 A bind of drum, kettledium, -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna--7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Salasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planet: - 7:, -7: N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe - cmp. -- अभ: an epithet of Vishnu — সভেন:, -প্রান্ত: the (Indian) crane. --आवर्तक: an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth oı famine, जातं वशे भुनवविदिते पुण्करा-वर्तकानां Me. 6, Ku. 2, 50, Ve. 3, 2, — તોર્થ: N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. —नाम: an epithet of Vishau. -पनं a lotus-leaf, - प्रिय: wax, -बीजं lotus-seed. - ब्याब: an alligator. - firm the root of a lotus. -स्थाति: an epithet of Siva. - सूद्ध f. a garland of lotuses. ( -m. dual ) N, of the two Asvinîkumâras.

पुरक्तरायते Den. A To act as a drum.

যুদ্ধন্থকা A kind of disease. যুদ্ধন্থি A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -2 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotusplant.

पुरुक्त रिन् a. ( जी f.) Abounding in lotuses, —m. An elephant.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; साझि पुष्कलको इतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्य 4 P. ( युष्यति ) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्टयत्युष्करवासितस्य प्यम: V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [ पुष्प् निकाशे-अन् ] 1 A flower, blossom. –2 The men.

as in general q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the cyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see युष्पकः -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language ). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m in this sense ). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium —अज-लि: a handful of flowers — अभिषेतः = °स्नान q. v. —अंडुजं the sap of flowers. —अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers —अवचायित् = प्र-ब्याजीव q. v —अह्न: an epithet of the god of love - street a. rich or abounding in flowers , मासी द पुरुषा-कर: V. 1 9. —आगम: the spring. —आजीव: a florist, garland-maker. -आनन a kind of filuor. -आपीड: a chaplet of flowers —आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. - आसन honey. अशसार: a shower of flowers, Me. 43 — зан: appearance of flowers -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन m. a florist, gardener, garlandmaker. - काल: 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green ( or black ) sulphate of iron - wile: a large black bee. -केतन: the god of love. - केत: the god of love (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol ( used as a collyrium ). —गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. — बातक: the bamboo. — चयर 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. - aru: the god of love. —चामर: a kind of cane. —ज the juice of flowers. —द: a tree. —दंतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. -2.N. of the author of the Mahimnstotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding -3. F. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). —दामन् n. a garland of flowers. - = 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. —इम: a flowering tree —u: the offspring of an outcast Brahmana ; cf. Ms. 10. 21. — यहस -धन्वन m. the god of love; S1. 9. 41 : Ku. 2. 64. — ut a. bearing flowers. -- arror: an epithet of Vishnu. — ध्वज: the god of love. — निक्ष: a bee. — निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. - नेन the tube of a flower —पत्रिन् m. the god of love. - qu: the vulva. - ye: the calyx of a flower. — पुरं N. of Pa-taliputra; R. 6. 24. — मचयः, - मचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. - प्रस्तार: a bed or couch of flowers. —फल: the wood-apple tree. —बलि: an offering of flowers. —वाण: -वाण: an epithet of the god of love.

— भव: the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -- HIH: 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. —रजस n. the pollen —रथ: a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). — रतः the nectar or juice of flowers. आहमं honey. —रागः, -राजः a topaz. —रेणु pollen ; वाउर्विध्नयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. —लोचन: the Nagakesara tree.—লাব: a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me 26 — लिक्ष: - लिहु т. а bee. — वहुक: a gallant -- वर्ष:, -वर्षण a shower of flowers; R. 12.102. —बाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. —बुक्ष: a tree bearing flowers — दृष्टि: f. a shower of flowers, R. 12. 94. — नेणी a garland of flowers. — शकदी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. - ज्ञादमा a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. - शरः, -शरामनः, -सायकः the god of love. — समय: the spring -सार:, -स्वेद: the nectar or hone v of flowers. - HTTT the holy basil. —स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हास: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 the blooming of flowers. - हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child -bearing.

yaqin 1 A flower -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rayana and from him by Rayana and from him by Rayana (snatched off from him by Rayana), R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

युष्पंधय: A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. —m. (dual) The sun and moon. — ती A woman in her courses, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

gaqı N. of the town Champa, the modern Bhagalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth.
-2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारत शतसाहस्रयां संहितायां वन-पर्वणि &c., अमुकोध्यायः

पुष्पिन a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिर-विरहेण किलोक्य पुष्पितामां Git. 4. (where पुष्पितामां is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech) -3 Abounding or rich in, as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृष्टवीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp.—अम् N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुरिष्न a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post. wedge, pin.

पुरुष: 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पोष.-3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. —एषं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. —-एषा The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp —अभिषे कः., -एषाचे a ceremouy of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. —पोष: the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. —एष: = पूष्पर्थ: q. v.

पद्यलकः See पुष्पलकः

प्रम 10 U. ( पोसयाति-ते ) 1 To rub.-2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ते ) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुरतं 1 Plastering, painting, anoining. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript -Comp. —कर्मन n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः -कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. ( पवते, पूर्यते, प्रवाति प्रविते, पूत , caus पाचपति ; desid. पुष्रति, पिप्पविते ) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.), अवस्यपाच्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64, 3 18, पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन वावदात्मानं पुनिमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62, Y. 1. 58 R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31.—2 To refine.—3 To clean from chaff, winnow.—4 To expiate, atone for.—5 To discern, discriminate.—6 To think out, devise, invent.—7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. ( At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खल्पू &c.

प्रत p. p. [ पू-क ] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also ), दृष्टिपूर्त न्य सेत्पादं वस्त्रपूर्तं जलं पिचेत् । सत्यपूर्तां व-देद्वाचं मनःपूर्व समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contilved, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid,foul-smelling. —तः 1 A conch-shell -2 White Kusa grass - a T-uth. - ar An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pureminded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. - कतायी Sach, the wife of Indra; Bk. 8.29. — ar white Kuss grass. -इ: the tree called प्लाशः —धान्यं sesamum. —पाप, -पापन a. freed from sin. - ਜਲ: the breadfruit tree ( पनस )

प्रतिम a. Ved. Purified, clean. प्रति: f. Purfying.

पुन: [यू-गन् किच्च ; Un. 1. 121 ] 1 A multitude, heap, ollection, quantity, Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union, Y. 2. 30. Ms 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree ( पूर्मा also ). R. 4 44, 6.64, 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. —मं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. हत a. heaped, collected -पांच 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठ:-ठं a spitting-pot -पुष्पका betel nut an dflowers given to guests at a marriage coremony. —फर the areca nut —चेर enmity against many men.

पूद्ध 10 U. (यूजयित-ते, यूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अर्युजत्न्त, अयुप्जत्नत, यूजायेत्, यूजित ) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्यपुजन्त्वामिष्ट् पार्थ सुरिजतमपूजितं सतां 81. 15 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

যুজক a. (জিকা f.) [ যুল্-ভুলু ] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [ पूज् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring, Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान तः Worshipping, honoai-

पूजा [ पूज्-भावे-अ ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79.—Comp.—— अई a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

মুজিব p. p. [ মুজু-ক ] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

মুজিল a. Venerable, respectable.
—ল: A god.

पुज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable.
—ज्य: A father in-law.

पूज् 10 U. ( पूजयित-ते ) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

und. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पुरक्त 8 U. To blow, breathe hard. पुरकारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvata. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पुतनः A dead body in a cemetery.
—ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. —2 A demoness, or Råkshasz in general: मा पुतनास्वसुपः । इचनातिरिध Mål. 9.49.—Comp—अरि:, —युनः, —हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पुति a. [पूर्-किन्न] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling, Bg. 17. 10

ति: f. [पू-पूर्वा भावे किन् ] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench -3 Putrefaction. -n. 1 Filthy water -2 Pus, matter . - 3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -siz: a musk-deer. नाष्ट्रं the Devadaru tree. - नाष्ट्रकः the Sarala tiee. — if a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-4:) 1. stench, fetid odour -2 the Ingudî plant. -3. sulphur --गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling —गाँधेक a stinking, fetid. - age heart pea -नस्य a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक u having a fetid nose. —वक्त्र a. having offensive breath. —वात: 'foul air,'a fart. —वर्ण a foul ulcer ( discharging pus ).

प्रतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul —कं Ordure, excrement

पुतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat, Pt. 3.98. -Comp. — मुख: a bi-valve shell.

पून a Destroyed (p.p. of 'q to destroy').

पूप: A sort of bread , see अपूप.

प्पला ( ली ), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पू-लिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूर्व I U. (प्यति-ते ) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पुष: -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220, 12. 72 -Comp — अरि: the Nimba tree — रक्त: a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sames flow out). (-कंत) 1. ichor, sames-2. discharge of sames from the nostrils.

प्रयनं =पूय q. v. पूर I. 4 A- ( पूर्वने; पूर्ण ) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of q q. v.) -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (प्रयति-ते, प्रित; strictly the Caus. of g q. v.) I To fill; को-न याति वशं लोके मुखे पिंडेन पूरित: Bh. 2 118; Si. 9. 64; 16 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell ), -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy; yx-यतु कुतुहल वत्सः U. 4, so आज्ञां, मनी-रथ &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time)

पुर: [पुर्क] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying, अतेलपुर: सुरतपद्शिपा: Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; B. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general; अंडु°,

बाहप°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Diawing in breath slow-ly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. - र A kind of incense. -Comp. - उत्पीड: a flood or excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाइ: प्रतिक्रिया U. 3.29.

प्रस्त a. [ प्रान्त्य ] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content —क: 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony), cf. रेनक.

पूरण  $a \cdot$  (णी $f \cdot$ ) [पूर्-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1Filling up, completing -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers ) (द्वितीय, त-तीय &c.) न पूरणी तं ससुपैति संख्या K1. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow ) -π: 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ccean. -3 The Sa'lmali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेलं) —णी 1 An epithet of Durga. -2 The silk-cotton tree. - of 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. - 7 Rain, raining. - 1 Warp. - 9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 त्यय: an affix forming an ordinal number.

पुरचित् a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Vishņu.

परिक: -का A kind of cake.

पुरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [ पूर्-क नि॰ ] Filled, filled with, full of , oft in comp , त तथा कृपयाविष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete, R 3, 38.-3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent ( as a bow ). - of 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or tethes. - or Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 \_Comp. —अंक: an integer. —आभिलाव a satisfied, contented - असूता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. — अवतार: N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishņu. —आनकं 1. drum. -2. the sound of a dium. -3 a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. ( sometimes read office also ). —आनंद: the Supreme being. —आ-हति: f. an offering made with a full ladle. — इद्: the full moon. -उपमा a full or complete simile, . e one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उप-मात्रनिपादक are all expressed, (opp. लुतीपमा ), e. g. अंभोरुहमिवाताम् संधे करतलं तव, see K. P 10 under उपना — ककुद a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. -कंस: 1. a full jai. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar , तद्त्र पकेष्ठ- $\vec{a}$  पूर्गकंभ एव शोभते  $\mathbf{M}$  $\mathbf{k}$ . 3. — पर्वें दूf. the day of full moon - 417 1. a full cup or jar -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls ). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket ) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c ) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents, hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानंदः निर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165, सखीजनेनावाहियमागपूर्ण-पात्रां 299 ; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्गपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्ते मम हृदयं च जीवित च 11 11. 4. 1 , ( पूजेपात्र is thus defined : -- हर्षादुरसव-काले यदलकाराञ्चकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्धापकं यदानदाद्लकारा-दिकं पुन । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् । Hârâvali ). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. — वी '(वी) जः the citron, -Hrt m. 1 the san. -2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. -HTH: 1. the moon. -2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —हाम: =पूर्णाद्वति: q. ए. पूर्णक: 1 A kind of tree. - 2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon , N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर-क्त नि॰] 1 Full, complete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. —ते 1 Fulfilment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit -5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined —वापीक्षतडागादि देवताय-तनानि च। अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तिस्थिभिशीयते Ms. 4. 226; Mål. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which

is thus defined by Atıı —अग्निहोत्र तपः सत्यं वेदाना चेव पालनम्। आतिथ्य वेधदेनश्च इष्ट-मित्यभिवीयते ), cf. इष्ट-र्तः

uffi: f. 1 Filling. -2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Satiety, satisfaction. -3 Rowarding, a reward. -5 Multiplying

वृद्ध a. 1 To be filled or satisfied.
-2 To be nourished or maintained

पुरुष: = पुरुष q v Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. ( Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl and loc. sing., 1 Being in front of, first, foremest. -2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of, यामात्पर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than -4 Old, ancient, ya-स्रुरिभि: R 1. 4, इदं काविम्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रज्ञास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. 377), in this sense often at tne end of comp. and translated by formerly ' or ' before ', अतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Eastablished, customary, of long standing. - 9 Early, prime, पूर्ने वयसि Pt 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life. '-10 ( At the end of comp. ) Preceded by, accompanied by, attendded with, संबंधमाभाषगपूर्व-माहः R 2 58, पुण्य शब्दो धानिरिति सहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14 , तान् स्मित-पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47, बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31, दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्याया दशकंठारिगुरु विदुर्ह-धा: R. 8. 29 , so मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89 ; अवाधपूर्व ' unconsciously ', S. 5. 2 &c. -₹: An ancestor, a forefather, पूर्वै: किलायं परिवर्धिता नः R. 13. 3, पय: पूर्वै: सानश्वास: कवेष्णसुपसुज्यते 1. 67, 5. 14, अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपिमदं त्विषि S. 2. 16. — क The forepart; अनवरतधनुज्योस्फालनकूरपूर्व (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. -af 1 The east. - N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. -\$ ind. 1 Before (with abl.), मासात्पूर्व -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand, तं पूर्वमिभवाद्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94, 8. 205 , R. 12. 35 , प्रणिपातपूर्व K., भूतपूर्वेखरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode ', &c. ; समय-पूर्व S. 5. 'after a formal agreement.' -2 Immemorially. ( पूर्वेण 'in front, 'before', 'to the east of', withgen. or acc., say ua' 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्व -ततः -पश्चात् उपरि ' first-then, first-afterwards ', ' previously, subsequently ', पूर्व- अधुना or अद्य ' for-merly-now.' -0omp. --आग्नि: the sacred fire kept in the house (आव-सथ्य ). —अचलः, -अदिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधि-

कारिन m. the first occupant, a prior owner -sia: the end of a preceding word -- My a 1. eastern and westarn , कतमीऽपं पूर्वाप्रसुख्यावगादः साज्ञमानालोक्यते 8 7 पूर्वापरी तोयानिधी-चमाहा Kn. 1 1 -2 first and last. -3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following -4. connected with another. (-; ) 1 what is before and behind -2. connection -3. the proof and the thing to be proved. 'विरोध: inconsistency, incongruity. - 3174-सुद्ध a turned towards or facing the east - Mayra. former practice or experience. '-अंडाबि: the eastern ocean. — अर्जित a. attained by former works. (-\darkarrow ) ancestral property. —अर्थ: - धे 1. the first half , दिनाय पूर्वाधेपराधीभेना छायेव मैत्री खलसङ्जनाना Bh. 2 60, समाप्त पूर्वाध &c. -2 the upper part ( of the body ) , ਤਾੜੁੰਗਲਾ पूर्वार्धेन ज्ञयनादुत्थाय S. 3, R. 16. 6 -3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्न: the earlier part of the day, fo enoon, Ms. 4 96, 152. ( पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वाह्निक:, पूर्वाह्नितन a. relating to the forenoon) -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आपादा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars - इतर a. western.—उक्त, -उदित a beforementioned, aforesaid. —उन्र a. north-eastern. (-T) the northeast. ( -? dual ) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् n 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4 preparations, preliminary arrangements. -कल्पः former times. -कायः 1. the fore-part of the body or animals; पश्चार्थेन पविष्टः शरपतनभथाद्भू-यसा पूर्वकायं S 1. 7. –2. the upper part of the body of men; eg-शन करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32, पर्यक-बंधरिथरप्रवेकार्य Kn. 3. 45 — काल a belonging to ancient times. (-æ:) former or ancient times. - काल-क, -कालीन a. ancient. - काष्टा the east, eastern quarter. - ga a. previously done. ( - a ) an act done in a former life. - nife: f the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपञ्च q. v. — गंगा N. of the river Naimadâ. —चोदित a 1. aferesaid, above-mentioned. -2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection).  $-\pi a. 1.$  bore or produced before o. formerly, first-produced, first-born. -9. ancient, old -3. eastern (-5:) 1. an elder brother; Si 6.44, R. 15. 36. -2. the son of the elder wife.-3. an ancesto a forefather, स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोपात B. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. -5. The Manes living in the world of the



moon. ( -जा ) an elder siste. —जन्मन् n. a former buth. (-m) an elder brother, R. 14 14, 15 95. - 316: f. a former birth. - ज्ञान knowledge of a former life - star a southeastern. (-जा) the south east -दिक्पति: Indra, the regent of the cast - fee the forenoon — दिस् f. the east - दिश्य a. situated towards the east, eastern. - Re the award of destiny. -देव: 1 an ancient doity -2 a demon or Asura -3. a progenitor (बिन्). -4 (dual) an epithet of Nara-Narayana — इन्ता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men, अक्रोधनाः शीचपराः सतत ब्रम्ह चारिणः व्यस्त शस्त्रा महाभागा पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of Incha. -निपात: the irregular priority of a word in a compound, of परानिपात -पक्ष: 1. the fore-part or side. -2. the first half of a lunar month. -3. the first part of an argument, the prima facie argument or view of a question. -4. the first objection to an argument. -5. the statement of the plaintiff. -6. a suit at law. -7. an assection, a proposition. our; the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. - ut the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise —पांचालक a belonging to the eastern Panchalas -पाणिनीयाः (m. pl.) the disciples of Panini living in the east. —पालिन m. an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. — 459: 1. an epithet of Brahm2. -2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रिपतामह ) ; Pt. 1. 89. -3. an ancestor in general. — पून  $\alpha$ . each pieceding one. (- $\overline{a}$ ) m. pl. forefathers. -फाल्युनी the eleventh lunar manison containing two stars. our an epithet of the planet Jupiter — भाग: 1. the ferepart. -2. the upper part. -- भा-(भ)इपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. - Wie: 1. priority. -2. prior or antecedent existence, येन सहैव यस्य यं पति पूर्वभावोऽ-वगम्यते Tarka K. -3 (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. — भाषिन त. willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. — भुक्ति: f prior occupation or posses sion. — मृत: a. preceding, previous. —मीमांसा ' the prior or first Mimamsa', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमामासा or वेदांत , see मीमासा-—रंग: the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue, यनाड्यवस्तुनः पूर्वे रंगविद्वोपशांतये। कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वेति पूर्वरेगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R., पूर्वरर्ग विधायव र्षत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वरंग

पसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुन: S1.2.8 ( see Malli, thereon ). - (171: the dawning or incipient leve, love between two persons which springs ( from some pievious cause) before their meeting, श्रवणाहर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरूटरागयो । द्ञा-विशेषो योपात्ती पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214 -TTA: the first part of the night -लप 1 indication of an approaching change. -2. a symptom of occurring disease -3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained -4 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् a. young. (-n) youth. -वर्तिन के existing before, pilor, pievious —वाद: the first plea or commencement of an action at law. — बादिन m. the complainant or plaintiff. - g i 1 a former event, R 11. 10 -2. previous conduct. -वैरिन् a one who first commences hostilities an aggresson. — ज्ञारद त relating to the first half of autumn. - ਗੈਲ: see प्वेपर्वतः —सक्यं the upper part of the thigh. —सध्या day-break, dawn, Si. 11. 40. -सर α going in front. -सागर: the eastern ocean , R 4.32 -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थिति: f. former or first state.

पूर्वक a (At the end of comp.)
1 Preceded by, attended with, अनामग्यश्रप्रकामाह S 5 -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. — नः: An ancestor, a forefather

पूर्वगम a. Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन a. Former, old, ancient

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east, lt. 3. 42, -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, to the first place.

पूर्वत्र ind in the preceding part, previously.

पुरेनत् a. 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding, -n. One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, i e. infering from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. -ind. As before.

पूर्विन् a. (णी f.), पूर्वीण a. 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

प्रेस्ट्र ind. 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday, Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूड्य a. Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

पुरु 1 P., 10 U. (पूलांत, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

পুল:, পুলক: A bundle, pack পুলক: = পুলাক q. v. পুলিকা A kind of cake.

पूर्य An empty grain of corn. पूज् 1 P ( पुत्रति ) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow, cf gq.

पुत्र., पूत्रक: The mulberry tree.

पूपन् m. (nom. पूषा, -षणा, -षणा, -षणा, पूषा, किन्यु किन्यु Un 1, 156 ] The sun सद्यापथ: पूषा यगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114, इंधनाध्यग्यसिस्त्र्षणा नात्यति पूषणं Si 2.43 -Gomp.-असुद्धः m. an epithet of Siva.—आत्युक्तः I. a cloud -2 an epithet of Indra.—दंतहर: an epithet of Vîtabhadia, see अत्त-भासा the city of India.

प 6 A. (त्रियते-पृत ) To be basy or active (mostly with व्या), कार्य व्या-भियते , see व्यापृत — Caus (पार्याति-त ) I To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc. ), व्यापारितः श्रू भृता विधाय सिहत्वमंकागतसन्तवृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast, sur-पारयामास करं किरीटे R 6.19, उमास-खे ... न्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67, ज्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19, R 13. 25. -II. 3 P. ( 199-र्ति ) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill -4 To protect, maintain, sustain -5 To promote, advance -III. 9 P. ( पूणाति ) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते , sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root ) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.) -3 Tc be able or capable, न खलु मातापितरी भर्तृवियोगदुः खिता दुहितरं इष्टुं पारयतः S. 6, न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य ... आपन्न-सस्वा शकुंतलां निवेद्यितुं 8.4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि व ते Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. ( पूजोति ) I To please or delight, gratify -- 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पुद्ध I 2 A. (पुक्ते, पुक्ष ) To come in contact with. —II. 7 P. ( पुणक्ति, पुक्त ) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite, एवं वदन दाशराधरपुणग्य-पुष्प शरं Bk. 5 39. —2 To mix, mingle-—3 To be in contact with, touch —4 To satisfy, fill, satiste.—5 To augment, increase. —6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. —III. 1 P., 10. U. ( पर्वति, पर्वयति-ते ) 1 To touch, come in contact with. —2 To hinder, oppose.

पुक्त  $p \cdot p \cdot [$  पुच्क ] 1 Mixed, mingled; पुक्तस्तु परिगिरिनिर्झराणां B. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. - + Property, wealth.

पुक्ति: f. Touch, contact, union. पुक्यं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षम् m. Ved. Food.

पुँच्छकः [ प्रच्छ ग्वुल् संप्रसारण ] An inquirer, an investigator; पुच्छकेन सदा भाव्य पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5 93; Y. 2. 268

पुच्छनं Asking, inquiring. पुच्छा 1 Questioning,asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पुंज् 2 A. ( पृंके ) To come in contact with, touch.

पृद्ध, पृष्प 6 P. (पृड-ण-ति) To de light, please.

पुतनं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter.
-2 An army.

पुत्रसा 1 An army (in general).

-2 A divison of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.).

-अत्यास व. Ved. Hostile, inimical. पुतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

प्रतन्या An army.

वृश् 10 U. (पर्थयति-ते ) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

प्राकृ ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; जंखान दश्सः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms 3. 26, 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथ-गर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apait, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without ( with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्रामेण-रा-मात्-रामं वा Sk; Bk. 8, 109. ( पृथक् To separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert ). -Comp. — эпанат 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् a. distinct, separate.—आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, -किया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. - 50 a. belonging to a different family.: —क्षेत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. — चर a. going alone or separately. — जन: 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथाजनवच्छुचो वशं विश्वनासुत्तम गतुमहासि है. 8. 90, K1. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man, Si. 16. 39. -3 a wicked man, sinner. —पिंड: a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. -भाव: separateness, individuality; ( so पृथक्त्वं ). — रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. — विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various.—श्रद्या sleeping apart. — रिथाति: f. separate

प्रयक्तवं 1 Separateness, severalty.
-2 Individuality.

पृथवी 800 पृथिवी.

पृश्वा N. of Kuntî, one of the two wives of Pându. -Comp. —जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सुनः an epithet of the first three Pândava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna, अश्वरथामा इत इति पृथासुन्जना स्प्रमुक्ता Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासुनः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pându.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth, (sometimes written पृथिव also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -Comp. —इंद:, -ईश:, -क्षित् m., -पाल:, पालक:, -सुज् m., -सुज:, -सुक: a king. —पालं the surface of the earth. -पित:
1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —महल:, -लं the circuit of the earth. —एल: a tree; प्यमान पृथिवी रहापिव R. 8. 9. —लोक: terrestual world, the earth.

पृथ्य a. ( थु or ध्वी f., compar. प्रथी-यम्, superl. प्रतिष्ठ ) [ प्रथ्-कु संप्र॰ Un. 1. 28 ] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive, पृथानितंब q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तदं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great, दूश: पृथुतरीकृता: Ratn. 2. 15, Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. -y: 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3; Of Mahâdeva. - 4 N. of a king. [ Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithva. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the spply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c, 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c, for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c, who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf Ku. 1. 2]. -y: f. Opium. -Comp. — उद्र a. big-bellied, corpulent. ( -र: ) a ram. —जवन -नितंत्र a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितंच नितंचवती तव V. 4. 26. — पत्र: -त्र red garlic. — प्रथ, -य-शस् a. famed, widely renowned. -रोमन m. a fish. अग्म: the sign Pisces of the zodiac.- शेखर. a mountain.-श्री a. highly prosperous. — श्रोणि a. having large hips. —संपद् a. rich, wealthy. - thu: a hog.

प्रथुक: कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पीहे). —क: A child, निन्युर्जनन्य: प्रथुक्तान् प्रथिन्य: Si. 3. 30. —का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large, wide; श्रोणि-षु प्रियकर: पृथुलामु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन त-लेन S1. 10. 05.

पुरनी [प्र-होत् ] 1 The earth. -2
The earth as one of the five elements
-3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a
metre; (see App I ) -Comp. - ह्राः,
-पातः, -पालः, -सुन् m. a king,
sovereign. —सानं a cavern. —पभः
an epithet of Ganesa. —पुर a cave,
grotto. —तः 1. a tree. -2. the planet
Mars. —स्र: a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

प्राप्तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree.-5 An elephant. -6 A panther ( विजक.) पृश्चन a. Ved. Clinging, attach ed to. — नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्चि ( दिण )का, पृश्ची ( दणी ) N. of an aquatic plant.

पूर् 1 A. (पर्वेते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

पुष्त a. 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling. — m The spotted antelope. — n. A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -Comp. -अंज:, -अभ्य: 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. — पति: (पुषतापति:) wind. — चल: N. of the horse of wind.

पुष्त a. [ पूष्-अतच् किंच ] Spotted.
—त: 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A
drop of water, पूष्तेरपा शमयता च
जा: Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3, 4. 27, 6.
51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of
Vâyu. —Comp. — अश्वद: air, wind.

पुषत्क: an arrow; तदुपोढेश्व नभश्वरे: पुषत्क: Ki. 13. 23, Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1, धर्मुमा इस्तवतां पुषर्का: R. 7. 45.

पृषंतिः A drop of water, प्यापृषं-तिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पूषभासा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पुशातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk

प्रशेदर: Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of प्रत् and उदर, the त of प्रत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); प्रशेदरादित्वात् साधः, see Gana to P. VI. 3. 109.

ष्ट p. p. [ पुंष्-त्रवह वा क ] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, -2 Sprinkled.

72: f. 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायन: 1 A species of grain.-2

पुष्टं [ पृष् स्पृज्ञ्-वा थक् नि॰, Un. 2. 12 1 The back, hinder part, iear. -2 The back of an animal, अश्वपृष्ठ-मारूढ: &c -3 The surface or upper side, R 4.31, 12.67, Ku 7.51, so अवनिष्णसारिणीं U.3 -4 The back or the other side ( of a letter, document &c.), Y. 2 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. ( पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे ' behind, from behind '). -Comp. -अञ्चन, -गामिन, -यायिन a. going behind, following, Pt. 1 59. — आस्य n. the back-bone. —उदय a. an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, a. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittanius and Capricorn. -गोप:, -रक्ष: a soldier who protects the rear of a warnor while he is highting - ग्रंथि a. hump-backed. -चधुस् m. a crab. —तल्पनं the ex. terior muscles on the back of an elephant. - Efe: 1. a crab. -2. a bear. —पातिच a. following. — फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भाग: the back. -मासं 1. flesh on the back , प्राक् पाद्योः पतति खाद्ति पृष्ठभासं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. अद, अदन a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं ) back-biting, प्रमा-सादनं तदात् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तन Hemachandia , see पृष्ठमास above. -यानं riding. — वंशः the back-bone. — वास्त n. the upper story of a house. —  $\exists t \equiv m$ ., -बाह्य: a draught-ox. -- ज्ञय a. sleeping on the back. —श्रंग: a wild goat. —शृंशिन् m. 1. a ram.-2. a buffalo. -3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhîma.

पुष्ठके The back. (पुष्ठके कु 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

पुरास ार्गत. 1 Behind, behind the back, from tehind, ग्रन्थतः पुरातेऽ न्विपात् Ms. 4 154, 8. 300, Eg 11 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards; ग्रन्थ पुरातः -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुरातः क्या स्वाक्ष 1. to place on the back, leave behind. -2.to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पेनाशाः पुरातः कृत्वा नेतार्यम्बर्धनितं स. 1. 144; लज्जा पुरातः कृत्वा सि. . पुराते ग्रम् का to tollow, पुराते भ्रमा 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

মুন্তব্ a. Relating to the back. – হব: A back-horse. — হবা 1 A mare for draught. –2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पुरित: f. 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

षु 3, 9 P. ( पिपति, पुणाति, पपार, अपारीत, परि-री-व्यति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण; pass. पूर्यते; caus. पूर्यति-री desid पिपरि-री-पति, पुण्वति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To hil with wind, blow (as a corch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please, पित्नचपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

वेद्यक: 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

पंचिक्तन m, पेचिल: An elephant. पंजूष. The wax of the ear; see

चेट: (-दा-दीत-दे also) 1 A bag, bas\*krt -2 A chest. -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. -द: The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटल: कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

चेदन: A bag, basket, box. चेदिना, पेटी A small bag, a basket. पेद्वा A large bag.

पेशू 1 P. (वेणित ) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. -- त्वः A ram (?).

प्य व [ पा-पाने कर्माण यत् ] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. — ये 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. — या 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice,

पेयु: 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The

वेस्प वं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within ceven days; समराजयस्तायाः शीरं पेयू-पमुच्यने Hârâvalî, Ms. 5.6.-3 Fresh ghee.

west, A kind of musical instrument, Bk. 17. 7.

पेस: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean.-4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल् 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलवाति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

ਪੋਲ: 1 Going. -2 A small part. -ਲੋ, ਪੈਲੜ: A testicle.

पेलच a. 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धडायः पेलचपुष्पपात्रणः Ku. 4. 29; 5.4, 7.65 -2 Lean, thin, slender; सधमातपे गमिष्यसि परिचायापेलचेरंगैः S. 3. 22.

पेलि:, पेलिन् m. A horse. प्रा: Form, shapeपेशन a. 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेशा( प-स ) छ a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुरुषचापनिव पेशलं समरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good, Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful, Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मोलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent -6 Decorated, adorned. लं Beauty. -ल: N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् n. 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशि:-शि f. 1 A piece of flesh.

-2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5
The fœtus shortly after conception.

-6 A bad on the point of blowing.

-7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be m. also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits).-10 A sheath, scabbard.

-11 A shoe. -Comp. —कोश: —प: a bird's egg.

वेष् 1 A. (वेषते ) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेष: [ पिष्-धञ् ] Grinding, pounding, crushing, Si. 18. 45.

ऐवज्ञ a. Pounding, grinding. ऐपर्ग [पिष्-च्युद] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषाणि: f.,पेषणी, पेषाक: A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषि: A thunderbolt.

पेसू 1 P. (पेसति ) To go, move. पेस्वर a. 1 Going, moving. -2. Destructive.

पै 1 P. ( पायति ) To dry, wither. पैनि: A patronymic of Yâska. पैज्यप: The ear.

पैटर a. (शि.f.) Boiled in a पिडरं

पैठीनास: N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेंडिक्यं, पैंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

पैतामह a. (ही f.) [पितामह-अण्] l Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahma; R. 15. 60. — हाः ( pl. ) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक a. ( की f. ) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक a. (की f.) :[पितृत आगतं पि-

तुरिदं वा टल् 1 Relating to a father.
-2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; एउम्झूमजेन पेट्टकं विनयनास्य नवं च योवनं R. 8. 6, 13. 40, Ms. 9. 104, Y. 2. 47. -3. Sacred to the Manes. —क A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पेतृब्बसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत (त्ती f.), पैतिक  $\alpha$ . (की f.) Bilious.

ਪੈਜ਼ਲ a. (ਲੀ f.) Made of brass, brazen.

पेन्न a. (नी f.) [ पितुरिंद अण् ] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. —ने 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पेन्न in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पेदाल a. ( ली f.) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; U. 4. 20, My. 1. 18.

पैलव a (वी f.) Made of the wood of the Pılu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैश्ल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच a. '(ची f.) [ पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण् ] Demoniacal, infernal. —च: 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्ता मत्तां प्रमत्ता वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठी विवाहानां पैशान्वश्वाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y.1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. —ची 1 A present made at a riligious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakrita.

पैशाचिक a. (की f.) Infernal, demoniacal.

पेद्यानं, -न्यं [ पिद्यनस्य भावः अग् ध्यञ् वा ] 1 Back-biting, slandering, talebearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48, 11. 56, Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट a. ( श्री f.) [ पिष्टस्पेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

গছিল a. (না f.) Made of flour or meal.—ন্ধ 1 A number of cakes.

-2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituons liquor distilled, from meal ; cf. गौडी.

qì a. Pure, clean.

पोगंड a. [पी: शुद्धी गंड एकदेशी यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or fullgrown. - 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Defarmed. —ह: A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year, cf. अपोगंड

থাত: 1 The foundation of a house.

-2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -comp. — পক: 1. a kind of reed ( নজ ). -2. a kind of grass ( কায় ).

-3. a kind of fish.

पोटक: A servant.

wire 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिक: A boil.

पोर्टी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडु: The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [ पू-तन् ; Un. 3. 86 ] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; पिच स्तन्यं पोत: Bv 1.60 , मृग-पोतः, शाईल° Mu 2.8, करिपोतः &c., वीरपोत: a young warmor; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशि-तरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A feetus having no enveloping membrane. - Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. —यारिन m. the master of a vessel. –हुन: a mariner, seaman. —भंगः a ship-wreck. — सः the rudder of a boat or ship. — वाणिज m. sea.faring merchant. —वाह: a rower, steers-

पोतक: 1 The young of an animal.

-2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पीतन a. 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ m. 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called नहन्). -2 · An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पून] 1 Snout of a hog--2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुप: a hog, boar.



पोत्रिन m. A hog, boar.

पोशकी Red pimples on the eye-

पोल: 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake ( of

पोलिंदः The mast of ship.

पोषः [ पुष्-बञ् ] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषक: One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

oldoi Nourishing, fostering, sup porting, maintaining.

पोषयित्तः The cuckoo.

पोषित p. p. Nourished, supported

पोचित् a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder.

पोषिन, पोष्ट्र a. [ पुष्-णिनि तृच् च ] One who feeds, nourishes &c. feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य a. [पुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -- प्रतः, -सतः an adopted son. —वर्ग: a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौंश्रवलीय a. (भी f.) Relating to harlots.

पैंश्वलेय: The son of a harlot. पौंश्वल्य Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनं See पुंसवनं.

पोंस्न a. (स्नी f.) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. —स्नं Manhood, virility. पास्य Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पोगंड a. (ही f. ) Boyish. —हं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood ( from the 5th to the 16th year ).

पौंडरीक a. (की f.) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; Mal. 3. 16. - a: A kind of leprosy.

पौंडर्य A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पोंड: 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarial mark. -5 N.of the conch-shell of Bhîma; पौंड्रं दृष्टमी महाशंबं भीमकर्मा इकोद्दर: Bg. I. 15.

पोंड्क: 1 A kind of sugarcane.-2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers)

cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य a. Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौतिकं A kind of honey ( palecoloured ).

पौत्र a. (जी f.) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण् ] Relating to or derived from a son. –ষ: A grandson, son's son.—রী I A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. - i The office of a Potri, q.v.

पौत्रिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेय: The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपनिक  $a \cdot (aff f \cdot )$  Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौन:प्रन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पोनहक्तं, पौनहक्तं 1 Repetition; अतिवियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40.-2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness : अभिन्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनशक्त्येन V. 3.

पोनर्भव α. [पुनर्भू विदा० अपत्ये अञ् ] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second huband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. - 7: 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर a. (री f.) [पुरे वसात शैषिको अण् । 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -: 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -37 The language of the servants in a palace. — रं A sort of grass ( रोहिष). -comp. -अंगना, -योषित् f., -स्त्री a woman living in a town. -कार्च public business ; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहु-लतयेकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं डि. ६. —जनः, -लोक: 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. —जानपद् a. belonging to town and country. ( - ar: pl.) citziens and rustics, townsmen and country people ; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. Í. नुद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. — सुद्ध्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिक: 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

द्धिपोरेय a. ( यी f. ) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर a. (री) Derived from or sacred to Indra. - The lunar mansion called ज्येला.

पौरव a. (वी f.) [ पुरोगी त्रापत्यं अणू ] Descended from Puru. - a: 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय a. (बी f.) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य a. [पुरस्-भवार्थे त्यक् अण्च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयित मर-त्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mal. 9. 25; पौरस्त्य-झंझामचत् 9. 17, R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण a. (णी f.) [ प्रराण-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Puranas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक a. (की f.) [ धुराण-उक् ] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Puranas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. - A Brahmana well-versed in the Puranas, a public reader of the Puranas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष a. (षी f.) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Purusha. - w. A weight which can be carried by one man. —off A woman. —if 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिरिधरवृथा पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88; दैंब निहत्य कुर पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2.81.-2(a) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पोरुषभूषण: R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (b) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौराविक: A worshipper of Purusha. पौरुषेय a. ( यी f. ) [ पुरुष-हेर्जु ] [1] Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपीरुषेया वै बदा: -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual .- 4: 1 Man-slaughter. ( पुरुष्वध ). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4. Human action, man's work .- 5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work,action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism. पौरहत a. ( ती f.) Belonging to Indra ; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरहते

च बज़े S. 2. 15.

पौरीगव: A superintendent of the royal household; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाज्ञ: A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिक, A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरीभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, प्रियोपभागचिन्हेषु पौरीभाग्य; मिनाचरत् R. 12 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed, क्तिमिद्मजुष्टितं पौरीभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obstrusiveness.

पौरीहिन्यं The office of a familypriest; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास a. (सोर्). Relating to the full moon. -स: A ceremony peformed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्रिहोत्रिन्) - सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पोर्णमी A day of full noon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिम: An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौतिक a. (की f.) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4.127.

पाँच  $a \cdot ($  वीं  $f \cdot )$  1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (दे) हिक a. (का f.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1 349.

पौर्वपदिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्ये 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्निक a. (की f.) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक a. (की f.) 1 Previous, former, prior; जानि समरति पौर्विकी Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पोलस्य: 1 An 'epithet of Ravaņa; पोलस्य: कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातन्य क्षात्र प्रकार क्षात्र 
पोलस्ता An epithet of Sûrpanakhâ पीलि: m.f. पौली f. A kind of cake.

पोलासी Sachi, daughter of Pulo-

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सङ्क्ष्मी भव S.7. 28. -Comp. —संभव: an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष्कर-रक ( री-की f ) Relating to the blue lotus.

वीद्यारिजी A lotus pool or pond. पौरक्छ: A species of grain.

पोडकत्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance

पोरिक a. (को f) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritions, invigorating. 3 Preservative — के A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

qui The lunar mansion called

पोडप् a. (ध्यो f.) । पुष्प-अण् ] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. —ध्यो 1 1 N. of the town पाटलिएन q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

च्याद ind. A patricle of calling ( ho !, holla ).

curul A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow, see cu below.

ट्यान a. Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

च्यायन a.1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -नं Increase, growth.

प्याचित a. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

ट्ये 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन ) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberantt. -3 To overfill, surcharge. —Caus. (प्यायपिन ते) 1 To increase, onlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth ', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रमम्, प्रचा, प्र

(c) power (সমু); (d) intensity, excess; (সনার, সক্ষ, সহন্তান, সমুল, )(e) source or origin; (সনন, স্থান), (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (সম্ক্রন), (g) destitution, separation, being without; (সাম্পান, স্থান্তা, (h) apart, (স্ত্রা), (s) excellence; (সান্থার্য), (f) purity: (সম্বল্ডা), (h) wish, (সাম্পানা); (l) cossation, (স্ত্রানা), (m) adoration, respect; (সান্তি: who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence, (স্থান, স্থাত) In the Vedit is often used as a separable adverb.

मकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public -3 Visible. — हे end. 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (भक्तिः to manifest, unfold, display: ग्रह्म च गृहाते गुणान् मकदीकरोति Bh. 272; Pt. 1. 31; मकदीम् 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. — भाति-वधनः an epithet of Siva.

पकरने The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

मनदति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

भक्टपाति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; Mal. 5.11, N. 4.151; Ratn. 4.16 -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

मकदित p. p. 1 Manitested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथन Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; प्राकंपत द्वजः सन्यः Râm., प्राकंपत महारोल: Mb -2 To vibrate (as sound.) -3 To become loose, bo loosened. — Caus. To shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23.

मकंप: Trembling, shaking,, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चाहं मनाभिजवज्ञात्प्राप्तगादमकपा Subhash.; स्थिर:प्रकंप: St. 13. 42.

पर्नपन a. Causing to shake. —नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रतंप-नेनाड चकंपिरे छुताः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

पकंपिन् a. Swinging, shaking.

ਸ਼ਰਦ 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

मकालन a 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing —नः N. of a Någa. —नं Hurting, killing.

प्रका A minute portion. -Comp



—  $\exists \xi \ a \ \text{ignorant.} \ (-m.) \ a \ \text{merchant.}$ 

प्रकाड:, -हं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches, St. 9 45 -2 A branch, shoot -3 (At the end of comp) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its king, उद्यासाहितयेन सर्था: N 7.93, अञ्चनकाड: Mv. 4.35; 5 48 -इ: The upper part of the arm.

पकांडकः See प्रकाट above, Bk. 5.6.

प्रकांडर: A tree.

प्रकास a. 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकासविस्तार R. 2. 11, प्रकासालोकनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly, जातो समायं विश्वदः प्रकासं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. -3 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly, Mu. 1. 25. — सूज् a, cating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

पकामत: and. 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam, look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोत्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. -3 To look or appear like. - Caus. 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽ-यमात्मानं प्रकाशियतं S. 1, San. K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim, कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोणं प्रकाश्येत Chân. 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work ); प्रणीतः न तु मकाशित: U. 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्ये-कः कुत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33;

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचल: R. 1.68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest', Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14.4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3.48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open , R. 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded -8 (At the end of comp ) Looking like, like, resembling. - \$1: 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -2 (Fig. ) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काब्यप्रकाशः भावप्रकाशः तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunsbine. -4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot

o. air, प्रकार्श निर्गतोऽवलोक्तयामि S 4 -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. – ਗ਼ੈ Pell-mettle, brass. – ਜ਼ੰ and 1 Openly, publicly, प्रतिभूदांपितो पत्त प्रकाशे धनिनो धनं Y. 2 56, Ms. 🤄 193, 228 -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramis, opp अत्मगतं ). - हो and. 1 Openly, publicly -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -Comp. —आत्त्रक a. shining, brillient. —आत्मन् a. bright, snining -m.) an epithet of (1) Vishnu (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. - इत्र a. unvisible. - कर्त - कर्मन् N. of the sun. - क्रय: an open puichase. - नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot, अलं चतुःशालमिनं प्रवेहय प्रकाशनारीधत एप यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वंचकः an open cheat.

সকাহাক a. ( হিকা f.) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Blight, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -3 An expounder. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -Comp

भकाशासा-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour.
-2 Appearance, manifestation. -3
Renown, celebrity.

মন্দ্রান a. Illuminating, making known &c. — i 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disciosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright.—4 Annauncement, declaration. — ন: N. of Vishnu. — না Explaining, teaching.

भन्ताशित p. p. 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book).

-3 Illuminated, ir:a liated, enlightened -4 Visible, evident, apparent.

-त Light, clearness.

मकाइय a. To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —इवं Light.

पकाश्चित्र a. Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकृत्यः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकृष 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at, निमिन हार्ट्डिय हि यः मुद्धपति धुवं म तस्यापगमे पसीद् ति Pt. 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength increase — Caus. To provoke, irritate, examperate: सापो. प्रकोषितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियास् Subhâsh.

मकुषित p.p. 1 Very angry, en rage. 1,

incensed -2 Excited.-3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोप: 1 Wrath, fury, tage, violent angel. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation, उपदेशो हि मुखाणा प्रकोप य कार्य Pt. 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebeliion, mutiny; as in प्रदाति popular disturbance. -4 An attack -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

দ নীপ্ল-তা a. Irritating, exciting, p ovoting — না-তা Provocation, irritation

भनोपित p : p. Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकृतं A handsome body.

प्रकृतमांद्वी An epithet of Durga.

স্কু 8 V. 1 To do, perform, commence ( used much in the same sense as জু), জালকাথি লগৈ ইবাফেকথানি বিশ্বিষ্টা Pt 4.35, Ki. 4.30, Mv. 2.13, Bk. 2.36, Rs 1 6, Ms. 8, 54.60; 8.230. Amru. 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect -3 To assault, outrage, insult, Bk 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8. Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

मकर: 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection, सक्तामलमकरभांजि सहागृहाजि Si. 5. 12; बाद्यममरकलुषां हृष्टि S. 6. 8, R 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. -2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 And, assistance, friendship -4 Usage, practice -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction — Aloe-wood.

प्रकर्ण 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject ( of representation); कतमत्त्रकरणमाश्चित्य S. 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot ; as the मुच्छकदिक, मा-लतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The S D. thus defines it :- भवत प्रकरणे वृत्त लोकि-कं कविकल्पितं । ज्ञुगारोऽगी नायकस्तु विश्रोऽमात्योःsथवा वाणकु । सापायधर्मकामार्थपरा बोरप्रज्ञांतक:।।

प्रकर्णिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकर्ण. The S D. thus defines it —नाटिकेन प्रकर्णिश सार्थनाहा देनायिका। नमानवज्ञान नमुनेदेयन द नायिका॥ 554.

yenften An interlude or episodei ...

serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

সক্য 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकार: 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; तः प्रकार: किमेन्त् Mål. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; चहुपतार manifold; विप्रकार, नाना॰ &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तहाति तत्प्रकारकोऽन्यभव: प्रमा T. S. -5 Difference.

महात p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankûra for उपमेप), संभावनमधोत्मेशा पञ्चतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. —तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand 'यात किमनेन पञ्चतमेव अञ्चलपाम: 'come to the point.' -Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-धूर;) the original sense.

प्रकृति: f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form ( opp. विकास which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यहकं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसमयोगात् शैत्यं हि यत्सा मक्कृतिर्जलस्य B. 5. 54; मरणं मक्कृतिः शरीरिणां विक्रतिजीवितस्चयते अधैः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि रे अत्रभवान प-कतिमापन: S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature '; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृती स्था ' to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution ; 45-ति: खल सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्राति यया Ki. 2. 21; कथ गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7. 'natural character', so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महाजुमावपञ्चातिः Mal. 1. -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालमक्कतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. - 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्वोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मा-भ्युपर्गतन्यं S. B. ( see the full discussion on Br. Sût. 1. 4. 23); यामाहु: सर्वभूतपकातिशित S. 1. 1. -6 (In San. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from goq ) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सरव.रजस and तमस. -7 (In gram. ) The radical or

crude form of a word to which caseterminations and other affixes are applied .- 8 A model, pattern, standard ( especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the cication (identified with माया or illusion ); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith. ) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anato my ) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects ( of a king ); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35; चपतिः मक्ततीरवेक्षितं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state ( सत्तांगानि ), 2. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens ( which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्य-मात्यसहत्कोशराष्ट्रदर्गनलानि च Ak.-4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157 ). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sankhyas, see Sân. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations ( पैच महाभूतानि ), i. e. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजम्, वायु, and आकाश. - comp. - ईश: king or magistrate. — and a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. - Trop: one of the three constituent qualities of nature ; see gg. - = a. innate, inborn, natural. — ato a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent, Amaru. 27. - gaq: a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. —भाव a. natural, usual. ( -व: ) natural or original state. —ਸਤੂਰਂ the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. —लय: absorption into the Prakrit, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध α. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2.52. — सभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. - For a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuinc. -2 inherent, innite, incidental to nature, R. 8 21 -3. healthy, in good health. -4- recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything,

पिकारा 1 Way, manner, conduct.

-2 A rite, ceremony.—3 The bearing of royal insignia.—4 High position, elevation.—5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उपादिशक्तिया.—6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

TEG 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army).

-3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. —Pass. To be enhanced or increased, U. 7.8.

भंकर्ष: 1Excellence, eminence, superiority, नपु: भक्तर्षां जगहर्ष रघु: R. 3-34, नर्णभक्तर्षे सिंदि Ku. 3.28.—2 Intensity, high degree, excess, भक्तर्पतिन शोक्तर्सानेन U-3 -3 Strength, power.—4 Absoluteness.—5 Length, protraction.—6 Speciality.—7 Universality. (भक्तर्षेण and भक्तर्पात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly,' 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

त्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

मंत्र्र्ण: a. Paining, harassing, troubling. — जं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money-lent upon it.

সক্ষিন a 1 Drawn out or forth.

-2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a lcan).

-- ন Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकृषिन् a. Excellent, pre-eminent.

THE P. P. 1 Drawn forth or out.

-2 Protracted, long, lengthy -3
Superior, distinguished, excellent,
eminent, exalted. -4 Ohief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6
Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्ण: पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयो-रजलिस्यं Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, sprink up.

भित्रणं Scattering about, stsewing. भन्नीणं p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed.—2 Spread, published, promulgated.—3 Waved, waving; S1 12. 17.—4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled.—5 Confused, incoherent; बहापि स्वच्या कामं भन्नीणीमिधीयते S. 2. 63.—6 Agitated, excited.—7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the अक्षिकंड of Bhattikåvya.—8 Expanded, opened.—9 Standing alone.—जी 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection.—2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.—3 A chapter or section



মনীতিন a. Scattered or stiewn about &c. –ম:, –ম 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (বান্য), Si. 12. 17. –2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —ম: A horse. –ম 1 A miscellaneous things. –2 A miscellaneous chapter. –3 A section, chapter or division of a book. –4 A case not provided by the Sastras and to be decided by the judge or king. –5 Extent, length ( of a book &c. ).

মুকুর 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकारिन 1 Proclaiming, announc ing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. -ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकारित p. p. 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

पक्तीर्ति: f. 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accourte. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

मकत्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

पकारिपत p. p. 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). —ता A kind of riddle.

नक्छम p. p. Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकेत a. Ved. One who knows. -त: 1 Appearance. -2 Intellingence. knowledge.

पकोश: Putrefuction, putridity. प्रकोश: 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वासमकोशापितहेमवनः Ku. 3. 41; कनकवलप्रअंशरिक्तप्रकोश: Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace, Mu. 1. -3 A ccurt in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) इमंत्रथमं मकोशं पविश्वत्वार्थ: &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

मकोष्ठक: A room near the gate of a palace (=प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुविनम्रक्षितिपाल-संकुले तद्गनद्वारबहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6. प्रक्षर a. Very sharp or violent.

-7: 1 An almour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23 -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm). (with inf.) भचकमे च प्रतिवक्तस्त्र R. 3. 47, 2. 15, Ku. 3. 2, 5. 18. -6 To undertake apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

पक्तेतृ a. 1 A beginner.-2 Conquering, overcoming.

पक्रम: 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 ( a ) Stepping forward, proceeding. (b) Procedure, course; Mal. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapâtha. - Comp. -- भंग: want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault cf composition. (It is the same as भग्नत्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction, नाथे निज्ञाया नियतेर्नियोगादस्तं गते हंत निशापि याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशापि would relieve the irregularity of expression, and विश्रव्यं कियता वराहततिभि-भुस्ताक्षातिः पल्वले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विश्रन्था रचयतु शुकरनरा मुस्ताक्षतिं पत्वले ; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

त्रक्रमणं 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

nsaid p. p. 1 Commenced, begun.

-2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5

Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. -7

1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रकीडः Play, pastime, sport.

মহিল p.p. 1 Moist, humid, wet.
-2 Safisfied ( বুল ). -3 Moved with puty.

पञ्चेद: Moistness, wetness. पञ्चेदन a. Moistening, wetting. पञ्चणः, पञ्चाणः The sound of a tte.

प्रश्नर See प्रकार मक्षरणे Trickling out, oozing, flowng. प्रसन्ध् 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse, पादो-सुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रसालयति -2 To wipe away; (अयशः) तेषामद्य-प्रदेणाद्य राजन् प्रसालयात्मनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

मदालनं 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

मक्षालित p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

ম্প্ল 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane.
-2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

पक्षय: Ruin, destruction,

पञ्चाल p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —जं The spot where one has perished.

प्रशिष् 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl -2 To put into, throw at or in, नामेध्यं प्रशिपेदश्ली Ms. 4. 53, आरं क्षेते प्रशिपेद Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे केश्वित्पक्षिमं Kaiyata. -4 To put or lay before.

সন্ধিন্ত p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; Mâl. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; as in সন্ধিন্ত ইন্দেন্

मञ्जा: 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

महोत्यमं 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रशािवत a. Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रशुद् 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound ; मित्रझस्य पशुक्षोद् गद्यांगं वि-भीषण: Bk. 14. 33.

agram p. p. 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

TEN 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

पक्षोभणं Exciting, agitating.

पक्षेडनः -ना 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

पक्षेडित a. Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रस्तर a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रस्तर-किरण. -2 Very sorid or pungent, sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -- :: See 94-37.

declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. -Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. -Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

মন্তব a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct.
-2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); সমূত্র, স্থাক &c.

त्रस्या 1 Perceptubility, visibility.
-2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यवसर्परमप्रस्य: संप्रत्येव पुरीनिमां Râm. -3
Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

महत्तात p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. - भाई a commo dity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -प्यक्त a. having a celebrated father.

वस्याति: f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

भ्रत्यानं 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

मञ्ज्यापनं 1 Publishing, making public. - 2 Communicating. - 3 Information.

प्रगंद: The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

মারা The outer wall (of a city).
মারা 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed.
-2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.
মার p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp.
-নাত, -নাতন a. bandy-legged bow-legged.

त्राम: The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रशासनं 1 Advance, 'progress. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रशास above.

प्रार्जनं Boaring, shouting.

प्रगल्म 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या क्यंचन सखीनचनेन मागभिप्रियतमं प्रजारमे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिकचिछन्करी शलाका मगरमते कर्मणि टांकिकाया: Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'.—2 To be determined or resolute. —3 To be proud. —4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रमुख्य व. 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech eloquent; दुवस्यमस्या प्रतिहार-एका हो: 6. 20. -4 Beady-witted,

(海水)

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age), Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong , पगल्भवाक् Ku. 5 30 ( प्रोड-वाक् ); Mûl 9.29 ; U. 6.35. -8 Skilful , K. 12. - 9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud -10 Shameless, impudent: R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. - auf 1 A bold woman. -2 A shiew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composimon, sho is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty, of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted ad loc. -4 An epithet of Durga.

भग्रभता 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

पगल्मित a. 1 Arrogant. 2 Eninent, illustrious.

suffer p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, streped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult.-2 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -2 ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगात m. An excellent singer. प्रगाश: A strophe, a combination of two verses ( ऋच ).

মানি a. 1 Sung. -2 Singing.
-3 Resonant with singing. — ব 1
A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

मगीति f. A variety of metre.

प्रमुख a. 1 Straight, honest, upright (tit. and fig.); बहि: सर्वोक्तार-प्रमुणसमणीयं व्यवहर्त् Mål. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अन्मज्यात्ममणां च करोत्यसी तद्यमतेऽद्यमतः सचिवेंपणे B. 9. 49. -3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Mål. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. ( प्रमुणीक means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

त्रमुज्नं Putting straight, arranging.

प्रमुणयति Den. P. = प्रमुणीकृ above. प्रमुणित α. 1 Made oven or straight. -2 Made smooth.

त्रमुख a. 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रमे ind. Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्यं स्थाश्वेमनिषादिनां प्रमे गणो सूपाणामध तीरणाइहिः S1.12.1; सापं स्नापाल्यमे तथा Ms. 6.6; 4.62. -Comp. —तन a. to be performed in

the moining. — निज्ञ-ज्ञय a. who is ableep at day-break.

মনীপূৰ্ব Protection, preservation. সন্থান Stringing together, weav-

भग्रह 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the नग्रा vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. —Caus. To receive, accept.

ममुशात p. p. 1 Held forth or out.
-2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony ( भैवि ); see प्रमुख below.

मगुद्धां 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईद्वेद्द्वियनं मगुद्धां P. I. 1. 11. (i.e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical torm). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

भगह: 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3
The commencement of an eclipsed -4 (a) A rein, bridle; अवाः भगहाः अवतरसायुष्टमान् S. 1, Si. 12. 31. (b)
A whip, lash, socurge. -5 A check, lestraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light -10 The string of a balance.
-11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see भगूर.-12
N. of Vishnu. -13. The arm. -14 A leader, guide -15 Kindness, favore. -16 The Karnikáras tree.

भग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.

-2 The commencement of an eclipse.

-3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Hinding, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रमाह: 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रभीव:-वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्राप्ट 1 A. I To be busy with, be occupied in ; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence ; Bk. 14. 77.

भगटकाः, भगद्धकाः A rule, doctrine, precept.

भवदा The first elements or rudiments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m. a superficial reader, smatterer.



प्रचण: (नः), प्रवाण: (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-portico -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रश्त a. Voracious, gluttonous —त: 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रधातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रदुण: A guest ( v. l. for प्रावृण or प्रावृण q. v.

प्रमुण a. 1 Wandering, 10aming.

-2 Turning round. —र्ग: A guest;

ঘটাৰ: 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar. মন্ত্ৰ 1 An army in motion. -2 A foreging army.

प्रचक्त 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down, रवजनाश्च किलातिसंततं दहति पेतामिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call, थोऽस्यात्मनः कारियतां तं क्षेत्रज्ञ प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28, 10. 14.

प्रचक्षस m. 1 The planet Jupiter.
-2 An epithet of Britaspati.

प्रचंड a. 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous.—2 Strong, powerful, fierce —3 Very hot, stifling (as heat).—4 Furious, wrathful.—5 Bold, confident.—6 Terrible, terrific.—7 Intolerable, unbearable.—इ: A species of cleander.—Comp.—आतप् fierce heat.—चेण a. large-nosed—सूर्य a. having a hot or burning sun; fis. 1. 1, 10.

पर्चंडता-त्वं 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

प्रच( चा )य See under प्रचि.

TTT 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. —Caus. 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

मचर: 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

भवरणं 1 Going forth, proceeding.
-2 Being current, circulating. -3
Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. -जी A wooden-ladle.

प्रवस्ति p. p. 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession). र: 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering, Ku. 3. 41.

-2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation, U. 1, Mu 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied, विलोग्य नेर्पयुक्त अवारं Trik.

-4 Conduc, behaviour -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage; Y. 2 166. -8 A passage, path, Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचारित a. 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

भचारिन् a. 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

মন্ত্ৰ 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble, Bh 2 4.-2 To go, walk, move on, set out, start off, depart.

-3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (able).—Caus. 1 (বালে)
To shake, strup. -2 (বল্ল) To move, set in motion.

মন্ত্র a. 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous, Ku. 5.35; Mâl. 1.38.

-2 Current, prevailing, customary.

-3 Going well or widely.

ম্বলের 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

গৰান্তন (গৰতন্) a. 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about, U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

দ্বান্তর্ন Stirring, shaking, a stir; কি রুথার্থদ্বান্তন্ন Pt. 5 ' why discuss this matter in vain. '

प्रचलाक: 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. —का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन m. A peacock; U. 2.29.

মন্তাথিন a. Rolling about, tossing. — ন Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचाल: The neck of the Indian

भवि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather.

2 To add to, increasel, develop; to enhance, augment -3 To cut down.

Pass. 1 To grow, be developed, भविभागावयवा रराज सा B. 3. 7. -2

To increase, multiply, thrive, p. 0sper; अपि भवीयते इञ्चिलामाः Mu. 1.

मच(चा) भः 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The netural accentless tone (प्रशात). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

मचयन Collecting, gatherigg. मचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.)in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

সাহার p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless ( अন্তর্যার ).

भन्न 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय भनोदित: R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate -4 Fo enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

मचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging; inciting. -2 Instigating

भचोदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging, unciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precett, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

भचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed, Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched.-5 Decreed, determined.-6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन a. Driving on, urging &c.
—नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रसुद् तः 1 Much, ample, abundant plentiful; तित्यव्यया प्रमुक्तिस्यक्षामाम च Bn. 2. 47, St. 12. 72 -2 Great, large, extensive, प्रसुरद्द्रसम् Git. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Arounding in, filled or replete with. —र: A thief. -Comp. —पुरुद: a. populous. (-प:) a thief.

मसुरता -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, coprousness. -2 Multitude, quantity. मसुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing. मसुरीकृत a. Augmented, increased. मसुरीभू 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् m. 1 An epithet of Varuna, Ku. 2. 21.-2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1.35

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coach man. प्रचेत्र Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलक: A horse. प्रच्छ ठे. P. (पृच्छति, पत्रच्छ, अप्राक्षीत्, प्रश्यति, प्रष्टुं, पृष्ट, саив. प्रच्छपति, pass. पुन्छयोत desid. पिप्रच्छिपति ) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of ( with two acc. ); प्रपन्छ रानां रमणोभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7, ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पुन्छेत् Ms. 2. 127, so महाश्र्वेता कार्द्यरीमनामंथ प्रपन्छ K 192; कुशलम्बले पुन्छित त्वां विद्यक्तः Me. 104, R. 1 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रचान A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छ र 10 U. 1 To cover, whap up, veil, envelope, (वनं) भाच्छाद- यद्भेषात्मा नीहारणेव चंद्रमा: Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret, भच्छाद्य स्वाच ग्रुणाच Bh. 2. 77, भदानं भच्छच 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198, 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an opstacle.

ਸਵਲਵ n. Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. ਸਵਲਵ: A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover, R. 19. 22. - Comp. — ਪਰ: bed, clothes, coverlet.

नच्छन p. p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret, Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. — ने 1 A private door -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. — न स्वति. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. — तस्तर: an unseen thief.

সভাবন a. Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.)—ক: The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

पच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing.-2 An upper garment - comp. — पद: a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

পভ্যাহিল p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छित्नं I Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic. मच्छितिका Vomiting.

प्रस्तान 1 Sacrifying. -2 Making sore.

भच्छायं [प्रकृष्टा छाया यत्र ] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; मच्छायसुलभनिज्ञा दिवसाः परिणामरनणीनाः  $S \cdot 1.3$ ; M. 3

মাহিন্তল a. Dry, waterless.

प्रच्य 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fell off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To dow out, stream forth,

S. Williams

-6 To drive, urge on — Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रस्पत: 1 Fall, ruin -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

मध्यवनं 1 Departing, retreating. withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation.-3 Oozing, dropping ( अर्ग ).

पच्यावनं 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

नच्छत p.p. 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

पच्युति: f. 1 Departing, withdrawal -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from, नित्यं प्रच्युतिशंक्या क्षणमपि स्वर्भे न मोदामहे Santi 4.20.-3 Fall, ruin

प्रात् 4 A. 1 To be boin or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of -4 To beget, generate, produce in general.—Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

সল: A husband.

মজন: 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production, Ms. 3. 61, 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

पजनन a. (नी f.) Producing, generating, procreative. — नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penus or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle ( उपसर).

प्रजानिका A mother.

मजनिष्णु a. 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजन्नकः The body.

पजन्: f. The vulva ( Ved. )

पजा (Changed to तजम at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, ह or दुस्, see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) I Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, 18sue; children, brood (of animals); प्रजाधनतकार्शतां R. 2. 73, प्रजापे गृहमधिनां R. 1. 7, Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्सर प्रजा, सर्पत्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; ननदुः सप्रजाः प्रजा: प्रज

R. 1. 7, 2. 73, Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. —अध्यक्ष: 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Daksha. -- अंतक: Yama, the god of death, R. 8. 45. —ईट्स v. desirous of progeny. -ईस:, -ईश्वर: the lord of men, a king, sovereign, R 3. 68, 5. 32, 18. 29. —डत्पत्ति: f., -उत्पादन the raising up of progeny. - THE a. desirous of progeny. - art: author of the creation. - तंत: a line of descendants. lineage, race - a. 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दान silver. -द्वारं N. of the sun. —नाथ: 1 an epithet of Brahma. -2. a king, sovereign, prince, R. 2, 48. 10.83. — निषेक: 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb), R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. - q: a king. - q: 1. the god presiding over creation, Ms. 12. 121. -2 an epithet of Brah. mal, अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभृज्ञंद्रो ह कातिपद: V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahma, (see Ms. 1. 34).-4. an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Vishnu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis -11. a sacrince. —पाल:, —पालक: a king, sovereign. —पालि: an epithet of Siva. -पाल्यं royal office. -ब्राह्मः f inc. ease of progeny. — सज m. an epithet of Brahma, Si. 1. 28. - Ed a. beneficial to children or people. ( - a ) water,

সন্তার p. p Boin, produced &c.
-ন্য A woman who has borne a child.
সন্তানি: f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation -2 Delivery. -3
Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

पजायिन् a. 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (आमेह्म, नीर &c.).

प्रजाबत् a. 1 Having subjects of children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. —ती 1 A brother's wife (आतृत्राया), प्रजाबती दोहदशिसिनी ते B. 14. 45; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल्प 1 P. 1 Fo speak, say, tal., Ku. 1.45.-2 To call.-3 To proclaimk -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्प: Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words ( used in greeting a lover); अस्पेष्यांमद्गुजा योववीरणसुद्धाः। प्रजल्पः स क्रिशलोद्गारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

नजरूपनं 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

पजाल्पित a. Talked, prattled. —तं Talk. प्रज्ञिन See under प्रज़.

प्रजाग 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. 2 To lie in wait for

प्रजागर: 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness;स राजाधीरमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरङ्कारी लक्ष्यते S. 3, प्रजागरात्विक्रिस्तरस्था: रबम समागम: S 6. 21 -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian.-4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिन: Wind, air.

মনাবন Livelihood, subsistence. মন্ত্ৰস্থ a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

পুরু 1 U. 1 To push or drive cnward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. — Caus. To shoot, dart.

भजन: Ved. Haste.

प्रज्ञायन a. Swift, fleet , U. 5. 1.

मजनित् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. \_m. An express, a courier.

शहा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -- Caus. ( शहायात ) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover.-3 To call, summon, invite

মুল a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ল: A wise or learned man.

नजातिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement.—2 Teaching, informing, communicating.—3 A doctrine.—4 Intellect.

ਸਤਾ 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसद्श-पज्ञः पज्ञथा सद्भागमः R. 1. 15; इन्हां निहंति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च वि-भवं च यशश्व हाति ।। Subhash. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the god-a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) au epithet of Dhritarâshtra. (-n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M.1. —वाट: a wise saying. —वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. —सहाय a. intelligent, wise. - fir a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

भज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

मज्ञान a. Prudent. —नं 1 Intel ligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

मज्ञाल, मज्ञिन ( नी f.), मज्ञिल  $\alpha$ . Wise, intelligent, prudent.

मज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञ à. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (१० प्रज्ञ).

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To' burn bright'y, blaze up, shine, रणांगान अजन्बह: Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful — Caus. (°उन-जना-लगति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

पडनहर्न 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning -2 Kindling.

पञ्चलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing.-2 Bright, shining.-3 Burnt —त Burning.

ਧਤੀਜੇ 1 Flying in every ditection. -2 Flying forward; see under ਫ਼ੀਜ. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणाख: The point of a nail.

पणद् 1 P. To sound, resound. echo; ऋब्यादाः प्राणद् व बोराः Mb; ज्ञि-वाः प्रणद्ति &c.

प्रणदने Sounding, a sound.

भणदित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee ).

POTE: 1 A load noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative): न प्रणमंति देवतास्यः K. 108: तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणनाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. '(साष्टांग प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; of. दंडपणाम). —Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामाचितास्यः कुलान्याम्यः कुलानितास्यः कितास्यः कुलानितास्यः कुलानितास्यः कुलानितास्यः कुलानितास्यः कितास्यः कितास्यास्यः कितास्यास्य कितास्य कि

yord p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, salutation, obeissnce, तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं वि-भ्रति के न भूभूतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स द्दर्श वेतसत्नाचरितां प्रण-तिं बलीयसि समृद्धिकरीं Ki. 6. 5; नि-जितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शञ्जुषु प्रणतिरेव कर्तिय R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणाम: 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obelsance, prostration, bow (used with dat.), as in साष्टांगप्रमाण; Ku. 6 91; सूर्ना प्रणाम तुष्पारवज्ञाय चकार 3.62, अस्म प्रणाममक्तरवम् K. 142.-Comp.—अंजलि: a respectful salutation with the hands folded together, Ku. 4.35; for अष्टांग see अष्टांग

प्रणञ् 4 P. 1 To perish, die ;स्मृति-भंशाद्यद्भिनाशों द्यद्भिनाशात्रणश्यति Bg. 2 63, Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -2 To escape.

मणाहा: 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki 14.9 -2 Death, destreution; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्ध शोचनीयं R. 14.1.

पणाहान a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. —न Destruction, annilhilation; प्रणाहानाय प्रनलस्य वि-द्विय: R. 3. 60.

भन्छ p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणाव: 1 The sacred syllable Om; आसीन्मद्क्षितामाद्य: प्रणवश्कंटसामित्र R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being-

प्राप्त a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रवाही 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A watercourse, drain.

प्रणाह्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

पणालः—ली, पणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनप्यसां चक्रवालेः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. —2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाद्याः -ज्ञन See under प्रणज्ञ. प्राणिसित a. Kissed.

प्राणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्राणिहताक्षरसं वा कांतमा द्रापराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्मण-स्थापीधाय कार्य प्रिष्टा प्राणिधाय कार्य Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि म-णिखपुणि प्राणिधायते Pt. 1. 65. v. 7. -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तुपणिहितेक्षणां R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-

tend; मामाकाश्राणिहितशुज निर्देशश्री पहेती: Me. 106; नीवीं प्रात प्रणिहित तु करे प्रियेण सख्यः श्रामि यदि किंचिदिप स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out (as spies). -6 To place or lay in the front. -7 To include, enclose. -8 To employ, use; U. 5. 13. -9 To resolve. -10 To think.

भणियानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. -2 Great effort, energy. -3 Profound religions me ditation, abstract contemplation; R. 1. 74; 8. 19, V. 2, -4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). -5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (क्रमेक्ट्याम). -6 Entrance, access. -7 (With Buddhists) A prayer, an entreaty.

पणियः 1 Observing, spying out.

2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an emissary; Ku. 3. 6; R. 17. 48;
Ms. 7. 153; 8. 182. -4 An attendant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.

-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्राणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Employing, using,

nthen p. p. 1 Laid on, applied.

-2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105 - 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. -5 Having a attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. -6 Determined, decided. -7 Cautious, warry. -8 Obtained, attained. -9 Spied out. -10 Acknowledged; admitted. -11 App. ad, directed.

भाणनादः A deep sound.

प्राणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall prostrate before, bow respectfully to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्राणिपत्य सुरास्तरमे शमयित्रे सुरङ्किषां R. 10. 15; वागीशं वागिभरध्याभिः प्राणिपत्योपत-स्थिदे Ku. 2. 3; 3. 60.

प्राणियतनं, प्राणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow, Ku. 3. 61, 4.35; R. 3. 25. -Comp. -पुरःसर, -पुरंस ind. with an obeisance. -प्रतिकार a averted or counteracted by prostration. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons. -शिक्षा teaching (one) to salute.

प्रणी 1 P. I To lead out or forth (as an army), conduct; वानरें क्रेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Râm. -2 To offer, give, present; अर्ध्य प्रणीय जनहासम्जा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1 -4 To consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; जिथा प्रणीती ज्वलन: Hariv. -5 To inflict

(as punishment); Ms. 7. 20; 8. 238. -6 To lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe , स एव धर्मी मजना पणीत: R. 14. 67, भवत्पणीतमा-चारमामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7 To write, compose (as a work), प्रणीतः न त प्रकाशितः U. 4, उत्तर राम-चरितं तस्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8 To accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. -9 To lead or reduce to any condition. -10 To show, display. -11 To direct fix or turn towards (as the eyes). -12 To show affection or love, love. -13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14 To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in the breath (Atm.).

प्राप्त: 1 Esponsing, seizing ( as in marriage); Mal. 6. 14. -2 (a) Love. affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard, साध जायसभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V.2.16, साधारणोयं प्रणवः S.3, (where in both cases sense 6 may do as well ) S. 6. 7; 5 23; Me 105; R. 6, 22; Bb. 2. '42 (b) A wish, desire, longing, Ku 5.85; Mal. 8. 7, S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly aquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Mal 1.9. -4 Familiarity, confidence, trust , मया गृहीते सलिलेड-नेन कृत: प्रणथ: S. 5. -5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy; अलंकतोऽारेम स्वयग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 , 1. 45. -6 An entreaty, request, solicitation, तज्जनाथानगं नाहीस त्वं सवधिनो मे प्रणयं विहतुं R. 2, 28, V. 4. 13. -7 Reverence, obeisance. -8 Final beautitude. -9 4 leader. -10 Conduct, guidance. (प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly: without reserve or ceremony ; aurar-त openly, frankly ). -Comp. -अपराध: an offence against friendship or love. —उन्मुख a. 1. disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4.13.-2. impatient through love. - उपेत a. candid, frank. -कलह: a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्विपयोगोपपात्ते:Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -क्रापित a. angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. -काप: feigned anger of a mistress towards her cerssive love, intense attachment. -भंग: 1. breach of friendship. -2. faithlessness. - नचनं expression of love. — विस्तु a. 1 averse from love. -2. disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. –िनिहतिः, –विचातः non-compliance, refusal ( of a request &c. ). —स्यू र a. inspired by love; Mal. 5. 7.

भणवनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2 Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 Decreeing, sentencing, awarding, as इंडस्य प्रथमं. -6 Bringing forward, adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् a. 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid, frank, -3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for; जातः सखे भणयवान्सुम तृष्टिणकायां S. 6. 16.

प्रणिवता Love, attachment, (भ्री:) मूर्खान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणायितामत्यंतिद्व-रस्वपि Mu. 3.5.

प्रणाचित्र a. 1 Loving, affectionate kind, attached; Mål. 3. 9; 6. 30. -2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desircus of, longing for, fondly solicitous of, अंकाअयमणायिनस्तन्यान्वहंतः S. 7. 17, Me. 3, R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4 Familiar, intimate. —m. 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 11. -2 A husband, lover -3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वाच्यात् सर्वा पुरुत्य प्रणाचित्रयेव V. 4. 15; 1, 2. -4 A worshipper, devotee, Ku. 3. 66. —ती 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. -2 A female friend.

भणायक: 1 A leader or commander ( of an army ). -2 A guide, head, chief.

softa p. p. 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. -2 Delivered, given, offered, presented -3 Brought into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effected, performed. -5 Taught, prescribed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7 Brought to, set. -8 Written, composed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10 Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Inflicted (as punishment); see yorr above. -π: Fire consecrated by prayers. -π A sacrificial vessel. -π Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

पणीतिः f. Ved. 1 Conduct, guidance. -2 Favour.

प्रोत m. 1 A leader. -2 A maker, creator. -3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An author.

प्रणेष a. 1 To be guided or led, tractable, vielding, submissive, obedient. -2 To be executed. or accomplished. -3 To be settled or fixed.

yur 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3 To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

भणुत p. p. Praise I, lauded.

yuz 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off, remove, Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive, stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way, frighten away. -- Caus. 1 To prompt



incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one अध्य p p, 1 Driven eway, repelled. -2 Scared away.

ৰম্ভন p. p. 1 Driven orsent away.
-2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away.
-4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, des patched.

वणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing वणोदित a 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

पतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse, ख्यातस्त्वं विभवेर्यशांसि कवयो दिश्च प्रतन्वति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show. display, exhibit, तद्गीकृत्य कृतिभिवीच्यस्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

भतन p. p. 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. —तं und. Continuously.

भतिः f. 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतान: 1 A shoot, tendril, लता-प्रतानोद्याधते: स केहा: R.2.8, S 7.11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant.-3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy.-5 Extension.

श्रतानित् a. 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. -ती A spreading creeper.

प्रतन a. (नी f.) Old, ancient.

पत्त व. ( ज or न्दी f.) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; पत्त त्रपत्त K. 43, U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

yay 1 P.1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illu mine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -Caus. 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

भत्रमं Warming, making warm. भत्रत p. p. 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

भताप: 1 Heat, warmth, Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat, Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory, Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism;

मतापस्तस्य भानोश्य युगपद् न्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15 ( where अताप means · heat, also ), 4. 30 -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

भतापन a 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

भतापवत् a. 1 Glorious, dignified.
-2 Valorous, powerful, mighty.
-m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

जतापिन a. 1 Burning, schorching -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

जतस् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

पतर् 10 U. 1 To conclude, in fer, guess -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9.-4 To search, investigate.

प्रतक्ती: Conjecture, guess, supposition.

पतर्कण 1 Reasoning, discussion.-2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

पतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल —ल: The open hand with fingers extended.

মানি ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter, (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition).-2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality, (b) opposite, of the opposite side, पातिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपा: Ma. 2. 13 , ( c ) rivalry ; as in प्रतिचद्र: 'a rival moon', मतिप्रव: &c. -3 As a separable preposition ( with acc. ) it means ( a ) towards, in the direction of, to ar दंपती स्वां पति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वंशी वसिष्ठ: R. 2. 70 , 1. 75 ; प्रत्यानिलं विचेष: Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk., (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायादि-प्रमति Ms, 7. 171, पद्मबुस्तं पति रास-सेंद्र Hâm., ययावजः प्रत्यितिमैन्यमेव R. 7.55; (c) in companison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for ; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रानि Rv. 2. 1. 8 ;(d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेद्राततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुर प्रति Râm. ; गंगां प्रति , ( e ) at the time,

about, during, आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. फाल्युनं वाथ चौत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Me. 7. 182, (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of , यदन मां प्रति स्यान Sk.; हर प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत् ) Vop ; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्ष प्रति, प्रतिवर्ध : यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1 110 ; इशं इक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk., (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to, न हि में संजीतिरस्या दिन्यतां प्रति K. 132, चंद्रोपरागं प्रति उ केनापि विप्रलब्धा-सि Mu 1, धर्मपति S 5 18. मदौत्सुक्यो-स्मि नगरगमनं मृति S 1 ; Ku. 6. 27 ,7. 83 ; त्वयैकमीशं पति साधु भाषितं 5.81 ; Y. 1. 218, R. 6 12, 10 29; 12. 51, (i) according to, in conformity with , मा प्रति in my opinion ; ( j ) before, in the presence of; ( k ) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of , प्रश्नः कृष्णात्य-ति Sk., सञ्चामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk 8.89, or (b) in excharge or return for , तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk., भक्तेः प्रत्यमृतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the hist member of Avyayîbhava compounds it usually means (a)in or at every ; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्याभ-शलभा हयंते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayî. comp. in the sense of 'a little '; eq-मति, ज्ञाकमति (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included, other words will be found in their proper places). -Comp. -- exert end. in very syllable or letter, प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रवंध Vas. —आम and. towards the fire. —अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-ir) ind. 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिगितः Git. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case ( in grammar ). —अनंतर a. 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with ; जीवेत क्षांत्रियधर्मेण स हा-स्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82, 8 185. (-t) ind. 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. —अनिਲं ind. towards against the wind. —अनीक a. 1. hostile, opposed, inimical .- 2. resisting, opposing. (-- a:) an enemy. (-m) 1. hostility, enmity, hostil

attitude or position ; न शक्ताः नत्य-नीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Râm -2. a hostile army, यस्य शूरा महेण्वासाः पत्यनीकगता रणे Mb., येऽवस्थिताः परय-नीकेषु योधा: Bg. 11. 32 ( 90 may have here sense 1 also ) -3. (in Rhct.) a figure of speech in which one tires to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself can not be injure i , प्रतिपक्षमशक्तान प्रति-कर्तु तिरस्क्रिया । या तद्यिषस्य तत्स्तुत्ये पत्य-नीक तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —sia a. contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering. (-7:) 1. a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering country; especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. ेंद्रेज्ञ: a bordering country. °पर्वत: an adjacent hill, पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. —अपकार: retaliation, injury in return; ज्ञाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नीपकारेण दुर्जन: Ku. 2. 40. —अब्दं ind. every year. -अभित्र a. hostile. (-त्र:) an enemy. ( i) ind. towards an enemy. -अर्क: a mock sun. -अवयवं ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every particular, in detail. - अवर a. 1. lower, less honoured. -2. very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अइमन् m. red chalk. —अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by day: गिरिशमुपचचार पत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60. — आकार: a scabbard, sheath — smara: 1. a counter stroke. -2. reaction. —आचार: suitable conduct or behaviour - ===== ind. singly, severally. —आत्मक a. belonging to eneself. —आत्म्यं similarity with eneself. —आदित्यः a mock sun. -आरंभ: 1. recommencement, second beginning. -2 prohibition. -- arran 1. hope, expectation, Mal. 9.8.-2. trust, confidence. - उत्तरं a replay, rejoinder. — उत्यक्त: 1. a crow. -2. a bird resembling an owl. - Rigi ind. in each Rik — gan a, each, each one, every single one. (-an ) and one, by one, one at a time, severally, singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective, विवेश दंडकारण्यं मत्येकं च सतां सनः रि 12.9 entered the mind of every good man '; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31 -कं चुक: an adversary. - कंड ind. 1. severally, one by one. -2. near the throat. — क ज्ञ a. not obeying the whip. - mru: 1. an effigy, image, picture, likeness. -2. an adversary, Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, buti, mark. -कितन: an opponent in a game. —कंजर: a hostile elephant. — कुप: a moat, ditch. —表表 a. 1 unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, पातिकूलतास्पगते हि विधा विफल

त्वमेति वहसाधनता S1. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24, -2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable, अप्यसपुष्टा प्रतिकृतकाद्या Ku. 1. 45. -3 manspicious. -4. contradictory. -5. reverse, inverted -6. perverse, cross, peevish, stubboin. °आचरणं, °आचरितं any offensive oi. hostile action of conduct; R. 8 81. °उक्त -क्तिः f. a contradiction °कारिन्, -फ़ुत्, -चारिन्, -ब्रांति a. opposing. °द्र्शन a. having an inauspicious of ungracious appearance. °प्रवार्तिन्, -वर्तिन् वacting adversely, taking an adverse course. भाषित a. opposing, contradicting. °वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. oars: contradiction. ( प्रतिकूलता, -त्वं adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकृत्यति 'to oppose'). —कूलं । nd. 1. adversely, contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted order. - gor and, at every moment or instant, constantly; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind. in very limb. - fift: 1. an opposite mountain. -2. an inferior mountain. —गृहं,-गेह ind. in every house. —ग्रामं and. in every village. — चंद्र: a mock moon. -- चरवां ind. 1. in every (Vedic) school or branch, -2. at every footstep. —छाया 1. a reflected ımage, reflection, shadow. -2. any image, picture. - far the forepart of the leg. — जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate - and. according to each Tantra or opinion. —तंत्रसिद्धात: a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only , ( वाद्यितिवाधेकतरमात्रा-म्युपगतः ). —इयहं ind. for three days at a time. — de a. Ved. disobedient. —दिनं ind. in every day, Me. 58. —दिशं ind. in every direction, all round, everywhere. —देश ind. in every country. —देहं ind. in every body. —देवत ind. for every deity -इंद्र: 1. an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-zi) opposition, hostility. — इहिन् a. 1. hostile, inimical. -2 adverse (সারস্থিত), Kt. 16. 29.-3. rivalling, vying with, S. 4. 4. (-m) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37.; 15. 25. - gre und. at every gate. -yx: a horse harnessed by the side of another. --नत m. a great-grandson. --नव a. 1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly blown or budded, Me. 36. —नाडी ध branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as traor in the Râmâyana, शिज्ञपाल in Magha Kavya &c. —पक्ष a. like, similar. (-ar:) 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. -2. an adversary, enemy, foe, rival, प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife', B.v2. 61; Vikr. 1. 70, 73, प्रतिपक्षम- शक्तेन मतिकर्दे K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'mmiliar'.-3 a defendant or respondent (in law) oar 1. hostility, opposition. -2. obstacle. - - पश्चित a. 1. containing a contradiction. -2. nullified by a contradictory premiss: (as a hetu in =q[q]), cf. सत्यातिपक्ष. —पाक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary. -qu ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्वेगटीधीं-कुतांग: Ku. 3. 76. — पदं ind. 1. at every step. -2. at every place, everywhere. -3. expressly. -4, in every word. - - uror: 1. a stake. -2. a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake -quarter. -quarter. -quarter. ind. with regard to each part, of each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 ' let care be taken of each character'. —qraq ind. in every tree. -qq a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. — पुँ( पू ) जपः 1. a like oi similar man. -2. a substitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4. the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain in any body is awake ). -5. an effigy in general. (-if) ind. man by man, for each man. - g研节 a copy of an original manuscript. - y-र्वाह्नं und. every forencon. —प्रभातं und. every morning. —प्राकार: an outer wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or service in return, R. 5.56. - wy: an equal in rank or station. —  $\neg \sigma \sigma u$ . 1. able, powerful. -2. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-ਲਂ) i. a hostile ermy; अब-ज्वालावलीढपतिबलजलधरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3.5.-2. strength. -- Tig: the forepart of the arm. - चिं (विं ) य:, - चं 1. a reflection, reflected image, Ku. 6.42, Si 9.18. -2. an image, a picture — नीजं a rotten seed. — भट a. vying with, rivalling; बटपातिभट-स्तानि N. 13. 5. (-ट:) 1 a nval, an opponent. -2 a warrior on the opposile side; समालोक्याजी त्वां विद्धति विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a. 1. fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. -2. dangerous; Pt. 2. 166 (-ਪਾਂ) a danger. — ਸੰਭਲਾਂ 1. a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). -2. an eccentric or bit. — मंदिर ind. in every house. — #g: an antagonist, a rival, N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमञ्जाङ &c. Mal. 5. 22. — HTT a counter-spell or charm. — ній ind. back, backwards. —माला capping verses (Mar. मंडी). —मासं ind. every month, monthly. 一fini an enemy, adversary 一虫塚 a. 1. standing before the face, facing, प्रतिस्खागत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-



sent. ( - w ) a secondary plot or incideut in a drama which tends either to hasten or retaid the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (-दं) and. 1 towards. -2. in front, before. —सद्भा a counter-seal. —सद्ती ind. every moment. - Affi: f. an ımage, a lıkeness. —युश्प: the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. - रशः an adversary in war ( lit. in fighting ın a wa.-chaiiot ); दौष्यंतिमप्रतिर्थ तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19 —राज: a hostile king — रात्रं ind. every night. — ह्य a. 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2 beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-q) a picture, an ımage, alıkeness.—sua a. resembling, similar ( at the end of comp. ), चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोबात्तिः  $S.1.(-<math>\frac{1}{100}$ ) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षण a mark, sign, token. — foru: f. atranscript, a written copy. — लाम а. 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse ( opp. अनुलोम ). -2. contrary to caste ( said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left ( वाम ). -6. cbstinate, perverse : अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽ-मतिलोम: संवृत्त: S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-# ) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-#) ind. 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. of a. born in the inverse order of the castes. 2. e. born of a mother, who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25.) —लोमक a. reverse, inverted. ( -कं ) inverted order. —वत्सरं ind. every year. —वनं ind. in every forest. —व-णिक a. sımılar, corresponding. —व-धिन् a. being a match: for. — वर्ष ind. every year. — बस्तु n. 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विरेकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वेय स्थिति. K. P. 10; *g प्र*्तापेन भ्राजित सूर्य शूरश्चापेन राजित Chandr. 5. 48. — नात: a contrary wind. ( -तं ) ind. against the wind ; चीनां शुक्र भिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. — बार्ज: a hostile elephant. -वासरं ind. every day. — विदयं and. 1. on every branch. -2. branch by branch. - a in or for every Veda. — चिनं an antidote. (-पा) a birch tree. —विष्णुक: a Muchakunda tree. —विर: an opponent, antagonist —वीरी being equal to or a match for. — द्वप: a hostile bull. —ਵੋਲੋਂ ind. at each time, on every occasion. — वेदाः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

-2. a neighbour. —बेझिन a neighbour. — वेइमन् n. a neighbour's house. चेइय: a neighbour. —वैरं requital of l'ostilities, revenge - शब्द: 1. echo, reverberation; वस्याधरकंदराभिसपीं प-तिशब्दांऽपि हरेभिन त नागान् V. 1. 16, Kr 6. 64, R. 2 28. -2 a roar. —ज्ञाज्ञिन् m. a mock-moon. —ज्ञाखे ind. for every branch or school (of the Veda). — शाला a side-branch. — संव-त्सरं ind. every year. —सम a. equal to, a match for. —सन्य a in an inverted order. —सामंत: an enemy. -रााचं and. every evening. -सूर्य:, -सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon, U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army —्रथानं ind in every place, everywhere. — स्रोतस und against the stream. —हस्तः, -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, subsitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृता स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने। पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः॥ II .

प्रतिक a. Worth or bought for a Kârshâpaņa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकष: 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger ( वार्ताहर ).

प्रति(ती)कादाः 1 A reflection.-2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', resembling', प्रदेशाक्षमतीकादाः U. 3. 1.

पातक्रोन्त a. Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्व कृतायों मिन्राणां नाथ प्रतिकरोति यः Râm. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिन्छामि ते ज्ञातं प्रतिक्रुयों हि तत्र वे Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94, -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकर: Requital, compensation. प्रतिकरिच्य, -कार्य a. 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). — य Retribution, retaliation.

मतिकतुं a. ( आ f.) Requiting, recompensing. —m, An opponent, adversary.

पतिकर्मन् n. 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्निसुपन्कमिरे समये हि सर्वसुपकारिकृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

मति(ती)कार: 1.Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. — 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy, विकार खल परमार्थ्याऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम प्रतीकारस्य S. 3, प्रतीकारो व्याधः सुखानिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh 3.92.—4 Opposition, olstraction.—5 Help.—6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other.—90mp.—कर्मन् n. making reparation or amends.—विधान application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सार्व शेष हि फलाय कर्यते R. 8. 40.

भतिकारित a. 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

দৰিক্সন p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, required, retaliated -2 Counteracted remedied — ন 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

মনিজানি: f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image, R. 8. 92, 14. 87, 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

भतिकिया 1 Recompense, requital.
-2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution.
-3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपाता यस्तस्य नास्ति मतिकिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

মনিক্রন্ত p. p. 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोषः, प्रतिकोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

मार्वेक्समणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession. भतिकृष्ट a. Miserable, poor.

पतिक्षय: A guard, an attendant. पतिक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

সনাস্ত্রন p. p. 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —র Medicine.

मति क्षेपः, मतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

पतिश्चतं Sneezing. पतिस्याति: f. Renown, fame. प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

भतिगत p. p. Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

पतिगमनं Returning, going back, retuin.

प्रतिगहित p. p. Blamed, reviled. प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose, अयोहृदय: मतिगर्जता B. 9. 9.

पतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support ; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive ; ददाति पतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2, अमो-याः प्रतिगृह्णतावर्धानुपदमाशिषः R. 1 44; 2.22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist, to attack, assault ; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्त-मस्त्रेगेजसाघन: R. 4. 40, 12. 47. -5 To take in mairiage, marry, Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. - Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain, मुखं प्रतिग्राहयता स्वमर्थ पात्री-कृतो दस्यारिवासि येन 8.5 20.

मतिगृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, received, accepted, त्वमंबया पुत्र इति प्रतिगृहीत: S. 2; प्रतिगृहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

नितंबह: 1 Receiving, accepting.
-2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brâhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation, राजः भविष्णहोत्य S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिसहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

निवाहिन् m. A receiver. भतिमहीतृ m. 1 A receiver. -2 A busband, one who marries.

त्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्राहक हिन् a. One who receives or accepts gifts.

मतियाद्य a. Acceptable admissible प्रतिय a. Hostile, adverse. —यः

1 Opposition, cosistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

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मति (ती) भात: 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance -3 A counterblow, blow in return -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2 49.-5 Prohibiting.

भतिपातक, -पातिच् a. 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing, U. 5. 29. v. l. -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

मतिचातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

मतिझं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light.-3 To expect.

प्रति चक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रातिचरित a. Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीषा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचितनं Meditating upon.

মনিভন্ত 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

भतिच्छद्नं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

मतिच्छंदः, मतिच्छंदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

মবিজ্য p.p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition. प्रतिजन्य a Ved. Hostile, adverse. प्रतिजन्पः An answer, reply.

मतिजल्पकः A respectful concur-

प्रतिज्ञागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

मतिजागरणं Watching, guarding. प्रतिज्ञाबनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; इर-चापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिज्ञानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose -9 To remember with regret.

मतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration , देवाचीर्ण-मतिज्ञ: Mu 4 12, तीरवी जनेनेव निता-तदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञाभिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyâya phil. ) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first membar of the five-membered Indian syllogism ; see under च्याय : ( पर्वतो वाह्निमान is the usual instance ). -5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. —अंतरे ( in logic ) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. - qi, -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. -- भग: breach of promise. -विरोध: 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrray to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. - विवा-हित a. betrothed. —संन्यास: 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also पातेज्ञाहानि in this

সনিস্থান p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. — त A promise. -Comp. — সুগ্ধ: a statement.

দানিলান 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

पतिज्ञेय a. To be promised &c. --रः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रातितरः An oarsman, a scaler-

पातिताली The key of a door. पतिवृश्ने Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिवा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिद्त्त p. p. Returned, restored.

पतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Batter, exchange.

मतिदेच a. To be returned &c. -- यं 1 Apawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिद्वित् m. 1 A day. -2 the sun-प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

मतिदृष्ट p. p. 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिचा 8 U. 1 To place or lay en.
-2 To return, restore. -3 Te fix 'as
an arrow ). -4 To effer, present ---

To use, employ -of ic tegat, commence. -7 To draw noar, approach (as the night), (mostly Vedic in these senses).

मतिधा A diaught.

मतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.

प्रतिशावनं Assaling, attacing. प्रतिस्वानिः -पतिस्वानः An ocho, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त p.p. Down-east.

मतिनर् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. — Caus. To fill with noise, make resonant; Santi. 2.17, Rs. 3.14

मितनादः An echo, a reverberation ( also मितनिनदः in this sense ).

मतिनादित a. Resounding, echoing. प्रातिनंद् 1 P. 1 To bless ्तो छण-एकपत्नी च मीत्या मतिननंदतुः 2 1. 5%, Ms. 7. 146, Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hard with joy, receive clarify, मतिन य व भता, पूजा Mb.; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully, Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion — Caus. To delight, gratify.

मतिनंद्नं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks giving.

प्रति(नी)नाह: A flag, banner. प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute,

put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order

मतिनिधि: 1 A representative substitute, सोडभन्दमतिनिधिनं कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81, 4. 51, 5 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, vicegotent. -3 Substitution. -4 A sure' y. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत a. Settled, predestined. मतिनियम: A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित p. p. 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिदेश्य a. That which, though before expressed. is repeated in order to state something more about it, cf. the instance given in K P. 7, देशी सबिता ताअस्ताअ प्राप्तमित व, where ताम is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red

पतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट a. Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्ख: a perverse fool, confirmed blockh ad; न तु मृति निविष्टमुर्खजनाचितमाराध्येत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from. प्रतितृद् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

न्तिनोद्दः Repelling, repulse.

बंतिपद 4 A. 1 To s'ep or go towards, approach, resont on betake onesalf to , उता<sub>ः</sub>खं तु प्रतिप्य लोला िसंभवा भीतिनदाप लक्ष्मी: K. 1. 43 -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, iollow ( as a way &c । इतः देशः न प्रति-पद्मश्च 8 ।, प्रतिपार्ये पद्भीतः तद he 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, 1030b, dicain , St. 6. 16 -4 To get, gara, obtain, share, partake, ल हि तस्य न के बला श्रियं प्रतिषेदे सकलान् रुगानिव 🕑 8. 5, 13, 4 1, 41, 11.34 12.7, 19. 55 , Bg. 14. 14 , St. 10 63 -5 To accept, take to , St 15. 22 , 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain regain; receive, S. 6. 20, Ku. 4. 46, 7. 22. -7 to adout, ach owleage. न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे ना चन्यतांक्षि नैथिलि Br. 8. 95 , S. 5 23 , प्रमुदाः प्रतिन्दर्भ-ग। इति मतिपन्नं हि विचेतंनेराप Ku. 🗓 ਹੈ। -8 To hold, grasp, seize , ਗੁਜੋੜ-भातिपन्नरिमाि: R. 11. 17. -9 To consider, regard, deom, look upon . तद्ध छर्महणगेव राचनः पत्यपद्यत समर्थमुक्तरं R 11. 79. -10 To undertake, premise to do, take in hand , निनीह: प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतावेतद्धि गोजबतं Mu. 2. 18, कार्ये त्वया नः प्रतिपद्मकरूपं 🖎 ॥ ३. 14, R. 10. 10. -11 To resent of agree to, consent तथीति प्रतिप्रज्ञाय है. 15 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe, आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 , V. 2 ' do the formal obousance ', ज्ञासन-सहता प्रतिपद्यश्व Mu. 4. 18 'act up to or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one ( with gon. or loc.), स कालयवन आपि कि कुट्ने प्रत्यपद्यत Harry, स भवान् मातृ पितृबद्दस्मासु प्रतिपद्यता Mb., स्थमहं प-तिपत्स्ये 8. 5, न युक्तं भवतास्माग्र प्रति-५त्तमसांत्रतं Mb. -14 To give or return (us reply), कार्थ प्रनिवचनमिप न प्रति-पद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने कि तातः प्रति-पत्रयत डाति S. 4 -15 To perceive. become aware of .- 16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wanaer -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-Caus.) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, inpart ; आर्थेभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यनानमनिशं प्रतिभ ति बृद्धि परां Bh. 2. 16 , Ms. 11 4 , गुगवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. -2 To substantiate, proze, establish by prco1, उक्तमेवार्थस्टाहरणेन मतिवाडयति--3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport ( to a place ). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, rep.asetn. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (lcc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

मतिपाचि: 7. 1 Getting, acquirement, 3 · 12 , चड्लांकपतिपात्तः , स्वर्ग 🔏 🕻 ८ -2 Perception, observation consciousness. ( right ) knowledge, वागर्थ-नतिपत्तये हैं. I. 1, तयोरभेद्मतिपत्तिरस्ति से Ba. 3. 99, गुणनामपि निजरूप णतिपात्तिः परत एव संभवाति Vâs. - 3 Asв nt, compliance, acceptance, яб-प. तेपराङ्चर्यी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. - 4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, pr.cedure; वयस्य का मतिपात्तरच M. 4, Ka 5. 42, विषाद् क्षप्तपतिपत्ति सैन्ध R 3 40 ' which did not know what course of action to follow through distancy ' -8 Pertormance, doing, moceeding with, मस्तुतमतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination, व्यवसाय प्रतिपात्तिनिष्ठर: R. S. 65.-10 News, intelligence, कर्नीन-द्वापाञ्च मतिपात्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour, सामान्य-प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकाभियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया ८. 4. 16 . 7. 1 ; R. 14. 22 ; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -Comp. —zer a. knowing how to act. - qzg: a kind of kettle-drum. —भेड: difference of view. —ि जारट c. knowing how to act, skillful,

মনিবানিনন্ a. I Intelligent. -2 Acuse, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

मनिष्ट् f. 1 Access, entrance, way.

2 Beginning, commencement. -3
Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum -0 Anintioductory stanza.

7 Rank. -Comp. —चंद्र: the new meon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपद्मद्भिभोषमात्मजः R. 8
65 —चंप a kind of kettle-drum.

पत्तिपद् दी The first pay of a luna:

natura p. p. 1 Gained, obtained.

2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5
Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Knewn, learnt.

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understoood. -7 Answered, replied.
-8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4.
33. -9 Approached, reached. -10
Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversane with, proficient in.

मतिपाद्म a. (दिला f) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving estallishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

भतिपाइनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Domonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencoment. -8 civing back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, wo.idly conduct.

मानेपाद ितृ m. 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

बतिपादित p. p. 1 Given, bestowed, grante i, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

भतिपादुञ्च a. 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

মানিপান্ত Caus. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

मतिपालकः A protector, guardian. मतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending.-2Observance, following, practising.

मतिपालित p. p. 1 Protected, cherished, -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

मतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting. मतिपुज्ज 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

দনিমুলল, -মুলা 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

সনীবুলিন p. p. 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

und Caus. 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

भतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2

प्रतित्रणातः An obeisance in re-

प्रतिवद्गर्न 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

भतिष्याणं Return, retreat.

মনিময়: 1 A question asked in return -4. An answer.

भतिभसनः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception), तुजकार-यां कर्तर इत्यस्य भतिमस-ोऽयं (याजगदिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

यतिप्रशातृ m. An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryû.

प्रतिप्रशानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहार: A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिष्ठवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिकत् 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, teturn.

দানিজন, -দানিজন 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow.
-2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, returbution.

पतिफलित a. 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

মনিক্রন্তক a. Blossoming, fullblown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to), पीतपातिबद्धवरतां (धेष्ठं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7- 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिखपुणि प्रतिबध्धते Pt. 1. 75; बहलाखरामकुष्विद्दल्लप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव दिग्वलयं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेय: पुज्यपूजाव्यतिक्षमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीतं S. 6.

সাবিষদ্ধ P. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with.

-3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as five in smoke).

भतिनंप: 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तप:भतिनंधमन्द्रना B. 8.80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation -7 Disappoint ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

দানিবিথক a. (খিকা f.) 1 Binding, festering. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. —ক: A branch, shoot.

मतिवंदनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

मतिबंधवत् a. Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

স্নিৰ্থিষ্ a. 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obssruc'ed.

मतिबंधि: -धी f. 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; ( मनिवाधि: m. also in this sense).

प्रतिवास 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

नातेन। पक a. 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिवाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

मतिबाधिन a Obstructing. -m. An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिविंबन 1 Reflection. -2 Compailson, दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषा प्रतिविं-वनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिचिंचयति Den. P. To reflect. प्रतिचिंचित a. Reflected, mirrored,

पतिसुद्ध 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1.74; Y. 1. 330. —2 To porceive, be conscious, know. —Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep; विषया पतिस्थाध्यमानमपि सर्वे (इत-इद्ध्य) S. 6. 6. —2 To inform, make known, aquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा सुने भनुरूथेनं पत्यसोधयत् R. 1.74; S1. 6. 8. —3 To charge or entrust with.

मतिबुद्ध p. p. 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; मतिबुद्धिप कि करिष्यामि S. 4; Mål. 4, Ms. 1.74.-2 Restored to consciousness.-3 Opened, blown; अमतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतपसवीक्ष वंधनभंगसुरभिभेवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted.-6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

मतिद्वाद्धि: f. 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

पतिनोध: 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्गोहितुमहासि भिये पतिनोधन निषादमाञ्च से R. 8. 54; अभितिचेधनाचिनी 58' sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty, निम्नत याः पतिनोधनत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Rocollection; संमोहः सद्ध निस्मयनीयो न पतिनोध: S. 6.



प्रतिबोधक a. 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन a. Awakening. - नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment, Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित p. p. 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभज्ञ 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share ). -2 To fall to one's

प्रतिभाग: 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth

part; cf. S. 5.4; Ms 8.307. प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous, प्रतिभांत्यद्य दना-नि केतकिना Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear, स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रति-भाति सा मे S. 2. 9 , R. 2. 47 ; Kn. 5. 38, 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of ; as in नोत्तरं प्रति-भाति से. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27, Yıkr. 1. 18, 23.-4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination . ( प्रज्ञा नव-नवीने प्रशालिनी प्रतिभा मता ). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. —आन्वित a. 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold.—सुख a. bold, confident. —हानिः f. 1. darkness .. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात p. p. 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

मतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, bright ness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind, कालावबीधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Mal. 3. 11; दम-घोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Si. 16. 1.-4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

मतिभानवत् a. 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

मतिभावत् n. 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. -m. 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposi-

प्रतिभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answar; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call ; कामिनि तासुपर्गतिं प्रतिभा-

पंते महाकवयः Srut. 6 -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास 1 A. 1 To shine -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

मतिभास: 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, ( sudden ) perception , वाच्यवैचित्र्यमति-भासादेव K. P. 10. -2 Alook, appearance. - 3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, sem-

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To b.eak through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कार्तमपराध-कृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with, Ku. 7. 35.

पतिभिन्न p. p. 1 Pierced through -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभ: A bail, surety, guarantee ; सीभाग्यलाभप्रतिसू: पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2 10, 54, N. 14 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare,

मतिमा m. Ved. A creator, maker. -HI 1 Animage, a likeness, status. figure, an idol; R. 16.39. -2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of like, similiar, or equal to' ; देवप्रतिम, अपातिम &c. ; गुरो: क्कशातुमतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image; सुखिंद्रज्ञ्चल-कपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुहुशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusss. -6 A symbol. -Comp. - ज़द a. present in an idol. — चंद्र: the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65, so प्रतिमेद्धः, प्रतिमाशशांकः -परिचारक: an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern -2 An image, idol -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity; Mal. 9 3. -4 A weight. -5 The put of an elephan s head between the tusks; पृथुगतिमानभाग &c S1. 5. 36. -6 A reflection -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

मतिमित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

মনিন্তু 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतपनि सक्त न्य R. 4.45; अंद्र तरंग प्रतिनोक्तनहीं 3. 46. -2 To put on wear, accoutre or arm onesels with -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, east, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To retuen, restore. -7 To fasten, bind -8 To assume a form. -Caus. 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

भतिसक्त p. p. 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Aimed, accourred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, husled. -7 Throws, cast.

प्रतिनोशः, प्रतिनोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance

प्रतिमाचनं 1 Loosening. - 2 Requital, maliation, retribution, वरमति-मोचनाय ति. 14. 41.-3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. - Caus. 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न a. 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. -- 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation. elaboration; Si. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सती गुणांत-राधान प्रतियत्न: Kasi. on P. II. 3 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैरमतियातन॰

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रातिया 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72, 15. 18; 8. 91

प्रतियात a. Resisted, opposed. प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

মানিযুখ 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

मतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against. प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन, प्रतियोद्ध m. An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything .- 2 Opposition, resistance -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक a. Antithelical, correlative relative.

प्रतियोगिन् a. 1 Opposing, counteracting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyâya; as a az is the प्रतियोगी of बटामाव ; ( यस्यामावी विवक्ष्यते स प्रतिवागी ). -3 Co-o.erat.ng with. -4 Equally matched. -m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy, व्हत्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्व Viki. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity, प्रतियोगिज्ञानावीनज्ञानविषयवसभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Boing a counter-pail.. -4 Partneiship, cooperation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -4 Quariel, contest. -2 Echo -3 Ved. Life ( प्राण ).

সনিভয় 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impur, disable. -4 To blame, accuse -5 To lade, conceal.

দনিষ্দ্ৰ p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

मतिरोध: 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. - 2 Stege, blockade - 3 An opponent. - 4 Concealing. - 5 Theft, robbery. - 6 Gensure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिच-द्भ a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. -m. 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

দনিবাঘন Opposing, obstructing. দনিভশ্ 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

ঘনিতাশ: 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling. মনিতাশ: Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवस् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer reply to, न चेन्द्रस्थं प्रति-वक्तमईसि Ku. 5. 40; R. 3, 47.

মনিব चर्न 1 An answer, reply, एरभूनविरुतं कलं यथा पतिव चनीकृतमोभिरीहृहां S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.
पतिवचस n. 1 An answer. -2 An

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. —क्यं A

मतिवाच f. 1 An answer, reply, मति-वाचमद्त्र केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभुगुने Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as adog).

प्रतिबद् I P. 1 To speak in reply, answer; प्रियंबद: प्रत्यवद्रसुरेश्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, uiter. -3 To repeat.

भातिपाद: 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection,

ME 75

চরিবার্ব a 1 Answering, replying.
-2 Contradicting.—m. 1 A defendent, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

अतिवर 1 P. 1 To sow.—2 To plant or fix in, implant, U. 3. 46, Mal. 5. 10. —3 To set, stud (as with jewels), aeu श्यूत.

प्रतिवाप: Addition of subiances to medicines either during or after decoction.

त्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणि: f. An answer, reply. प्रतिवार', प्रतिवारण Warding or kern ug off, keeping back.

अतिवार्ता Account, information, rows, tiding .

मतिवासिन् a. ( नी f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

पतिविद्यात: Striking back, defeading.

সনিবিত্র 1. 2 P To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. — Caus. 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, giant. -3 To restore.

মনিবিষা 3 U. 1 To counteract, co rect, repair, retulate, remedy, take steps against, अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं द में कंचित्कथय येन स मतिविधीयेत U.1, भित्रमेव करनाच प्रतिविधियेत Wu. 3.—2 To dispose, arrange, prepare.—3 To despatch, send——4 To doom, cendemn, U.4.

भतिवानं 1 Counteracting, counterworking, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

वितिविधि: 1 Retultation. -2 A remody, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a Most excellent.

प्रतिवदाः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. -Comp. -वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (-m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. ( नी f.) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मतृहे दास्यसि S. D. Mk. 3, 14.

प्रतिवेद्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिविद्यित p. p. Rolled back, 1e-

प्रतित्युह p. p. Drawn out in battle array.

মনিব্যুন্থ: 1 Arraying an army against an enemy —2 Amultitude, collection. মনিহান. Uessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a derty to secure some desired object.

মনিহানির a. One who lies down without food before a deity to seeme his desired object; প্রবাম ব কিলামী সনিহানিনাথ ধ্বাম জদাত্তি Dk. 122.

মনি সাব: A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, serding on an errord, ordering -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend -3 Coun er-manding -4 A rival command or authority, अमित्रासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

সনি নানিন: f Sending on an errand. সনিনিন্দ p.p 1 Ordered, sent, St. 16.1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

मतिशीन a. Fluid, diopping प्रतिरुद्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A cataith or cold.

মনিস্ম: 1 A shelter, assylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, Y. 1. 210; Ms. 1051. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall -5 Help, assistance. -5 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्च 5 P. To promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is mads), तस्ये प्रतिश्चर रचुप्रवीरस्त्रीप्सित R. 14 29; 2. 65, 3. 67. 15. 4.

মরিপ্রর 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

पतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to , Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

সনিপ্তন, সনিপ্তানি: f 1 A promise -2 An cohe, reverberation; R. 13. 40: 16.31, St. 17. 42.

দারিপ্তর p. p Promised, agreed, assented to. — ব A promise.

प्रतिषिध 1 P. or Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8, 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit, चुपते: प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पक्तिरथो विल्डप यत् R. 9. 74.

भाताविद्ध p.p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Con-

tradicted.

সারিথম: 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8.

-2 Prohibition, as in সাভাসবিধিম:

-3 Denial, refusal.—4 Negation, contradiction.—5 A Negative particle.

-6 An exception.—Comp.—সম্বা,

-রক্মি: f. words of denial, refusal;



S. 3. 25 — उपमा ore of the several kinds of Upama mentioned by Dandin It is thus explained - न जात-शक्तिरिंदोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्जितुं । कलाकेनो जडस्ये-ति प्रतिष्योपभेव सा ।। Kav 2.34

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेद्ध वः 1 Wadıng off, prohibiting, preventing. -2 Pieventive. -m. A hindereie, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधन 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing . - 2 Prohibition. 3-Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्क्रज्ञ: 1 A spy, emissary. -2 A

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong. प्रतिष्टद्य p. p. Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्टंभः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obtacle, बाह-शतिष्टंभविवृद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59. शतिष्टा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be

established. -2 To be supported. -3 To rest or depend upon -4 To stay, abide, be situated. -Caus. 1 To place firmly on, station. -2 To set up, erect, establish. - 3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne) -4 To entrust with, consign to. -5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Famous. -2 Standing firmly (Ved.)

sider I Resting, remaining, situation, position, अपीरुषेयाप्रतिष्ठ Mal. 9; S. 7 6.-2 A house, residence, home, habitation, R. 6. 21; 14. 5 -3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm ba is , अप्रतिष्ठ रघुरयेष्ठे का मतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25, अञ खल्ल मे वशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7, वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Si 2. 34 -4 Basıs, foundation, site, as in মূহদারিস্তা -5 A prop, stay, support, (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament, त्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा 8 6 23, हे मतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku 7. 27, Mv. 7. 21. -6 High position, preeminence, high authority, Mu. 2. 5. -7 Fame, glory, renown, celebit-<sup>ty</sup>, मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समा: Râm. (= U. 2. 5 ) -8 Instal lation, inauguration, Mu 1.14. -9 Attainment of a desired object, occomplishment, fulfilment (of one's destre ) , औत्सुक्यमात्रमनसादयति प्रति-Et S. 5. 6. -10 Tranquillity, rost, repose. -11 A receptacle 12 The earth. -13 The consocration of an idol orimage -14 Alumi, boundary -15 The foot.

मतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. -2 Site, situation, position. -3 A resting-place. -4 The foundation of a

city. -5 A leg, foot. -6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna and copital of the early kings of the lunar race, cf. V 2.-7 N of a town on the Godâvarî and capital of Sâlivâhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. -2 Installation, inauguration. -3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

সারীস্থাপথির m. A founder.

भतिष्ठित p. p 1 Set up, elected. -2 Fixed, established. -3 Placed, situated , Pt. 1.81. -4 Installed, maugurated, consecrated. - 5 Completed, effected -6 Prized, valued -7 Famous, celebrated. -8 Settled, determined. -9 Comprised, included. -10 Established in life, married -11 Endowed.-12 Applied, applicable. -13 Conversant with. 14 Secured, got, acquired —a: N. of Vishnu मतिष्ठिति f. Ved. I Standing firmly.

-2 A station, position.

प्रतिसंविद् f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything. प्रतिसंवेदक a. Giving detailed information about

प्रतिसंस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंह 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in , नत्साधुकृतसंघानं मतिसहर सायकं S. 1. 11, R. 3 64. -2 To retract, take back -3 To compress, reduce in bult. -4 To change.

प्रतिसंहार: 1 Taking back, with drawing. -2 Diminution, compres sion. -3 Comprehension. inclusion. -4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिसहत p p. I Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिसंहत: S. 1. -2 Comprehended, included. - 3 Compressed.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Re-absorption -2 Re flection ( प्रतिच्छाया ).

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंगक्षिका A cloak to keep off

प्रतिसंगिन a. Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिसंचर 1 Moving backwards. -2 Re-absorption. -3 Especially reabsorption ( of the world ) back into Prakriti -4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंघा 8 U. 1 To re-adjust -2 To aim at, direct -3 To conceive. comprehend. -4 To be, fasten. -5 To put on, wear. -6 To restore, return. -7 To compose oneself. -8 To fit (as an arrow to the bowstring. ).

प्रतिसंघानं 1 Joining together, . Lut. ing. -2 The period of translitum between two ages -3 A means, remedy. -4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions -5 Praise

प्रतिसंधि: I Reunion. -2 Entering into the womb -3 The period of transition between two ages. -4 Stop, cessation ( उपरम ).

प्रतिसमाधानं Cure, remedy

प्रतिसमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. -2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding

प्रतिसर् a. Dependent, subject. -₹: -₹ 1 A coid or ribbon woin round the wrist or neck as an argulet -2 An ornameut. -3 A watcu, guard. -: I A servant, follower. -2 A bracelet, marriage-string, w-स्तोरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अगृयतः) Ki. 5 33 (=होतुरस्त्र), Mal. 5 18. -3 A garland, wreath .- 4 Day-brest. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing of G 's ing a wound. - TI A female & Vant. -2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिसर्गः 1 Secondary creation ( na by the agents of one Supreme Being ). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिसांधानिकः A bard, panegy-

प्रतिम 1 P. 1 To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail , दैत्यः प्रत्यसरहेवं मत्तो अत्तमिव हिएं Harry. — Caus. 1 To pash backwards, replace, कनकवलय सस्ते सस्त मया प्रतिसाधेते S. 3. 13. -2 To repel, diive away or back.

प्रतिसरणं Leaning or resting upon. प्रतिसारणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrumentused for anointing a wound.

प्रतिसीरा A scices, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिसृष्ट्र p. p 1 Sent out, despatch. ed. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, re jected. -4 Intorneated ( प्राच according to aरणि )

प्रांतेस्नात p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्तेह: Love in leturn, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्पंदनं Throbbing. प्रतिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation. प्रतिस्पर्धिन् a. Rival, envious of.

-m A rival, competitor. प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्तरः 1 An echo, reverberation, St. 13. 31. -2 A focus.

प्रतिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return : (नं ) विध्यतसञ्जलसदाः प्रति- हतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्थेवाप्रातेहतस्यः सैकतं सेतृगोधः U. 3. 36; प्रातेहताश्वाः क्रियाः समवलाक्य S. 1. 13, Me. 20, Ku. 2 48, V 2 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse -4 To remove, destroy परात्पापंप्रतिज्ञाह जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Mâl. 1. 3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow

भतिहत p p 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back -2 Driven away, repelled repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. — नात a. hating, disliking.

সনিহনি: f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; সনিহনি ययुर्जनसूच्यः Ki. 18. 5, Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

अतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहास: Returning a laugh. प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहित्तित Requital of an injury. प्रतिहित p. p. Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिह 1 P. I To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

मतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

সনিহুর m 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgâtri. q. v.

भाते (ती) हार: 1 Striking back. - 2 A door, gute. - 3 A parter, door-keeper. - 4 A juggler. - 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. - 6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tengue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. - शे A female door-keeper. - Comp. - म्हों f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3.58. - रशे a female door-keeper; R. 6.20.

मतिहारकः A juggler. मतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

मतिहारी Juggling, jugglery.
प्रती (प्रति-ह) 2 P. 1 To go back
to, return; प्रती प्रयो प्रशे: सकारों R. 5.
35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot
of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of,
rely on, कः प्रयोत सेवेगमिति U. 4,
1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know,
मतीयते याद्धिविदितं फले: Ki. 2. 20, Si.
11. 39, -7 To be well-known or celebrated (क्षार्ट्डा) इति प्रशितः R.

13 53.—8 To be pleased or satisfied; पति: पतिवा: पत्तवान्छवीं भियां ( दर्का ) R 3.12, 16.23 — Pass 1 To be recognised or perceived.—2 To be proved, turn out to be true.—3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result).—Caus. (त्रवाययति) 1 To cause to believe, convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एव प्रयाययति S. 7, 5.31; ता: स्वास्थ्यमुद्धिश्य प्रयाययत्ते मिथली R. 15.73.—2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind.—3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

nata p. p. 1 Set forth, started.

2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established.

-5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Wellknown, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted R. 3. 12, 5 26; 14. 47, 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

भनाति: f. 1 Conviction, settled belief, S 7 31. -2 Belief. -3 Know I wige, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि न वास्पर्वेचिड्यमतिभासादेव चारवान्वति: K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतिक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavour ble, adverse. -त: 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. - तं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face -3 The front (of anything) -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार q. v. प्रतीकारा = प्रतिकारा q. v.

भतास्त्र 1 A 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect.
-3 To wait for, await; संपरस्यते वः कामायं कालः कश्चित्रप्रतिश्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2.37; Ms. 3.77.

पतीक / a. Expectant, waiting पतीक्षक for.

भतीक्षणं, भतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance ( of a vow, promise &c. ).

प्रतिक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected. प्रतिक्षण pot. p. 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to of maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात प∙ र∙

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. - ईशः N. of Valuna.

प्रताचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

मतीच्य a. 1 Livin in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत a. Give i back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N ef a country called विदेह प्. V.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप a [ प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अप अच्, अप ईप् च् ] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्र-तीपपवनादि वेंकु रं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde .- 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse ; Pt. 1. 424.-6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -7: N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand father of Bhishma. - i N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेग: प्रतीपसुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकःपनं । त्वल्लाचनसमं पद्मं त्वदूक्त्रसहको विधु. ॥ Chandr. 5. 9 (for fuller definitions and explanation see К. Р. 10 under प्रतीप ). - पं ind 1 On the contrary .- 2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to ; भर्तिने-प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीप गमः 8. 4.17. -Comp. -πα 1.going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable ; तस्य जात मरुतः प्रतीपगाः B. 11. 58. —गमनं, -गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तर्ज going or sailing against the stream , V. 2. 5. —द्शिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. - 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकित् a producing the opposite result ( recoiling on the doer ); Mal.

भतीपक a. Hostile, opposed &c. भतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, leverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to. भतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or

unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवाप: 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcuing or fluxing metala. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See

श्रतिवेश &c∙

पतीवेशिन् a. Sce प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य 8 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour, एष मा-ध्वीतंडप: स्वागतेनेव नो प्रतीच्छति 8. 6. -3 To obey (as an order) -4 To wait for, expect, एष खळु त्वा प्रतीच्छति V. 2. प्रतीष्ट p. p. Accepted, received &c.

प्रताहान: A fragiant oleander. प्रताहान: A female door-keeper -2 A door-keeper in general.

पतुद् 6 P. To strike, hut, wound. —Caus. 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश मुहामिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां द्शामवेक्ष्य Mk 1. 56. —2 To pierce, cut.

महन: 1 An ep.thet of a class of birds ( such as hawks, pariots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking. प्रताद: 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

पतुष्टिः f., पतीषः Gratification satisfaction.

पतुर्ण a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

भृत 1 P. 1 To closs over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct.—Caus. 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्थ S. 5; कित्वेचं कविभि: प्रतारितमनास्तरचं विज्ञानकाप Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

भतर: Crossing, crossing or going

भतार: 1 Carrying or bearing over, orossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

पतारक: -पतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

भतारणं 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णा Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यदी-च्छासि वज्ञीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा। उपास्यतां कली कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा। प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया कि प्रयोजनं Udb.

मतारित a. Deceived, adefrauded. प्रतोञ्जा A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य-तोञ्जीमतुल्यताप: Si. 3. 64.

মন p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See গ্ৰা.

पत्न a. 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

भरम ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. —2 Against. —3 Westward, to the west of ( with abl.). —4 In the interior, inwardly. —5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष व [अक्ष्ण: प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible , प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्न-स्तन्ताभरवत वस्नाभिरष्टाभिरीशः S.1.1 -2 Present, in sight, before the eye -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. - at 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a spin or mode of proof, इंद्रियार्थतंनिकरजन्यं ज्ञानं पत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्षं, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्र-त्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbia!ly in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of -20pmly, public y .- 3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of ). -Comp -- कृता ( i. e. 表表) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -जानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. —द्र्भें ocular evidence, direct proof. - दर्शनः, -द्शिन् m. an eye-witness. - ge a. personally seen. —परीक्षणं personal examination. — प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. - प्रमाण 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. — ਜਲ a. having evident or visible consequences. - भूत a. manifested. —भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. —बादिन m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. — विहित a. directly or explicitly enjoined. –सिद्ध α. determined by ocular proof.

भरयक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face.
-3 Explicitness.

मत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् a. Witnessing in person. —m. An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकु 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजधेरदेतं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्णामि S. 6, तहेन: पत्रारुढं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु 2bid.

प्रत्य a. 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रयाहताना मांसे Ve. 3, कुसम-श्यनं न प्रत्याहताना मांसे Ve. 4; R. 10.54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -Comp. —वयस् a. young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

पत्येच्, पत्यच् ं ( प्रतीची f. or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची also ) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent, -4 Averted, turned away, turning back, Pt. 3. 181.-5 Westein, westerly. -6 Inner, interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -m. 1 The individual sou!. -2 Future time. -Comp. —अक्षं ( प्रत्यगक्षं ) an inner organ —आत्मन् m (प्रत्यगा-त्मन् ) the individual soul. -आनंद a. inwurdly joyful. —आशापतिः (त्रत्यगात्रायातिः) the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuna — उद्स्  $f \cdot ($  प्रत्यगुद्स् ) the north-west. —चेतन a. 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-7:) 1. the Supreme soul. -2 the soul. -3 क्षिणतः (प्रत्यग्दक्षिणतः ) ind. towards the south-west —द्रश् रि. ( भत्यग्हुश् ) an inward glance, a glance directed ınwards —খনেব a. internally illuminated. —मुज a. ( प्रत्यङ्गुख ) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. —स्रोतस् ( पत्यक्रस्रोतस् ) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-f.) an epithet of the river Narmadâ.

प्रत्यंचित a Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize.
-2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; समत्यभिज्ञाभिव मामवलोक । Mål 1.25

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return), प्रत्यभिज्ञान-रतनं च रामायावृद्दीयस्कृती R. 12. 64.

भत्यभिज्ञात p. p. Recognised. भत्यभिभूत p. p. Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त  $p \cdot p$ . Accused in return.

ब्र्ल्यभियोग: A counter-charge, an accusation in return, Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद Caus. To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation, Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्याभिस्कंद्नं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्यय: 1 Conviction, settled belief; मृद्धः प्रमत्ययं नेयद्यद्धः M. 1.2, संजातप्रयः Pt. 4.—2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence, बळवदाप शिक्षता—नामात्मन्यप्रयं चेतः S. 1. 2, Ku 6. 20, Si 18. 63, Bh. 3. 60. —3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion—4 Surety, certainty. —5 Knowlodge, experience, cognition; स्थान-प्रयात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आद्वातिमत्ययात् M. 1, Me. 8.—6 A cause, ground, means of action, Ku. 3. 18. —7 Celebrity, fame, re-

पत्यभित a. 1 lieliod apin, c.n. fidea in. -2 Trusty confilential.

नत्विच् त 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

इत्यक्षे 10 A. 1 To onallenge (to comput), encounter, seek as an opposent; एन सीताबुद्दः मध्ये प्रत्यर्थमत सब्दे Bl. 6, 2, -2 To make an onemy of.

प्रकृति a. Useful, expedient. — क्षे 1 A reply, an answer -2 Hostility, opposition. — and. At every object, in every case.

भ्रमश्चाः An opporent.

प्रत्याचित्र त. (जी त.) 1 Hostile, opposing, intimea! to, जास्म भवत्योरीवर्गिने अभस्यभी V. 2.—2 Emulating.
—3 Contradicting.—m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy.—2 A
rival, equal, match, चंद्री द्वास्य प्रत्यमा.—3 (In law) A defendant, स्व धनस्यमस्य अभ्वद्धिमरपधिना स्वयं B.
17. 39; Ms. 8. 79, Y. 2. 6.—4
An obstacle or impediment.—Comp
— भ्व a coming in the way, become an obstacle, Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring, सीलाबत्यर्पणिणियाः B. 15. 85.

भ्रत्यति p. p. Rostorod, given back भ्रत्यनमर्शः -पः 1 Profound moditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवराधनं Obstruction, hindiance. प्रत्यवसानं Eating o. drinking, P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवासित a. Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यस्ट्यः -द्नं (In law) A special plea, admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, ac. hostilely, object to (in argument); अप के चित्रत्यवातक्षते S. B., Bv. 1.77.

प्रावस्थातृ m. An opponent, ad-

त्रदश्यानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 Status quo.

प्रत्यवहार: 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world), सर्गीस्थितिपत्य ग्हारहेत. R 2 44.

प्रत्यायः 1 Pecte se, diminution.

-2 An obstacle, impediment, U. 1.
8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4 245 -4 A sin, an offence, sinfalness, अञ्चलति तथा चार्च प्रत्यायस्य सन्देश Jabahi. -5 Disappointment -6 Disapposiance of an existing thing. -7 Non production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यविद्ध 1 A. 1 To look into, inspect, examine, प्रत्यविक्षतोः प्रमद्धवन्म्सम् इ. 6. -2 'lo investigate, inquire into, transact, प्रत्यविक्षतं पौर्कार्यमर्थेण इ. 6

भत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, leaking efter, R 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमय: 1 Setting ( of the sun ) -2 End, cossition.

पत्याकलित तः 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted -3 Introduced ( as a st p in legal proceedings ).

प्रत्यक्षिपक . ( पिका f. ) Jeering, densive, deriding, treating see nfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny ( as a fact ). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, probabit. -4 To interduct. -5 To excel, surpass, M 3 5.

भरपाड्यात p. p. 1 Refused, denied.
-2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set
aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

परवास्थानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

मत्यागतिः f. Coming back, icturn. प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमः 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

मत्यादानं Receiving back, resump-

प्रत्यादिश 6 P.1 (a) To reject, discard, shin, प्रत्यादिश्व नेवाधः S. 6. 5. (b) To repulse, प्रत्यादिदेशेनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); सामं प्रत्यादिश समर्गानि न परिग्रहें सुनेस्तन्यां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; R. 1. 61 - 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

नियादिष्ट ./ p. 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside -5 Ob cured, thrown into the shade -6 Wained, cantioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

पत्यादेश: 1 An oider, a command —2 Information, declaration. —3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repluse, repudation, अन्यादेशाल खळ भनता श्रीरता कल्पयाभि Me. 114, % 5. 6 8. —4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obcenies, puts to shame of thiows into shade; या प्रत्यादेशा स्पाचनायाः अवः V. 1, K 5. —5 Caution, warning —6 Particularly, divide caution, supernatural worning. —7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, ie-covery.

प्रत्यापत्ति: J. 1 Return -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (बेराख).

प्रत्यास्तायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, १. ७. निमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved A substitute.

प्रत्याय: 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue,

प्रत्यायक a. 1 Proving, explaining -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

न्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). —नं-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्याचित: A confidential agent. प्रत्यालीडं A particular attitude in shooting ( opp. आलीड q. v. ).

प्रत्यावर्तने Returning, coming

प्रत्याश्वस्त p.p Consoled, revived, refreshed.

नत्यान्त्रासः Respiration, recovery ( of breath ).

जत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

नत्यासातिः f 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

त्यासच p. p. 1 Proximate, n :e1, contiguous. -2 Imminent. - omp. - सरण, मृत्यु a. at the point of deati., about to die.

प्रत्यास (सा )र: 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of army, one army to hind another.

प्रत्याहत a. Distracted, repelled प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याह 1 P. 1 To take back again bring back, recover .- 2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter ( a speech ). \_4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of

प्रत्याहार: 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs. -4 Dissolution of the world. -5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sûtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Satras, with the final letter of the last member; thus arou is the प्रत्याहार of the Sûtras अइउण् ; अच् (vowels ) of the four Sûtras अइउण, ऋतक, एओइ, ऐओच्, हल् of the consonants, sig of all letters. -6 Abridgment.

मत्याहत a. 1 Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

पत्युक्ति: f. A replay, an answer.

प्रत्यचारः वारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युद्धीव 1 P. To revive, return to life. - Caus. To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्ञीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातं-कः । प्रत्युत इंतुं यतते काकोव्रसोव्रः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect ) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter ( a friend, foe &c. ).

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. — # Multiplication. -Domp. -- मति a. 1. pos-

sessed of presence of mind, readywitted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्रम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect ) ; प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2 , प्रत्युन्च्छिति मूर्च्छिति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे प्रिय: Git. 11; Bv. 3 3. [-2 To advance or march towards.

भरसुद्भत p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्रतो मां भरतः ससेन्य: R. 13. 64, 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः f., प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्रमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीराप्रत्युद्रमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (v. l for प्रत्युद्रमनीय ); 866

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 3. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात a. See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युन्तमनं Rising or springing up

again, rebounding.

प्रत्यपक्त 8 J. 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 Tor epay.

भत्यपकारः f Returning a service or kindnoss, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

प्रत्युपिक्रया Return of service. प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.

प्रत्यु**पपञ्च a**. See प्रत्युत्पनः

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध p. p. Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving kack, restoring.

प्रत्युप्त p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mal. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युष:, -प्रायुषस् n. Morning, daybreak, dawn.

मत्युष: -पं Day-break, morning |

dawn; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्री-कषाय: Me. 31; महत्येव प्रत्यूषे S. 2. -y: 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

त्रत्यस् n. Day-break, morning, dawn

प्रत्युह 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -5 To offer, present.

त्रत्यूह: Impediment, obstacle, hindrance : विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः पत्यूहः सर्व-कर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रश् I. 1 A. ( प्रथते, प्रथित ) 1 To increase ( wealth &c. ). -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c. ) : तथा यज्ञोऽरय प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated ; अतस्तद्ा-ख्यया तीथे पावनं सुवि पत्रथे R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः प्रवर्षोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18, Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5.7; Me 24; R.5.65; 9.76. -4 To appear, arise, come to light ; अमो द्ध तासां मदनो द्ध पपथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To occur ( to mind ). -II. 10 U. ( प्रथयति-ते, प्रधित ) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim ; सञ्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयंति गुणो-स्कारं Dri. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate ; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीच जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5.3, Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. -4 To disclose.-5 To spread, extend. -6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [ प्रयुत्युद् ] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evincing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

प्रथस् n. Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [ प्रश्- च् ] ( Nom. pl. m. प्रथमे or प्रथमाः ) 1 First, foremost ; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 39; Ki. 2. 44. -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17, R. 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person ( = third person according to European phraseology). - н: 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first con-native case. - # ind. 1 First, firstly, at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4.-2 Already, previously, formerly ; नथ-मोदितं aforesaid , R. 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately.-4 Before; यात्रा. ये चोद्यामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्व चरमं चैव सवि-शेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं - नंतरं or ततः or पश्चात first, afterwards; guant firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमत: 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously, -3 immediately, -4 before, in preference to (g n.). -Comp. —अर्थ: -ਪੇ the first half. —आगामिन् a. first mentioned —आ-देश: placing at the beginning. -आ-MH: the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brahmane, 2. e. Brahmacharya. — ₹ a 'other than first', the second —उद्वित a first uttored . उवाच धाव्या प्रधानीतितं विच: 11. 3. 95. — स्टा**ल** ग निष्या-'तः n. . quel. t. " but a se \* adopt. -7. a .co .co saggestion o idea. — कालियत . ! first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance -कस्मः white marjoran - मर्भ a. pregnant for the first time. - = a. 1. first born -2 original, primary. -दर्शनं first sight. —दिवस: the first day; Me. 2.—959: the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar ). — मंगल a. highly auspicious. - यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. — वयस् n. early age, youth. — विता Ved. a first wife. -विरह: separation for the first time. —वृत्तांत: antecedents, former circumstances. — वैयाकरण: 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साइस: the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. — सुकृत former kindness or service.

> त्रथमक a. First, foremost. त्रथा Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

पशित p. p. 1 Increased, extended.
-2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; पशितयशासां भासकाविसोमिञ्चकाविसिशादीनां M 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, wellknown; Pt. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —त: N. of Vishnu.

प्रशित: f. Celebrity, fame.

प्रशिमन् m. Breadth, 'greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रशिमानं द्धानेन ज्यानेन घनेन सा Rk. 4. 17; (ग्रुणा:) प्रारंभसूक्ष्माः प्रशिमानमाष्ट्र: R. 18. 49.

प्राथिति: f. The earth.

স্থাস্ত a. Largest, widest, broadest, ( superl. of বৃশ্ব q. v. ).

प्रधीयस् a. (सी f.) Large, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

पशु a. Wide, wide-spread. —शुः An epithet of Vishņu.

ात्रश्रक: Rice parched and flattened ( cf. पृथक ).

प्राक्षण a. 1 Being placed or standing on the .ight, moving to the rigai. -2 Respectful, reverential. - 3 A uspicious, of good omen. —णः, - गा, -णं Circumambulation from l 't to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a riverential salutation made by walking in this manner, Ku. 7. 79, Y. 1. 232. - of ind. 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated -3 In a southern direc tion, towards the south . Ms. 3. 87. (पद्क्षिणीकु or पद्क्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right 'aa a mark of respect, प्रदक्षिणी-कुरुष्व सद्योद्धतायीन S. 4; प्रविक्षणीद्धत्य हतं हताशनं R 2.71). - Comp — आचि-स् a.flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; पद्क्षिणार्चिईविराग्निराद्दे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right, R. 4. 25. — आवर्त, - आवृत्क a. turned towards the right. — किया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R 1. 76. -पहिना a yard, court-yard.

A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm; U. 2. 16. (b) Breach, hole.

3 The dispersion of an army. -4
An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, पहुत्तिः f Pride, arrogance. प्रदर्शः An arrow.

प्रदय: Burning, inflaming. प्रदय: A forest conflagration.

মন্ত্ৰ 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. — Pass. To take or catch file, be burnt.

भद्गथ p. p. Burnt up, consumed.
भद्ग 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer,
present; स्वं भागहं भादिषि नामराय कि
नाम तर्मे मनमा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3.
99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. -2 To
impart, teach (as learning), Bh. 2.
15. -3 To give, give away; yield.
-4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give
away n marriage. -6 To sell; Pt. 1.
13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

पद a. 1 (At the end of comp.). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding, सुख°, ताप°, सस्प° &c -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

मदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering, नर°, आग्न°, काष्ट &c. -2 Giving away in marriege; वै-खानसं किमनया जनमायदानाद्व्य पारगोधि मदनस्य निषेवित्रकं S. 1 27.-3 Imparting, instructing; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A giad. -6 An oblation. -Comp. — श्रूर: a very munificent man, donor.

पद्गनकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदायिन, प्रदायक a. Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदि:, प्रदेश: A present, gift.

प्रदेच a. 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c., R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage; इमे अपि प्रदेचे S. 4.

प्रदिव a. Ancient, old.

पदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign, तस्याधिकार-पुरुषे: प्रणते: प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate; Bg. 8 28, Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः पाधि सुनिपदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9; 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि पदिशासि जलं याचितश्रात केन्द्र: Me. 114, Ms. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

पविद्यू f. 1 Pointing out. -2: An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैर्क्टती, आग्नयी, ऐजानी and नायवी.

দহিত p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेश: 1 Pointing out, indicating.
-2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; चिद्धः प्रदेशास्तव देवधूम्य Ku. 5. 45; R. 5 60; uo कंठ, वालु, इद्य, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

মইহাল 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

মুহা( হৌ )না 1 The for a-finger, the index finger. -2 The coresponding toe.

पदिह 2 U. To besmear, daub,

সাই্য্য p. p. Besmeased, beaubed, anointed.— rig Meat fried in a particular way.



मदेह: 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick oint-

पदीष् 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly -Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

पदीप: 1 A lamp, light ( fig. also ), अतैलपूराः सुरतपदीपाः Ku 1. 10; R. 2. 24, 16. 4, कुलमदीपो चपतिदिलीपः R 6. 74 'light or ernament of the family '; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or olucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works, as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काच्य-प्रदीपः & ८.

मदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating -कः, -पदीपिका

A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. ( नी f. ) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exeiting. - i The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

ਸਫੀਬ p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded, प्रदीसिश्रसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger-&c.). -Comp. — पञ्च a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

मदीति: f. Lustie, splendour, brilhancy.

प्रदूष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated, Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste, Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. — Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault

मद्रष्ट p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

मञ्जूषणं 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

महूषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

मदोष a. Bad, corrupt. — प: 1 ( a ) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night , तम:स्वभा-वास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमद्धयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where aging primarily means ' corrupt 'o. 'bad '); बज :संदरीजनमन-स्तोषमदोष: Gît. 5 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; R 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. -Comp. -आगम: nightfall. —काल: -समय: -वेला even. ing-time, nightfall. — तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night, कामं पद्रावितिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय a. delightful n the evening.

मदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रह्या 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at. look upon. -Pass 1 To become visible -2 To look, appear. — Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, piove, demonstrate, explain.

पदर्श: 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

मदर्शक a ! Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

पद्शेनं 1 Look, appearance ; as in चोरप्रदर्शनः -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Prophesying.

मद्शित p. p 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. - 2 Made known. - 3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared -5 Foretold. प्रदोह: Milking.

प्रदात् 1 A. To shine forth. -Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रश्रुतित a. Illuminated, lighted up. पद्यात: 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Unayinî, whose daughter Vatsa married , प्रद्यातस्य प्रियद्वहितरं वत्सराजांऽत्र जहे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn.

पद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. -- The sun.

पदा : An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukminî. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon, and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavatî, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feel ings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions He and Mayavata afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife ].

प्रहाणक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

पद 1 P. 1 Torun, run away, retreat or fly to ( with acc. or abl. ) रणात्मद्रवंति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. - Caus To put to flight, rout. पड़न a Fluid, liquid. -न: Running.

बद्धाव: I Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or

मद्राचित् a. 1 Running away, fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

पदार पदारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष् 2 U. To hate, dislike.

मद्विष्, मद्विषत् a. 1 disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to. पद्देष:, पद्देषणं Dislike, hatred. aversion.

प्रथन 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधनाय माधवानहमा-कारियतुं महीभूता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्र-मधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mu. 6. 33; V. 5. 1 -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रथमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2

A sternutatory.

प्रधान a 1 Chief, principal, preeminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानामात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally innerent, prevalent, predominant. most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si 7.61 G. L. 18, प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाटचुशास्त्रं M. 1. , ज्ञमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; ग्रुणेश्च तेस्तैर्विनयमधानेः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sankhya philosophy, न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशङ्घ-त्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धामित्याह S. B; see प्रदृति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. -नः, -नं I The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confident).-2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephantdriver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp -sit 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. — उत्तम a. 1. eminent, most illustrious. - 2. warlike, brave. - कर्मन n., कार्य 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment.—uig: the chief element of the body, i. e. semen virile. — पुरुष: 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.); Pt. 3. 138. -2 an epithet of Siva. — भाज a. 1. most distinguished .- 2. receiving the chief share. — मंत्रिन् m. the prime-minister. -वासस n. a principal garment, (du ) he two chief garments. — Fig: f. at heavy shower of rain. 一句更 a taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

पधानक a. Chief, principal.

मधानता -त्वं = प्राधान्य q. v.

sylfa 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. -Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

भवावतः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रश्नि: 1 The periphery of a wheel; S1. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

ज्ञी a. Pre-eminently intelligent. —f. Great intelligence.

प्रश्लित p p. 1 Fumigated, per fumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. -- त्रा 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

ng 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

मधारण a. (जी f.) Preserving, keeping.

Tys 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —Caus. 1 To assail, attiack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

nuck: 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault.-2 Violation, outrage.
-3 IH-treatment.

प्रमर्थेक a. 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

मध्येण-जा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

भ्याधित p. p. 1 Assaulted, attacked.
-2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

чут p. p. 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, a rrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch); शंखो प्रद्यमत्तः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रभागनं A remedy for assisting prespiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रधानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रस्त 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be de stroyed. —Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रसंस: Utter destruction, annihilation. -Comp. —अभाव: 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

पध्वंसिन् a.1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रश्नस्त  $p \cdot p$ . Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रतितृ m. The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश.

प्रनायक a. 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

पनालः-ली f. See बणाल and बणाली. पनिचातनं Killing, slaughter.

সনুৱ 4 P. To dance. — Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion. সন্ত্ৰিন p. p. 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

ਸਰੂਕ a. Dancing. - ਜੋ A dance.

प्रवृक्ष: The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रपेच: 1 Display, manifestation; रागमाय: प्रपेच: K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness,; अलं प्रपेच. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. -9omp. — ভান্তি a. cunning, deceitful. -বৰন a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

মণ্ডার a. 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

मर्गचनं I Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रवंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रवंचय प्यमं Gît. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

भवित p. p. 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रवह 1 P. To repeat aloud. — Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

अपाउक: 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रवा: Ved. Barter, exchange.

1973 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away.

-2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. -Caus. 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

भवतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2
Throwing oneself into, falling down.
-3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction.
-5 A precipice, a steep crag.

भपतित a. 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

भपात: 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतदभपात: S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in के अपपात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in अपपात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. -0omp. —अंड ". water fulling from a rock.

चपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down ( on the ground ).

भवातिच् m. A precipitous mountain

प्रवय a. Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated.—य: 1 A long journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रथय a. Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pûshan.

प्रवृद्ध 4 A. I To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 ( a ) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach ; तां जन्मने शैलवध्रं प-वेदे Ku. 1. 21 ; ( क्षितीक्षं ) कौत्सः पपेदे वरतंत्रिक्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1.9; 11.16; R. 8.11. (b) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; ज्ञरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्र-पत्स्ये स्विय दीव्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition ; रेख: भवेदे पाथि पंकशावं R. 16. 30; सुदूर्तकणीत्पलता प-पेटे Ku. 7. 81 , बाल्यात्परं साथ वयः म-पेटे Ku, 1. 31 ; 5. 24 ; ई ह शीमवस्था प्रपत्नोस्मि ८. 5; ऋषिनिकरैरिति संशयः प्रोदे Bv. 4. 33 , Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in ; सहकार न मपेदे मध्येन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांत वपुरवीमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं-प्रपहाते वैदर्भ: M. 1 ' what does he propose to do', पद्यामी मिय कि प्रविते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40.-7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw on eself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

व्यक् 1 The forepart of the foot.-2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपृत्तं Entrance.

प्पदीन a. Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

पपस p. p. 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to ; इपं प्रपक्षा तपसे त-पोचनं Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; जिल्प्यति साि मां त्वां पपसे Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रयक्षाभि: प्रपक्त जाभि: S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -0omp. —पाल: an epithet of Krishna.

भपाद: Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाद्धः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपूर्ण α. Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपातितानि पर्णानि यस्य). —जे A fallen leaf.

गपलायनं Fight, retreat.

न्यलायित a 1 Run away. -2 Routed defeated.

भपलाचिन a. 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; ज्याख्यास्थानान्य-मलसलिला यस्य क्रूपा: प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. - पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers, Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. - चनं a cool grove.

प्रवाहः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c)

प्रवाधिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रवाश: A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रवानं 1 Drinking. -2 The underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानके A kind of drink.

प्रपालन Protecting, guarding.

पपालिच् m. An epithet of Balarâma.

प्रशितामह: 1 A paternal greatgrandfathnr. -2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. —ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रितृद्यः A paternal grand-uncle. प्रपीड् 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपोडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) a. Swollen up, distended.

प्रयुत्रः A grandson.

प्रयुना(न्ता)टः -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्यूर्वन: 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Asvins.

प्रपुत्ति a. Flowing, blooming. प्रमुख a Having a prominent back. प्रमु 9 P. To fill up, complete. —Pass. To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

भूरक a. Fulfilling, satisfying. भूरकं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपुरित p. p. Filled up.

प्रपोत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. —त्री A great-grand-daughter. प्रत्यायनं Swelling.

प्रकर्नी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

पफुल्त p. p. Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोध दुमं साद्यमतः प्र-फुल्तं R. 2. 29. ( v. l. for मह

মদ্ধানির: f. Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

भफ्रल p. p. 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming, न हि भफ्रलं सहकारमेत्य इसांतर कांसात पपरपदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, नेन्न, -लोचन a. with eyes (xpanded with joy. -नदम a. having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

Tay 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check.
-3 To compose, put together, arrange.

মনত্র p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked. মন্ত্র m. An author.

ਸਵੰਬ: 1 ,A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेद्माप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रवधः K. 239 ; क्रियाप्रवैधाद्यमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mal. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुद्धि-तार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो रुद्रदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition ; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादी-नां प्रवंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरश्चेषमय-ਸਕੰਬ &c. Vâs. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटमबंधः -- Comp. -- अर्थ: the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. —कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रविधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्रज्ञाः कथां विद्रः - वर्षः continuous or incessant

प्रबंधमं Bond, tie.

ਸਕਸ: An epithet of Indra.

ਸਵ( ਬ ) ਨੂੰ a. Most excellent, best. ਸਵਲ a. 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous ( as a man );

R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रवलनसत्तामवंपायाः छुभेषु वि वृत्तपः S. 7. 24; प्रवलप्रतातया वृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रवलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. —लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). —लं and. Exceedingly, much.

प्रवलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रवाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छितानेव त-क्त्यमधने (प्रभेजन:) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च देवं शक्येत परिषेच प्रवाधित Mb. -4 To throw dewn, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

भवाधक a. 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

मबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

মৰাখিব a. 1 Molested, croubled, cppressed. -2 Pressed forward, duven onward.

पव( व )हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवा(वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf, अपि...प्रवालमासामञ्जीय वीष्यां Ku. 5.34, 1.44; 3.8, R. 6. 12; 13.49.—2 Coral.—3 The neck of the Indian lute.—ल: 1 A pupil.—2 An animal.—Comp.—अइमंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree.—2 the coral tree.—वः a red lotus.—फलं red sandal-wood.—फ्लम् n. calx of coral.

प्रवाह: The fore arm.

पाहुबक् ind. 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रवाहकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

पद्यस् 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; पद्धद्व इव सुत्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown, सामेऽह्वाच स्थलकमिलनीं न पद्धद्वां न सुतां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; पाचोधयच्चपि वाग्मिरद्रायाचः R. 5. 65; 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमम्यनंद्रश्यमं पंचोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) पचोधयत्युव्वस्तिम् यूक्तः Ku 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

শন্তর p. p. 1 Awakened, 10used.

-2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3
Knowing, conversant with. -4 Fullblown, expanded. -5 Beginning to
work or take effect (as a charm). -6
Enlivened, lively.

पद्मधः A great sage.

प्रवाद: 1 Awaking (fig. also), a-wakening; regaining one's consciousness; अप्रवोधाय सुद्वाप R. 12. 50, मोहाद्युत्कष्टतरः प्रवोध: 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रवोधाच संभावितं धर्मास्तमध्यासितं S. 6 -4 Vigilance, watenfulness. -5 Knowledge, under standing. wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रवोधदेदा-द्य; R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

-8 Explaining. -Comp. - जनस्व: N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kaittika.

भनोधन: A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रवोधन a. (ती f.) Awakening, rousing. — तं 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 . Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses, U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment, Pt. 1.

ज्योध (धि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Karttika on which Vishnu awaken from his four months' sleep.

भनोधित p. p. 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

va 2 P. 1 To proclaim, announce, -2 To exclaim, short. -3 To say speak, tell; Bk. 8 85. -4 To praise, land. -5 To read before -6 To describe.

দ্ৰান্থ 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 Fo stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंग: 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction, complete defeat.

মগ্রন Breaking to pieces. —ন: Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67, P. 1.122.

प्रमद्र: The Numba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2
To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin
to become light, begin to dawn,
नसु प्रभावा रजनी S. 4, प्रभावकरपा शशिनव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate,
enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance ; प्रमास्मि शशि-सूर्ययो: Bg. 7.8, प्रभा पतंगस्य B. 2 15, 31; 6.18; Rs. 1. 20, Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the suu on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Durga. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras.-Comp -nx: 1. the sun , R. 10. 74. -2 the moon. -3. fire. -4 the ocean. -5 an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mîmâmsâ philosophy called after him. —कीट: a fire-fly. —तरल a. tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरल ज्याति-रदोति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पञ्चवित a. overspread or glowing with lustre : V. 5. 3. — परोह: a ray or flash of light. – ਜੰਫਲੰਬ circle or halo of light; स्फ्रिरतस्मभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; B. 3. 60; 14. 14. —लेपिन a

covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

भभात  $p \cdot p$ . Begun to become clear or light — तं Day-break, dawn, अक्ष्मीः भभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभान Light, lustre, splendour, radiance

मभावत् a. Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभाग: 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष 1 A. I To speak to address to ; स्थितभी: किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54 -2 To proclaim; publish -3 To disclose, reveal- -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

সমাস্থা Explanation, interpretation. সমাস্থা 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

भगसः Splendour, beauty, lustre.
—सः -सं N of a well-known place
of pilgrimage near Dv2rak2.

नगासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

সমাহ্ব a. Brilliant, bright, shining. স্মিন্থ 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant), see নাম্ম্ব. -Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces.-2 To bud fourth, open, expand (as flowers).-3 To split, divide.

মানল p. p 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Brcken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5.80.-9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different distinct. --ল: An elephant in rut. -Comp. -থানল a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —লং a. 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

भोद: 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort

मभेद्क a. 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रमु 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate ( with abl.); लोभात् कोषः प्रभवति H. 1 27; स्वायसुवान्मरीचेधः प्रभवति H. 1 27; स्वायसुवान्मरीचेधः प्रभवत् प्रभापतिः S. 7. 9, पुरुषः प्रवस्तां संवस्मयेन सहात्विजां B. 10. 50, Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see प्रस्त. - 4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one s



power, प्रभवति हि महिम्रा स्वेन योगी श्वरीय MA!. 9.52 , ਸਮਰੂति ਮੁਸਰਾਜ਼ ਗਿਊ K. ; Pt 1 44 -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.), कुसुमान्याप गात्रसंगमात्प्रभवस्यायुरपोहितं यदि R. 8. 44, कोन्यो हुतवहाइम्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of ( usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mal. 4; तत्वभवाति अनुशासने देवी Ve. 2; विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94 -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति महो। महाय Mih. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku 6. 59. -9 To be contained in ( with loc. ), गुरु: प्रहर्ष: प्रवभूव (नात्मानि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.) -13 To profit, avail. - Caus 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To retognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

ANG a. 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful.- 4: 1 Source, origin ;अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिंचन: सन् प्रभवः स संपदां 5.77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a livel ; तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तथारै: : Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c. ) , तमस्याः प्रभवम-बगच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignitsy (=प्रभाव q. v. ). -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 ( At the end of comp. ) Arising or originating from, derived from; स्यंत्रभवो वंशः R. 1.2; Ku. 3.15. प्रभवनं 1 Production. -2 Source,

प्रभित्त m. A ruler, great lord.

भमविष्णु a. 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. —2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. — च्णु: 1 A lord, master; यसमिक्शिये राज्येत S. 2, Ku. 6. 62. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

মনাব: 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; মনাবৰানিব হুম্ব S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy, Pt. 1.7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis q. v.) -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R 2.61, 62; 3.40; V.1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp—ज a. proceeding from majesty or regal power.

भभावचत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन a. Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रमु a. (भु म्बी f.) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.), ऋषित्रभावान्मयि नांकतोऽपि प्रभः पहर्ते किम्तान्याहिंसाः R. 2 ,62, समाधिभेदः प्रभवा भवति Ku. 3. 40, -3 A match for , प्रमुक्ति महाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -सु: 1 A lord, master, त्रसुर्बुभूषुर्भु-वनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1.49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver -5 N. of Vichnu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of Brahm1. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. —भक्त a. attached on devoted to one's lord, loyal. (一布:) a good horse. —भाक्ति: f. devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

अभुता, न्दं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority, S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

भन्त p. p. 1 1 Spring from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -3 omp. - यवस्य a. abounding in fresh grass and fuel. - चयस् a advanced in age, old, aged.

मस्तता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

मभूति: f. 1 Source, origin. '-2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रमुख्य a. Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृति: f 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this fire as the last member of Bah. compounds; इंद्रमस्तयो देवा: &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). —ind. From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); होशातमधृति पोषितां पियां U. 1. 45, Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य मधृति henceforward, तत: मधृति, अत: मधुति, अत: मधु

पश्चेश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or dred down, slip; प्रश्नश्यानाभरणप्रस्ता R. 14.54.—2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रश्नश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14.—3 To es cape or free oneself from.—Caus. To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रश्नश्यां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13.36.

ਸਮੇਗ: Fall, falling off. ਸਮੇਗ੍ਹ: A disease of the nose.

प्रभाशित p. p. 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

মন্ত্ৰীন a. Falling off or down.
মন্ত্ৰ p. p. 1 Fallen off, fallen or
dropped down. -2 Broken. — r A
garland of flowers suspended from
the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्ट above.

जमश्र p. p Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण(न)स् a. 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.). प्रमत p. p. 1 Thought out. -2

Wise, prudent.

प्रमान मंश्र 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमान मंश्र 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमान मंश्र (समुद्रा) भिरोणेन स्यः R. 13. 14 -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, toroment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay wasta, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy, Mâl 4.9, 3 27.-7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथ: 1 A horse. -2 N of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) at tending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp—স্থিয:-নাথ:-पृति: an epithet of Siva.—সান্ত্য: hell.

भन्यन 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

সন্থিন p. p. 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trample 1 down. -3 Slain, killed; Mâl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. — ব Butter-milk with out water.

भमिशन् a. Destroying; Mu. 2. 20. भमाशः [1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सनिकानां भमाशन सत्यमोन्तायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. —था: m. pl. Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रवाधित p. p. 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced

भमाधिन a 1 Tormenting, harassing torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रजा इव्यममाधिनी क च ते विश्वसनीय-माधिनी क च ते विश्वसनीय कि ते विश्वसनीय के ते विश्वसनीय कि ते विश्वसनीय

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to ( with loc. ) अ तोऽधीस प्रमाद्यति प्रमदास विपश्चित Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from ( with abl.); स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray, Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away ( time ).

मसत p. p. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; क्यां मसत्त: प्रथमं कृतामित्र (त स्मिरिप्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent; inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 'Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -30mp. - - भीत a. sung carelessly. - चित्र a. negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness. प्रमत्तवत a. Institutive, careless.

भाद a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -द: 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Mål. 9. -2 The Dhatthra plant. -Comp. - काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमद्क a. Licentious, sensual. प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

समर्दा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12, R. 8. 72. -3 The sing virgo of the zodiac. -Comp. — काननं, जनं a pleasure-gardent attached to the royal harm (for the use of the wives of a king).—जनः 1. a young woman. -2. womankind.

प्रमहर a. Careless, inattentive, heedless.

असाद: 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; आतं असादस्खलितं न शक्यं S. 6.25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (a) Fainting, swoon. (b) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1.39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमाद: Mål.3; U.3.

जनाद्वत् a. 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

पमादित a. Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

ममादिन् a. 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वेधेय: V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् a. Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3. 67.

THER a. 1 Enragde, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7.
34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमय: 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रसर्देनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. —न: An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure, जीगि पदानि मनाय.-2 To form, make, build.-3 To prove, establish, demonstrate.-4 To arrange, place in order.-5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितन च स्वतः मिमीतेऽसमादृतेऽल्पधाः Si. 16 40; अशक्योऽसमधः मनातुं H. 3.-6 To conjecture.—Caus. To afford or give proof.

नमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions.
-2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception, तद्वति तरकारकोऽद्यभवः ममा यथा रजते इदं रजतानिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

नमाणं 1 A measure in general ( of length, breadth &c.); R. 18.38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard , प्राथिव्यां स्वामिमक्ता-नां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देव: जनाजं Pt. 1. ' having heard this your Majesty will decide ( what to do )'; आर्थिभिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22 ; ब्याकरणे पाणितिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; ( the Naiyayikas recognize only four kinds: प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedântıns and Mimâmsakas add two more अजुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sankhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only, cf. अनुभव also ). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, saud anthority. -2 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -- of A rule, standard, authority. —Comp. —आधिक a. more than ordinary, mordinate, excessive ; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभाव: absence of authority. - a knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-57:) an epithet of Siva. - ge a. sanctioned by authority. — usi a written warrant, you; an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. — भूत ( "णीभूत ) a. authontative. (-त:) an epithet of Siga.
—वचनं, -वान्यं an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

भनाजक a. (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as. भनाजयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; देवनाविद्वांस: प्रमाणकति

an authority; देवनाविद्वांसः प्रमाणशति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a medol. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

भनाणिक a. Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority. भनाणीञ्च 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तकिमरिप मनाणीञ्चतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out, देवेन अञ्चल स्वयं जगानि यद्यस्य मनाणीञ्चत Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

भातृ a. 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 lemenstrating.

भमापक a. Furnishing authority or proof. —क: An authority.

भनित p. p. 1 Measured.—2 Measured off, limited, few, little; श्रामित्रिक्यां शार्कि विद्न Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. —3 Known, understood. —4 Proved, demonstrated.—5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

भागित: f. 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramanas or means of knowledge -4 True inference or analogy.

भोग n. 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. — 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal greatgrandfather. —हो A maternal greatgrandmother.

प्रमापण Killing, slaughter.

प्रमाप्यित m. A murderer, killer.

प्रामद 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

भमोदित a. 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

THE 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss



(ones's way.) -7 To perish, die. -Caus. To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रभीत p. p. 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed ( as an animal ). —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमोति: f. Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीट a. 1 Thick, dense; compact -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमोला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

ममीलित p. p. With closed eyes. प्रमुख a. 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable,. -4 ( At the end of comp. ) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिपसुखाः Ku. 2 38. (b) Accompanied with, प्रीतिप्रमुखनचने स्वागतं न्याजहार Me. 4. — सः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude, -3 The tree called Punnaga. - i 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. ( प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

Ty 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.) -Pass. 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from -Caus. 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

সমুক্ত p. p. 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. -Comp. — कंडं

भमोक्ष: 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

मनोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रसुद् 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Mål. 5. 23. —Caus. To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोद्य चातनान् Mål. 9. 41.

मस्द f. Extreme joy.

अमृत्ति p. p. Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. -Comp. —हृत्य a. delighted at heart.

मनोद: 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोददृदी: सह वारपोषिता ति. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One or the eight perfections in the Sankhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

ममोदने 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. -न: An epithet of Vishnu.

मनोदित p. p. Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —त: An epithet of Kubera.

मनोदिन a. 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

Sure, Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

अमुक्ति p. p. 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —ता A kind of riddle

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

unity a. 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

अमृद p. p. 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

मनोह: 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरयति करणानां माहकत्वं प्रमोह: Mâl.1.41. -2 Infatuation, be wilderment.

प्रमोहित p p. Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रस्त p. p. 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. — मृ1 Death.-2 Cultivation.

प्रमुज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेल्ययशः ममुष्टं R. 6. 41.—2 to wipe off, or away or out, blow out, efface; Mu. 1. 20.—3 To remove, rid oneself of.—4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; पणिपातलंबनं ममार्ड्यामा V. 3; सर्वधा ममार्जितं त्वया प्रयादेशद्वाद्वाद्धं S. 6.—5 To stroke or rub gently.—6 To prepare.—7 To mark useless, frustrate. प्रमाजनं Wiping off, rubbing or

яне р. р. 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

washing off.

प्रमह: A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

ਪਸਲੇ 1 P. 1 To fade, wither.-2 To be downcast, sad or dejected.-3 To be languid or wearied.-4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रकास a. 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयुक्त: 1 Evert, evertion, endeavour, R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; 7. यत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संबुत्तः S. 1 bardly visible', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution ; कृतप्रयत्ने sपि गृहे विन-इयति Pt. 1. 20 -5 (In gram ) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of aiticulate sounds, see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil ) Active effort of thee kınds; प्रश्वतिश्व निश्वतिश्व तथा जीवनका-रणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रीवृष्यं तांत्रिकैः परिवर्शि-तम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-त्नात् &c. ind.1 With great effort, diligently .. - 2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely .- 4 Particularly, specially )

प्रयत्नवत् a. Assiduous,, diligent, persevering.

प्रस् 1 P. 1 To give, grant ( with dat. of person ). -2 Fo curb, check, restrain, control -3 Fo deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge ( as a dent ).

भवत p. p. 1 R strained, self subdued, noly, pious, aevout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint, R 1.95, 8 11; 13.70; Ku 1.58, 3 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. -- त: A holy or pious person.

त्रवात: f. Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

चयाम: 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c ). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

भवास: 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् n. Ved. 1 Food.-2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

अयस्त p. p. Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; त्रस्ताद्धतं नगरद्वतवत्त्रयाति Mx 1. 27. -2 l'o walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out -4 To advance, pro-

अवाजं 1 Setting out, starting, de parture. -2 A march, journey, माने तावच्छ्य कथयतस्वस्थाणानुस्तं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advince -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; काम पुर: जुक्तीमन भयागे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 the hinder

part of any animal. - Comp. - - नालः, - समयः time of departure. - अंगः a break in a journey, halt, Pt. 1.

प्याणक 1 A journey, march; K. 118; 305. -2 Going, motion.

अथात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. -त: 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं( णं ) 1 Sonding. -2 Expelling, driving away.

भयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimege at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna near the modern Allahabad, Ms. 2 21; (said to be n. also in this sense). -Comp. — अयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, i nploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial cere-

mony.

प्रयुद्ध 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अय-मिप च गिरं नस्त्वत्यबोधप्रयुक्तां  ${
m R.}~5.~74$  , सन्दावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यत Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुक्थाः कुलकीर्ति-लोपे Bk. 3. 54 , प्रायुक्त राज्ये वत हुण्करे स्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer: आजिषं प्रयुक्ति न बाहिनीं R. 11. 6; 2. 70; 5. 35, 15. 8. - 4 To move, set in motion ; महत्त्र-यक्ताः (बाललताः ) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on; sivi-वमानेन पितु: प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21; Bg. 3. 36.-6 To perform, do, Ku. 7. 86; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्यगीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2, Ku 5. 35; परिषाद प्रयुजानस्य मम Mu. 1. -8 To lend for use, put to interest ' as money &c.); Ms. 8 146.-9 To harness, yoke.-10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office ). -11 To cast, hurl, throw ( as a missile ); direct ; मयुक्तमप्यस्त्रभिते। क्या स्थात R. 2. 34. -12 To be nt, become.-13 To impose, inflict ( with loc. or gen. of person ). -Caus. 1 To use, employ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as interest ). -3 to perform, practise.

NEW P. P. 1 Yoked, harnessed. -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.); Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or rosulting from, produced by, consequent on; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged; Ku. 1. 21. -11 Directed, hurled at -12 Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united. -- A cause. -70mp. -- Ataix: a. polished (as a gem).

ngfm: f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation -3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

पसुद्ध f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रशेक्त a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent, U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama). -6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

अयोग: 1 Use, application, employment ; as in ज्ञाब्दप्रयोग:, अय शब्दो भूरि-पयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used '. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. AFTA:), प्रयोगसंहाराविभक्तमंत्रं B. 5. 57.-4 Exhibition, performance, representation ( dramatic ), acting, देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाटचजास्त्रं M. 1. नाटिका न प्रयोगतो ger Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. ज्ञान्त्रे 'theory'), तदत्रभवानिमं मा च जासे प्रयोगे च विमुशत M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. -11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination connection. -14 Addition, -15 (In gram. ) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting, -17 (a) Principal, loan bearing interest. (b) Lending money on usury -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse - 70mp. — आतेशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brough on the stage ; 2. e. where the Sutradhara goes out hint. ing the entrance of a character and thus perform a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it :- यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत प्रयोगाति-

ज्ञायस्तदा। 291. निष्णुण व 1. skilled in practice; M. 3. -2 practically experienced.

प्योगत: ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of -2 In consequence of -3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

मधोशिन a. 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रशोग्यः A horde.

ম্বাজন a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c.—ন: 1 An employer, one who uses or employs -2 An author. -3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A moneylender. -5 A law-giver, legislator -6 An instigator.

प्रयोजन 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen of the user); सर्वेरिष राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1, यांठे किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K 141.-3 End, aim, object, purpose, प्रयोजनमञ्ज्ञिहरूय न मंदोऽपि प्रवत्तेते प्रवपोजन हासिय प्रवाचन दिसम्पोजनः । हिसम्पोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वपराजना हिसम्पोजना R. 8. 31 -4 A means of attaining, Ms. 7. 100.-5 A cause, motive, occasion.-6 Profit, interest

प्रयोजनयत् a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

भयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile).-6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. --ज्य Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. -तं A million.

अपुरस: 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 Au ascetic. -5 N. of India.

वयुद्धं A hattle, fight. प्रारक्षणं Protection.

মহনু 1 A. 1 To shine very much.
-2 To be liked.

भराजन a. Exciting or enticing. -नं
1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2
Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलोकसामान्यग्रणस्त्राः भराज्यार्थं पकटक्तित्रश्च Mal. 1. 10 (where Jagaddnara interprets प्रराजनार्थ by प्रवृत्तिपाटनार्थं in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). -5 Favourable descripton of that which is to follow.in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-

ed; see S. D. 388; ( प्रांचना also in the last two senses).

प्रसदित p.p Crying bitterly, weep-

प्रस्त 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth, न पर्वताग्रे निल्नी प्रोहित Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up ( as a wound ), प्रह f. Ved. A shoot, branch.

भक्त p p. 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Boin, spiung, picduced, य-स्यायमंगात् कृतिनः भक्तः S. 7 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted, as in मक्टमूल. -5 Grown long; as in मक्टकोरा, भक्तहमञ्चर

मकाद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

मरोह: 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination, as in य-वांक्रपमरोह: -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also), एक्समरोह इव सोयतळं चिनेद R. 8.93; ह्रसान् मरोहणटिळानिप मंत्रिह द्वारा 13.71; Ku 5.60; 7.17, 5.60; U.5.2.-3 A scion, offspring; हा रायेयकुळमरोह Ve.4, Mv.6.25; नद्वसमरोह: Mu.1.11.-4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति सामेत शिलामणीनां प्रभामरोहास्तमयं रजांसि R.6 33.-5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

श्रोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting.
-3 A twig, sprout, shoot, sp.ay.

मरोहिन् a. 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated, Ms. 1. 46.

मलप् 1 P. 1 To speak, talk; वर्चे वे देहाति (वेदहीति ) पातपद्यद्यु प्रलिपतं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically; प्रलप्देय वेधेय: S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

भलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि भलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing, U. 3. 29.

ਸਲਧਿत p p. Talked, prated,&c. —तं Talk ; see ਸਲਧਜ above.

भलाप: 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk, Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तरा-मलापोपजनितस्तो भगवान् वास्ट्रेव: K. 175; Ve. 5. 20 -Comp. —हन् m. a sort of collyrium.

पलापित् a. 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंबद्धपलापित् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

মন্তম্ 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf.

নজন: 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

ਬਲੇਸਜੇ Deceiving, cheating. ਬਲਵਬ p p. Deceived, cheated.

মন্ত্ৰ a. 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in মন্ত্ৰনান -2 Prominent, as in মন্ত্ৰনানি হ: -3 Slcw, dilatory.
—য: 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anyhing hanging down -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck -5. A kind of necklace -6 The female breast -7 Trn or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarána. -9 A shoot of the vine pilm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse ( আমা ) -3 cmp — अंद्र: a man with negling testicles. - স:, - নখন:, - হন m. ipthets of Balarána.

ষ্ঠাৰন Hanging down, depending ষ্ঠাৰিক Pendulors, hanging down, suspended.

মন্ত্ৰীল্প 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रताह a. Having a prominent forehead.

प्रत्यः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

মলামির An instrument for cutting off.

प्राती 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into, आतमा हातिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रतीयमे Ku. 2 10, राज्यागमे प्रतीयते तमे पाउपागमे प्रतीयते स्थापायते प्रतीयते स्थापायते स्यापायते स्थापायते 
die, Mâl. 9. 21. সত্তব: 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution , स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रतयं गतानि Bh 3. 70, 69, प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11.66 'causing to disappear'.-2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2 8, Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारच्याः प्रत्याय नांसनदृही विकेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of conscious. ness, syncope; मलयांतोनिमाषित भिलो-चन Ku. 4. 2. -6 ( In Rhet ) Lo-s of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings . মন্ত্ৰ-सुखदुःखाद्येगीढभिदियमुच्छनं Prataparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. - কান্ত: the time of universal destruction. —जलवर: a cloud at the dissolution of the world. - वहन: the fire at the dissolution of the world. -पयोधि the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

মুক্তীৰ p. p. 1 Melted, disselved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

पछद् 1 P. 1 .To roll along the ground, roll, wallow; पछितिमवनी वि

लोक्य कृतं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रगोडनं 1 Rolling (on the ground).

-2 Heaving, tossing.

AFF 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

norm: 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

महोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A luie, bait.

पत्राभनी Sand.

प्रशासिन् a. 1 Greedy of, lusting after -2 Alluring, entiring.

प्रकृत्य a. To be desired or coveled, attractive, elluring.

प्रत्व 🔎 🔎 Cut off.

प्रतिष. An ungcent, an ointment, a salve; आर्किपन्नमृतमयौरिव प्रतेषै: U. 3.39.

স্তথ্য a. Anointing, smearing.
—ন্য. 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2
A kind of slow fever.

प्रेह: A kind of broth.

মন্তান a. Greatly agitated or tremulous.

মন্ 2 P. 1 To speak, say, addiess, Pt. 1 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate

relates, a speaker, decibrer. -2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

भवस्य 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation, Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental coctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. —पद् a.skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवसः, -प्रवंगः, प्रवंगमः A monkey, इंदर हुवग, हुवंगः, हुवंगमः

प्रवट Wneat.

प्रवाद क. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4: Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of comp.), रंजनपरण: Ki. 3. 1° -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on; prone to, full of, नाभ: प्राथनपर्याप्तरणमातिभि: क्षित्रम्ना Bh. 3 29, Si. 8. 35, Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44 -6 Fayourably inclined or disposed to-

wards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive.-10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Fenerous. — of: A place where four roads meet. — of 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

भवणना 1 Slope, inclination, declivity -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P'To feel inclined or dispose!.

षदगीञ्च 8 U. To incline favourably to varda, overcome, win over; तपसा तत्वपगोकतो हतः Ku. 4. 42.

भवत f V d. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् a (ती or न्ती f.) About to go on a journey. — omp. — पति-क्ता the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nayikas in erotic poetry).

TTE 1 P. 1 T. say, speak, utter.

-2 To speak to, address; Bk 7. 24.

-3 To nune, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To conve se or talk with.

-5 To proclaim, declare. — Caus. 1

To cause to soeak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

पवदनं Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवाद: 1 Uttering a word or sound.
-? Expressing, mentioning, declaring -3 Discourse, conversation. -4
Talk, report, rundur, popular saying or belief, अञ्चलामसङ्ग वरपो: सार्वलोकित: Mal 1.13. व्याप्नो माञ्चलं खाद्विति लोकमसङ्ग द्विरप: H.1; Ratn. 4.15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of chellenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवाद्य अविसंप्रवाद प्रवाद प्रवाद स्थापिक स्थाप

भवादक a. Playing on (a musical instrument).

भवादिन a. Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting.

प्रवर् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

yay a Very fat.

sayor Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवर्ण 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवास a. 1 Advanced in age, aged, old ; केटबेने प्रवासस्त्वां द्विश्वाचः U. 4; B. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

wat 4. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted; सकतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ma. 10 27, Ghat. 16. -2 Eldest. — 7: 1 A call summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brahmana at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras.-T N of a river falling into the Godavarî - t Aloe wood. -Comp. -- वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

त्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्ग:1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

भवेंग्ये: A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्तनं The performance of the प्रवर्ण cere nony.

पवलाकिन् m. 1 A peacock. -2 A spake.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel: विधाय द्वार्त भाषाया: प्रवसेत्कार्यवाद्धर: Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. — Caus. To banish, send into exile. प्रवसने Going or journeying abroad,

going on a journey.

प्रवास: (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; छुद्य: मनास्ध्यकळचवेषां (विनेताम र्द्यत्) R. 16. 4; S. 4. 3; U. 6. 38; Pt 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपाटुचेन काद्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -Comp. —गत, -स्थ, -स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

भवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment.
-3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित a. Banished, exiled.

भवासिन m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; Ku. 4. 10.

মুবার 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

भवह: 1 Flowing or streaming forth.
-2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off.
-5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं I A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

भवाह: 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; भवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशत न: G. L. 2; R. 5. 46, 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46.-3 Flow, nunning water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (भवाहमूचिनं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक a. Carrying off or forward.
—क: A goblin, an imp.

पवाहनं 1 Driving forth.-2 Evacuation by stool.

जनाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrohar.

जनाहिन a. 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand. प्रवाहि:-ह्या Ses प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाहः A proclaimer.

प्रशास्त्र a. 1 Eloquent, or atorical; (कुर्वते जिल्लानियस्त्र जोतानीय प्रवासः कृतिनी निरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrullous; Mu. 3. 16.

मनाचक a 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

मनान्यनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation. भनान्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाण The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणि:-णी f. A weaver's shuttle. प्रवात p. p. Exposed to stormy wind.—तं I A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवात गयनस्था देवो M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind; नज्ञ प्रवातेऽपि निष्कापा गिरथ: S. 6. -3 An airy place, Ka. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering-भवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire).-2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition.-4 A free-will offering (कान्यदान).

प्रवास See प्रवास.

प्रविकार्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or strewed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात p. p. 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated. विख्याति: f. Fame, 1enown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investiga-

प्रविचर 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचर: Discernment, discrimination.

স্বিভাৱ 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go asrray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused

মাৰিবান্তিন a. Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

মৰিবন p. p. 1 Spread out, expanded -2 Dishevelled, disordered ( hair ).

े प्रविदार: Bursting asunder, open-

मनिदार्ग 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder, -2 Budding.
-3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध p. p. Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्वत p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Do-ing.

प्रविध्वस्त a. 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a

प्रविभाज 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त p.p. 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतींचि वर्तयति च पाविभक्तरहम: S. 7. 6.

मविभाग: Division, Distribution. प्रविर: Yellow sandal.

प्रविरस्त a. 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very f'w or rare, very scanty; प्रवि-रस्त इद सुरधनधूकथा: R. 9. 34.

प्रवित्रय: 1 Melting away.-2 Complete dissolution or absorption

पविद्युत p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangl-

प्रविविक्त a. 1 Very solitary, -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविद्य 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear.—Caus. 1 To admit, introduce, usher; स्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1.-2 To lay or store up.

मविष्ट p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चाधेन भविष्ट: शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्व-कार्य S. 1. 7. −2 Engaged in, occupied with. −3 Begun.

স্বিস্থল 1 Entrance on the stage.-2 Entering a room.

प्रवेश: 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरावेशाभिस्तां सभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3, 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage, तेन पात्र-प्रवेशक्षेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door ( of a house &c. ). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application ( to a pursuit ), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in ( of night ). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. ( Proverb. चंग्रपवेश ससलप्रवेश: cf. ' the thin end of the wedge ' ).

पवेशक: 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters ( such as servants, buffoon &c. ) for the purpose of acquainting the audience wish events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last ) S. D. thus defines it :- प्रवेशकोऽनदात्ताक्त्या नीच-पात्रप्रयोजितः। अंकद्वयातर्विज्ञेयः शेष विष्क्रमके यथा ।। 308; इंक विकंभक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

भवेशित p. p. Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेह्य a. 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

মৰিপ্তাৰ: Separation. মৰিপতাৰ a. Dejected, spiritless. মৰিপা A birch tree.

प्रविस्त(स्ता)रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण a. Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with ; आमोदानथ हरिदंतरागि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्रवीण: Bv. 1.15 ; Ku. 7.43.

प्रवार a. 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —7: 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुरिव कोणीं क्षिप्ता दुक्षाः समंततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, prt on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

भवत p. p. Selected, picked, chosen. प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward. move on, proceed, स्वामिसेवकयोरेव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring, Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To beign, commence (usually with inf.), इंत पद्भतं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself , प्रवेततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35.-6 To act up to, follow, Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न प्रनरेषं प्रवर्तितब्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन प्रजास ते कश्चिद्पचार: प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17 24; Ms. 3. 61. -Caus. 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

भवते: 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

भवतंत्र a. (विका f.) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, insigating (in a bad sense). -त: 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A promptor, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. - क The entrance of a character on the stage.

भवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement.-3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -ना Inciting or prompting to action.

मनतेचित्र a. One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c. मनतित p. p. 1 Caused to torn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66.—2 Founded, set up,

established. -3 Prompted, incited' instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37.-5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

भवतित् a. 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active -3 Causing, effecting -4 Using -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

श्रुस p. p. 1 Begun, -cmmenceed, proceeded with. -2 Set in, अ-चिरावृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occuped with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. —त: A round ornament. -तं An action, urdertaking.

प्रवासे Entrance on the stage.

प्यति: f. 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow ( of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छव्दानां चरि-तार्था चतुष्टया Ku 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation ; कुसुमपद्वात्त-समय S. 4. 17. v. l.; R. 11. 43, 14. 39, 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मध्यवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संवे-इपदेषु वस्तषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणपवृत्तयः S. 1. -22. 6 Conduct; behaviour, R. 14.73 -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26 -8 Use, employment, currency ( as of a word ). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation ( of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp निवृत्ति).-13 News, tidings, intelligence, जीम्तेन स्त्रकुशल-मयीं हारियान प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. V. 4. 20 -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जियिनी q. v. -00mp. -जः a spy, secret emissary or agent. —निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —पराङ्मुख a. averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. - His: active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रमुख 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. —Caus. To increase, augment.

(中に大学を)を (日本の)

्यवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

महाज्ञ p. p. 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large. प्राद्धि: f. 1 Increase, growth; R.

13.71; 17.71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रदूष 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. भवर्ष: Heavy rain, heavy down-

भवर्षणं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. भवर्षिन् a. Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रदेक a. best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेग: Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेद: Barley.

प्रवेशि:-णी f. 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant.-4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत m. A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announc-

ing, proclaiming.

प्रवेप:, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपशुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित a. Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेज: A kind of kidney-bean.

দ্বস্থ: 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रत्यक्त p.p. Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः f. Manifestation, appearance.

प्रत्याहार: Prolongation of discource.

মন্ত্ৰ 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2
To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a Sannya'sın; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. —Caus. To banish, send into exile.

ম্ব্ৰজন 1 Going abroad, sojourning.
-2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

भवाजित p. p. 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -त: 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brâhmana who has entered on the fourth (भिष्ठ) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant —ता 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. —तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

সর্ভথা 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant, Mâl. 4.6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or মিন্তু) order in the religious life of a Brahmana, সমত্বা কল্বছ্যা ছ্বাসিনা: Ku. 6.6 (where Malli. says সমত্বা means the ব্যবস্থা or third order). -Comp. —অব্যাধন: a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

মনাৰ m., মনাৰক: A religious mendicant, recluse. — নিকা A female ascetic.

সরাজন Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रवश्चन: A knife for cutting wood. प्रशंस 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवति: मशसे Gît. 1; यच वाचा मशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; माई-सीच निशाचर: Bk. 15. 65, R. 5. 25; 17 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

মহানক, মহানিব a. Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. —m. A panegyrist. মহান Praising, extolling.

पश्चेता 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचर्न 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.'-? Description, reference to; as in अन्यस्तुत्रकांसा q v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. — उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dendin, जजगोऽ उद्भवः पश्चेत्रः श्रेष्ठिशेच्यः। तो तुत्यो त्यमुक्तिति सा प्रशंसीपमाच्यते। Kav. 2. 31. —सुस्तर a. loudly praising.

प्रशासित p. p. Praised, extelled, applauded.

भशस्त p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, com mended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. —आदि: N. of a mountain.

महास्तः: f. 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description, U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. y. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction: rule for guidance, as in अवस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

भशस्य a. ( Compar. अयस or ज्यायसः superl. अञ्च or ज्येष्ठ ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशस्त्रम् m. The ocean.

प्रशास्त्रशी A river.

प्रशस् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be scothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशांत पानकाश्चं U. 6

Pt. 3. 56 -5 To decay, wither away. — Caus. 1 To soothe, appease, pacify, Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वमासारम्यामित-वनीपहुर्व Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; ते (अपवारं) आन्वरम्य म्हामेयः R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue, Mk. 10 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose, मज़ामासि निवादं करपसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal

মহান: 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, মহানামিন্ত্রাথির R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement, Ku. 2 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; St. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appearement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रश्नन a. (नी f.) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपवासिम्श्ननकलाः संपदो ह्यासाना Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिम्श्रामनं -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56; (स्टाने प्रतिपादन Kull.; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, koeping safe, ल्राव्यमश्मनस्वस्थमधेन समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

पश्तित p. p. 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed, 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated, U. 1. 40.

महांत p. p. 1 Calmed, tranquilized, composed. —2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो महांतरमणीयतीयान्यः -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. —4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकपद् एव मम महांत Mal. 9. 36; महांतमझं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see हाम with g). -Comp. '—आत्मव a. composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —उर्ज a. weakened, enervated, prostrated, —काम a. content. —चष्ट a. resting ceased to work. —ग्रंथ a. having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

महाति: f. 1 Calmness, tranquility, composure, quiet, 1epose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

স্থান: 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cersation.

সহায়েৰ a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation ( said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed ) — To A small branch or twig.

मशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk., 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्त्रया साथै Mårk. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of, द्या प्रशाधि गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24, R. 6. 76; 9 1. -4 Te punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.), इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्या नमोवाकं प्रशास्त्रहे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शाम with आ q. v.).

प्राप्तकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

यज्ञासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्त्र m. 1 A king, ruler, governor -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5.63.

মহিছে p.p. Ruled over, governed. মহিছি:, 'মহিন্ত f. Ved. Command, order.

মহিথিল a. Very loose; S. 3. 9. মহিত্য: The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; হিত্যবাহীত্তী বন্দান্তনীয় Sankaradigvijaya.

प्रशद्धिः f Clearness, purity.

प्रशाप: Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing ; U. 3.11.

प्रश्न: [प्रच्छ-भावे नह ] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिषीयते ); अनामय-प्रक्तपूर्वक S. 5 ' with an inquiry about (your ) well-being or health '. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation .- 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or dispute d point ; इति पश्न उपस्थित: -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते पर्न दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -Comp. — उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. - द्वि: -ती f. a riddle, an enigma - विवाक: an arbitrator, umpire.

परनशति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about ( with two acc. ).

মুখ্য: Laxity, looseness, relaxa-

प्रशाह्यः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रभय:-पश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतै: पश्रयनश्रम्तिभि: S1. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23, सपश्रव

respectfully, modestly. -2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्राचिन, प्रश्रित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्नम a. 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerved.

पञ्चिष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned ( शुक्ति च र ) - च : 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

महोत: 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्राष्ट्र: Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

षष्ठ a. 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्यपद्ध: Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. -Comp. —बाहु m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रहोही A cow for the first time with a calf

प्रस् 1, 4 A. (त्रस-स्य-ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंद्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

मसंख्यान: Payment, liquidation. — ने 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; इर: मसंख्यान परो वसूब Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसंज् 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to.—2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराश्रयः मसज्यते, वैषम्यनेष्ठण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसञ्चेते S. B.—3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रासन्त Dk.

भसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so यूत°, निद्रा° &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted, Ki. 4. 18, R. 13. 40; Mâl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Exranded, opened.

— ind. Incessantly, continuously Ki. 16. 55.

असान्तः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence.

-2 Connection, union, association.

-3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in आविश्वसन्ति (which is आविश्वसन्ति प. ).

-4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवः शिवः स्तित्ते स्तिः 5.50.

-5 Conclusion, deduction.

-6 A topic or subject of discourse.

-7 Occurrence of a possibility.

-8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंत: 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness ; स्वरूपयाग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्यात्यायतकोमल-स्य सततं दूतपसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. -2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्मा-द्रिणकात्रसंगात Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. \_3 Illicit intercourse.-4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतमसंगै: Ku. 3. 47. -5 A subject or topic ( of discourse or controversy ). -6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विजय-पसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mal. 1. -7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. -8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेश्वी जगतः कारणसुपपद्यते कुतः वेषस्यनेर्धृण्यपसंगात् S. B., एवं चान-बस्धामसँगः ibid ; तस्याणुतरपसंगात Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. -9 Connected reasoning or argument. -10 A conclusion, an inference.-11 Connected language. -12 Inseparable application or connection ( = squff q. v.). -13 Mention of parents. -14 Introduction, insertion. -15 Gain. ( प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगत:, प्रसंगात are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. -2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3. occasionally, incidentally. -4. in course of; as in कथापसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). - Comp. - निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. — बशात् ind. according to the time, by the force of circumstances.—विनिवृत्तिः f. nonrecurrence of a contingency.

मसंगित् a. 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on.-3 Occasional, incidental. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND

भारत्य a. 1 To be attached to. -2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. -Comp. --भारतिषेध:
1. negation of a possible case or contingency. -2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

ম্বান 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. -2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with inf.), तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं प्रसीद श-श्वन्मलयस्थलीय R. 6. 64 -2 To be appeased or so thed, be satisfied ; नि-मित्तसिहिरय हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्या-पगमे प्रसीदिति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिश: पसेदुर्मरुतो वदुः सुखा: R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससा-दोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful, किया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदाति B. 3. 29. -Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech ; तस्मात्त्रण-म्य प्रणिधाय काथं प्रसाद्ये त्वामहमीशमी-ਵਰਾਂ Bg. 11. 44 ; R. 1. 88 ; R. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure, चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

मतातः f. 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसन्त p. p, 1 Pure, c'ear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23, 7. 74; S. 5. 21. -2 Pleased, propitiated, soothed delighted, गंगां शरवयाति सिंधुपतिं पसन्तां Mu. 3. 9; गंभीरायाः पयासे सारितश्चेतसीव पसन्ते Me. 40 ( where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुवां पसन्तां R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning).-5 True, correct ; प्रसन्तस्ते तर्कः V. 2; पसन्तपायस्ते तर्क: Mâl.1.-6 Settled down, tranquil. - 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. - Comp. - अतस्य । a gracious-minded, propitious. (-m) N. of Vishnu. - \$11 spirituous liquor. - acq a. 1. almost calm. -2. almost true. — मुख, -बदन a. gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सालेल a. having clear

भसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुठ दृष्टिनसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यामसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापर भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंग रायः पवन मञ्जूषा गुह्नदीव मसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; मासबुद्धिमसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gunas according to Mammata, who thus defines it:-ञुष्केषनाग्निवत् स्वच्छज्ञलवत्सहसीव यः । व्याप्रोत्य-न्यत्मसादोसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8,यावद-थद्कपत्वरूपमर्थवीमल्यं प्रसादः ० श्वतमात्रा वाक्यार्थ करतलबद्रामिव निवेद्यंती घटना प्रसाद्स्य R. G., see Kâv. 1. 44, S. D. 611 also. -6 Food offered to idule &c., or the remnants of such food. -7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering. -9 Well-being, welfare. -Comp.-उन्मख a. disposed to favour. -दानं a propitiatory gift. -पद्य: a turban of honour. —पराङ्क्तस a. 1. withdrawing favour from any one. -2. not caring for any body's favour. — पात्रं an object of favour. — स्था a. 1. kind, propitious. -2. serene, pleased, happy.

भसादक, प्रसादित क. (दिका f.) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladddening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन a. (ती f.) 1: Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear, कलं कतसञ्ज्ञस्य नद्यपंद्यसाँदनं Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Cheering, gladdening. -त: A royal tent. -तं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. -2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. -3 Pleasing, gratifying. -4 Propitiating, courting favour. -ता 1 Service, worship. -2 Purifying.

असादित p. p. 1 Purified, cleared. -2 Appeased, propitiated. -3 Worshipped. -4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीक 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभ: Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धतारिः P. 2. 30. — भं ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce, इद्धियाणि प्रमाधीनि हर्रति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. — 2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि नीतरामेण हारिणा प्रसभे हतः S. 1. 5; Bs. 6. 25. — 3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. — Comp. — दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. — हर्ण forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment. प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. -2

A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. -2 Emission, discharge.

orth. -2 Emission, discharge. प्रस(भा)लः The cold season ( हेमंत ).

प्रसञ्द a. 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. -2 Turned towards the left. -3 Favourable.

पसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्ती प्रसतमपरेवां प्रसहते U. 6. 14.



-3 To withstand, resist, overpower; संद्र्ये सार्थानं तस्त्रतं प्रसहते कः Ku 2 57. -3 To exert onself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy, see प्रमहा.

प्रस (सा ) ह m. Ved 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithat of India.

भसह a. Withit anding, induing, bearing up. —ह: 1 A beast or bid of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

गसहन: A beast or bird of piey,
—न 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2
Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeat
ing, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an
embrace.

प्रसद्धाः and. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसद्धा मणिमुद्धरेन्नकरवकत्रं हु। कुरात् Bh. 2. 4, Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. — चौरः a plunderer highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

मसाह: Overpowering, defeating. प्रसातिका A kind of rice ( with small grains ).

NHIE Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain, Pt 1.2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

भाषक a. (धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. -क: A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

भसायनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing, toilet, dress, Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament, Ku. 7. 13, 30 —न: —नं, —नं A comb. —िक्निय: decoration, embellishment. —िक्निय: decoration, embellishment. —िक्निय: the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधे: प्रसाधनविधेप: V. 2. 3.

मसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालं वितमयपाद-मानिष्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

मताचित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated -3 Proved.

पत्तित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened.
-2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after ( with instr. or loc. ); उस्मा लक्ष्मां वा पत्तितः Sk. 8.; k. 23.
-4 Very clear. —तं Pus. matter.

निर्मात: f 1 A net. -2 A ligament.
-3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attacs, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रतिष् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected -2 To succeed -2 To be-made known. -4 To be got or obtwined. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

मसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R 18.41, Ku. 5 9 7.16.

मसिद्धि: f 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment, Ki 3. 3. 3. , Ms 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रमुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुति: f• 1 Sleepines=. -2, Paialysis.

मस्य 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; प्रभरन मासाष्ट.

प्रसद: 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production -2 Childbuth delivery, confinement, as in आसन्त्रसनाः -3 Odspring, progeny, young ones children; oft at the end of comp, केवल वीरमसवा भया: U. 1. Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth p'ace (fig. also), Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom ; यसवविश्वतिक छ-रहा विरक्तः S1. 7. 42, नीता लोध्यसने रजसा पाडुतामानने आः Me. 65: कुद्-प्रसर्वाश्यिलं जीवित 113, R. 9, 28, Ke. 1. 55, 4 14, S. 5. 9; Mal. 9. 27. 31, U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved Extracting Soma juica. -3 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition -comp. - 3-4 a. about to be delivered or confined , पतिः मीतः मस्यो-न्द्र वीं त्रिया द्दर्भ R. 3. 12 - मृहं a lying-in ch mat. - Affig a. produc tive, prolific - नंपनं the foot stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle - नेदना, -equi pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्यली a mother. —स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

मसनत: the Pryala tree. प्रसन्त 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

नसर्वति: f. A woman in labour. भस्तितृ m. A father, progressor; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसिन्ती A mother.

मस् a. Bringin; forth, bearing, giving birth to, जीवप्राधिवेत्तव्या Y. 1.73 — f 1 A mother, मातरायेतरी मस्जनयिनारों Ak 'parents'. -2 A mare -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

UL

पस्ता A maie.

नत्त p p. 1 Begotten, engendered.
-2 Brought forth, bun, produced.
-त 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. -ता A woman recently de livered

अस्ति: f 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. - 2 B inging forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to, R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, gereration, R. 10. 53. -6 App arance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c ) . R 5 15, Ku. 1. 42.-7 A product, production -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; d. 1. 25 77, 2. 4; 5.7, Ku. 2 7, S. 6 24 -9 A producer, generator, procreator a R. 2. 63 -10 A mother. -Comp. - = pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth, -ara: wind produced in the womb during the pange of tra-

नस्तिका A woman recently delivered.

मस्त p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower, लनाया पूर्वल्यायां मस्तर्यागाः जुन: U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10 -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit -Comp—इपु:, -बाज:, -बाज: epithets of the god of love. —वर्ष: a shower of flowers

पन्तकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud,

THE 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, ar se, proceed, लोहिताचा महानदाः पसन्नातत्र चासवात् Mb -2 To go forth, advance, बेलानिलायपस्ता धु-जगाः ४ 13 12 , अन्वेषण अस्ते च सित्राजी Dk -3 l'o spread, spread rund, कुशा दः किं साक्षात्य नराति दिशो नेप नियत K. P. 10, प्रसरति तुणमध्ये लब्धाद्विः अगेन (दवाग्निः ), Rs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; 4-सरित परिमाथी के प्यय देहदाह: Mal 1. 41. , मिरवा निरवा प्रमराते बलात्कोपि चेभेनिकार: U. d. 36. -5 To be stretuned, to extend, न मे इस्तौ प्रसः Ta: S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसर्तते S 4, प्रसर्ति मनः कार्यारं Pt. 3. 180 -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रतसार चीत्सव: Ks 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22, -9 To grow strong or intense; प्रभुततरं सद्यं Dk. -10 To pass away ( as time ). -11 To break

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forth or out (as fire). — Caus. I To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44. 2 To stretch forward, extend. hold out (as the hand); कानः सर्वजनान प्रमास्तिकारे गुलाति द्राद्य Pt 2 20. — 3 To spread out or expose for sale; केतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्धा आपणे प्रमासिनं क्रय Sk., Ms. 5 129. — 4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). — 5 To publish, promulgate

प्रसर: 1 Going forwards, advancing; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; R 8 23; 16.20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1.186 -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation, Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; St. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence, S 3 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent flood; प्रात स्वेदां चुमसर इव हर्षाश्चानिकर: Git. 11 -7 A group, muthtude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow.-10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the hum urs of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

भसरिंग: -णी f. Surrounding an enemy.

NHIT: 1 Spreading, extending.

-2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion.

-3 Stretching out.

-4 Spreading over the country to forage.

-5 Opening (the mouth).

महारजं 1 Spreading abroad, er tending increase, diffusing, expressing. -2 Stretching out; as in बुद्धा-रज. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semivowel (यू, र्वात यू) into a vowel; see संत्राज. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

महारिकी Surrounding an enemy. भसारित १-१-१ Expanded, spread, diffused, extended -2 Stretched out (as hands.). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

Salahar.

STATES OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN STATES OF T

भवत p. p. 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Sp.ead, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened -5 Engaged in, attached to -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, di-played; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The pilm of the hind stretched out and hollowed. —तः, तं A measure equal to two palas. —ता The leg. —Comp. —तः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (इंडबोडकस्प),

WARTS.

मस्ति: f. 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two palas), परिक्षीण: कश्चित्सपुहचित यवाना प्रमुत्तवे Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर a. Spreading about . Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसार a. Flowing forth, dropping, distrilling.

प्रमृत् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt.-5 To dismiss, set aside.

मस्य p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. - 2 Hurt, injured. - - प्राप्त A finger stretched forth or extended; ( अग्रन्य अमृता यास्तु ता अमृष्टा उदीरिनाः ).

प्रसम् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk 14.20.-2 To spread, circulate ( tig. ), इधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb: आरुके विश्वित सर्वतः प्रमुद्धाः U. 1.40. -3 To creeep or crawi forth or along.

नसर्प: Going to the part of the sa crificial enclosure called सर्स् q. v

मसर्वनं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. - 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. - 3 Entering the सहस.

मस्पिन् a. 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेक: 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting, -3 Emission, discharge, Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladic.

असेदिका A sm'll garden.

प्रतेव:, -प्रतेवक: 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसंद 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —Caus. To cross ( a river &c. ).

मानेदने 1 Springing across or leaping over.-2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhœa. —न: An epithet of Siva.

प्रस्कंदिका Dysentery.

সংক্র p. p. 1 Spung forth. -2 Failen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —স: 1 An sutcaot. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कृदः An altar of a] circular hape.

प्रस्ति 1 P. 1 To jostle, स्था: प्रच-स्त्रहुआन्ता: Pk. 14. 98 - 2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter. प्रस्थलनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

TATA: 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. -4 A stone, lock. -5 A precious stone, gem.-6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of darbha grass.

अस्तर्ज-जा 1 A hed, couch. -2 A seat.

NAME: 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3. A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A hed of leaves and flowers.

प्रतीत-म a. 1 Making a noise sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise.-2 To begin, commence, प्रस्तुपता निवादवस्तु M. 1.
-3 To cause, produce, Mål. 5. 9. -4
To say, relate, propound. — Caus.
1 To relate, allude to, tell; Mål. 3.
3. -2 To begin, commence.

भस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of pra'se.
-2 A fit time or opportunity; see प्रस्तावः

प्रसाव: 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाम-मात्रप्ताव: S. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time ; त्वरापस्तावोर्यं न खलु परिहासस्य समय: Mal. 9. 44; शिव्या-य बृहतां पत्युः पस्तावमादिशद् हुशा S1. 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a Sa'man. - 8 An introductory praise. ( प्रस्ताचे ind. on a suitable occasionseasonably. प्रसावेन 1. incident, ally, occasionally. -2. suitably). -Comp. - 451: a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

भस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement; आप बालचरितमस्तावनाहिंदिमः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, p. eface, exordium (in general) भस्तावना इयं कपर-नाटकस्य Mål. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his

qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; ( for definition, see आसुन ). प्रताचित æ. 1 Begun, commenced. \_2 Mentioned, referred to.

भस्तत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized.
2 Begun, commenced -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. - a 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration ; अधूना पस्तुतमञ्जूषियतां. -2 ( In Rhet. ) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; Bee प्रकृत; अपस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या सैव पस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. - comp. — эізду: a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandi. 5, 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तृतांक्र.

प्रस्तुति: f. Ved. Praise, eulogium. Test out, depart ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं पतस्थे स्थलवरर्मना R. 4.60, Ku 3. 22 -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. - 6 To approach, come near. - Caus 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70 -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on. प्रश्य a. 1 Going to, visiting, abid ing in , as in चानपहर. -2 Going on a journey -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. — स्थ:, -स्थं 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओवधिमस्थ, इंद्रवस्थ &c. -2 Table-land on the t p of a mountain ; पर्थ हिमा-

देर्पृगनाभिगंधि किंचित् क्रणत्किकरमध्यु-

वास Ku. 1 54; Me. 58 -3 The

top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4.

11 (where it has sense 4 also).

-4 A particular measure of capacity

equal to thirty-two palas. -5 Any-

thing measuring a Prastha. -Comp.

—पुडप: a variety of holy basil.

प्रशंप व a. Cooking a Prastha
प्रशान 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking, प्रशान वि
क्रमतिरवलंगना 8 5 5 3, R. 4.88; Me.
41; Amaru 31.—2 Coming to; Ku.
6. 61.—3 Sending away, despatching —4 Procession, march.—5 A march, the march of an army or assailant.—6 A method, system.—7
Death, dying.—8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

तस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching -2 Appoint nent to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. —ना Sending away, despatching.

अस्थापित p. p. 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved -3 Uiged, pushed on.

प्रस्थापित् a. 1 Departing, going forth -2 Travelling, marching.

म.स्थल p. p. Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; ( see स्था with म ).

मस्थिति: f 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रनः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्तिरध a. Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

সংব্ৰ 2 P. To dist I, pour forth.
মহাৰ: 1 Flowing, pouring forth,
exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream
or flow (as of milk), R. 1. 84.

भस्तत p. p. Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Gomp — स्वनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love. U. 3.

प्रसुषा The wife of a grandson. प्रस्टन Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्राप्त है 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand. open.

news a. 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

भस्तोडनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रसुद् 6 P. 1 To quiver, trebmble.

-2 To expand, be dilated; प्रासुद्धवय
# Mb. -3 To spread far and wide;

#संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रसुद्धित स्फुट
Subhåsh.

परकुरित p. p. Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous प्रस्तृति: f. Forgetfulness.

प्रसंद 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्येदः, -द्नं Flowing forth, exudation; trickling out, oozing.

प्रसंसिन् a. Miscarrying.

gush forth, coze out. -2 To pour out, let flow.

मस्रव: 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder, मस्बेण (v l. for प्रत्वेव) अभिवर्षती बदनालोकप्रवृतिमा R. 1 84 -4 Unine -5 The overflowing scum of boiling ric. --वा: (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्वर्ग 1 Flowing or gashing forth, trickling, c zing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the bleast of udder; ( द्वसकान् ) बट तन-प्रस्वर्गेः धर्मस्वर्गेः प्रस्वर्ग Ku. 5. 14 -3 A fall of water, cascale, cataract. -4 A sping, fountain, समा बेता प्रस्वर्णः समततः Rs. 2. 16, Ms. 8. 248, Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -3 Voiding unine. —जः N. of a mountain: जनस्थानमञ्जा गिरिः प्रस्वर्णा नाम U. 1.

मसचित्र a. 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk, R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

श्रमातः 1 Flowing, oozing.-2 Urine. -3 = श्रमात् (5) q. v.

ਸਬੂਤ p. p. Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व( स्वा )नः A loud noise.

प्रसाप: 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3
A missile which induces sleep.

ম্মান্স a. 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

पस्तापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7.61.

प्रस्वाद्म् a. Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्तार: Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable om (repeated at the beginning of a Patha or lesson).

प्रस्वित p. p. Sweated, perspired. प्रवेद: Excessive perspiration.

अस्वेदित p. p. 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

पहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, प्राचा-निवत रक्षासि येनाझानि धने सम। न प्रह-एम: कथं पापं वद पूर्वापकारिंग Bk 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, ut, गदा-प्रस्ततन्तः -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.), see प्रहत.

पहणनं Killing, slatghter.

बहत p. p. 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं पहतपुष्कर: सुती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-

feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

पहणे( ने )मि. The moon.

पहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः पहस्यापभयः पुरद्रं R. 3. 51. -2 To derice, ridicule, mock, हसतं पहसंत्ये-ता स्द्रंत पहद्ति च Subhash. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth -2 Redicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4-3 Satire, satirical wiiting.-4 A farce a kind of low comedy; S D thus defines it:—भाणवस्स्विस्थ्यमलास्यागाः विनिर्मितं। भनेत् प्रहसनं वृत्त नियाना कावकल्पतं । 533 et seq.; e. g. कंदपैकलिः

महसंती 1 A kind of jasmine ( पृश्चिका or नासंती पृ. v. ). -2 A large file-pan.

पहासित p. p. Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

четн: 1 Voilent or loud laughter -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display, Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage, cf. яны.

महासकः A jester, buffoon.

भहासिस् a. 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with; Mal 9. 15.-4 Shining, resplendent; Ku. 5 37.-5 Satirical. —m. A jester, buffoon.

भहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Râvana.

पदा 3 P 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish; प्रमहाति यदा कामान 8g 2 55, 39, मोदमेता प्रहास्पते Râm. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रमह: श्रूजाहितान 8k. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. -Pass. -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

पहा Ved. A good throw at dice,

बहाज Abandoning, omitting, quitting; St. 4. 55.

भहागि: f 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

महोज p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. — । Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot; विनातात्तस्य दुक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मे महोपल प्रजिचाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch; हरिरस्मे हरिणीं सुराग्या प्रजिचाय R. 8. 79; 11. 49; 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहाट्य: Ved. A messenger. पहि: A well.

पहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth.
-2 Extended, stretched out -3 Sent,
despatched, directed . विचारमागिर्वाहतेन चत्रसा Ku 5.42.-4 Discharged,
shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed.
-6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A
sauce, condiment.

भहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतमञ्ज), one of the five daily Yajzas to be preformed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

पहातः f. Ved. An excellent ob-

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat, जन्मपा प्रदान 'kicks'; R. 5. 58; Ku. 3 70, Bk. 9.7.-2 To hurt, injune, wound (with loc.), आनेपाणाय वः ज्ञान प्रवृत्तमनागासि S 1 11; R 2.62, 7.59; 11. 84, 15 3.-3 To attack, sesult -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc or dat.).-5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

पहर: The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-च्चारितानि गामानयत्याद्पदानि न प्रमाण T. S.

बहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the

महर्ग 1 Striking, heating. -2 Casting, to rowing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Horting. -5 Removing, expelling -6 A weapon, missile, या ( उर्वशि ) सुकुमारं महरण महेन्स्य V.1; R. 13 73; Mk 5. 12, Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

महरणीयं A missile, weapon. महारित् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

महर्तु a. or s. 1 On ewho strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

সহাব: 1 Striking, beating, hitting, Y. 3. 248. –2 Wounding, killing. –3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump. R. 7. 44; ছত্মিহাব, বস্তমহাব &c. –4 A cut or thrust, as in অভ্নমহাব. –5 A kick; as in পার্মহাব; স্বামহাব. –6 Shooting.—30mp.——সার্ব a. wounded by a blow. (–%) acute pain caused by a wound.

पहारणं A desirable gift.

महत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —त A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न महत्वेत वियं पाप्य Bg. 5. 20;

11. 36 -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body) -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure.

—Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight

पहर्ष: 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture, ग्रुक: प्रहर्ष: प्रवभूव नात्मिति 
ि. 3. 17. -≥ Erection of the male organ.

पहर्चणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

पदर्ष (वि)णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre, see App. I.

बहर्षेत्र: The planet Mercury.

पह्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). - Comp. - आत्मन्, -चिन, -मनस् a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. — इत a. 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

पहरुत: A clow.

সহলাক i A kind of pastry ( পিছক).
-2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

মইন্তক: 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle; see সইন্তিকা below.

সন্থা Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance, Pt. 2. 44.

पहिलिं र , पहिलिका A riddle, an enigma, a coundrum It is thus defined in the निरंपमुल्मेंडन :—व्यक्तीकृत्य कमव्यर्थ स्मस्त्रार्थस्य गोपनात्। यत्र बाह्यातरावर्थी कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी ज हाब्दी; तरुण्यालिगित कटे निनंबस्थलमाश्रिनः। मुरूणां सिल्यानेडिप कः कूनते सुहुर्पेष्ठ ( where the answer is ईष्ट्रन नल्यूणकृमः) is an instance of the former kind, सद्धिमध्यपि न वेरियुक्ता नितातरक्ताव्यक्तिनेव नित्य । यथोक्तविदिन्यपि नैव द्नी का नाम कातेति निवयः । यथोक्तविदिन्यपि नैव द्नी का नाम कातेति निवयः । ज्ञा । ( where the answer is साएका ), of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका, see Kåv. 3. 96–124.

पहास: 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहाइ 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. — Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

মন্ত্ৰৰ p. p. Delighted, Joyful, pleased.

মদ্লান্ধ: f. Pleasure, delight.

স্কা (ল্লা) বৃ: 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiranya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purâna, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his morta

enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties. but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishun, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall ?" Wherenpon Prahlada struck the pillar with his first ( according to another account, Hiranya Kasipu bimself kicked the pullar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith ), when Vishnu came out half-man aud halflion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously. ]

महा(हा) इन क. Goldddening, delighting; R 13.4.— नं Causing Joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रहादनाश्चंद्र: B. 4.12.

मह a. 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly, down; एष महोस्म भगवन एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1.47 6.37. -3 Submissive, humble, modeally submitting, भहेजबानिर्धरपो ह संतः R. 16.80. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. -Comp —अंजाल a bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

मह्नपति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तद्भे द्वरंथ कापि वजति विनयः मह्नपति मां U. 6. !1.

प्रहालिका See प्रहेलिका.

দ্বায: A call, summons, invita-

पांद्य क. [ज्राष्टाः अश्वेदित ] 1 High, tall, lofty of lifty, or great stature (as a man); शालमांद्यमहासुनः R. 1. 13, 15. 19. -2 Long, extended, S. 2. 15. —हाः A tall man, a man of great stature; पांद्यलम्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहरिय वामनः R. 1. 3

पाक् ud. 1 Before (usually with abl.), सफलानि निमित्तानि पास् नभाता-त्रतो मम Bk. 8. 106, पाक् भृष्ट: केन्छान्त्रने Ku. 2 4; R. 14 78; S. 5. 21. -2 At first, already, प्रमन्यवः पागपि कोशलंद्र R 7. 34. -3 Before, pre viously, in a previous portion (as of a book), इति पागेव निर्देष्टं; Ms 1. 71. -4 In the east, to the east of, प्रामान्याक् पर्वतः -5 In front. -6 As far as, up to; पाक्र कहारात् -7 At dawn or daybr ak.

पाकटशं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

पाकरणिक a. (की f.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमय in works on Rhetoric), अवाकरणिकस्याभिमानेन माकरणिकस्याभिमानेन पाकरणिकस्याभिमानेन पाकरणिकस्याभिमान

आकर्षिक a (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority

भारतिकः 1 A catamite -2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकास्यं 1 Freedom of will, प्राकास्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11 -2 Wilfulness -3 I resistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or siddhis of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

पाकार: 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. -2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart, द्वितीयं हेम-पातारं छुवैद्धित्व वानरे: R 12.71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्रकाशिय a. 1 Fit for a wall. -2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. -2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकादयं 1 Being known, evident or cleat, publicity. -2 Fame, celebrity, renown, प्राकादयं स्वग्रणीद्येन ग्रियोनो गर्डात किं जनमना Pt 1. 94.

प्राकृत a. (ता-ती f.) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृ-त्या निर्वृत्तो वा अण् ] l Original, natural, स्यातामunaltered, unmodified, भित्रौ सित्रं च महजपाकृताविष Si. 2 36 (see Malli. thereon) -2 Usual, common, ordinary. -3 Uncultivated, valgar, unrefined, illiterate, प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुगत्सि K. 146, Bg. 18. 28 -4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling, Mu. 1. -5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राक्ततो लय: 'reabsorption into Prakriti.' -6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. -- a: A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. - d A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit, प्रकातेः संरक्षतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च पाकतं Hemachandra. (Many of hese dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays ), तद्भवस्त-त्समो देशीत्यनंक: पाकृतक्रम: Kav. 1. 33. also 34, 35 : त्वमप्यस्मादृशजनयोग्ये प्रा-कृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb.1 - nmp. - अरिः a natural enemy, see. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. — उदासीन: a natural neutral, 2. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. -547: a common or ordinary fever. -प्रत्य: complete dissolution of the universe. — fina a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie imme; diately beyond those of the natural enemy (s.e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another)

মফুলিক a. (ফা f.) [স্কৃথো নিছুব: হসু] I Natural derived from nature; Mv 7.39.-2 Illusory.

भाकत व. (ति f.) 1 Former, previous, antecedent, प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजनमा दिद्या: Ku. 1 30. -2 Old, ancient, early. -3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life, संस्कारा: प्राक्तना इव R. 1 20. Ku 6. 10 —न ( or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) n. Fate, destiny.

प्रावर्षे 1 Sharpness. -2 Pungency. -3 Wickedness. -4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागत्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence, नि:साध्यस्यं प्रागत्भ्यं S D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity; इद्धिमागत्भ्यं, तमःप्रागत्भ्यं &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance; अवासः प्रागत्भ्यं परिणत्रचः शैलतन्ये K P 10. 'which has appeared'. -6 Eloquence; प्रागत्भ्यहानस्य नरस्य विद्या शस्त्रं यथा काषु षस्य इस्ते (where माण्या may mean 'boldness' also), Mâl. 3.11.-7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence-

TITTY. A house.

पार्थ The highest point -Comp.
—सर a. first, foremost, त्वमईता पायसर: स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. —हर a.
chief, principal; विश्वावह प्रामहरे: प्रवीजै: Ku. 7. 40, R. 16. 23.

সামাত. Thin coagulated milk-সাম্য a. Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राचातः War, battle.

प्राचारः Trickling cut, dropping

प्राचुणः प्राचुणकः, प्राचुणिकः, प्र'चूर्ण-कः, प्राचूर्णिकः A guest, visitot ; चिराप-राधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राचुणिको ब-भूव Bv. 2. 66, अवणप्राचुणिकी कृता ज-नै: (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगः A small kind of drum (पणव).
प्रांगणं (न) 1 A court, court-yard.
-2 A floor ( as of the house ). -3 A kind of drum.

মান, মান্ত a. (না f.) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, previous, former. —m (pl.) 1 The people of the east -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. —সম a. (মানম) having the point turned towards the east. —সমান: (মানমান:) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to 1.8 production, as of an effect previous to its pro-

duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property ( that may be possessed ). — आमिहित (पागिभहित) a mentioned before. —अनस्था (पागव-स्था ) the former state , न ताई प्रागव-स्थायाः परिहीयसे Mal. 4 ' you are none the worse for it '. — आवत ( प्रामायत ) a. extending towards the east. -- --क्ति: f. ( प्रामुक्ति: ) previous utterance —उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर ) a. north eastern. —उदंच् u (पागुदंच् ) north-eastern. उदीची (पाछदीची) j' the northeust. - कर्मन् (प्राक्तर्मन् ) n 1 an action done in a former life .- 2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3 a picliminary retion in general. —কান্ত: (प्राक्ताल: ) & former age. —कालीन ( प्राक्तालीन ) a. belonging to the former times, cld, ancient — কুল ( মান্ত্র-छ ) a. having the point; turned towards the east ( said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2 75. (-3) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. - an (प्राक्ति) an act done in a fermer life. — ਨੰਬਲ a ( ਮਾੜਜੇਬਲ ) manifested from the first in a distinct form —गामिन् a. ( पाग्गामिन् ) 1. going before, piece nay. -2 a precursor, forerunner. - 3 going eastward - - -रणा ( प्राक्त्चरणा ) the female o.gan of generation. — चिर ( माक्रुचिर ) and. in due or good time before too late. —जन्मन् ( पार जन्मन् ) n., —जातिः ( पा-ग्जाति: f. a. former birth. - ज्योतिष: (पारज्योतियः ) 1 N. of country, also called Kâmain'pa. -2 The people of this country (pl) (-i) N. of a city. of Vishon. -दक्षिण a. ( प्राग्दक्षिण ) south east ern. —देश: (भाग्देश:) the eastern country. —हार, -हारिक व. ( प्राग्हार &c. ) having doors facing the east. -न्याय: ( पाइन्याय: ) the plea of a former trial, res judicata , आचारेणावस-क्लोपि पुनर्लेखयेते यदि । सोभिनेयो जितः पूर्व प्राइन्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ -पदं ( प्राक्रq; ) the first member of a compound. — नहार: ( माक्तनहार: ) the first blow. -फल: (प्राक्रफल:) the breadfruit tiee. —फ(फा)ल्युनी (पाञ्-फल्युनी ) the eleventh lunar mans on, पूर्वी ) अनः I the planet Jupiter. -2 N. o. Brihaspiti. -- काल्युन:, -का-लगुनेयः (प्राकृतालग्रन: &c. ) the planet Jupiter. — भेक्तं ( प्राप्तकं ) taking me diome before meals --भागः ( त्राग्भाw: ) 1. the front. -2 the fore-part. — भारः ( प्राग्भारः ) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Mal. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end ( of anything), क्रंदन्फेरवचंडडात्कृतिभृत-प्राम्भारभी भेसाटै: Mal. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, Bood; Bh 3. 129; Mal. 5. 29 -भावः (भारमावः) 1. previous ex-

The state of the s

istence. - 2. excellence, superiority. —स्व (प्राइस्च ) a 1 turned towards or facing the east, Ku. 7. 13, Ws. 2. 51, 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of -वंशः (पाग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the esst; R. 15 61 ( प्राचीनस्थुगो यज्ञाला विद्येष Malle.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble '). -2. a former dynasty or generation. — युत्त = भा-द्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तांत्तः (प्राग्वृत्तातः) a former event. — जिरहा -स, -शिरस्क ( प्राकृशिरस् &c. ) a. having the head turned towards the east. - HEGT (प्राकुर्राध्या) the morning twilight. —सर्वनं (प्राक्सवनं ) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस (प्राक् स्रोतस् ) a. flowing eastward. (-f.) a river.

प्राची The east, तनयमचिरात् प्राचीनार्क प्रभूय च पावनं S. 4. 18.—Comp.—पति: an epithet of Indra.—मूळं the eastein horizon; प्राचीम्ले तद्धमिव कलामात्रशेषा हिमाशी: Me. 89.

मा जीन व [ प्राच भवार्थ ख ] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. -न: -नं A fence, wall. -नं and 1 In tront. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. -Comp. —эня а. = —яняя q. v —आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपनीत) worn over the light shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Sraddha. - आवीतिच, -उपनीत a. wearing the eacred thiead over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63.— agg: a former kalpa q. v. -- mar an an cient story. —तिलक: the moon —पनस: the Bilva tree. — बहिस m. an epithet of Indra. —na an ancient opinion.

पास्य तः [ शासि भवः यत् ] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —स्पाः (pl.) 1 'The extern country', the country south or east of the river Saraevate. -2 The people of this country. -Comp.—भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

पाच्यक a. Eastern, easterly.

पाचंडचं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look, पाचडचं वहति नुखायुषस्य मार्गः Mål. 3. 17.

पाचिका 1 A mosquito. -2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall. प्राचुरी 1 Abandance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude. भानेतसः 1 A patronymic of Manu. -2 Of Daksha -3 Of Val.

पाछ त ( Nom. sing. शह्द ) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शह्माद - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - । पाइ निवास: ) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law, Ms 8.79, 181, 9 234

प्राजक A character, driver, coachman, Ms 8. 293.

प्राजन: -न A whip, goad; त्यक्त-प्राजनरिव्यक्तिततद्यः पार्थाकितैर्भार्गणै: Ve 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Garhapatya fire, q v.

प्राजापत्य a [प्रजापतिर्देवताऽस्य यंक् ] I Sacred to Prajapati. -2 Born of Piajapati (Biamaa), Ku. 6.34.-3 Belonging to Prajapati, R. 10. 52. —त्य: 1 One of the eight forms of mannage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faith fully together, सहोभी चरतां वर्गमिति वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यच्ये प्राजापत्योः विधि. स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा च रतां वर्भ या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स काय ( i e. प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्वंश्यान्सहात्मना Y. 1.60. - 2 N of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna (त्रवाग), (also n.). -3 ( with तिथि ) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausha. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A kind of fast or penance, इयह प्रातस्हयह साय व्यहमद्याद्याचितम् । व्यह परे च नाश्लीयात् प्राजाप-त्यभिति स्मृतम् ।।. -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितुलोक). —त्यं Giving away the, whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an

प्राजिक: -प्राजिन m. A hawk.

पाजितृ m. A charioteer, driver, coachman, Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Robins. प्राज्ञ तः (ज्ञा or ज्ञी f.) । प्रज्ञ पव स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clevet, किसुच्यते प्राज्ञः खहु कुमार: U. 4. —ज: I A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः पाज्ञा न विभ्यति Ve 2.14; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of purot —जा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or —ज्ञी 1 A intelligent woman clever or learned woman. The wife of a learned min. -3 N of a wife of the sun ( सूर्यपत्नी ). -Comp. — ক্ষমে a story about a wise man. - मन्य, -मानिन् or प्राझंमानिन् d. fancying oneself to be wise, con-

प्राज्य a. 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तब भवतु बि-होजा: माज्यवृधि: मजासु S. 7. 34, R. 13.62, Si. 14 25. -2 Great, large, important; माज्यविक्रमा: Ku. 2. 18; अपि प्राज्य राज्यं तृणामिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. -3 Lotty.

মানল a. 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. -2 Straight, elect.

प्रांजालि a. [ प्रमृती अंजली थेन ] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

मांजलिक, मांजलिक् See प्राजाले.

पाण् 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. -2 To live, be alive, यह पुनरेव पाणिमि K 35, प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थे Bk. 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow ( as the wind ).

m = grow below.

From: 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Pranas being five , प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैरुप-क्रोशमलीमसेवां R. 2. 53, 12. 54; ( हाई प्राणी गुदेऽपानः समानी नामिसंस्थितः । उदानः कंटदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः॥). -3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs ( which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air inhaled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in morent q. v. -6 The spirit or soul (opp. ज्ञरीर). -7 The Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 143. - 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न भू-पते: H. 2. 92; अर्थपतेर्विमर्द्को बहिश्व-रा: माजा: Dk. -10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius; inspiration. -11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. -12 Digestion. -13 A breath as a measure of time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -- 37-तिपात: killing a living being, taking away life. —अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-चिक a.1.dearer than life.-2. superior in strength or vigour. —आधिनाथ: a husband. —आधेप: the soul. —अत: death. — sifter a. 1. fatal, mortal. -2. lasting to the end of life, ending with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital (as a sentence). (一南) murder. अपहारित a. fatal, destructive to life. -अपानं-नी air inhaled and exhaled. —अयनं an organ of sense. -आवात: destruction of life, killing a living being ; Bh. 3. 63. —आचार्यः a physician to a king. — आहमन m. the vital or animal soul. - and a. fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाध: injury to life. — आयाम: restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recutation of the names or attributes of a deity. —आहति: f. an chlation to the five Pranas. - इत: -ई-247: 1. a lover, husband, Ameru 67, Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. -- ईशा,-ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. — उत्क्रनणं, -उत्सर्ग: departure of the soul, death. —उपहार: food. —कर a. refreshing or reviving the spirits. — इन्हें-बाधा peril of life, a danger to life. - we: the nose. — धातक a. destructive to life. - a a. fatal, life-destroying. —ভিন্ন a. 1. muiderous. -2 destructive. - छेट: mu.dei. - त्यान 1. suicide: वर प्राणत्यामा न च पिछानवाक्येवव-मिराचि: H. 1. -2. death. -द a. lifegiving. (-दं) 1. water. -2. blood. ( -द: ) Vishnu. —दक्षिणा gift of life, माणदक्षिणा दा 'to grant one his life'. —इंड: capital punishment. —इयित: a husband —दातु a. 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. - दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. —दुरोद्रं,-यूतं fighting for life. — ਕ੍ਰਾਵ: an attempt upon any body's life. - urt a. living, animate. (-र: ) a living being. —धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of supporting life. -- नाथ: 1 a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama निग्रह: restraint of breath, checking the breath. -- ura: 1. a lover. husband. -2 the soul. -पत्नी the voice —परिक्रय: staking one's life. —परिमह: possession of life, life, existence. — प्रवृ, -दायका,-दायिन् a. restoring or saving life. — प्याणं de-parture of life, death. — प्रिय: ' as dear as life' a lover, husband. -- भवा a. feeding on air only. -- भारवत m. the ocean. — भूत a. possessed of life, living, animate, sontient. (-m.) 1 a living being ; अंतर्गतं पाणभूतां डि वेद R. 2. 43. -2 N. of Vishnu. - मोक्षण suicide. -यम:=प्राणायाम व. v. -यात्रा 1. support of life; maintenance, livelihood ; पिंडपातमात्रपाणयात्रां भग-चतीं Mal. 1. -2. the act of breathing. —योनि: 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (-f.) the source of life. -रंड -1. the mouth. -2. a nostril - राध: 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. —विनाहाः,-विम्नवः losa of life, death. - वियोग: separation of the soul from the body, death. - वृत्तिः f. a vital function. - इयय: cost or sacrifice of life. —शरीर: the Supreme being. —संयम: suspension of death. -संशयः,-संकरं,-संदेह: risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great peril. —संदिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. —सझन n. the body. —सम a as dear as life (-मः) a husband, lover (-मा) a wife. —सार a. 'having life as the essence,' full of strength and vigour, muscular; शिरिचर इच नागः प्राणनारं (गामं) विभाति S. 2. 4. —हर —हारिच a. 1 causing death taking away life, fatal, प्रो मम प्राणहरो पविषयि Git. 7.—2. capital. —हरक a. fatal (-फं) a kind of deadly poison.

भागतः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myirh.

সালয় a. Strong, powerful. — a: 1
Breathing. - > Air, wind. - 3 A sacred
bathing place. - 4 The lord of created beings.

भागत: 1 The throat. -2 Water. -तं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

भाणंत: Air, wind.

माणंती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिका).

पाणसय a. Living breathing.-Comp.
—कोश: the vesture of the vital airs;
see कोश.

भागवत् a. 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यया माणिनः भागवंतः S. 1.1.-2 Strong, powerful.

भागित a. Kept alive, animated.

माणिन a. Breathing, living, alive.
—m. 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature, यया माणिन: माणनंतः S. 1. 1. Me 5. -2 A man. -Comp.
—अंगं a limb of an animal. — जातं a whole class of animals. — यूतं gambling with fighting-animals, (cockfighting, ram-fighting &c.). —पीटा cruelty to animals. —हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. —हिंसा a shoe, boot.

प्राणास्य a. (टर्जी f.) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

भातर्शार्थ 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. -Comp. -अह: the early part of the day, forenoon. —आश: morning meal, breakfast, अन्यथा भातराशाय कुपीम त्यामलं वय Bk. 8. 98. —आशिन का. one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कमीन क. —कार्य, —हत्यं ( भातःकर्म &c. ) a morning ceremony, a morning duty or rite ( worship, prayer &c. ) —तालः ( भातःकालः ) morning time. —गयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage

in the morning with appropriate songs — विचर्ग (पातस्विचर्गा ) the river Ganges. - दिनं forenoon - झेरहः morning milk - महरः (पातः महरः) the first watch of the day. — मंत्रम् m. a crow—भोजनं morning meal, broakfast. — संस्था ( मात संस्था ) 1. the morning twilight. -2 the morning devotions or Sandbyâ adoration of a Brahmana. — समयः ( पातः समयः ) morning—time, day-break. — सचः, — सचनं ( पातः सचः &c. ) the morning libation of Soma. — रनानं (पातः रचानं) morning ablution. — होमः morning sacrifice.

मातस्तन a. ( नी f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

मातस्तरां *ind* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतित्रिभ्यः प्रशुद्धः प्रणमन् रिव Bk. 4. 14.

पातस्त्य a. Matutinal.

पाति: f. 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. -2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose ( जवा ).

पातिक्रलिक क. (की f.) Opposedopposing, contrary; आ: पातिक्रूलिक:
संवृत्त: Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriend-liness.

प्रातिजनीन a. (नी f.) Suitable, against an adversary.

भातिई The subject under discussion.

पातिदेवसिक a. (की f.) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

मातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

पातिपद a. (दी f.) I Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद्

मातिपद्दिन a. Express, explicit. -तः: Fi.e. — कं The clude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the caseterminations), अर्थवद्यातुरमत्ययः माति-पदिकं P. I. 2. 45,

पातिपोरुषिक a. (की f.) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ a. (भी f.) 1 Relating to divination or genius.—2 Intellectual, mental. -भं Genius or vivid imagination.

भातिभाट्यं Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; अणीभातिभाष्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.

पातिभासिक a. (की f) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोभिक a. (की f.) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

মানিল্লাফা I Inversion, inverted or reverse order, Ms. 10.13 -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवाद्यकः, प्रातिवेश्मकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

मासिवेह्य: 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour ( तिरंतरगृहवासी Kull ).

पातिशास्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic chinges which words in any Sakha of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of p onouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Pratisakhyas, one for the Sakala branch of Rigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

पातिस्वक a. (की f.) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

-2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge. प्रातिहारः, मातिहारकः, मातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

मातिहारी 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles.

पातीतिक a. ( की f. ) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक a. (की f.) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

पात्यांतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक a. (की f.)1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthings of a deptor ( as a प्रतिम्न or surety ).

प्रात्यहिक a. (की f.) Occurring every day, daily.

মাথ্যনার বিক: 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas ( গ্রন্থ ). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

पाथामिक a. (की f.) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous.-3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राद्धिणयं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated. पादुस् ind. Visibly, evidently, natifiedly, in eight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस् ).

मादुरझ् 2 P. To appear, spring up; मादुराशीत्तमोद्धदः Ms. 1. 6, R 11. 15, मादुरस्यास्त इव जितः पुरः परेण 51. 8. 12.

माह दूरी 1. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light -3 To become andible, be heard.

माहुमाँव: 1 Coming into existence, alising, वपु: भाहुमाँवात् K. P. 10. -2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. -3 Becoming audible. -4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

मादुर्भूत a. Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, dis-

पादुण्करणं Manifestation, making

पाद्रक्यं Manifestation.

पादेश: 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. -2 A spot, place, region.

मादेशनं A gift, donation.

मादेशिक a. (की f.) 1 Having precendents, precedented. -2 Limited, local. -3 Significant. -क: The owner of a district.

पादेशित् a. A span long. पादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्राशिष a. ( की f.), प्राहोषिक a. ( की f.) Relating to the evening.

प्राथितिक A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राथानिक a. (की f.) 1 Most eminert, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. -2 Relating to or derived from Pradhana, G. V.

प्रधानमें 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. -2 Ascendancy, supremacy -3 A chief or principal cause. ( प्रधानचेन, प्रधानचात, प्रधानचात, प्रधानचात, 'chiefly', 'especially,' 'principally', Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत a. Well-read, nighly educated (as a Brahmana).

माध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राप्त a. [प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अन् सनासः ] 1 Distant, remote, long. -2 Bent, inclined. -3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). -4 Favourable. —ध्वः A carriage. —ध्वं ind. 1 Favourabley, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने में अजमूध्वंचाहुः सन्येतरं प्राध्वभितः प्रश्रंके R. 13. 43. -2 Crookedly.

भात: [त्रकृषोद्धतः ] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; भातसंस्तीणेदभी: S. 4. 7. -2 Corner (as of the lips, eys &c.); Mål. 4. 2; ओड°, नयन.° -2 Boundary extremity. -4 Extreme



verge, end; derayed 1%. 4. -5 A point, hp. -6 the had out. - 1 mp. -η a. living c ose by. -ξ h a suburboutside the walls of a in vn, a town near a fort. - Πεκτ a. testeless in the end. - হ τη α. εν νη τητη -εν α. one who inhabits the borders.

भारताः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रांतर [प्रमुखनेतर यह ] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary bath, decolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. — तृत्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

MIG 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gair, acquire; R. 17.1 -2 To attact t, go to, reach, यथा नहा है पाट्य शित लोष्टं विनर्यति Ms. 11. 264, n 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106 , so หางส์, ส.เ. वर्न &c , प्राप्यावंतीन् धिe. 30.-3 Îo strotch, extend. -4 To most with. find, light upon, evertake; Bk 5. 96.-5 To result or fellow (as a conclusion), परिच्छित्रस्तावन्जीव छनि प्रामीति S. B. -6 To their, bing upon oneself ( दोष, दंड &c ). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -? To lo jue sent, be at hand (Ved.). - Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, con vey; सपत्नी: पापयंत्वाद्य सिख्यो नग निम्नगाः S1. 2. 104 , नस्ति भिय पानि ना भियास्त्वहुते पापितुं क ईन्दरः Kn. 4.11, 32, Vo 3.7, B 11 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide : अभिभन्यतनयसस्नाविनवान K. 175 'restord to life, revived' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

नाप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in प्रधान.

भाषक क. (विका f.) [आर ण्डूल] I Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

with 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuing. -5 Reference.

भाषित p.p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanceed to. -3 Caused to chtain. -4 Procured, got.

PIGP. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to.

-3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described ( "- a symptom ). -10 fixed, placed -domp. - sign a one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart - MITI a. guilty of an offence — My a successful. (-धे ) an object gained. -अपनर a I finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable (-7:) a ût or suitable time. — उदय a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. — नारिन् a. doing what is night.—बाल a. I opportune, seasonable, suitable, see अन्तरहाल -2. marriageaple. -3. rasen, descraped (-o: ) a fit time, sur'able or favourable moment (-西) and. seasonably, opportunely, timely , Pt. 1. 63. - जीवन a 10vivec, ristored to life. — दोष a. guilty. —पे बस्त a resolved into the five elements, ≀ €. do td , cf. पंचत्व. —मस्व a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. - gif a. 1. iccovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2 sustructed, erlightened. -- भार: a beast of burden. -सनोर्थ a. one who has obtained his desired object. - glan a being in the bloom of youth, airrived at the regular puberty, youthful. — Ta v. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. - J charming, attractive .- 4. fit, proper, worthy. — ब्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (up . 'minor') - A a. one who owes his rise ( to another ), Ku. 2. 55, Pt. 1, 245.

मासि: f 1 Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; इन्प, परा:, गुल, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. \_4 Finding, meeting with. - 5 Range, reach. - 6' A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 For une, luck. \_9 Rise, production. -1() The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight biddhie q. v.). 11 Union, collection ( महति ).-12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny, Pt. 2, 123.-14 Being valid, holding good, application ( as of a rule ). -15 The successful termination of a plot ( सुखायम ). -Comp. thing (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play ) ; 341-नावायक्षेकारमा भाष्ट्याशा प्राप्तिसंभवा S. D. 6. — ari a particular Jâti in Nyaya.

সাবে, সাম্বন্ধ pot. p. 1 To be get or obtained.—2 Artainable, procurable; destined to be got; সাম্বন্ধ ভাষা লাভ্যন; Pt. 2. 105.—3 To be reached, attainable.—4 To be met with or found.—5 Proper, fit, suitable.

মাণ্টিক: A merchant, trader, আহমারি মাণ্টিকারেলয় Si 4. 11.

भावत्यं 1 Ascendancee, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

মাৰা( মা )লিক: A dealer in corat. মাৰাখ( মি )ক. 1 Dawn, daybreak -2 A minstiel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

মাধলন The lunar mansion Svat'. মাধলনি: 1 An epithet of Ha nûmant. -2 Of Bhima.

याअने Superiouty, supremacy, predominance.

आभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

जानाकर 'A follower of Prabhakara,' a follower of that school of Mimamsa philosophy which is known as जानाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

সামূর, সামূরকা 1 A present, gift.
-2 An offering to a deity or to a king (Nazerana) -3 A bribe.

সামাণিক a. (কা f.) 1 Est. blished by proof, founded or restring on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (আমাইছ ).

-3 Authentic, credible. -4 Keliting to a মুন্ন q. v. — ম: 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramanas of the Naiyayikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

त्रासाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authority. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. —चादिन a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

पानायं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद्(दि)क a. (की f.) Charming enchanting, delightful; अही प्रमोदिक रूपं U. 6. 20 v. l.

पाय: [प्र-अय् चल्, इ -अन् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. -2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आम उपविश् &:. /; see पारिप्राच below. -3 The largest portion, mar

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jority, plurality; majority of cases. -4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life N. B .- At the end of comp. त्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनपायो 'about to fall;' सूतपाय: 'almost dead,' a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टमायं श-रारं U. 1. ज्ञालियाया देश: Pt. 3, कम-लामोद्याया वनानिला: U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance '&c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशनपाय दिनं, अमृत-पार्य वचन &c. -Comp -उपगमनं, उप-वेशः, -उपवेशनं, -उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death ; मया पायो-पवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशन-मातिर्द्वपातिर्वभूव R. .8. 94; प्रायोपवेश-सदर्श व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. -उपविष्ट, -उपवेशित् a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. - दर्शन an ordinary phenomenon. — भव a. common, usually met with.

भागने 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

नायजीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first. —य: 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. —2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायशस् ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावंधः कुसुमसद्दशं पायशे हंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणि हृद्यं विषयोगे रुणाद्धि Me. 10.

पायश्चितं, पायश्चित्तः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः पायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्रायो नाम तपः पोक्त चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते। तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमितीर्यते॥ Hemâdri). —2 Satisfaction, amends (in general). प्रायश्चित्तक a. 1 Expiating, expia-

tory. -2 Expiable.

नायाश्चित्तित्α. One who makes an atonement.

मायातित्तीय G. Expiatory.

प्रापस ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part, प्राप: प्रत्ययमाधने स्वग्रुणेष्ट्रतमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो सुरयास्त्यज्ञीत प्रचलितिकां स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; от प्रायो पच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तेत्रव यांस्यापदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; त्व प्राद्धामसादाद्धि प्रायः पाटस्यामि जी-

पायेण ind. 1 Wostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणेते रमणिवरहेण्डमाना विनोदाः Mo. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हिनार्थकरे विधा हि श्रेपांसि लड्युमसुग्यानि विनांतरायेः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24, -2 Probably.

মাথ । णिक, पायात्रिक a. (की f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey. মাথিক a. (की f.) Ususl, common.

पायुद्धेषिन् m. A horse. प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness, piety. प्रायोगिक a. (की f.) 1 Applied.-2 Applicable.

प्रार्भ 1 A. To begin, commence; प्रार्भ्यते न खलु विद्यभयेन नीचै: Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्

भारतम p. p. Begun, commenced.
—वर्ष 1 What is begun, an undertaking -2 Fate, destiny.

नारादेश: f. 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

मार्भ: 1 Beginning, commence ment; प्रारंभिप त्रियामा तर्णयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Mal. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलाउमेया: प्रारंभा: संस्कारा: प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

नारंभण Commencing, beginning. प्रारोह: A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रोह:

प्राण A chief debt.

पार्श 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंत प्राथयंते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विश्ववत्यः प्राधितार्थितिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गीतं प्राध्यंते Bg. 9. 20, Bk. 7. 48; R. 7: 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of, प्राध्ययद्वं तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon, असी अव्यानीकेन प्यनानां प्राधितः M. 5; दुर्जियो लवणः शूली विश्वलः प्राध्यंतामिति R. 15. 5, 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against-

সার্থক a. (খিলা f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. — ন: A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धन्ते धनपति-पुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लच्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेय खळ प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खळ महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद्सत्यार्थनामंतः-पुरेम्यः क्रथयेत् S. 2; (the object is ex-

pressed by the loc., as in शकुतलायां प्रार्थना).-Comp.—भंग: refusal of a request.—सिद्धि: f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशासनः B. 1. 42.

पश्चिमीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited -2 To be wished or desired. — य The third or Dvapara age,

मधीयेतृ m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover ( of a lady), ठभेत वा प्रार्थियता न वा अपरे S. 3. 14; Pt. 1.138; एवं प्रार्थियता विडंडयते S. 2.

দার্থিत p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Atlacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56 -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5.46.

माधिन a. 1 Begging, requesting.-2 Wishing, desiring, मंदः कविषदामाधी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -2 Attacking, assailing.

पालंच a. Pendent, hanging down; पालंचिह्नगुणितचामरपहास: Ve. 28.—च: I A kind of pearl-ornament.—2 A female breast.—चं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; पालंग्युत्कृष्य पथावकाइं। निनाय साचिक्कतचारुवक्तः R. 6. 14; सक्तापालंग्रेषु K. 52.

पालंबकं See पालंबं पालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेखं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेखप्रवनेच्छ्या Gst. 1; प्रालेखश्वितमचलं प्रालेखप्रवनेच्छ्या Gst. 1; प्रालेखश्वितमचलं प्रात्ने अविश्वेत ) Si. 4. 64, Me. 39. —Comp. —आई:, —होल: 'the snowy mountain', the Himâlaya; Me. 57. —अंद्यः, —करः, —रिश: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —लेश: a hail stone.

प्रावद: Barley.

पानणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्राचास a. (शि f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

पानासिक a. (की f.) Suitable or lit for a journey.

प्राचीणयं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्क्रतं कथाप्राचीण्यं बरसेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

NIZ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

state: 1 A fence, an enclosure.

2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

state: A garment, covering; esspecially, an upper garment, clock, mantle.

त्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

नावार: 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. -2 N. of a district. -comp. —कीट: a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छामि लंबदशाविशालं प्रावारकं स्वशते युक्तं Mk. 2. 22, जातक्विसन-वासितः प्रावारकोऽस्त्रेषितः Mk. 1.

जानारिक: A maker of upper garments.

बाइत p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —तः,-तं A veil, mantle, wrapper ( f. also ).

भारति: f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -क: A messenger.

मानुष् f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and आषण), कलापिनां मानुष् पद्य सृत्यं R. 6.51; 19 37, मानुष् मानुहिति नवीति शटधीः क्षार क्षतेः मानुष्य Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. -Comp. —अत्ययः (मानुहत्ययः) end of the rainy season. -क्षाल, (मानुष्तालः) the rainy season.

माह्यः —पा The rainy season; monsoon.

মান্ত্রতিক, মান্ত্রতিক α. ( কী f.) Produced in the rainy season. —ক: A peacock.

महिष्म a. Produced in the rainy season. — जः A storm, stormy gale. महिष्ण a. I Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा कि शक्या जनियुत्तिह महिष्ण्येत. नारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. —2 Abundant, copious, much (lit coming in showers). —3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). — ण्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. —2 The Kuṭaja tree. — ण्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

पाइटप: 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭuja tree. — उद्य Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेणमं A fire woollen covering. प्रावेश्न a. ( नी f.) To be given or done on entering. —नं A workshop, manufactory.

भावेशिका a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). -2 In the habit of entering.

पाञ्चं, माञ्चं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagrancy, wandering habit.

पादा 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2.62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

माञ्जा f. Ved. Food.

पाता: 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on , Ms. 11. 144, यून° &c.-2 Food.

प्राज्ञक: An eater.

माजन 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting -2 Causing to eat, or taste, Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

माज्ञानीय a. Eatable, serving as food. —यं Food.

पाशित p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed.—तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं चितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74.—2 Eating.

माशिनं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice.
-2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राज्ञस्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राज्ञास्त्रं 1 The office of a Prasastri. -2 Government, rule.

সাস্থ্য a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. — স্থা: 1 Eating. —2 One who eats Soma. —3 An enemy of Vritra.

पाञ्चिक a. Containing questions.
—क: 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire,
an arbitrator, a judge; अही प्रयोगाम्यंतर: प्राश्चिक: M. 2; तद्भगवत्या प्राश्चिकपद्मध्यासितव्यं M. 1.

पास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

भास: 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.

शसकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

जासने 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

पासिक a. Armed with a dart. —क: A lancer, spearman.

भास्त p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिकः a. (की f.) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषय: क्यानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्य: A draught-ox.

प्रासादः [ प्रसीदत्यस्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे चन्न् द्विः ] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षः कुदीय-ति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. -2 A royal

mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4
A raised platform for spectators.
-Comp. — শ্রমার the court-yard of a palace or temple. — সামারতা entering or going up into a palace.
—কুলুঃ: a tame pigeon. — নার্চ the surface or flat 100f of a palace.
—মুলুঃ: a balcony on the top of a palace.
—মুলুঃ: the consecration of a temple. — স্করঃ the flat roof of a house. — নার্বা a kind of orpiment.
—মান্ব্ a. sleeping in a palace.
—মুনু the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

मासदिग्य a. Palatial, splendid. मासादीयति Den. P. To look upon ( a hut &c. ) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुटचां Sk.

মানাইফ a. (জী f.) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly. amiable, U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

पास्तिक a. (की f.) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविक-विलास (the first or introductory part of Bhâminîvilâsa); प्रास्ताविक वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' -2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Mâl. 2.

प्रास्त्रात्ये Being under discussion. प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure.

সান্থিক a. ( কা f. ) 1 Weighing a Prastha q. v. -2 Bought for a Prastha. -3 Containing a Prastha. -4 Sown with a Prastha.

प्रास्त्रवण a. ( जी f. ) Derived from a spring.

पाइ: Instruction in the art of dancing.

आहः The forencon.

पाह्नतन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राह्णतरां-मां and. Very early in the morning.

भिय a. [ प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क ] (compar. प्रेयम्, superl. प्रेष्ठ ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, 'favourite; संप्रीयां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृश्येव भिया सीता सामस्यासीनमहासमनः Råin.; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामुचतुस्ते प्रियमत्यामिध्या R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियासमा वैदेशीः U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved

irecomary, familiar, usual. -w: 1 A lover, huband; स्त्रीणामार्खं प्रणय-बचन विभ्रमो हि पियेषु Me. 28. -2 A kind of deer. -ur 1 A beloved ( wife ), wife, mistress; प्रिये चार-ज्ञाले विये रम्यज्ञीले विये Git. 10. -2 A woman in coneral. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 N.ws, information. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 A kind of Jasmine. - i 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour ; नियमाचारतं लते स्वया मे V. 1. 16; मत्त्रियार्थ विवासीः Me. 22 ; त्रियं मे शियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. -3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; जियनि-बेदियतारं S 4. -4 Pleasure. -चं ind. In a pleasing or agreeable manner. -Comp. —आतिथि a. hospitable. —अञ्च dear food or provisions. -अपाय: absence or loss of a beloved object. —आप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and dis agreeable (feelings &c.). (-य) service and disservice, favour and injury. -- siz: the mango tree. -31€ a 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. -2. amiable. (-€:) N. of Vishnu. — अस a. fond of life. —आस्य a. announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable. -3-कि: f., -उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. -- 34-पार्च: f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोग: enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. - v-चित् a. 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. -2. friendly, affectionate. - a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner. - कलत्र: a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. - and a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. - a. 1. acting kindly, doing good to. -2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन a. acting or treating kindly. (-m.) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —কুর্ m. 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. -जानि: a husband who dearly loves his wife. - जीव a. living long, long-lived. —तोपण: a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो पियवृर्शनः छुमारः U.5; R.1.47; S. 3.10; एवस्त्सु कोऽपि पियदर्शनो देवः ८. ६. ( -नः ) 1. क parcot. -2. a kind of the date tree .- 3. More prince of the Gandharvas;

R. 5. 53. (---) the sight of a belove1 object ; Pt. 1. 123. —हाई a. looking kindly upon anything (-m) an epithet or king Asukı — देवन त. fond of gambling. - भूटन: an epithet of Siva. - पत्र: a kind of bird. - प्र-साउन propitiation of thusband. -पाय a exceedingly kind or courteous; त्रियत्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (-थं) (loquence in language. - मानस् n. a very agreeable speech, as of a love to his mistress. - ac a. wishing to seenre one's desired object. — जाब: feeling of love; U. 6. 31. — भाषा kind or agreeable words -मानित a. speaking sweet words. —मंदन a. fond of ornaments; S 4. 8. - Fg a. fond of liquor. (-4:) an epithet of Balarama. -vor a warlike, herore. —बक्त a flattering, a flatterer. -न-चa. speaking kind or agreeable words. (-न) kind, coaxing or endering words, V. 2. 22. - 3787 & dear friend. - auff the plant crited त्रियंग्र. —वस्त n. a beloved object. -ara a. speaking kindly, affable in address ( -f ) kind o. agreeable words. - quanta a kind of musical instrument -बादिन् व apeaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer, सल-भाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं ।प्रावादिनः Râm. (-नी ) a kind of bil. -अगद्ध m. an epithet of Krishna. -संवास: the society of a beloved person. -सन्दः 1. a dear friend. -2. The tree Khadira. (一項f.) a female friend, a lady's confidente. — तत्य a. 1. a lover of truth. -2. pleasant though true. -संदेश: 1. a friendly message, the message of a lover. -2. the tree called चंपक. —समागम: union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a heloved wife. — गुहुद् m. a dear or bosom friend. — स्पन a. f ind of sleep, R. 12. 81.

भिषंत्रह a. Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affial lein address, a gree able: Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —दः 1 A king of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

মিঘন: 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. -2 The tree called. নাব. -3 The creeper গ্ৰহ. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. — ন A flower of the asana tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार a. 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately, प्रियंकरो से प्रिय इ-रयमंत्त R. 14. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

भिष्य: 1 N. of a creeper ( said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women ); भिष्युद्धानागमक्तिरिए Mâl. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक ). -2 Long papper. - इर n Saffron.

মিত্রম a. Most beloved, dearest.
— a: A love, busband; হোমাবার:
মিনেম এন মার্থানারারার: Me. 31, 70.
— না A wif. mastress, beloved.

धिवतर् a. Dearet, more beloved &c. पियत्र, -स्व 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection

বিবসাবিতন্ত, সিবসাব্যক্ত a. Become an object of shoct.on, amiable, dearly loved.

নিয় ন্ত: The tipe called Piyala; see নিয়ান — ন্ত্ৰা A vine.

की I. 9 P. ( त्रीणाति, त्रीणीत, त्रीत ) 1 T please, delight, satisfy, gladden; भीण नि सः न किते पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68 , सस्तुः विन्त्रना ग्रेडियुराचगासु Bk. 3 38, 5 101, 7 64 -2 To be pleased. take delight in : काञ्चिन् मनस्त भीund adding Mih -3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards.-4 T be choeful or gav -Caus. ( शी-जयात-ते ) So please, satisfy &c -II. 4 1. ( श्रीपन, strictly a passive voice of the 100+ At ) I To be satisfied or pleased, he gratified: प्रकासमयोगत यज्वनां भ्रियः Si. 1. 17, R. 15. 30; 19. 30 . Y. 1 215 -2 To feel affection for, love. -3 To assent, be satisfied. -III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c.

দাল a 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. -2 Old, ancient. -3 Previous.
দালল a. Pleasing, gratifying. --ল
1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 That
which pleases or satisfies.

भोगित a Pleased, delighted.

भीत p p [श्री-कर्तिर क ] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gluddened; भीताश्मित पुत्र वर प्रणोद्य R. 2. 63, 1. 81, 12. 94 – 2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. – 3 Content. – 4 Dear, beloved. – 5 Kind, affectionate. – Comp. — आत्मञ्, निचत्त, – मनस् a. delighted at heart.

प्रीति: [प्री भावे कि व् ] f. 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction delight, gladnesa, joy, gratification; भुवना-लोकानमीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51, Me. 62. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. -4 Liking or fordness for, delight in, addictien to ; ूद°, सूग्या° -5 Friendliress, amity. -6 Conciliation. -7 A symbolical expression for the letter -8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rain; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीति-हिनि श्रुना ). -Comp. -कर a. producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन n. an act of friendship or love, a kind action. - gar N. of the wife of M- निरुद्ध - 19 N. of cupid. - द a. inspi ing love, giving pleasure, pleasing. (-4:) a jester or buffoon ın a play. —दत्त a. given through affection (-तं) property given to a female by her relatives, porticularly by her father-in-law or mother-in law at the time of marriage. -दान,-दाप: a gift of love, a friendly present, तदवसरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Mal 4, R 15. 68 -un money given through love or friendship -पार्झ an object of love. any beloved person or object. -परीग a. affectionate, loving -पूर्व, -पूर्वक and. kindly, affectionately. — Aga a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. — HTST a. enjoying friendship, loved — मनस a 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy -2. kind, affectionate. - # a alising from love or joy. —ga a. dear, affectionate, beloved, Ki 1. 10 —बच्च n., -बचनं a filendly or kind speech. — वर्धन a increasing love or joy. (-न:) an epithet of Vishnu -बाद: a friendly discussion. -वि-बाह: a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love ). - आद a sort of Sraddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents. —िर्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes ).

मीतिमत a. 1 Full of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Content, glad. -4 Favourable.

प्र 1 A. (भवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, spring. - Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 1 P.: ( जोषति, युष्टः) 1 To burn, consume. -2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (प्रच्याति ) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To pour out, sprinkle. -3 To fill.

भित a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted. -2 Burning.

ge p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

gea: 1 The rainy season. -2 The sun. -3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रे (प्रइ) 2 P. 1 To go forward.-2 To arrive at, reach. -3 To go out of. depart from ; धीरा: मेत्यास्माह्वीकादम्ता भवति Ken. 4 ( Hence ) to die, depart life , पेत्य 'after death ', see पेत्य below.

ਸਰ p. p. [ ਬ-इ-क ] Departed from this world, dead, deceased , स्वजनाञ्च किलातिसंततं दृहति पेतामिति पचक्षते R. 8. 86. —a: I The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequal rites are performed. -2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4, Ms. 12 71. -Сомр — жый: an epithet of Yama. —असं food offered to the Manes - आस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. धारिन् an epithet of Siva. —आवास: a bunialground, cemetery. — ईश:, -ईश्वर: an epithet of Yama. -उद्देश: an offering to the Manes. - कर्मन् n. - कृत्य, - कृत्या obsequial or funeral rises. - na a. dead. - ng a cemetery. - niq: the keeper of the dead. —बारिन् m an epithet of Siva. - TE: the burning of the dead, cremation. - ar: the smoke issuing from a funeral pile -नदी the river वैतारेणी. -नर: a goblin, ghost - निर्यातक:,-निर्दारक: a man employed to carry out dead bodies. -qar: 'the fortnight of the Manes ', N. of the dark half of Bhadrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed, cf. पितृपक्ष -- पटह: a drum beaten at a funeral. - ura: Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). -gt the city of Yama. —भाव: death —भूमि: f. a cemetery. — नेय: a funeral crifice.—राक्षती the holy basil (त्लनी) —राज: an epithet of Yama. —लोक: the world of the dead. -वनं a cemetery. -बाहित a. possessed by a ghost. — शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. — शुद्धिः f, —शौवं purification after the death of a relative.—Mig an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. - == == : 1. one who carries out a dead body. -2. a near relative.

भेति: f. 1 Death, dying. -2 Departure, flight. -3 Food.

पेतिक: A ghost, spirit.

पेत्य and. Having departed ( from this world), after death, in the next world ; न च तत्येत्य ना इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2 9, 26. -Comp —जाति: f. position in the world to come. ---भाज a. enjoying the frnits of actions in the next world, -- भाद: the condition of soul after death.

TET 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive ; तमायांतं पेश्य Pt. 1 ; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47.; Ms. 8. 147. -2 To look on, be a spectator ; युष्माक प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. -3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षक: A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

पेक्षण 1 Viewing, seeing. -2 A view, look, appearance. - 3 The eye; चिकतहरिणीयेक्षणा Me. 82. -4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -5 A dramatic representation; पेक्षणावसाने V. 3. -6 A place where public exhibitions are held, -Comp. -कुट the eye-ball.

मेक्षणकं A show, spectacle.

पेक्षाणिका A woman fend of seeing

पेक्षणीय pot p. 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at , visible, apparent. -2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at ; Me. 2, B. 14.9.-3 To be considered or

पेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10. 83.

मेक्सा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. -2 A look, view, sight, appearance -3 Being a looker-on. -4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. -5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. -6 Intellect, undestanding. -7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation -8 The branch of a tree. -Comp. -- 37-( आ ) गार: -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं 1. a theatre or play-house. -2. a council-chamber. -कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; पेक्षाकारी याति पदं सुक्तमपायै: Ki. 18. 28. —समाज: an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रोक्षेत p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. - a A look,

प्रेक्षिन a. (णी f.) 1 Looking at. viewing. -2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. -3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in सगपेक्षिणी:

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय q. v. प्रेस्तु 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. -Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेख:, -खं A swing.

चेंख्न a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106. - of 1 Swinging -2 A swing. -3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sûtradhâra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it :—गभीवमर्पराहितं प्रखण हीननायकं । असूत्रवारमेकांकमविष्कंभप्रवेशकम् । नियुद्धसंफेटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रित ॥ 574 ; e. g. वाालिवध•

प्रसा 1 A swing. -2 Dancing. -3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. -4 A kind of building or house. -5 A particular pace of a house.

पंचित p. p. Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेंखोल 10 U. ( प्रेंखोलयति-ते To swing, shake, oscillate.

पेंबोलः, प्रेबोलनं ! Swinging, shaking, oscillatting; Mal. 9. 17. -2 A swing.

प्रेत, पेति, पेत्य &c. See under प्रे.

भेट्यन m. 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

True 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general) -3 Supposition, assumption.

बेट्स a. 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रमन् m n. [प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच् अदिशः पकाच्यत्वात न टिलोप: Tv. ] ! Love, affection; तत्वेमहमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; Me. 44 -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -m. 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. - stag n. a tear of joy or affection. -साद्धः f. increase of affection, ardent love. - q a. affectionate, loving. - पातनं 1. tears (of joy). -2 the eye ( that sheds them ). - पात्र 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. — बंध:, -बधनं a bond or tie of affection.-भाव: affection, love.

बेमवती A mistress or beloved. प्रेमिन a. (णी f.) Loving, affectionate.

भेयस a. (सी f.) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. ( compar. of ज़िय q. v.). —m. 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Mal. 10. 24. -m. -n. Flattery. -fir A wife' mistress.

मेयोपत्यः A heron ( fond of off-

spring.

IT Caus. 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24.v.l. -3 To incite, instigate, set on .- 4 To cast, direct ( as eyes), नयने यत्प्रेरयत्या 77 S. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To'send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask

बरक a. ( रिका f. ) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

भेरण, -जा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; ह्रीमुढानां भवति विफलपेरणा चूर्णसृष्टि Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5: Order, direction .- 6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form .- 7 Activity, exertion.

बेदित p. p. 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. - 3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23.-6 Touched. -a: An envoy, a pessenger.

भेत्वेन m. Ved. The ocean. -f. (पेर्त्वरी ) A river.

AT I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -J To fling, cast. -Caus. 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch, किमधेम्बयः मेथिताः Ey: S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes ). -II. 1 U. ( वेषति-ते ) To go, move.

त्रेष: 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

भेवन a. 1 Dispatching, sending.-2 Ordering.

मेन्न, -जा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning .. - 3 Executing a commission.

मेचित p. p. 1 Despatched (on an erland ). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes).-4 Banished.-5 Sent

away, dismissed.

भेड्य a. To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. -- TT: 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1.424. -2 A messenger. - var A female servant, handmaid. - wil Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. - Comp. - जन: servants taken collectively. -- HTT: capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. - TY: 1. the wife of a servant. -2. a female servant, handmaid - नर्भः the body of servants, suite, train.

TE p. p. Dearest, most beloved &c. ( superl. of शिय q. v. ). -g: A lover, husband. - Er 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि ( Second person sing. of the imperative of g with q q. v.). -Comp. -- are a rite in which no mats are allowed. —कईमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. - ? तीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -- arform a rite at which no morchants are allowed to be present. (See Gana to P. II. 1. 72).

चेदं Being kind, kindness, love.

Ty: 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Afflication distress -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing ( मर्दन ).

मैच्जिक a. Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेट्य: A servant, menial, slave ; Ku. 6. 58. - var A female servant. —इयं Servitude, slavery. -Comp. -wig: the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

First 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा आजे प्रोक्षित द्विज-काम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -Caus. To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Spiinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. —जी, -प्रोक्षाणे: f Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपाञ्च ).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating. मोति p. p. 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोचंड a. Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोचारित a. sounding loudly. प्रोज्ञेस and. I Very loudly, aloud.

-2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छन a. 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen. प्राच्छित p. p. High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोजासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्झ 6 P. = उज्झ q. v.

Alandoning, **भोज्ञनं** quitting, leaving.

मोज्झित p. p. Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोह्टन 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रोड़ीन a. Flown up or away. प्रोह, मोडि See प्रोड, प्रौडि.

प्रांत: A spitting pot, spittoon.

प्रोत p. p. [प्र-वे-स्यूनी-क्त- संप्रसारण] 1 Sewn, statched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly ( opp. ओत ). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9, 75. -5 Passed or come through ; तरुच्छिद्रभातान् i. e. ं चंद्रकिरणान् ) विसानिति करी संकलयित K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -a A garment, woven cloth. -Comp. —उत्सादनं 1. an umbrella. -2. a cloth-house, tent.

पोत्यति Den. P. To insert, infix. प्रोत्कटः ( १. ९. भृत्यः ) A favourite

भ्रोत्दें a. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

बोत्कृष्टं A loud noise or uproar. बोतुंग a. Very high or lofty.

प्रात्कल a. 1 Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

पात्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expolling.

अवस्थारित p. p. 1 Romoved, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

पात्साहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

मोत्साहक: 1 An intiter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहर्ने Inciting, stimulating,

instigating, prompting.

प्राथ 1 U. ( शेयतिन्ते ) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रभोधास्मे न कश्चन Bk. 14.84; 15.40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, slay.

भोध a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; इक्षांत-ध्रकांत च भियं भोधमञ्जलेत Tv. —थः, -यं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. —थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

पोधिन m. A horse.

মারুর a. Projecting, prominent.
মার্যুগ্ 1 P. 1 To sound forth.
-2 To fill with sounds or cries.
-Caus. 1 To cause to resound. -2
To proclaim loudly.

भोद्धृष्ट p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

भोद्योषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

पोद्यात p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

भोद्बोधः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

भोदिन p. p. 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

भोइत p. p. Sprung vp, arisen. भोदत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

भोहाह: Marriage.

भोजत p. p. i Very high or lofty.
-2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4
Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.
भोन्सील 1 P. 1 To bloom, blos-

som. -2 To come to light, appear. — Caus 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

पोनमीलन Disclosing &c.

प्रोह्याधित a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

पोहिस्तं Scratching , marking. प्रोप: Burning, combustion.

भोषित p. p. Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country.—Comp.—भृतृका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nâyikâs in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. नानाकाय-वशासमा दूरदेश गतः पति । सा मनोभवदुःखाती भवेत् शोषितभर्तृका ॥ 119.—मरणं dying in a foreign country.

भो(भो) हः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish ( हो also). -Comp.—पदः the month भाद्रपदः ( -दा ) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा.—पाद a. born under the above Nakshatra.

भारता a. Burning hot, scorching भा(भा) हुव । A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. —ह: 1 Reasoning, logic. -1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A kuot, joint.

भो(भो )ह कः [प्र+वह्-क्त वा बृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); मौद्धपुष्पै: कदंबै: Me. 25; मौहतालीविपांडु &c. Mal. 8.1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि मन्मथपोटसुहदो निशीथरय यौवनश्रीः Mal. 9; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy , मोहं तम: कुर-कृतज्ञतयेव भद्दं Mâl. 7.3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong.-5 Violent, impetuous. -6 Proud; Mv. 2.3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. - at A bold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोड-शास्त्रेद्वाला त्रिंशता तरुणी मता।। पंचपंचजता श्रीढा भवेद्रद्धा ततः परम् ॥ -00mp. - अंशना a bold woman ; see above. - अकि: f. a bold or pompous assertion. - पाट a. one whose feet are raised on a bench. -geq a. having full-grown blossoms, Me. 25. - प्रताप a. of great or mighty valour. —योवन a. advanced in youth. -- are: an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

मोहत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Mal. 1. 7.

मो(मो)हि: f. 1 Full growth or development, maturtity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, airogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize -Comp -वाद: 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

घोडीस 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रोण a. Clever, learned.

মীত্বর: N. of the month Bhâdrapada. —ব্রী The full moon in the month of Bhâdrapada.

प्रक: Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्बागमेद्)

ggr 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्रश्न: [प्रश्ने कीटे: प्रश्नकाणि-वज् ] 1
The Indian fig-tice, प्रश्नमाणि-वज् ] 1
The Indian fig-tice, प्रश्नमाणि-वज् ]
सोधनले विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2
One of the seven Dvipas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4
The space at the side of a door.
-0omp.—जाता, नसद्वाचिका an epithet of the river Sarasvati. —तीथी,
-मस्यणं, नाज m. the place where the Sarasvati rises.

ब्राक्ष The fruit of ब्रह्म.

च्चिह्न 1 A. (ब्रेड्ते) To go, move.

ছ্বী 9 P. (ছুনানি) To go, move, ছাইন m. The spleen or its inlarge ment (ছিন্ also); Mv. 5. 19.—Comp — আৰি: N. of the fig-tree. — তথ্য enlargement of the spleen. — তথ্য a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

gist The spleen.

चु 1 A. (प्रति, द्वत) 1 To floar, swim; किं ना ततत् मज्जत्यलाशूनि श्रावा-ण प्रवंत होने Mv. 1; क्लेड्रोत्तरं रागवशात् फ्रवेत R. 16.60 ; फ्रवंते धर्मलचवो लोकेंडम-सि अधा प्रवा: Subhash. -2 To cross in a poat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 46. -5 To plunge into, bathe. - 6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear. -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened ( as a vowel). -Caus. ( प्रावयाति ते ) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge ; यै: फ्राविय-क्यीत: समंतबोडमी Si. 3. 74, 7.74. -5 To cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) With aff 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

ह्रव a. [पू अच् ] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. - 3: 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाजा-येच्च इानै: पश्चात्क्षवं सलिलपूरवत Pt. 2. 38 ; सर्व ज्ञानप्रवेनैव वृज्ञिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog. -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy. -9 A sheep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chândâla.-11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree -13 The Karandava bird, a kind of duck. -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected(=ಕ್ಷನಕ q.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. -Comp. —т: 1. a monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5 N. of the sun's character. (-ar) the sign of the zodiac called Virgo. —गति: a frog.

स्वकः [ दु बाहु॰ अक ] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândâla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

प्रवंग: 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

प्रवेशम: 1 A monkey; Si. 12; 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. - ## an epilhet of Hanumat

हत्तन त. [ हु ल्युस् ] Iuclined, stooping down. —ने 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into, Mâl. 1 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. -7 One of a horse's paces (capeling).

स्वाका A float, raft.

हानिक a. [प्रोन तरित टन्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man

हात: [पुनव् ] 1 Flowing over. -2
Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to
ove flowing. -4 Straining a liquid
( to remove impurities &e.), Y 1.
90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

सावनं [ पु जिन् त्युर् ] 1 Bathing, ablution -2 Overflowing, flooding, mandating. -3 flood, deluge.

চাৰিব p. p. [ দু গিৰু ক ] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowel -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled, Si. 12. 26, Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

हाविन α. [ दु-णिनि ] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. -m. A bird.

ga p. p. [g-m 1 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in (See g). - \(\hat{a}\) 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a ho so -3 Bounding, vaulting. - 'mp - mil: a hare. (-f.) 1. going by leaps. -2 a gallop, bounding motion.

मुति: f. [ मुन्तांव किन् ] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump spring: as in मंड्रकपुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse.-4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

हुष् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (द्रोषति, दृष्यति, दृष्यति, दृष्यति, दृष्यति, दृष्याति, दृष्ट ) To burn, scorch, single, sear; Rs. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. —II. 9 P. (पुरुणति ) 1 Fo sprinkle, wet. —2 To anoint. —3 To fill.

ह्नि: 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

TT: Burning, combustion.

हुँड p p Scorched, burnt, singed. होद: Burning, combustion (also (शोप).

होषण a (जी f.) [ हुए खु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes. तालीथीकं पुरारेस्तद्वतु मद्बस्यणं ठोचकं वः Mal. 1. v. l. — जं Burning, scorching ( शोषण also ).

पुस् 4. P. (पुस्पति ) 1 To burn. -2

हुन् 1 A. ( द्वेवते ) To serve, attend or wait upon.

द्वात: 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

devour.

दतात p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Hungry. दतात 1 Eating. -2 Food.

cg τ α. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

## **4**7.

n a. Obvious, evident. — 1 A high wind, stormy gale. — 2 Yawning with the mouth wide open.

The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). — 6 Increasing, expanding.

The Useless or idle speech (n. also). — 2 Heat. — 3 Increase. — 4 An

increaser. — † 1 An angry speech.

2 Blowing into, puffing up.

内裏 1 P. ( 年報后, 市議市 ) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep.

-2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3
To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion,

फक्त: A cripple

कियाँ 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained, फणिभाषित भाष्यफिक्सा विषमा झुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism. -4 A trick, frand. -5 Logical exposition.

फद ind. An onomatopoetic word

used mystically in uttering spells or incentations; অস্তাৰ দৰ.

फ्टः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (कटा also in this sense), नि-विषेणापि संपेण कर्तड्या महती फटा (फण v.l), विष भवतुमा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भय-सरः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

काइंसा A cricket, locust or grass-

फ्या 1 P. (कपति, कपित ) 1 To move, move about; क्युमें जिरे केणु-ब्रिया हरिराक्षसा: Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of क्यू ). —Caus. (क्युपति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

फ्ला.- मा [ फ्ल्-अच् ] 1 The expanded had of a cobra or any serpent: विष्रकृतः पञ्चगः फण्ं (फणा) कुरुते है. 6. 30 ; मणिभि: फणस्थे: R. 13. 12 ; Ku. 6. 68; वहति भवनश्रेणि शेषः फणाफलकfeuri Bh 2.35. -2 The expended side of the nostril, (also or in this s.nse ). - or: Ved. Scum. -Comp. - आदोप: the expanded hood (v. l. for waizig); Pt. 1. 204. -क्रर: a serpent. - धर: 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. — ya m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nagas ). - Afor: a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent , Si. 9. 25. - as the rounded body of a serpent; करा लक्ष मंडल:R. 12. 98; तत्फणामंडलोडचिर्मणि-द्योतिताविग्रहं 10. 7.

क्षा(जा) बत् m. A snake in general. फिनिन् m. [फिणा अस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general, उद्भिरतो यदूरल फणिनः पुष्णा-सि परिमलोदारै: Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदाति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17, Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahabhashya on Pânini's Sûtras; फाणिभाषितभाष्य-फक्तिका N. 2. 95.-Comp —इंद:,-ईश्वर: 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sesha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. - har(H)-रः = नागकेशरः —खेळ: & quail. —तल्यगः an epithet of Vishna (who uses Sesha as his couch ). —पति: 1. an epithet of Sesha or of Vasuki .- 2. of Patanjali.—वियः wind.—केनः opium. —भारतं Mahâbhâshya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pânini's Sutras). -ga m. 1. a peacock. -2. an epithet of Garuda. - ger a kind of ता, —बङ्घी betel-pepper.

काणिज्झक: Marjoram. फंडु: The belly. फत्कारिन् m. 4 bird. फरं A shield; cf फटक.

फरवर्क A betel-box.

फर्फरायत Deu. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle, गड्यजलमाचेण शकरी फर्करायते Udb.

फर्करीक: The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —कं1 A young shoot or branch. -2 Softness. —का A shoe.

पत्र I. 1. P. ( कलीन, पकाल, अका-लात, फालिप्यानि, फालिन ) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नाभाकले: फलति कल्पलतेव सुमि: Bh. 2. 46, पराप-काराय द्रमाः फलाने Subhash. निधात-र्व्यापारः फँलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Mal. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense ; मोर्यस्यैव फलात पश्य विविधश्रेयां-मि सक्तीतय: Mu. 2, 16 'accomplish or bring about', Si. 2.89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed: कैकिय कामा: फालेतास्तविति B. 13. 59: 15 78, यदा न फेल: क्षणदाचरणां (मनो-रगा: ) Bk. 1. 113 ; 12 66 ; नेवाकाति: फलति नेव कलं न जीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितमस्माक कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1, फलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादमसादेन Mal. 6; Ki. 18. 25, खल: करोति दु-र्वृत्त नूनं फलति माध्य B. 3.21 ' wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. (फलाते, फुल or फुल्त in the first sense, and দান্তির in other senses ) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave ; त्य सूर्यानमाना-द्य पफालासिवरो हि स: Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

फिलं फिल्ड अन् ] 1 Fruit (fig. also ) as of a tree , उदेति पूर्व क्रुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce ; ਭੂਜਿੰਕਲਂ Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्यु-रमदै पापपुण्यैरिहेन फलमञ्जूते H. 1. 83; फलेन ज्ञास्यासि Pt. 1. न नवः प्रभुराफ हो-दयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः 🗓 8. 22, 1.33.-4 (Hence) Reward, recomponse, meed, retribution (good or bad);फलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः पाप्स्यसि पर्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act ( opp. words ) ; नुवते हि फलेन साधवो न त कठेन निजोपयोगितां N.2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose ; परेगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43 ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54.-7 Use, good, profit, advantage ; जगता बा विफ्लेन कि फलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Prcfit or interest on capital .- 9 Progeny,

offspring: R. 14. 39. -10 A kernel ( of a fruit ). - 11 A tablet or board ( शारिक्ट ). -12 A blade (of a sword). -A3 The point or head of an arrow. dart &c.; barb , Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield -15 A testicle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of a calculation ( in Math. ) -18 Product or quotient. -19 Menstrual disharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A ploughshare. -22 Loss. disadvantage. -23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. -24 Correlative equation. -25 The area of a figure. -26 The three myrobalans ( বিপালা ). -27 A point on a die. -Comp. -अदनः = पालाशन q. ए. -अदु-बंध: succession or sequence of fruits or iesults —अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences , फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राचाना इव R. 1 20. —अनुसर्ण 1. rate of profits .- 2. following of reaping consequences. - жа: a bamboo. -अन्वेषिन a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). - अवेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अपेत a. useless, unfertile, suproductive. - stra: a kind of sorrel. (-इन्नं ) tamarind. —अज्ञन: a parrot. -- अस्थि n. a cocoa nut. -- आ-कांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see फलापेक्षा. —आगम: 1. production of fruits, load of fruits ; भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमै: S. 5. 12. -2. the fruit season, autumn. — आन्त a. full of or abounding in fruits. (-err ) a kind of plantain. -- आराम: a fruit-garden, orchard. -आसक्तं a. 1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit ( of actions done ). -आहार: \_feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. —उच्चयः a collection of fruits. - उत्तमा 1. a kind of grapes ( having no stones ). -2. = त्रिफला. ←उत्पात्ति: f. 1. production of fruit. -2. profit, gain. (-fa:) the mango tree ( sometimes written फलोत्पति in this sonse). - उदय: 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफला-दयकर्मणां R. 1. 5 , 8. 22. -2. profit, gain. -3. retribution, punishment. -4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven -3-द्भा: appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12. (v.l.) —उद्देश: regard to results; see फलापेक्षा. उपजीविन a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. - उपेत a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. -कासना desire of fruits or consequences.—काल: fruit-season. —के-सर: the cocoa-nut tree. -कोश:-पः, -कोशक: the scrotum (covering of the testicles. ). —खंडनं frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.

-uz: deriving benefit or advantage. -ग्राहि, ग्राहिच a. ( also फलेग्राहि and फलेगाहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राह्यतां कलमुपेति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतनः फलेबादेः Kir. K. 3. 60 . Mal. 9. 39. (-m.) a fruit tree. —पाहिष्णु a. fruitful. — छुद्ने a house built of wooden boards. — अयं, - जिक the three myrobalans ( ারিদলা ). — ব্, — बातु,-भद् a. 1. productive, fruitful, bearing truit; Ms. 11. 143. -2. bringing in gain or profit. -3. giving a reward, rewarding. (-q:) a tree. -निर्वृति f. final consequence or reward. — निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences.-निष्यात्तिः f. production of fruit. -परिणाति: f. -परिणाम:,-पाक: (फलेपाक: also) 1. the ripening of fruit. -2 the fulness of consequences -पाकांनां -पाकावसाना an annual plant,—qrad knecking down or gathering frmt. - urau: a fruit tree. —पुर:, -पुरक: the common citron tree. —पदानं 1. the giving of fruits. -2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः f. attainment of the desired fruit or object. - विया the Priyangu plant. —वंध्य: a tree barren of fruit. —वं-चित्र a. forming or developing fruit. -भाग: a share in any product of profit. —भागिन्-भाज् a. partaking of a re vard or profit -- भूमि: f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i.e. heaven or hell ). — na a. bearing fruit, fruitful. - भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences -2. usufruct. - Hereit the aloe plant - योग: 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu 7. 10. -2. wages, remuneration. -- राजन m. a water melon. —वर्तुलं a watermelon. — विकथिन् a. a fruit-seller. –पृक्ष: a fruit-tree. –पृक्षक: the breadfruit tree. - शाइन: the pomegranate tree. — शालिन a. 1. bearing fruit, fratful. -2. sharing in the consequences. - ज़ीज़र: the Badara tree. —श्रेष्ठ: the mango tree. —संस्थ a. bearing fruit.—संपद् f. 1. abundance of fruit -2 success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -सिद्धि: f. 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. -2. a prosperous result. — स्नेह: a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kall or Durga. —हीन a. yielding no fruit or profit. - a acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, elab, tablet ; कालः काल्या अवनकलके कीडिति काणिकारे: Bh. 3. 39 ; सूत°, चित्र° &c. -2 Any flat surface ; चुंड्यमानकपोल-काल्या 218 ; धृतमुग्धगंडफलकोरियमु: 218 ; धृतमुग्धगंडफलकोरियमु: 3. 47, 37 ; cf. तट. -3 A shield.

জন্ত জিন্ a. 1 Boarded. -2 Armed with a shield. -m. 1 A wooden bench. -2 Sandal-wood (n. also).

फलतस् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

দলন [দল্-ভূত্ ] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. -2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. - 2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. - 3 Containing the result or end of a plot. — m. A fruit-tree. -ती The plant called शिष्य.

फलसः ( হা: ) The bread-fruit tree. দলহুক্ক: A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फालत p. p. 1 Having borne or reaped fiuit, yielding fruit, fruitful.

-2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —तः A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शेल्य).

फलिन a. [ फल अस्त्येथ इनि ] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्टिपणः फलिनश्चेन दूसास्त्रभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47: Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —m. A tree.

দাতিন a. [ দত-হুন্ৰু ] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Mâl. 6. 19. –ন: The breadfruit tree.

দলিনা, -দলী The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

দতীক 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

দলাকার্ণ Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलाइत p. p. Threshed, winnowed. फला a. [ फल उ एक् च ] Up. 1. 18] 1 Pithless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो प्राह्मपास्य फल्य Pt. 1—2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76.—3 Small, minute.—4 Vain, unmeaning.—5 Weak, feeble, flimsy.—6 Untrue.—7 Beautiful, lovely.—एस: f. 1 The spring season.—2 The opposite leaved fig-tree.—3 N. of a river at Gayâ.—4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival, -Comp. —उत्सद: the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —पारिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता -ह्नं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्युन a. 1 Red. -2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. -न: 1 The month of Philguna. -2 N. of Indra. -3 Of Arjuna.

फल्पुनी N. of a constellation ; Ku. 7. 6. -Comp. — भन: the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद ind. An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि f. 1 Molasses. -2 Flour mixed with curds ( क्रम ).

फाजितं Raw sugar.

लांट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepard (as a decoction). -ट: -टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायाससम्बर्ध कवार विशेष: Sk; फांटाचित्राखपाणय: Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

দাহন: A decoction, infusion. দাই The belly.

দাতে: — ত 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. — 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head ( নানবান); N. 1. 16. — 3 A sort of spade. — 4 A bundle. — 5 The forehead ( for মাত). — ত: 1 An epithet of Balarâm. — 2 Of Siva. — 3 The citron tree. — ত 1 A garment of cotton. — 2 A ploughed field. — তেল a. 1. tilled. — 2. produced by cultivation. (— ত ) a ploughed field. — जुन a. 1. of Balarâms.

फालखेला A quail.

पाल्यन: 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March).

-2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:— उत्तराम्यो फल्युनीम्या नक्षत्राम्यामह दिवा। जानी हिमबत: पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्युने विदु: ॥ -3 N. of a tree, also called अजुन. -Comp. —अजुन: 1. the month Chaitra. -2. The vernal season (वस्तकाळ). -3. an epithet of नक्षळ and सहदेव.

फाल्युनालः = फाल्युन.

फाल्युनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्युन; भन: an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

দি: 1 A wicked man. -2 Useless or idle talk. -3 Anger.

फिंगक: The fork-tailed shrike.

जित्याः 1 The country of the Franks (i. c. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरंगिन m. A Frank, (i. e. a European.).

y: 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

फ्रक: A bird.

हुद: The expanded hood of snake.

फु(फू)त् ind. An onematopoetic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregald or contempt; फु(फू)त्कृ 1. 10 blow into (a liquid), बाल: पायसल्यामे द्वस्पपि फूल्कुत्य भस्यति से. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -Comp.—सर: fire. —सर:, -कृतं, —सति: f. 1. blowing into. -2. bissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing.-5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. —कृत् a. 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-तं) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

सुरक्ष ind. An one natopoetic word. -Comp. -कारक a. panting, gasping.

फ़रफ़स:-सं The lungs.

फुक्त ind. Imitation of the sound made by the crakling of fire.

জন্তু 1P. ( দুন্তুরি, দ্বান্তির ) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Mal. 5. 23.

फुड़ p.p. ( of फल् ) 1 Expanded, opened, blown, पुष्पं च फुड़ नवमहिकाया: अयाति कांति प्रमदाजनानां R 6. 6; फुड़ारविंद्वद्नां Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanced, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay — हं A fullblown, flower. -Comp. — तुवर्रा alum.
— नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. having eyes dilated (with joy): Pt. 1. 130. (-नः) a kind of deer. (-नं) a large, full eye.
— फाल: the wind raised in winnowsing corn.

দ্বন্থ Inflating, filling with wind. দ্বন্ধি: f. Blossoming, blooming. फहरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेद्कार: A shrick, howl.

फेला:, न्तः 1 Foam, froth: बारी-वक्त मुकुन्दिनां या विहस्येव फेने: Me. 50 · R. 13 11; Ms 2. 61. -2 Fcam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. -Comp —अमं a bubble. —अम्बान: N. of Indra; cf. मुनि. —आहार a. living on foam. —ियार: N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -पिंड: 1. a mere bubble. -2. an e.pty idea, non-entity. —वाहिन् m. a filtering cloth.

फेण(न)क: See फेन. फेनि(न)ल a. Foamy, frothy; फेनिलमञ्जराही B-13 2.

फेर:,-फेरंड: A jackal.

फर्य: 1 A Jackel; क्रंबर्करवर्षड डाल्झ्रति &c. Mal. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon,, goblin.

फेर: A jackal. फेल्रु 1 P. (फेलित ) To go, move.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

đ,

चै: 1 N. of Varuna. -2 Water.
-3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse, व: प्रमान् वरुणे सिंदी भगे ताथे गत तु वा। गयने तनुस्तानं पुरयेन पथने स्मृतः।।

चंह 1 A. ंबहते, बहन ) To increase, grow. — Cous 1 To increase. - 2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

बहिमन् m. Abundance, multitude.

चहिष्ठ a. Most abundant, very great, exce.sive; ( superl. of बहुल q. v. ).

चंहीयस् a. More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

 a false devotoe, religious hypocrite; अयोहिटिनैकृतिकः स्वार्थसायनतत्त्रः। शही मिथ्यानितिम्न बकतत्त्रस्रो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् काः -निष्दुनः eprihere cf 1. Bhrma. -2 of Krishna. -पंचम् the last five days of the bright half of the month of Karttika. -यंत्र a kind of retort. -मतं 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy. सहस्र a. Horrible. -र Light.

बहुर a. Horrible. —र: Lighting; thunderbolt.

चकुल: 1 A kind of tree, Minusops Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine). कांसरपन्यों (केसर: or बकुल:) बदनमदिगं देवहब्दसनाऽस्याः Mo. 78; बकुल: सीपुणंडूबसेकात् (बिकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अज्ञोक). -2 A kind of drug. —ल The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

ਪੜ੍ਹਲ: The Bakul tree.

वस्त्रा 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

बकोटः A crane.

बहु: 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to snow contempt चागक्यबहु: &c.; न्ह बहु. -2 A young transmictairs. -Comp. -माच: a more boy.

चर्तारणं Investiture with the sacred thread. बाहि (लि) शं A fish-hook ; Bh. 3. 21.

बत und. A particle expressing:—
1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वर्ष बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पश्चीः कन्यका Mal. 3.
18; अहा बत महत्त्पायं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वर्षे Bg. 1.45.—2 Pity or compression 'क्ष बत हरिणकानां की बितं चातिलालं S. 1.10.—3 Addressing, calling; बत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितांतं G. M., R. 9-47.—4 Joy or satisfaction: अहा बनासि रष्ट्रणीयबीयः Ku. 3. 20.—5 Wonder or surprise; अहो बनास चित्रवं K. 154.—6 Censure. For the meanings of नृत् with अहो see under अहा.

बद् 1 P. To be steady or firm.

चद्र: [ बद् स्थेर्ये अरच् ] 1 The jujube .ree. -2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. -T The cotton shrub. - 1 The fruit of jujuho, करबद्रसद्शमाखिलं भुवनतलं यत्पसादतः कवयः । पर्यंति स्क्ष्मतयः सा जयाते सरस्वती देवी Vas. 1, Bv. 2. 8. -2 The pod of the cotton shrub. -3 The berry used as a weight. -Comp. - कुण: the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचन N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बदारिका 1 The jujube tiee or its fruit ; अन्ये वदारिका-कारा वहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 91. -2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narayana. - Comp. - आअम: the hermitage at Badarıkâ.

चदरि: f. The jujube tree.

मदरी 1 The jujube tree , see बाद-रायण. -2 = बदारिका (2) above -3 The cotton shrub. -Comp. -TT: a kind of perfume. —त्योदनं the penance-grove at Badari , Ki. 12. 33. - नाथ: N. of ! temple at Badarî. -नारायण: N. of a place. — पत्रं a kind of perfume ( ৰহণি ). –নেৱে a fruit of the jujube tree. —वर्न(ज) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —बासा an epithet of Durgâ. - ਜੈਲ: a rock eminence at Badarî.

बध्र 1 A. (बीमत्मते ; strictly the desiderative base of ag usedin a primitive sense ) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with ( with abl. ); येभ्यो चीभत्समानाः U. 1.

बधिर a. Deaf; ध्वीनिभिर्जनस्य बधि-रीकृतश्रुतः Si 13.3; Me. 7.149.

बिबरयति Den. ?, बिबरीकु 8 U. To deafen ( bg. also ), चिचरिनाजेषाई-र्गतराल K.; Mv. 6. 30.

नाधारत a. made deaf, deafened.

बाधिरिमन् m. Deafness.

बंदिन See नंदिन.

चंदिः -दी f. 1 Bondage, confinement -2 A prisoner, captive, Ku. 2. 61.

संध 9. P. (वधाति, बर्बेब, अमांस्सीत्, मंत्स्यति, वंद्धं, वद्धः pass. वध्यते ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten , बंद्धं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोपि। च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57; R. 7. 9; Ku. 7 25, Bk. 9. 75. -2 To catch, capitve, imprison, ensnare, make, captive, कर्माभिन स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14, बलिबेबंधे Bk. 2 39; 14. 56. -3 To chain, fetter. -4 To check, stop, suppress, as in बद्धकांप, बद्धकोड &c. -5 To put on, wear; न हि चूडासिनः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते 🕍 1. 72; वर्जधुरंग्रालवाणि Bk. 14.7. -6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.); वबंध चक्क्षि यवप्रोह: Ku. 7. 17; or बधाति मे चक्षः (चित्रकटः) 12. 13. 47. -7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind ), cast upon ( with loc. ) , इर्छ ह्यथेषु बधुन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. -8 To bind or fasten together (as hair), Mu. 7. 17. -9 To build, construct, form, arrange, बद्धोर्मिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं K1. 8. 57, छापायद्भक्षं मृगकुलं, S. 2. 6; तस्यां जिलें बंधनतो बबंध R. 16. 5, 4. 38; 11. 35, 78, Ku. 2. 47, 5. 30, Bk. 7. 77. -10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.), तुष्टैर्पन्धं तदलपु रपुरवामिनः सच्च-रित्रं Vikr. 18. 107, श्लोक एष त्वया बद्धः Râm. -11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.), R. 12. 69; Ku. 5. 60. v. l., S. 6. 3. -12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel.-13 To punish, chastise. -14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). -15 To shut, close, stop. -16 To oppress, overpower. -17 fo join, unite. 18 To produce, cause, effect. -19 To strike (as root). -20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of चंध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e.g. ਮਰਵਿੰ ਕੰਬ to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown , मुर्टि वध to clench the fist ; अंजालें मध् to fold the hands together in supplication, चित्तं, वियं, मनः, हृद्यं चंद् to set the heart on ; प्रीति, भानं, रागं वंध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतं चंद्र to construct or build a bridge; वेरं वंध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity, सख्यं, सोहदं बंद to form friendship, गोलं चंद to form a globe, मंडलं बंध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle, मौनं या to maintain silence; परिकरं, कक्षा वंद to gird up cne's loins, prepare oneself for anything, see the compounds under बद्ध also ). - Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. : R. 12. 70.

चद्ध p. p. [बंब्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Bound, tied, tastened. -2 Chained, fettered. -3 Captured, caught. -4 Confined, imprisoned. -5 Put or girt on. -6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld.
-7 Formed, built. -8 Cherished, en tertained. -9 Combined, united. -10 Firmly rooted, firm. -11 Shut, stopped, closed. -12 Inlaid, studded. -13 Composed (as verses), -14 Formed, contracted; Ku. 1. 20. -15 Manifested, displyed -- 16 Entangled, involved. -17 Congealed, clotted, (as blood). -18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. 1.

30, 2.6; U. 6.17; Mâl. 3.7.-Jomp. —अंगुलिन, -अंगुलिनाण a. having a finger-guard fastened. - अंत्रि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -маця a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or memfesting love for. —अनुज्ञय a. 1. feeling repentant. -2 of a fixed resolve. —आनंद а. joyful. — आयुव а. асcontrod with arms. — आइंस a. one whose suspicions have been icased, grown suspicions. — उत्सद a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. — эдн а. making united effoits. - कक्ष, -कक्ष्य a. see बहुपरिकर-कसर a 1. forming hair. -2. having the filaments formed. - and, -मन्द्र, -रोज a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. -2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. -na a kind of obstruction of the bowels. — चित्त, -मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. — sa a. tongue-tied. -doff a. equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, -नेत्र, -लोचन a having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. - urt u. continuously or incessantly flowing. - नि-श्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. - नेyear a attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; 2. c. ready, prepared. - gift a. having the bowels constipated. - प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. -2. firmly resolved. -प्रति-Md a. resonant with echoes. -- भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of ( with loc, ), हढं त्विथ बद्धभावोविशी V. 2. —मू: ∫. 1. the lowest floor . - 2. ground prepared for the site of a house. - gre a. 1. having a closed fist. -2. close-fisted. covetous. -मूल a. deep rooted, striking root firmly : बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि म-हद्देश्तरो: श्चियः S1. 2. 38. —मीन व. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अदृह्यत त्वच्चरणारविंद्विश्लेष-दुःखादिव वर्द्धमीनं R. 13. 23. -राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. - वस-ति त. fixing an abode. — जाब व. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —नेप्यु त. seized with treinour. —नेर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostihty. - sta a. 1. one whose hair is tied up ( into a knot on the crown of the head ). -2. one who is still in childhood, young. —स्तः a particular preparation of quicksilver. — स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

বঁষ: [বঁয়্-ঘস্] 1 Λ tie, bond ( in general); आजाबंब &c. -2 A hair-band, filler. V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, im. prisonment; Ms. 8 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of, गनमंघ R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging, सर्गवंधो महा-कार्य S. D. 6 (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, concerving, cherishing. हे राजानस्त्यजत सुक्तवित्रेमवंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107, R. 6. 81.-8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining of folding together, combining, R. 14. 13 : अंजलिवंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. 12 Manifestation, display, exhibition, R. 18. 52.-13 Bondage, confinement to his world (opp मुक्ति which is complete emancipation from the tranmels of the world '), बंधं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30, वंधोन्सुक्त्य खलु मखसुखान्क्र्वत कर्नपाज्ञान् Bv. 4. 21, R. 13 58,18 7 -14 Result, consequence -15 A position, Posture in general, आसनवंधधीर: R 2. 6, Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjarî to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84).-17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza ın a particular shape, e. y. खड्चंध. पद्मवंध, सुरजवंध ( vide K. P. 9. ad. loc. ). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river) -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, unprisoning. - as a complete army containing the four necessary elements, t. c. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. - 41504 forced or unnatural construction of words. - Frien: a post to which an animal (c. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधक: 1 One who binds or catchess a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); क्रां सद्कावंधकं Y. 2. 76. —क Binding, continement. —की 1 An unchaste woman; न में स्वया कीमारवंधक्या प्रयोजनं Mål. 7; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtezan; वंद्यात युतीस मयेति वंधकीध्याद्वर्च K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

चंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp. ) Dependent upon ; cf. नि-वैयन · — नं [ वैय-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying, Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping , विनम्रशाखाभुजवंधना-नि Ku. 3. 39, Pt. 5 21, बटय मुजबंधनं Gît. 10; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie ( fig. also ); R. 12. 76, आज्ञाचंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity, as in चंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail. त्वां कार्यामि कम-लोदरबंपनस्थं S- 6 19, Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction, सेतुवंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Huiting, in-Juring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower), S. 3.6, 6.17, U. 2.9, Ku. 4.14.-13 A sinew, muscle -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. —न -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread .- 4 A change, fetter .- 5 A bondage -Comp. — эі( эіі ) іїі-र: -रं, —आलय: a prison, jail. —ग्रंथि: 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a tope for tying cattle. —पालकः, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. —वे-इसन् n. a prison. — स्थ: a captive, prisoner. — स्तंभ: a tying post, a post to which an animal (e.g. an elephant ) is tied. — स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.)

चंचित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

चधित्र: [बंब्-इत ] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan (चर्भव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

चंधु: [ब्रधाति मन' स्नेहादिना वंय्-उ ] 1 A ielation, kinsman, relative in gene-ाबी; यत्र द्वामा अपि मृगा अपि वंधवी मे U. 3. 8, मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12; S. 6. 22, Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासन्धः a brother-traveller , धर्मचंध्रः a spiritual brother , S. 4.9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally, (three kinds are enumerated , आत्म ° personal, वितृ ° paternal, and मातृ ° maternal; see these three words ). -4 A friend (in general); as in बंधुकृत्य below, oft. at the end of comp. , मकरंद्रगंघवंधा Mal. 1.38 'a friend of (i. e. cha ged with ) fragrance ' &c. , 9. 13. -5 A husband, वैदेशिवंधोहित्यं विदेशे R. 14. 33.-6 A father.-7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीब

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally, s. c one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt ) स्वयमेव बहा. बधुनोद्धिको दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4 , cf. क्षत्रवंधु • -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. -- काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. - कुर्य i. the duty of a kinsman , त्वीय तु परिममातं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां ८. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service, कच्चित्सीम्थ व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -जन: 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीव:, -जीवक: N. of a tree , बंधु-जीवमधुराधरपहवद्यहासितस्मितशोर्भ Git. 2, R 11.24. — इन्ध: an abandoned wretch ( इतक ). —द्तं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a guil by her relatives at the time of marriage, Y.2. 144. — मीति: f. 1. love of a relative, बंधुधीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend -- भान: 1. friendship. -2. relationship - af: kinsmen, kindred. —हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

च्छुक: 1 The tree called बंधुनीव -2 A bastard. —का, -की An unchaste woman ( see बंबकी ).

人,少年上世界的是是在我们的人,是是一个人的人,但是是是一个人的人,他们也是一个人的人的人的人,他们也是一个人的人的人的人的人的人,也是一个人的人的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们们的人们

चंद्रता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively), Mal. 6. 18; 9.21, Ki. 1.10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधदा An unchaste woman.

चंधुमत् a. Having relations or kinsmen.

चंद्रर त. [वंद्-उत्च] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven, Si. 7. 34, Ku. 1. 12, U. 6. 25, Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed, वंद्रशावि R. 13. 47; (चंनताण ). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; कथंद्र तं चंद्रकामलाग्रेलं S. 6. 12 (where it may mean 'undulating 'also), समस्तामलस्त्राचर्याचंद्र द्वरे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -7: 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva -6 The चंद्रशीय tree. -7: (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. -7: An unchaste woman. -7: A diadem.

बंधुल a. [बंद्-तल्च् ] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. —2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. —ल: 1 A bastard, पराग्रहललिताः पराञ्चादाः पर पुरविजनिताः परागनासु । परधननिरता स्राध्वाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves

to th Vidushaka's question भो: के पूर्व बंधुला नाम ) -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber.-3 The tree called बंधुक q. v.

बंधूक: [बंधू-ऊक ] N. of a tree; तय करनिकरण रपष्टबंधूक सुनस्तयकरिवतमेते शेखरं विभ्रतीय Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3 5. —कं A flower of this tree; बंधूक-झुतिबांधबोऽयमधर: Git. 10; Rs. 3 25.

चंद्र a [ वर्-करच् ] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf.

चपुर. — र hole.

चंघुर्ति: [वंप्-जलि ] The वंद्वजीव tree.

चंघ्य [वंप्-जलि ] To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. — 2 To be joined or bound together.— 3 To be formed, built or constructed. — 4 Detained, under arrest. — 5 Barren, unproductive, frutless, useless (said of persons or things); वंध्यअमास्त R. 16. 75; अवंध्ययसमध्य वस्तुर्य ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. — 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. — 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. — Comp. — कल a. useless,

चंध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि चंध्या विज्ञानाति ग्रुवीं मसववेदनां Subhâsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. —तनयः, -एत्रः, -सुतः, or -द्राहितु, -सुता &c. the sun or daughter of a barren woman, १.०. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एष चंध्या-सुतो याति खपुष्पसुतहेश्वरः, see खपुष्प. विश्व A bond, tie.

vain, idle.

बश्रवी An epithet of Durga.

व्यञ्ज a. [ भृ-कु द्रित्वं ; वस्-उ वा Un. 1. 21 ] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddishbrown, ; ज्वालावभुशिरोंचह: R. 15. 16 ; 19.25; बचंध बालारणवभु बल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. - w: 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair -5 N. of a Yalava; St 2. 40.-6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chataka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. -n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -- urg: 1 gold. -2. red chalk ( गेरिक ), a kind of othre. -बाहन: N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrangada. [ The sa-crificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babbruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Pa'ndavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Aljuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhravahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted :to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and idischarged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulups who happened to be then with Chitrangada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as histrue son, he resumed his journey ].

बंब् 1 P. ( बंबति ) To go, move.

बंभर: A bee. बंभराली A fly. बर्ट: A kind of grain. बर्ट 1 P. (बर्वति ) To go, move.

बर्बट: A kind of grain (राजनाष). बर्बटी 1 A kind of grain (राजनाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

चर्चणा A blue fly.

वर्षर: 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, blockhead; शृष्ण रे वर्षर H. 2.

बर्धुर: N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ); उपसप्तम भवंतं बर्धुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1.24.

बर्पः Ved. A tip, point, knot. बर्पः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?) बर्दे I. 1 A. (ब्हेंते) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (ब्हेंबतिन्ते) To hurt, injure. --With नि to kill, destroy; Si-1. 29.

चई:—ई [ वई-अच् ] 1 A peacock's tail, द्वोल्काइतशेषवर्दाः R. 16. 14; ( केशपाशे ) सात कुसमसनाथे हरेदेष वर्द्धः V. 4. 10 v. l. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather ( especially of a peacock ); Me. 44; Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf; आपांड्र केतक-व्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. —आर: 1. a peccek's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बईण, बईस् a. Ved. Strong, power-ful.

वहणं A leaf.

चहि: Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिण: A peacock'; आवासनुक्षीन्युख-बर्हिणानि ( वनानि ) B. 2. 17 ; 16. 14, 19. 37. -Comp. —ব্রন্থ: an arrow feathered with a peccek's plumes.
—ব্রন্থ: an epithet of Kaittikeya.' ]
অহিন ল [মই ব্যান্টেই হুনি ] A peacock; R. 16. 64: V. 3. 2, 4. 10; Rs 2. 6. -Comp. —কুট্ডা, -হুল a kind of perfunc. —হবল; an epithet of Durga. —ব্রন্থ:, -ব্রন্থ: an epithet of Karttikeya.

नहिंद्र a. ( superl. of दुःत् ) Largest, strongest. — इं A kind of fragrant

grass.

बहिस m., n. [ पहें कमीण इति ] 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. —m. 1 Fi.e. -2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether.—Comp.—क्या. -योदिस् m. an epithet of fire.—स्यः (पहिंद्याः) 1. an epithet of fire.—स्यः (पहिंद्याः) 1. an epithet of fire.—2. a god, (wnose month is fire).—हासम् m. an epithet of fife.—सद् (पहिंद्याः) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass (-m.) 1. the Manes (pl.).—2. a Pitri or defied progenitor.

बहिंद्य a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

नहिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

चल् I. 1 P. ( बळाते ) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To heard grain. -II. 1 U. ( बळाते-ते ) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. ( बळावि-ते ) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बळावि-ते ) To describe. --Caus. ( बळावि-ते ) To nonrish, support.

चलं [बलू-अच्] 1 Strongth, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence; as in a stat q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops; भवेदभी धादीण धृत, राष्ट्रवल कथ Ve. J. 24.43; Bg. 1.10; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, sto', L'is (of the body). -5 Body, hgireshape. -6 Semen vinle. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sproit. (बलेन means 'on the strength of ', 'by means or virtue of ', बाहुनलेन जितः पीर्यवलेन &c. ; बलात 'peloice', 'forcibly'; 'violently', ' against one's will '; चलाचित्रा समायाता Pt. 1; हृद्यमद्ये तास्त्रिक्षवं पुनर्वछते बहात् Gît. 7). - 8: 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see says below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -- sızı excessive strength or force. ( -u: ) the held of an army. —अंगर्कः the spring ( Hemachandra ). -- sifa at the lute of Balarâma. — अट: a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. —अधिकरof the affairs of an army. - STEVER

-1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7.189.-2. a war-minister. -अनुजः an epithet of Krishna. —आन्यत a. endowed with strength. mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; मम् एव करोति चलावले Si. 6. 44 -www. an army in the form of a cloud. -अराति: an epither of Indra. —अन्हेष: pride of strength —अगः, -अस: 1 consumption. -2 the phlegmatic humour (季年). -3. a swelling in the throat ( which stops the passages of food ). - आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हिस्त्यही). -are water. - sene a. of mighty strength; Pt. 2 40, 3. 114 -34-पन, - उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओवः a multiude of troops, numerous army; Si.-5. 2. — कर, द्वत् a. strengthening. - any; disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. - and 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host.-a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city gate, gate. -2. a field, -3.grain, a heap or grain; St. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pitn. -6. a pretty figure. (-51) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jas nine. (Arabian ). - : an ox, a bullock. — gf: pride of strength -देव: 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother Krishni; see ब्राम below. - दिख् m., - निष्द्रन: epithets of Indra ; बलानियुद्दनमर्थपति च तं R. 9. 3 —नियह a. weakening, enervating. -पति: 1. a general, commander. -2. an; epithet of Indra. -- पद a. giving strength, invigorating. -- प्रसः N. of Robins, mother of Balaram. -भइ a. strong, powerful. ( -द्र: ) 1. astrong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balaram q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोब. -5. N. of Ananta. (-द्रा) a maiden. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. - Ha a. strong, powerful. - TH: 'the strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaks; but transferred to the womb of Robin; to \*save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarama under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; gand on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged to vards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Bularama was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great, Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revat? He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishna; see the quotation under हल ]. - वर्धन a. invigorating, strengthening. - विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. — च्यसनं the defeat of an army. –ज्ञालिन् a. strong. —सद्भ: an epithet of Indra. —स्य a. strong powerful. ( -स्थ: ) a warrior, soldier. — स्थिति: f. 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. -हन् m. 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarama. -3. phlegm. — and destitute of s. f ngth, weak, feeble.

चलस व [वरं नायस्यस्मात् क्षे क] White; हिरद्दंतवलसमलक्ष्यतं स्कृरितपृगम्गच्छितिकतं हैं। 6. 34. —सः The white colour. -Somp. —मः (for में 'a ray') the moon; यथानस्यर्जनावजन्मसह्सांको चलसमः Kav. 1. 45. (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gaudiyas.)

ৰন্তৰ Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलवारी Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength.

ਕਰਨ: An epithet of Indra.

ৰন্তৰনা 1 Powerfulness, strength.
-2 Superiority, exellence.

चला N. of a powerful love or incantation (taught by Visvamitra to Rama and Lakshmann); तो चलानि-चलपो: प्रभावत: R. 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिनला.)

चलाक: -का [ Un. 4 14 ] A crane; सिविष्यंते नयनस्थममं के भवंते चलाका: Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाशिका A small kind of crane. बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निविद्या बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्झारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; R. 10.47; बलात्सारेण निर्वहर्ष &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.:

चलान्द्रत a. Forced, overcome. बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease). बलासिन a. Consumptive. बलाई Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहका-च्छेद्विभक्तरागामकालभंध्यामिव धातुमत्तां Ku. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the derstruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu. The second of th

बलि: [बन् -इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious), नीवारवालें विलोकयनः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal ( of rice, grain, ghee &c. ) to all creatures, (also called भत्यज ), ene of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it: यामां ब्रि: सपदि मन्गृहदेहनीनां हंसेश्च सारसगणेश्च विद्यसपुर्वः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अवचितानि बालिकर्मपर्याप्तानि yearing S. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थ स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chourie. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [ He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly accoded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. 'The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens, and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Balı and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलगासि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भतवामन Gît. 1; R. 7. 35; Me 57. Vishau is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven Chirajiwins, cf. चिरंजीविन् ]. —िलः f. 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.) -2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -Comp. -To a 1. paying tribute. -2 offering sacri-रम: a sacrific al cake. — कर्मन् ". 1. offering oblations to all creatures. -2. the act of worshipping. -3. payment of tribute. - 214 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. -2. offering oblations to all creatures. — ध्वंभिन m. an epithet of Vishnu. — नद्न:, -पुत्र:, -सुत: epithets of Bana, the son of Bali. — पुट:, -भोजनः a crow. - प्रियः the Lodhra tree. - नंधन: an epithet of Vishau. -Har m. 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -3. a crane. —मंदिरं, -वेश्मन, -सञ्चन n. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. — सुद्ध: a monkey. — व्याक्ट a. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -grain an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन a. [बलमस्यस्य इति ] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16 37; Ms. 7. 174.—2 Stout, robust.—m. 1 A buffalo,—2 A hog.—3 A camel.—4 A bull.—5 A soldier.—6 A kind of jasmine.—7 The phlegmatic humour.—8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिन, बलिम See बलिन-भ बलिदम: An epithet of Vishna.

बालद्मः An epithet of vising.
बालद्मः An epithet of vising.
बालद्मः a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14.
15. -2 Receiving taxes. -3 Wrinkled.
बाल्यान्य m. Strength, might, power.
बालद्भाय a. Most powerful, strongest.
बालद्भाय के प्रकार के बालद्भाय के प्रकार के प्

ৰান্তিত্য a. Dishonouted, degraded, despised ( স্থানানির ).

चलीयस् a. (सी f) 1 Stionger, more powerful. -2 More effective. -3 More important (compar. of बलन्द or बढ़िन् q v.) -adv. Powerfully, very much, बलीयः खलुः भीतारिम S.7.

बलूल a. Strong, powerful.

चल्य a. [जलाम हिने यन् ] 1 Strong, powerful. -2. Giving strength. -ल्य: A Buddhist mondicint. —ल्ये Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द बलीकः The edge of a thatched coof.

बलिनः A scorpion,

दली (री)वर्दः A bull, an oz; गोरपत्ये दुनान बलीवर्दः

बहुन: 1 A cowherd; कुंजेडवाऋांतविश्विस्वयपरिवया बहुना: संचांतु Ve. 6.2; Si. 11.8.—2 A cook.—3 The name assumed by Bhìma when serving as a cook at the court of Vu 2ta.—वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17.—Comp.—युवति: -ती f. a young cowherdess (गोग), हरिवरहाकुलचहुन-युवतिस्वीवचनं पठनीय Git. 4.

बल्बजः -जा A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

ज्ञ: The first क्लिया or astrological division of का lay.

बह्म a. Full-grown (as a calf). बह्म य( थि) जी ( भी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. -2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्त: A goat. -Comp. -कर्ण: the Sala tree. -गशु a shrubby basil.

মহন্ত a. [ বহু -কন্ত মু বন্তা বন্তা 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23, Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. -2 Thick, donse. -3 Shaggy (as a tail); বহুলা বুলা কুলা কুলা কুলা কি মান (as a sound). -ল: A kind of sugarcane.—লা Large cardamoms.—comp.—ন্য: a kind of sandal.—ব্ৰম্: the white flowering lodh ra.

बहिस्र भारी. 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसनावसथे प्रश्चिष्ट R 8.14; 11.29.—2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंत:); बहिन्छ, —3 Externally, outwardly;; अवविद्याप्त एव विवर्तमानां Mâl. 1.40, 14; H. 1.94.—4 Apart, separately.—5 Beside, except.—Jomp.—अंग a. outer, external. (-गं) 1. an external part.—2. an outer limb.—3.

property. -4. a stranger. -5. the preliminary part of a religious cere. mony. —इंदियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. -- 341. चि: an external condition or circumstance , न खलु बहिरवाधीच् मीनवः संश्र-यते Mûl. 1. 24. —कुडीचर: a crab. —गेहं ind. out of doors, abroad.—चर त. outer, external, outward. बहि अस: प्राणा: Dk. ( -र: ) a cıab. —देश: 1. a foreign country. -2. the outskirts of a village. -3 a place without a town or village. —हारं an outer door. —निःमारणं expulsion. —प्राण: 1. the external or outer breath or life; ( hence ) anything as dear as life. -2. money. — भव a. external. — भवनं emanation. — भूत a. 1. expelled. -2. expired (time &c. ). -3. inattentive, careless. - 4 a 1. turning one's face away from. -2. averse from, indifferent to. -3. greatly devoted to external things. -4. coming out of the mouth. ( - w: ) a god or deity. -यात्रा, -यान excursion, expedition abioad —योग a. external. —लंन a. obtuse-angled. (-4:) an obtuseangled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. — इति f. an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. - - - licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. --= यसनिन् a. disoslute, lend.

विश्वक a External, outer.

ৰাইছে 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380, Y. 1. 93. -2 To excommunicate.

वहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. -2 Expulsion from. -3 Excepting, excluding.

वहिष्यार: 1 Expulsion, exclusion, -2 Excommunication.

बहिष्टात् भारी. On the outside, abroad. बह a. ह or ही f.; compar. भूयम्; superl. भूपिष्ठ ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great ; तस्मिन्बहु एतद्पि S. 4 'even this was much for him' ( was too much to be expected of him ); वह प्रष्टव्यमन Mu 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्घह हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. -2 Many, numerous; as in बह्नभार, बहुपकार. -3 Frequented, repeated. -4 Large, great. -5 Abounding or rich in ( as first member of comp. ); ব্যক্তর-को देश: &c. ind. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. -2 Some. what, nearly, almost ; as in बहुत्य. (कि बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short ', बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value;त्वत्संः भावितमात्मानं नहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; यथातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भतुर्वेहुमता भव् S. 4.6;7.1; R. 12, 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर a. having many syllables, polysyllabic ( as a word ). —अच, -NEW a. having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनध a. fraught with many evils. — अप, -अप a watery —अपूर्य a. 1. having a numerous progeny. -2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. ( -त्य: ) 1. a hog. -2. a mouse, rat. ( -त्या ) a cow that has often calved. -- अपाय a. exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. — spå a. 1. having many senses. -2. having many objects. -3. important. —आशिन् a. voracious, gluttonous. —उदक: a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. -उपाय a. effective. - ऋच a. having many verses. (-f.) a term applied to the Rigveda. — Red a. having many verses. (-=:) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनस् a. very sinful. —कर a. 1. doing much, busy, industrious. -2. useful in many ways (-₹:) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. -2. a camel. (-री) a broom. -कालं ind. for a long time. -कालीन a. of a long standing, old, ancient. - कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. — क्रम: a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. —क्षम a. patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (-н:) 1. a Buddha. -2. a Jaina deified saint. - wir a. strong-scented. (-धं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. -irar 1. the Yûthikâ creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. — ππ a. having many threads or qualities. —जल्प a. garrulous, talkatīve, loquacious.- a. knowing much, wellinformed, possessed of great knowledge. -तंत्रीक a. many-stringed. -त्वां anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निद्र्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बह्वतूणं नर: Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्षः, त्वच् m. a kind of birch tree. - a. liberal, generous. - a-क्षिण a. i. attended with many gifts or donations. -2. liberal, munificent. -दर्शक -दार्शेन a. prudent, circumspect. —दायिन a. liberal, inunificent, a liberal donor. — द्वारा a. yielding much milk. (-14:) wheat. (-141) a cow yielding much milk. — हुइवन a. greatly experienced, a great observer. —gg a. very experienced. -a)q a. 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. -2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरा Mk. 11 58. —धन a. very rich, wealthy. -ure the thunderbolt of Indra.—धेनुकं a great number of milch-00 ws. —नाद: a conch-shell. —पत्नोक-ता polygamy.—एत्रः an onion. ( -त्रे )

talc. (-न्नी ) the holy basil. --पद्-पाद, -पाद m. the fig-tree. - you: 1. the coral tree. -2. the Nimba tree. -4-कार a. of many kinds, various, manifold. (-- i) ind. in many ways manifoldly. - us a. having many children, prolific (-जः) 1. a hog. -2. the munia grass. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. comprising many statements or as. sertions, complicated. -2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. -भद्र a. exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor -प्रस्: the mother of many children. — त्रेयसी a. having many loved ones — कल a. rich in fruits. (-7:) the Kadamba tree. ( –লী) the opposite-leaved fig-tree चल: a lion. —भाग्य a. very lucky on fortunate. —भाषिन् a. garrulous, talkative. — Harran epithet of Durgâ. -मंजरी the holy basil. -- मत a. 1. highly esteemed or prized, va lued, respected. -2. having many different opinions. — मति: f. great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. - मलं lead. - मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानी वि-गलित: Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवे: कालिटा-सस्य कियायां कथं परिणदो बहुमान: M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (-#) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. — मान्य a respectable, esteemable. - Hry a. artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. -मार्गः a place where many roads meet मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. -2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. - HE a much. excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्वेहु सुखमनुरागं S. 6. -मूत्र a. suffering from diabetes. —नूर्ति a. multiform, variously shaped. (-ia:f.) the wild cotion-shrub. -मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Vishnu -मूल्य a. costly, high priced. ( -ल्यं ) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. — मृग a. abounding in deer —रत्न a. rich in jewels. —रस a. juicy, succulent. —राशि a. (in artih.) consisting of many terms  $- \epsilon q a. 1.$  many-formed, multiform, manifold. -2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-q:) 1. s lizard, chameleon. -2. hair. -3. the sun. -4. N. of Siva. -5. of Visnuu. -6. of Brahma. -7. of the god of love. - Eya a. multiform manifold. नेतस् m. an epithet of Brahmâ. -रामनं a. hairy, shaggy. (-m.) a sheep. —लच्या a soil impregnated with salt. - वचनं the plural number (in gram.). — वर्ण a. many-coloured. — art ind. many times, often. —वार्षिक a. lasting for many years. —विक्रम a. very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. - fag a. present.

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. - fau a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -बी( बी )-जं the custard apple. — ज्यायन् a. lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —बीहि a. possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाई स्यां बहुवीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound ). ( -हि: ) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjec tive ) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrahi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals ), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, दुसमशर &c. —हाञ्चः a sparrow. —हाल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख a. having many branches or ramifications. —शिख a. having many points. —शुग: an epithet of Vishnu —शुत a. 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. -2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. — нति а. having a numerous progeny. (-fa:) a kind of bamboo. - HTT a. possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-天: ) the Khadira tree. 一天: 1. a mother of many children. -2. a sow. — स्ति: f 1. a mother of many children -2 a cow that often calves. —स्वन a vociferous. ( -न. ) an owl. —स्वामिक a. owned by many.

মন্ত্ৰন a. Dear bought. — ন: 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (সর্ক). -3 A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

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बहुतर् a. More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमत.a. Most abundant, greatest. बहुत: and. From many sides.

बहुता,-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ a. Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुति-थास्तिथय: Ki. 12. 2. —थं ind. Greatly, in a high degree.

ৰম্ভুৱ ind. In many ways or places, ৰম্ভুৱা ind. In several ways.

बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; ब्राह्म वार्यामीभेना: R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4.—2 In different forms or ways.—3 Frequently, repeatedly.—4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा हा 1. to multiply.—2. to make public, divulge.).—Comp.—आसम amanifold in forms.—गत a. scattered.

बहुल a. ( compar. बहीयस् , superl. मेहिड) ! Thick, dense, compact. -2 (a) Broad, wide, capacious, (b) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiîa!, much, numerous ; अविनययहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Mal. 9. 18 -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मिन क्लेशबहुले किं उ दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. - 9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. - 7: 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्षः ; माद्रसम बह्लक्षपाछ-वि: R. 11 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने सिधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांखरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. - or 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). --1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. end. Often, frequently; बहुलं छंदासि--Comp —आलाप a. talkative, garrulous. — ijur cardamoms.

শঙ্জিকা: (pl.) The Pleiades. बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. −2 Numerousness. −3 Comprenensiveness.

ৰন্তুনীয় 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact, Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; মুব্ৰ কি ৰ ক্ৰ-আ বহুজীকানি Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

ৰন্ত নৈৰ্থ i Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation.
-3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4
Winnowing; threshing.

ৰন্ধ কিন্তু কি p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed, threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रवनर्था बहुलीभनंति Pt 2.175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread, बहुली भूतमेतत् कि न कथ्यते S. 6; पौरेषु साइं बहुलीभनंत…सोढुं न तत्पूर्वनम्पर्णमीशे R. 14.38.

बहुलीभाव: Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुत्रस् ind. 1 Much, abundantly pleutifully; Me. 106.-2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; अञ्चलका

दृष्टिं स्प्रशामि बहुशो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly. बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See वाडवः वाडवेय See वाडवेय.

बाड्ड्यः See बाड्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह a. (compar. साधियस् : superl. साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. —हं ind. I Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एव ते निश्चयः। चंदन-बाहं एवं मे स्थिरी निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कम साध्यति पुजजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाज: 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; पञ्जयमोर्व समधत्त वाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The ndder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिंटी f. also); विकचवाणदलाव-लयोऽधिकं रुरिचरे रुचिरेक्षणविश्वमाः Si. 6.46.-6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. 341. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II ). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryasaptasatî v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bana:--जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखडी तथावगच्छ।मि । प्रागल-यमधिकमाप्तै वाणी बाणो बभूवेति ॥; ८० हृद्यवसातिः पैचबाण-स्त बाण: P. R. 1. 22 ). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning .-- on The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -00mp. -असर्न a bow. -आविल:-ली f. 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. —आश्रय: a quiver. —गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Ravana's arrow. - max: the range of an arrow. - sic a number of arrows.-जित् m an epithet of Vishnu. —तुणः,-धिः a quiver. —पशः the range of an arrow. - urior a. armed with arrows. -- पात: 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow.-सुक्ति f.,-मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow -योजनं a quiver. - रेजा a long wound made by an arrow. - art: a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारवाण: - वृष्टि: f- a shower of arrows.—संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string'
—सिद्धि: f. the hitting of a mark by
an arrow. —सुता an epithet of Ushå,
daughter of Båna; see उषा. —हन m.
an epithet of Vishņu.

चाणिनी See वाणिनी.

बाद्र क. (शि.f.) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. -र: The cotton shrub. -रं 1 The jujube. -2 sllk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायण: [बद्यों भव: फक् ] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sârîraka Sutras of the Vedânta philosophy (generally identified with Vyâsa).—Comp.—स्वं the Vedânta aphorisms.—संबंध: (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बाद्रायाणि: N. of Suka, son of Vyâsa.

बादरिक a. (की f.) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित ) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain ( persons or things ); ऊनं न सत्त्वेदव-धिको चबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधी यथा वाधति बावते Subhash.; Me. 53; Ms 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. - 4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. -Caus. 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. to vex, harass, torment, -- ar to vex, torment, injure. - uft to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. — to trouble. torment.

चाध:-धा [ बाध-मावे धज् ] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जूमते महनवाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति अमरवाधां निरूपयति S.1.-3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य वाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril.-5 Resistance, opposition.-6 Anobjection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment.-9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वामास or fallacious middle term; see वाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. -00mp. —अपवाद: denial of an exception.

बाधक a. (धिका f.) [बाय ण्डुल्]
1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.
-2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annulling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5
Hindering. -कः A particular disease of women (ऋतुक,ले प्रजजननशाक्ति
प्रतिरोधकः)

वायन a. 1 Harassing, opposing. -2 Refu'ing, controverting. —नं [नाय-भावे ल्युर्] 1 Harasssing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain, S. 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. —ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

चाधित p. p. [ नार्-कर्मण क ] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed.—2 Pained, troubled, afflicted.—3 Opposed, obstructed.—4 Checked, arrested.—5 Set aside, suspended.—6 Refuted.—7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile); साध्याभाववत्यक्षको नाधित:; e. g. बह्रिस्ट्राच्य:

नाध्य a. 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -comp. —रेतस् a. impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness. बांधिकनेयः A bastard.

बांधव: [बंधु स्वार्थे इत्मर्थे वाडण् ] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); परपार्थास्तस्य बांधवा: H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्य: परो बाधवी नास्ति लाके Subhåsh. -4 A brother. -90mp. -जन: relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively), दारिद्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बांधन्वंConsanguinity, relationship. बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgå. बाभ्रक a. (की f.) Brownish.

बाबिटारः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बाहिंα. (हां f. [बहं-अग्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाहद्रथ:,बाहदाथ: A patronymic of king Jarasandha q. v.

बाहरपत a (ती f.) [ वृहस्पति-अण् ] Related to, descended from or sacred to Brihaspati.

बाईस्पत्य a. [बृहस्पति-यक्] Belating to Brihaspati. —त्य: 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. -त्यं 1 The constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

चार्डिण α. (णी f.) [ बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल a. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थाविरेण वा Ma. 8. 70 , बालाको असुवाहरागसभग भेदोन्सुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7: 80 वालमंदारवृक्ष: Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12.100 -3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष दृद्धिं हरिद्श्व-दीधितेर समित्र वेशादिव बाल चंद्रमाः B. 3 22, Ku. 3 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant, unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). — e: 1 A child, an infant; बालाइपि सुभाषितं (आहं); Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor ( under 16 years of age ) ; बाल आपोडशाइ-Tid Narada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton; Pt 4.91. -6 (a) A tail. (b) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair; Ku. I. 48. -8 An elephant five years old. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut -Comp. -- sair the point of a hair. —अध्यापक: a tutor of youths or children. - अपन्य youthful progeny. -अभ्यास: study during childhood, early application (to study). --τσι a. red like early dawn. (-σι:) early dawn; morning sun. —अर्जः the newly-risen sun . R. 12. 100. —अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the young; Pt. 1. — अवस्थ a. juvenile young ; V. 5. 18. — अवस्था childhood. - strag: morning sunshine. —इंदु: the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. — sw: the jujube tree. —उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treatment of children. —उपवीन 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -2. the sacrificial cord -- -- -- -- --दली a young plantain tree. —काड the first book of the Ramayana. -कंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine. (-दं) a young jasmine blossom; अलकं बालकुंदान्तविद्धं Me. 65. –क्रुमि: a louse. - acor: Krishna as a boy. —क्रीडनं a cnild's play or toy. —क्री-हनकं a child's toy. (-क: ) 1. a ball. -2. an epithet of Siva. - 新電 a child's play, childish or juven'le sport. - खिल्य: a class of divine person ages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot; (their number is said to be sixty thousand ), cf. R. 15. 10. —गर्भिजी a cow with calf for the first time. —गोपाल: ' the youthful cowherd, '

an epithet of Krishna, as the boycowherd. — ग्रहः any demon ( or planetary influence ) teasing or in-Juling children. - a: a child-slayer, infanticide. —चदः, चंदमस् m. the young or waxing moon; Val. 2. 10. —चरितं 1. juvenile sports -2 early life or actions; U. 6. — वर्ष: N. of Karttikeya. (-af) the behaviou of a child. - a. produced from hair. - ननप: the Khadira tree. —तंत्र midwifery. —तुणं young grass.—दलकः the Khadira tree.—धिः a bairy tail ; Si. 12. 73 ; Ki. 12. 47. -पत्र:, -पत्रक: the Khadira tree. —पाइया 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. -2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्टिना, -पुष्टी, -पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. — योध: 1. instructing the young. -2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. —भद्रतः a kind of poison. —भार: a large bushy tail; वाधेतीलकाक्षापितचमरी-चालभारो दवाग्नि: Me. 53. —भाव: childhood, infancy. — भृत्य: a servant from childhood. — भेषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्य: pease. —मृग: a fawn. - до и young radi h. - д-णाल: a tender filament or fibre ( of lotus.). -यज्ञोपवितकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. - (15) lapis lazuli — τιπ: a child's desease. लता a young cresper, R. 2. 10 —ন্তালা child's play, juvenile pastime. - बरस: 1. a young calf. -2. a pigeon. — नायजं lapis lazuli. — नासस् n a woollen garment. — नाहाः a wild goat . - विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a chowrie or fly flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia ) ; यस्यार्थयु क गिरिराज-शब्दं क्ववैति बालब्यजनेश्वमर्थः Ku- 1. 13; R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. — सच्चि m. a friend from childhood. —सस्या early twiligut. —सात्रवं milk. —सह्र m. a friend of one's youth. -स्य:, -सर्यकः lapıs lazuli. --हत्या infanticide. - TR: hairy tail.

नालक a. ( लिका f.) [ नाल स्वार्धे क ]
1 Childhke, young, not yet fullgrown. -2 Ignorant. -क: 1 A
child, boy. -2 A minor ( in law ).
-3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or blockhead -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail
of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.
-कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.
-3 comp — प्रिय a. fond of children.
(-या) colocynth or plantain. - इत्या
infanticide.

बालकीय a. Childish, infantine

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्य सा बाला परवतीति मे बिह्न हैं . 3. 1, इयं बाला मां परयनवरतार्मेदीवलव्रयमाचोरं चञ्चः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant प्रतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. —हत्या female infanticide.

ৰাজিকা 1 A girl, young woman.

-2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rust-ling of leaves.

ৰান্তৰ: The second of the eleven Karaņas.

बालि: M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -Comp. -हन्, -हेर् m. an epithet of Râma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see

बालिनी The constellation Asvint. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

ৰান্তিয় a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms 3 176 -4 Careless. — ম: 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. — মা A pillow.

बालिइये 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बालुका See बालुका

बालुकी, बालुंकी, बालुंगी, A kind of cucumber.

बाल्कः A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (यी f.) [बलवे हितं दक्]
1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft.
-3 Descended from Bali. -ए: An ass.

बाल्पं [बालस्य मानः ध्यञ् ] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिन दशां मदनाध्यसस R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाह्नकाः, बाह्निकाः, वाह्निकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Balhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffora. -2 Asa Fœtida.

चाह्ने: N. of a country ( Balkh ). Comp. — च a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

कार्याः - ध्यं [ नाध-पृषी । सत्वं पत्वं ना ] 1 A loan toans ; कंठः स्तंभितनाष्पात्ति कलुप: S.4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist.
-3 iron. -0omp. —अंचु n. tears.
—आकुल, -आफुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भव: the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears.
-कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -दुद्धिन a flood of tears.
—पुर: a gush or flood of tears; यारं तिरयति हुशोरुद्भं बादपपुर: Mâl. 1.
35. -पुकर: a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्द्धि बादपपुकर: कि. 8.
—मोस: -मोचनं shedding tears. -विंदुः a tear-drop. —सिंद्राध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

चाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तस्किमिति बाष्पायतं भगवत्या Mal. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त  $a \cdot ($  स्ती  $f \cdot )$  Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाह: 1 The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिंगेनोग-ताभि: जाखाबाहाभि: S. 4. -Comp. —बाहावि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहुबाहवि.

चाहों क a. (की f.) External, outer.—— का: (pl.) The people of the Punjab. — क: 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाह: [बाव् कु थस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm ; शांतामिद्माश्रमपदं स्फुराति च बाहु: कुत: फलिमहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहु: &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled trisngle (in geom.).-6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body ( opp. सक्थि ). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. — g (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. —उत्क्षेप ind. having raised or tossed up the arms ; बाह्रत्क्षेपं क्रंदितुं च पवृत्ता S. 5. 30. — நீத, — சூன a. crippled in the arms. — கூப: a wing ( of a bird ). - arq: the distance measured by the extended arms. -- s: 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. arg राजन्य: कृत: Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. -- 547 a sine (in math.). — :, -:, -= :, -= : vantbras (armour for the arms ). - दंद: 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. -- पादा: 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिवाही सार:-प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). —पहरण: a boxer. (-of) boxing. —দল (in geom.) the result for the base sine - 40 strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armiet. —भेदिन m. an epithet of Vishnu.—मूलं 1. The armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. - युद्ध a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing.-योधः, -योधिन m. a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm like a creeper. siat the breast, bosom. — विक्षेप: 1. the act of throw ing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming -- नीचे strength of arm. - ज्यायामः athletic exercise. —ज्ञालिन m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhima. - शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभव: a man of the Kshatrıya caste. - सहस-भूत m. an epithet of king Kârtavîrya ( also called सहस्रार्जन ).

ৰাহুক a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —ক: 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoţaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाह्यप्रथं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or a bridged by Indra.

बाहुद्ंतिन् m. बाहुद्ंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाह्रस्टयं Manifoldness, variety.

ৰাত্ত a. Manifold. — ত: 1 Fire.

-2 The month Kârttika. — ত 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. — তা The day of full-moon in the month of Kârttika.

-comp. — ন্যাৰ: a peacock.

चाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छेदासि.

बाहुलेय: An epithet of Kârttikeya. बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, pleaty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldnesa, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. ( बाहुल्यात् ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्चर्य Erudition, great learning. बाहुबाहाव ind. Arm to arm, handto hand, in close encounter ( बाहुमिर्बा-हुमि: प्रहृत्येदं- गुद्धे प्रवृत्तं ).

बाह्य a. [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without ; विरहः किमिवानुताप. यद्वद् बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89 ; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46, बाह्यना-मन् 'the outer name', a.e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अद्तवाह्यनामानं लेखं लेख-शिक्स Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of ; जातास्तदूर्वीरुपमा न बाह्याः Ku 1.36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast. -a: 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. - i, -बाह्येन, -बाह्यतः ind. Outside, on the outside, externally.

आर चर्न Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

बिह् 1 P. (बेटाती) 1 T 'inwear, to curse. -2 To shout, excl jiq. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, विटका A boil. बिटं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

ਕਿਵੇਂ A kind of salt. ਕਿ ਤਾਲ: 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -ਨੀ A female cat. -Comp. -ਪ੍ਰਵ:, -ਪ੍ਰਵਾਜ਼ a measure of weight equal to

sixteen Mashas.

বিৱালক: 1 A cat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —क Yellow orpiment.

बिडोजस् m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

बिद्, बिंद् 1 P. (बिंद्ति ) 1 To split.
-2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

बिदलं See विदल. बिदाबि: A drop.

बिंद: [बिंद-उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलविंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते चुद: 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलाचें द्वारिवां भासि Ms. 7. 33 ; संक्षिप्यतं य गो लोके प्रतर्विद्वरियां-भासि 7.34; अधुना ( कृत्वलस्य ) विंदुरिप नामशोषितः S.2.-2 A dot, point. -3A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रामक्रपौधामिषा-जागस्कृता कुताश्च किं दूषणञ्चन्यावेंद्वः N. 1.21.-5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure .- 7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्तार. -8 (In manuscripts ) A mark over an erased word ( which shows that the word ought not to be erased ). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12! (In dramas) The sadden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot, it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Baja' is that of the principal one ; अवांतरार्थाविच्छेदे विंदुरुच्छेद-कारण S. D. 319. - Comp. - चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं,-जालकं 1. a number of drops .- 2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elophant. -तंत्र: 1. a die -2 a chessboard. -देव: an epithet of Siva. —্বৰ: a kind of birch tree. — দুৱ a pearl. — रेजक: 1. an anusvâra. -2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासर: the day of conception.

बिज्बोक: 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्र्मियकथालापे विच्योकोऽनाद्रक्रिया Prataparudra or विच्योकोऽनाद्रक्रिया Prataparudra or विच्योक्तरन्तिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनाद्रः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य अणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिष्टिच्योकैर्यकसह्यासिना परोक्षेः St. 8. 29. (विलासे: Malli.). (Also writlen विच्योक and विच्योक

चिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

चिभित्सु a. Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

विभीषक a Frightening, terrifying. विभीषण a. 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -or, -or 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. - or: N. of a demon and brother of Râvana. [ Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sîtd to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajîvins; see चिरजीविन्• ]

विभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संत्वेच केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

নিমন্ত্র a. 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -- ম্ব: Fire.

विश्लविषय a. Wishing to fry. — पु: fire.

विंव:-वं 1 The disc of the sun or moon ; बदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चं-द्विंगमंबुधरे Subhash.; 80 सूर्य°, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface; as in नितंत्रविंय: &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared ( opp. प्रतिविंच to which it is compared ). - : A lizard. - The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared ); रक्ताशोकरचा विशेषित-गुणो विंवाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्तर्वि नाधरोष्टि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 21. -comp. —ओष्ठ a. ( विंवो-बौ-ष्ठ ) having lips as juddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-z:) a lip like the Bimba fruit. — फल्डे the Bimba fruit; उनामुखे विंवफला धरोडे Ku. 3. 67.

चिंचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

चिंवद: The mustard plant.

ৰিবিকা 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

चिनित a. 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलिन-बेलयित-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खनसाखुबिलं सिंहः...पामाति नखमंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. —ल: 1 N. of उचे:अवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -Comp. —ओकस् m. any animal that lives in holes. —तारिन् m. a mouse. —योनि a. of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा बिल्योनय: Ku. 6. 39. —वास: a pole-cat. —वासिन् (also चिल्वासिन्) m a snake. —जारिन् m. any animal living in burrows.

चिलंगम: A serpent, snake.

ৰিত্য্য: 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

विल्में Ved. A (broken ) helmet.

বিস্তু 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree ( প্রান্তবান্ত ) -3 The plant Asa Fœtida. -Comp. — মু: a mother of ten children.

बिल्ब: A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. — ल्बं 1 The fruit of this tree. —2 A particular weight (= one pala). —0omp. —दंह: an epithet of Siva. —पेशिका —पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit. न्दनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

चिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. ( विस्वति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

चिसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-सुत्स्ज विसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; चिसमलमज्ञानाय स्वाह पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37, 4. 29 -Comp. -कंडिका, -कंडिन् m. a small crane. - जुसुमं, -पुष्पं, -प्रस्नं a lotus ; जश्चिमं धृतविकाशिविसप्रसनाः Si. 5. 28. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. - ग्रांचि: a knot on the stalk of a lotus. — छेद: a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -- a lotus flower, lotus. —ag: the lotusfibre. —नाभि: f. the lotus plant (प-बिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वत्मेन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

चिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

चिसवती A place abounding in lotusfibres.

विसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

निसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bisa q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's.

चि हा: N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramankadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed ( fig. also ), seedcorn, grain; अरण्यवीजांजलिदानला-लिता: Ku. 5. 15; बीजांजाल: पताते कीटमुखावलीढ: Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजपकृति: S. 1.1. v. 1. -4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाक means.-1.to sow with seed; ब्यामानि चीजाकुरते Bv. 1. 98. -2. to plough over after sowing ). -Comp. -- अक्षरं the first syllable of a Manntra. —अंकर: a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (- 7 ) seed and sprout. ॰न्याय: the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्ष: an epithet of Siva. —अपहारिणी a witch. — প্রস্তু: a stallion. — আর্ত্রা:,

-पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. ( -रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. - 3782 good seed. — उदके harl. — उपि: f. sowing seed. - af m an epithet of Siva. 一套有 a. producing semen. (-n) an aphrodisiac. -कोश:, -कोष: 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (-sii ) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. - गिरातं 1. analysis of pumary causes. -2. the science of Algebia. — ग्राप्ति: f. a pod, legume. — दर्शका: a stage-manager. — यान्य cornander. -- are: making known the germ of the plot of a play. - usq: the progenitor of a family. —पुष्प:, -पूर्ण: the citron tree. -पे-शिका the scrotum. -प्र: a procreator, generator. - went the citron tree. — माति: f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. — मंत्र: a mystical syllable with which a Muntra begins. — मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. - ve: grain, corn. -aq i 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. - a kidney-bean. -ara: 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. - नाहन: an epithet of Siva. — it the earth. — से कर m. a procreator, progenitor —हरा, -हारिoff a witch

ৰীজন: 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. — क Seed.

ৰীলত a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

नीजिन a. Abounding in seeds.

ৰাজিন a. (না f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of.
—m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. ইনিন্ the owner or husband of the ইন or woman); see Ms. 9.51. et seq. -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

ৰবিষ a. 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बपू स्वाधे सन् ] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इत बीभत्तमेवाग्ने वर्तते Mål. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envioua, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting. -6 Sinful, wicked. -- सा: 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; जुग्रतास्थायिभावस्त बीभत्सः करुपते स्सः S. D. 236. (e. g. Mål. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna.

नीभत्सु a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. -त्सु: An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word: - न कुर्यो कर्भ नीभत्स दुःधमान कथचन। तेन देवमनुष्येषु नीभत्युतिनि विश्वतः।।)

वीरिट: Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

इस ind. An imitative word, -Comp. —कार: 1. the rearing of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

दुक्त् 1 P., 10 U. ( दुक्काति, दुक्क्याति-ते ) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

जुक्त:-कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest; जुक्ताचार्तेयुंनतिनिकटे मोढ-वाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. --कः 1 A goat. -2 Time (समय) —क्का Blood.

बुक्तन् ेत. The heart.

इक्सनं - Barking, yelping. -2 The noise mude by animals in general.

द्रक्तसः A chândâla.

बुका-की The heart.

बुर् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटात, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद्ध 6 P-( बुडाते ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोशनि-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविन्धाः पयसामिन बुद्बुदा पयसि Pt. 5. 7.-2 A type of anything very transitory.

-3 Embryo five days old: पंचरात्रेण कळळं बुद्बुदाकारतां वजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A ( बोधित ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध ) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; ऋमाद्धं नारद इत्यवाधि सः Si. 1. 3; 9 24; नाचुद्ध कल्पद्धमतां वि-हाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं है. 14. 48 ; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिद्धाः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark ; हिरण्मयं इंसमबोाध नैवध: N. 1. 117 ; अपि लंबितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोчн: R. 1. 47; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; द्ददापे गिरमंतर्जुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुरुद्नवंतं बुबुधे चा-विप्रुच: R 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousne's, to come to one's senses; शनैरवोधि सुग्रीत्रः सोऽत्रंचीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk 15. 57. -8 To advise, admouish. -Caus. (बोबयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82 ; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or conscicusness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; समरिष्यति त्वा न स बोधितोऽपि सन् 8.4.1.-6 To wake up, 10118e, excite (fig.), अकाल बोधितो आजा R. 12.81, 5 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume).-8 To cause to expand, open; सधुरा मधुबोधितमाधवी S. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. —Desid. (बुड-बो-धियति-ते, बुध्रुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध p. p. [ बुध्-क ] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुब्). —द: 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 ( With Buddhists ) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâna or final emangipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Sâkyasimhs, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapılavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishņu; thus Jayadeva 88y8:--निंद्सि यज्ञविधेरहह श्वतिजातं सद्य-हृद्य दर्शितपशुचात केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1). — द्वे Knowledge. -Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. -- 3-पासक: a worshipper of Buddha. - गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. — 25: a Buddhist spiritual teacher. - Hif: the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

दुद्धिः f. [बुब्-किन्] 1 Perception. comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; ती-क्णा नारुतुदा द्वद्धिः Si. 2. 109; ज्ञा-श्लेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बल तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind ; मृदः परप्रत्ययनेय ब्राद्धिः M. 1. 2; so and, qq° &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्यं व्याप्रबुद्धचा प्रापंते H. 3; अनया बुद्धचा Mu. 1 'in this belief ', अनुकोशबुद्धचा Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्धा 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately') .- 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mål. 4. 10. -10 (In Sån. phil. ) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sankhyas.-Comp. —अतीत a. beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding ; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ववन् । मामोति बुद्धचवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं॥ Pt. 1. 63. - siqui an organ of perception (opp. कर्नेड्य), (these are tive:-the eir, skin, eye, tongue, and nose ; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चश्चषी जिह्ना नासि-का चैव पंचमी ; to these sometimes मनस is added). —गम्प, -ग्राह्म a. within the reach of or attainable to intellect. -जीविन् a. employing the reason, rational. — तरव the se cond element of the Sankhya philosophy. - पूर्व a. purposed, intantional, wanton, wilful. --पूर्व, -पूर्वकं, -पुर:सरं ind. intentionally, purposely, wilfully. - अम: distraction or aberration of mind. —योग: intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —লক্ষণ a sign of intellect or wis dom ; पारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं-—वैभवं strength of intellect. — शस्त्र a. armed with understanding.—शालिच, -संपन्न a. intelligent, wise. — गुद्ध a. honest in purpose, frank-minded. -सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. —हीन a devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

हादिमत् a. 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

हाइमचा, न्दं Wisdom, sagacity. हुए a. [ मुद्र-क ] 1 Wise, clever. learned. —2 Intelligent. —3 Waking, awaking. —य: 1 A wise or learned man; निर्णाय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां त-थादियंते न हुधाः सुधामपि N. 1: 1. —2 A god; N. 1: 1. —3 The planet Mercury; रक्षर्यनं तु हुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where हुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. —या Spikenard.—Comp —जनः a wise or leraned man.—तातः the moon —दिनं,—वार, —वाराः Wednesday.—र्त्वं an emerald.—सुत

हुवान a- [ हुव्-आनम् किञ्च ] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. ( Ved. ) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

ਭੂਪਿਰ a. Known, understood. ਭੂਪਿਲ a. Learned, wise.

बुध्य a. 1 Observable, noteworthy.

The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also gray in the last sense).-5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुंद, बुधू 1 U ( बुंदति-ते, बुंधति-ते ) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear. बुबुरं Ved. Water.

हुनुसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying a ything.

बुमुक्षित a. Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुमुक्षित: किंन क रोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुमुक्षित: किंदि करेण मुक्ति Udb.

बुसुसु a. Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments ( opp. सुसुझ. )

द्वपुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity. द्वपुत्स a. Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु a. Wishing to be or become, प्रमुद्धभूषुर्भुवनत्र पश्य पः Si. 1. 49.

झुलू 10 U. (बोलयति-ते ) 1 To sink. plunge; बोलयति सुवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलि: f. Fear ( भय ).

चुल्व a. Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुसाती) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, diatribute.

इसं ( पे ) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water ( Ved. ).

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दुस्त् 10 U. (दुस्तयति ते) 1 To honour, respect, -2 To disrespect, treat with disrepect or contempt.

बुस्ते 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बुक्कं = इक्ष प. ४० बुद्गी, वृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

हाँह I. 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहित ) 1 To grow, increase; बृहितमन्युवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. — Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहित, बृंहसीत ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

हुंहज a. Fostering, nourishing.—जः A kind of sweetmeat.—जं 1 Nourishing.—2 The roaring noise ( of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

चृहित p. p. 1 Grown, increased; By. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. —त The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

चृह 1, 6 P. (बहेति, बृहति ) 1 To grow increase, expand. -2 To roar. With बद्धा. to lift, raise; Ms. 1.14; Bk. 14. 88. —िन to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

चृहत् a. (ती f.) [ बृह-अति ] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mâl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विकीपस्नोः स महद्धानांतरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall ; 3-बदारुबहुद्धज: Ku. 6. 51. -6 Fullgrown. -7 Compact, dense.-8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). -m. N. of Vishnu.-f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. - 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Narada. -3 A symbolical expression for the numper 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. -n. 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sâman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. ( बृहत, बृहता ind. 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, hrightly) -comp. —अंग, -काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-ग: ) a large elephant.—आरण्यं, -आ-रण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brahmana. - uzrlarge cardamoms. - au N. of a work ascribed to Gunadhya.—काय a. big-bodied. bulky, gigantic. - First a. largebellied. - an epithet of Agni. -गृह: N. of a country. -गोल a water-melon. —िच्च: the citron tree. —जन: an illustrious person. —जचन a. broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, -जीवंती a kind of plant. -zer a large drum. - ar 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. -- नट:, -नल:, -ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâta. - नल: the arm. —निवेश a. large, protuberant. —नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. —पादलि: the thorn-apple. -पादः the fig-tree. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन m. wild cumin. 45 a. 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भहारिका an epithet of Durgâ. — भाद: fire. — भास a. very bright, brightly shining. - रथ: 1. An epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarasandha. -नादिन a. talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. -राविच m. a kind of small owl. —अवस् a. highly praised, far-famed. -रिकच a. broad-hipped, having large battocks.

मुहातिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

इहस्पति: [ब्रहतः बाचः पतिः पारस्करादिः]
1 N. of the preceptor of the gods;
(for the abduction of his wife Târâ
by the moon, see under तारा and
सोम ). -2 The planet Jupiter; ब्रुधबृह्स्पतियोगहृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the
author of a Smriti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp.

प्रतिह्वः an epithet of Indra. -वारः,

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer ( क्रुसीदिन् ). बेडा A boat.

बेह् 1 A. (बेहते ) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f. [बीजेन निष्टूपं टर्स् ]
1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. -क: A sprout, young shoot. -क 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिष्ट plants.

चेहाल a. (ली f.) [विडालस्पेर अण्]
1 Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. —वर्त 'a cat-like ob servance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue.—वितः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses).-वित्वः, -वित्व m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

बैदल See बैदल•

बेंबिक: A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; द्वाक्षिण्यं नाम विंबोष्टि बेंबिकाना कुलवर्त M. 4. 14.

बैल्ब a. ( ल्वी f.) [ बिल्बचेदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. - ल्वे The fruit of the Bilva tree

बोध a. Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुय्-भावे घत्र्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 A wakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. -Comp. — этата a. unknowable, incomprehensible. - at a. one who teaches or informs. (-T:) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master, by singing appropriate songs, in the morning .- 2. an instructor, a teacher. —गस्य a. intelligible. —पूर्व a. intentional, conscious; cf. अवाधपूर्व S. 5. 2. — aret: the eleventh day in the bright half of Karttika when Vishnu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवेधिनीः

ৰাম্বন a. ( যিনা f.) [ বুমু-ণির তর্ত্ত ]
1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instruct
ing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4
Awakening, rousing. --ন: 1 A spy.
-2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A
minstrel, bard.

वोधन a. [ बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explain. ing, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. --The planet Mercury ( gg; V. 5. 21. - 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of : भयरुषोश्च तदिंगिनबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arcusing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभव-चोधन सममचोधिषत Si. 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. - 6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Karttika when Vishnulises from his four moeth's sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

चोधयितृ m. 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान α. [बुर्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —न: 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चोधि: [ बुब्-इन्•] 1 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -- de:, -द्रम:, -बुक्ष: the sacred fig-tree. - व: an arhat (of the Jainas ). - सरव: a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has onle a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation; (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds ); एवांविधेर्विलासितरातिवाधिसच्येः Mal. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [ ৰুবু-णिचू-क ] 1, Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

गोधन a. [ ह्यू-जिन ] 1 Knowing familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known.-3 Teaching, explaining.-4 Arousing, awakening.

चोध्य, बोद्ध्य a. 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बोद्ध a. ( द्वी f.) [इद्वन्दि-अण्] 1 Relating to Buddha or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. --द्व: A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बोध: [बुब्-अण् ] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Pururayas.

बाधायन: N. of an ancient writer जान: 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant. -5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmâ. -8 The point of an arrow.

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ब्रह्मन् n. [ बुंह-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋते। राव ; cf. Un. 4. 145 ] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedantins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति ताव्तित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्व-भाव सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.); समीभूता दृष्टिश्चिभुवनमपि बह्म मनुते Bh. 3.84; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brahmanical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brahmana; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity; भारवते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brahmana portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brahmana. -16 Truth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but according to Manu Smriti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and desposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahma-the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2.7 and Ms. 1. 32 et seq. Mythologically Brahman is represented as be ing born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasyati.Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus].-2 A Brâhmana ; S. 43. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four Ritvijas or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the soven Prajapatis:—দংবি, সার, সাম-रस्, पुलस्य, पुलह, ऋतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Siva. -Comp. — अक्षर the sacred syllable om. --अंगम्: 1. A house. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 ( see Malli. thereon ). —अंजलि: 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda).—sig'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; बह्माहच्छत्रदंद: Dk. 1. °पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Puranas.—आदे(द्वि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godávarî. —आधिगमः, -आधिगमनं study of the Vedas. — अमस n. the urine of a cow. -अभ्यास: the study of the Vedas. -अयुज: -न: an epithet of Nârâyana. -अरण्दे 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. - 3100 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Sråddha in which no Pindas or rice-balls are offered. —अइं a missile presided over by Biahman. —आत्मम्: a horse. —आनं-3: bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानंद्साक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. — आरंभ: beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्त: N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati ( north-west of Hastinapura); सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योदे-वनद्योर्यदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्त पचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Me. 48. —आ-सर्व a particular position for profound meditation. —आहातिः f. 1. the offering of prayers; see बहायज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. - 3 ज्ञाता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57(अधीतवेतस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brahmanas. — 32 explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपवेश: instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. ेनेतृ m. the Palâsa tree. —ऋषिः ( ब्रह्मार्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Bra-

hmanical sage. 251: N. a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पचालाः शूरसेनकाः। एष बस भिरेशो वे बसावर्तादनंतर Ms. 2. 19). -ओद्नः-नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. — कन्यका an epithetof Sarasvatî. - = a tax paid to the priestly class. — कर्नन n 1. the religious daties of a Brahmana -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. — কলা an epithet of Dakshayana ( who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. - कांड the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge - mig: the mulberry tree. —कुचे a kind of penance; अहोराजी-षिता भूत्वा पौर्णिमाम्या विशेषतः। पंचगव्धं पिनेत् मातर्नहाकुर्चिमिति समृतम् ॥ —कुत् a. one who prays. (-m.) an epituet of Vichnu. —कोश: the treasure of he Vedas, the entire of ection of the Vedas ;क्षात्री धर्मः श्रिन इव तद्धं व्यक्सकी-शस्य गुप्त्ये U. 6. 9. — गुप्त: N. of an astronomer boin in 598 A D. - 110: the universe. — नारेच respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bs. 9. 76 (मा भूनमोधी बाह्य: पाश इति) -शंथि: N. of a particular joint of the body. -- महः, -पिशाच-, -पुरुषः, -र्क्षस् n., -राक्षस: a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brâhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brahmanas; (परस्य योषितं हत्वा ब्रसस्यमपहृत्य च । अर्प्ये निर्जलें देशे भवति बहाराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3.212, cf. Ms. 12. 60 also ).— यातकः, - यातिन m. the murderer of a Brahmana.-बातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. - arq: 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -g: the murderer of a Brahmana. - = 4 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brahmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; आविद्वत-बह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. - 3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. ( -र्य: ) a religious student ; see बसवारिन (-यां) chastity,colibacy. वतं a vow of chastity. °स्वल ने falling off from chastity, incontinence - चारिकं the life of a religious student. — बारिन a. 1. studying the Vedas. -2 practising continence or chastity . (-m.) 1. a religious student, a Brâhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Skanda. — बारिणी 1.an epithet of Durgå. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. - s: an epithet of Karttikeya. — जन्मन n. 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. -- जार: the paramour of a Brahmana's wife. -जीविन a. living by sacred knowledge. ( -m. ) a mercenary Brâhmana ( who converts his sacred knowledge into trade ), a Branhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञ, -ज्ञानिन् a. one who knows Brahman. (-==:) 1. an epithet of Karttikeya. -2. of Vishnu. -जानं true or divine knowledge. knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. - 793: the elder brother of Brahman. -ज्योतिen. 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Siva. - and the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —तेजस n. 1. the glory of Brahman.-2. Brahmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brahmana. - a: a spiritual preceptor. — it the curse of a Brahmana. -2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmana. -3. an epithet of Siva. -वानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. - arg: 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmaṇa. —दायाद: 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmana. -2. the son of a Brahmana - are: the mulberry tree. —दिनं a day of Brahman. —देय a. married according to the Brahma form of marriage. - वेत्य: a Brahmana changed into a demon; cf. agr-धह- —हिष्, -हेषिन् a. 1. hating Bråhmanas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. — द्वेष: hatred of Brahmanas. — ut a. possessing sacred knowledge. - नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -नाभ: an epithet of Vishnu. - निर्वाण absorption into the Supreme Spirit. — निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. ( -ह: ) the mulberry tree. -नींड the resting-place of Brahman. - ya 1. the rank or position of a Brahmana. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्र: the Kusa grass. -परिषद f. an assembly of Brahmana. -- ur-इपः, -पत्रः the Palâsa tree. --पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the que N. of a missile presided over

bv Brahman ; Вк. 9. 75. — Па т. an epithet, of Vishnu. - un: 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-ar) an epithet of the river Sarasvati. - gt the heart. - gt. -प्रश 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares .- grown N. of one of the eighteen Purtanas .- y-Ty: a minister of Brahman ( the five vital airs).- प्रत्यः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. - ATTH: f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भेष: 1. contemptuous term for a Brahmana, an unworthy Brahmana ( cf. Mar. भट्टगा ) ; M. 4; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brahmana only by caste, a nominal Brahmana. — की 1. the mystic syllable om. -2. the mulberry tree. - ज्वाण: one who pretends to be a Brahmana. — भवनं the abode of Brahman. -- 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. -- arra: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. - wrad imparting religious knowledge. - अवनं the world of Brahman ; Bg. 8. 16. - भूत a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the upreme Spirit. — भातिः f. twilight. - not 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution iuto Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगान В. 18. 28; बहाभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brahmana. - भूपस n. absorption into Brahman. — нию-वेवता an epithet of Lakshmi. -महः a festival in honour of Brahmanas. -मित्र a. having Brahmanas for friends.—मीमांसा the Vedanta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. — und a. having the form of Brahman. — मूर्च मृत् m. an epithet of Siva. - मेखल: the Munja plant. —यज्ञ: one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder ); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3.70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —योनि a. 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोः निना R. 1. 64.(-निः)f. 1.original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ a. intent on the means of attain. ing sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a

Bråhmana. -it an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. - THE See SEUE. -THE an epithet of Suka. -राशि: 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2, an epithet of Parasnrâma. -राति: f. a kind of brass. --रे-(ले)खा -लिखित -लेख: lines written by the cleator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. -लोक: the world of Brahman. -वक्त m. an expounder of the Vedas. - ar knowlege of Brahman. -- वध:, -वध्या, -हत्या the murder of a a Brahmana. - वर्चस n. वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्बह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brahmana; S. 6. -वर्चिभिन, -वर्चिस्वन a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence. holy. (-m.) an eminent or holy Brahmana. - वर्त: see ब्रह्मावर्त. - वर्धनं copper. —बादिन m. 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Mal. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. ( -नी ) an epithet of Gâyatri. - arm: the abode of Brahmanas. — विद, -विद a. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-m.) s sage, theologian, philosopher. -- fact. -विस्व knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. — विं(चिं)दु: a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. —विवर्धन: an epithet of Vishnu.—ब्रक्ष: 1. the Palasa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. - [ति: f. livelihood of Brahmana. — 🛊 an assemblage of Brahmanas. —वेद: 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brahmanas ( opp. श्रुवदे ) -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. —वेदिन a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद. —वेदते N. of one of the eighteen Puranas - an a vow of chastity. - THOT 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. - जासन 1.a decreeaddressed to Brahmanas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brahmana. -4. instruction about sacred duty. -- शिरस, -शीर्षन n. N. of a particular missile. —संसद् f. an assembly of Brahmanas. —सती an epithet of the river Sarasvati. —सर्ज 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas ( = ज्ञहायज्ञ q. v. ) -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —सात्रa. offering the sacrifice of prayer. -way n. the residence of Brahman. — War the hall or court of Brahman. संभव a. sprung or coming from Brahman. ( -पः ) N. of Narada. नार्षः

a kind of snake. - सनः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; of ब्रह्मधूयः —सार्धिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावार्ण: N. of the tenth Manu. -स्त: 1. N. of Narada, Marschi &c. -2. a kind of Ketu. - H: 1. N. of Aniruddha. -2. N. of the god of love. -सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. -2. the aphorisms of the Vedanta philosophy by Badarayana. — स्त्रिन a. invested with the sacred thread. — Hor m. an epithet of Siva. —स्तंत्र: the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्थान: the mulberry tree.-स्व the property or possessions of a Bruhmana. Y. 3. 212. °हारिन a. stealing a Brahmana's property. - रवस्तप a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. - हत्या, -au: Brahmanicide, kıllıng a Brahmana. — हन् a. murdering a Brahmana. - ga one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests ; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदय: -यं N. of a star (Capella ).

sar The Supreme Spirit.

बह्मण्य a. [ ब्रह्मण हित: ] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahma or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or nospitable to a Brahmana. —एय: 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu.—7 Of Karttikeya. — एया An epithet of Durga. —Comp. — चन: an epithet of Vishnu.

बहाण्यत् m. An epithet of Agni.

बहाता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -2 Divine nature.-3 Godhead.-4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

बह्मसथ a. 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उवलिब बह्मसथेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. -2 Fit for a Brahmaṇa. —यं A missile; presided over by Brahman.

बहाबत् a. Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

बहासात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -2 To the care of Brahmanas.

बहुति 1 The wife of Brahman.
-2 An epithet of Durga. -3 A kind of perfume (=रेक्स). -4 A kind of brass.

बह्मिन् a. Relating to Brahman.-m. An opithet of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म a. Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिडमाधाय निजेऽभिकारे ब्रह्मिडमेव स्व-तद्यपस्तं R. 18. 28. —हा An epithet of Durga.

जहारि N. of a medicinal plant.

बहाज्ञय: 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. -2 Of Vishau.

बाह्म व. (ह्मी f.) [ ब्रसण इद तेन प्रोक्त वा अण् टिलोप: ] 1 Relating to Brahmâ or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2 40, Bg. 2.72.-2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. -3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. -4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. -5 Holy, sacred, divine. -6 Presided over by Brahman as a सहर्त ( see बाह्मसूद्रते ), or a missile. -7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. - ar: 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); बाह्यो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. -2 N. of Narada.-3 Quicksilver. -4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king ; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलात् विप्राणां पूंजकी मवेत्। नुपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो यमेरिवियीयने ।। - I The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. -2 Holy or sacred study. -3 N. of a Purana. -4 N. of the constellation Robini. -Comp. -अहोराज: a day and night of Brahman. — aur a girl to be married according to the Brahma form. —मुद्रते: a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिम यामे मुहूर्ती ब्राझ उच्यते ); cf. ब्राह्म मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारे R. 5. 36.

जारहाण a. (णी f.)[ ब्रह्म वेद शुद्धं चेत-न्यं वा वेस्ययीते वा अण्] I Belonging to a Brahmana. -2 Befitting a Brahmana. -3 Given by a Brahmana. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahman. - or: 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana ( born from the mouth of the Purusha); बाह्मणोऽस्य सुलमा-सीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; ( जन्मना बाह्मणो ज्ञेयः सैस्कारेर्द्धिन उच्यते। विद्यया याति वित्रत्व त्रिभिः श्रोतिय उच्यते ॥ оर जात्या कुलेन।वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्वतेन च । एमिर्धुको हि यस्तिष्ठेत्रित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ).-2 A priest, theologian. - 3 An epithet of Agni. -4N.of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. of I An assemblage or society of Brahmanas. -2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment3 of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brahmana portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Bråhmana or Bråhmanas :—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Rigveda; शतपथ to the Yajurveda, पंचविंश and पहाविंश and six more, to the Sâmaveda, and गोपश to the Atharvaveda ). -4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. -Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct to wards Brahmanas, insult to Brahmanas; आह्मणा-तिक्रमत्यागी भवताभेच भूतेय Mv. 2. 10. -अपाश्रय: seeking shelter with Brahmanas. —अभ्युपपत्ति: f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brahmana. —आरमक a. belonging to Brahmanas.—g: the slayer of a Brahmana. — बांडाल: 1. a degraded or outcast Brahmana; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a Sûdra father by a Brahmanî woman. —जातं, -जातिः f. the Brahmana caste. —जीविका the occupation or mens of livelihood prescribed for a Brahmana; अध्यापन-मध्ययन यजनं याजनं तथा । दान प्रतिग्रहेश्चेव षट्र कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाध्यापने चेव विशुद्धी च प्रतिग्रहः ।। --- द्वर्यं, -स्वं a Brahmana's property. - निवकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brahmanas. — निय: N. of Vishnu. — = one who pretends to be a Brahmana, one who is a Brahmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवी बाह्मणबवा निवसंति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. -भूथिष्ठ a. consisting for the most part of Brahmanas. - qu: the murder of a Brahmana, Brahmanicide. —संतर्ण feeding or satisfying Brahmanas.

नाहाराकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brâhmaṇa ( ( only in name ). -2 A family of such a Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brâhmaṇas.

बाह्मणता-रवं The state or rank of a Brâhmaņa.

बाह्मण्या ind. Among Brahmanas.

ज्ञाह्मणसात् ind. In the possession of Bråhmanas, as in ज्ञाह्मणसात् भवति धर्ने

आह्मणाच्छांसिन् m. N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman q.v.

जाहाणायन: A Brahmana descended from learned and holy progenitors.

बाह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brâhmana caste. -2 The wife of a Brâhmana. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to न्हिन्दे ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. --गामिन् m, the paramour of a Brâhmana womau.

भाह्यण्य a. Befitting a Brahmana—ण्य: An epithet of the planet Saturn.—ण्ये I The station or rank of a Brahmana, priestly or sacerdotal character, सन्य कार्य आहार्यम Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brahmanas.

हाद्वी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvari, the goddess of spe ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohini. -7 N. of Durgâ.-8 A woman matried according to the Brahma

बाह्म a. (ह्यो f.) [ बसण देद पश् ]
1 Relating to Brahman, the creator.
2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit.
3 Relating to the Brahmanas.—हाने
1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्तर्य).—2
Worship of the Brahmanas.—Comp.
—सङ्घी—बाह्म हुत q. v.—हुत hospitality
to guests; see नस्यन्न; Ms. 3. 74.

सू 2 U. ( बनीति, बते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from बच् ) 1 To say, tell, speak ( with two acc.); तां......ब्या एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वे आता बते सम विद्वल: Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धमें बते Sk. किं स्वां पति बमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to ( a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकत्य बवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate ; बबते हि फलेन साधवा न त कंठेन निजापर्योगितां N. 2. 48: स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाम्या बवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate: छंद्सि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमध्यं ते अवते Srut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्राह से प्रश्लान् -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH NIE to say, speak, declare. —निस to explain, derive. —प to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. - sia to speak in reply, answer or reply, प्रत्यव्यवीच्येनं R. 2. 42. — 1 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

जुन, जनाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title ( at the end of comp. ), as in जास्मणजन, क्षिण्यन & &c.

बलेकं A snare, net, noose.

## H

w: 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. 314 and qg. - if 1 A star. - 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. - र्जुन:, -ईश: the sun. - कशा the path of the asterisms. — गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac .- 3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. - nic: the starry sphere. — चक्रं, -पंजरः, -मंडलं the Zodiac. नाभि: the centre of the zodiac. —ाति: the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

मक्किका A cricket.

শক্ত p. p. [মন্ত্ৰ-ক] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided.
-3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg 9. 34
-6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7
Forming a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp. ). - Th: A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; मक्तोसि में सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. — in 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाब: desire of food, appetite. -उपसाधकः a cook. -कंसः a dish of food. -- incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. — कार: a cook. — इंदं appetite. —जा nectar. —तुर्व a musical instrument played during meals. -द, -दातु, -दायक a. supporter, agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. - gq: dislike of food, loss of appetite.—yeara: a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. -मंद्र: the scum of boild rice. -रिच: f. appetite. -रोचन a stimulating appetite. - बरसल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. ( -ল: ) N. of Vishpu. - शाला I. an audience chamber ( to admit petitioners and hear them ). -2. a dining-hall.
—सिक्यं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्तिः f. [भज्निन् ] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division. porttion, share. -3 (a) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7, 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. (b) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिम्लीनपुष्पोपहार: R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10.94; भक्तिच्छेदौरिव विराचतां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. - 34: 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. a. — an making a humble obeisance. — पूर्व, -पूर्वकं ind. devontly, reverentially.—Hist a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —HIT: the way of devotion. i.e. devotion to god. regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योग: loving faith, loyal devotion. —रस: a sense of devotion. —राम: affection, deep devotion. —वाद: assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक a. Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith -2 Leyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्त a. 1 An adorer, a worshipper.
-2 Devoulty attached.

भश्र 10. U. (भक्षपति-ते, मिल्लत ) 1 To eat, devour; यथाभिषं जले मत्स्ये-भक्ष्यते श्वापदेशीचे Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4 To bite.

भक्ष: 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) -Comp. -कार: a cook. -पना betel pepper.

भक्षक a. (श्लिका f.) [ भक्ष एवळ ] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. —क: Food.

भक्षण a. ( जी f. ) Eating, one who eats or devours. — जी [ भक्ष-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय a. Eatable, edible.

मक्षिका 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured.
-2 Slurred over. -त Food.
-comp. — शेष: leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य a. [मक्ष-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः भीतिर्विपत्तरेव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water.—Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु n. eatables, victuals.

भगः [ मज्-ध ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of Siva. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br. ; भगमिंद्र-श्व नायुश्व भगं सप्तर्षयो दृदुः Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit ( धर्म ). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude.

-17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence; ( said to be n. also in the last 15 senses ). -19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva; see आणिमन्. —ग 1 The asterism called उत्तराफलग्रनी: -2 The perinaum of males. -Comp. -अंकुर:(in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. — a: an epithet of Siva. —देव: a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage -देवत a conferring conjugal felicity ( -तं ) the constellation उत्तरा-फल्गुनि - नंद्न: an epithet of Vishnu. -नेत्रप्तः an epithet of Siva. -- भशकः a pander, procurer. —वेड्नं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. — हन् m. N. of Vishpu.

भगंदर: A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious.

-2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy
(an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable
personages); अथ भगवान् कुलिंग साद्यप: S. 5; भगवन्यरवानयं जनः R. 8.
81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortu
nate (Ved.).—m. 1 God, a deity.

-2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of
Siva. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha.

-Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated
sacred work, (it is an episode of
the great Bharata and purports to be
a dialogue between Krishna and
Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Dargâ. -2 Of Lakshmî. -3 Any venerable woman. भगवदीय: A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fertunate.-2 Grand, splendid. भगिनिना A sister.

भगिनी [ भगं यतः अंशो वा वित्रादीनां द्रश्य-दानेऽस्वस्याः इनि ङीप् 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तु m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीय: A sister's son.

भेगिएय: N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ansestors, the sons of Sagara. -Jomp.—प्य:, -प्यन्न: the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. - सना an epithet of the Ganges.

मग्न p. p. [भेज्ञ-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed.-3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired .- 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भेजू). —ानं Fracture of the leg. -comp. - आरम-न् m an epithet of the moon. —आ-पन a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. — आश a. disappointed; Bh. 2.84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. — उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. — उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed. baffled; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तद्वतिहरेण धा-ताऽपि महोद्यमः H. 2. 165. -क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभंग. —चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated -द्पे त. humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्ध a. whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. - gg a. 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front.-पन्नम: 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभंग . —प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. - मनस् a. discouraged, disappointed.-मनोरथ a. disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. -तान a. disgraced, dishonoured. -- बत a. faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated. --संधिकं butter-milk. भन्नी A sister.

भंका( गा )री A gad-fly. भंकि: f. Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [ मज् भावादे । पञ् ] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down. splitting, dividing; वार्यभेलाभंग इव प्रवृत्त: R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्रकलिकाभंग S. 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पह्नवभंगभिनः Ku. 3. 61 ; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin ; as in राज्य,° सरवं &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; याज्ञाभग Mal. 1.-8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आज्ञाभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52.11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance ; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending

knitting; श्रीवार्भगाभिरास S. 1. 7; so भूभेग U. 5. '36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis.'-19 Fraud, deceit.-20 A canal, water-course.-21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंग. -22 Hemp. -Comp. —नय: removal of obstacles. —नासा turmeric. —सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -- नहें the pollen of hemp.

भंगि:-नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दूरभंगीभिः प्रथम-मधुरासंगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course .- 7 A circumfocutory or roundabout way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथनात K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते कथ्यते &c; बहुभीगेनिज्ञारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance ; य: पांचजन्यमति-विवर्भग्या धारांभसः फेनमिव व्यनाक्ते Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony.-11 Repartee, wit.-12 A step, R. 13, 69. -13 Aninterval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -- भक्ति: f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगित् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तक्षि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

ਅੰਗਿਲ A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [ भज बुरच ] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांता: 'प्रणया: कोपास्तरक्षणभंगुरा: H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शाज्ञे सुखि तब भाति भंगुरसु: Gtt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —र: The bend of a river. -Comp —िक्य a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरवित Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl. भंग्य A field of hemp.

भद्ध I. 1 U. ( भजतिन्ते but usually Atm. only; बमाज, भजे, अमाक्षित्, अमक, भक्षतिन्ते, भक्ष ) I ( a ) To share, distribute, divide, अजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्यं Ms. 9. 104; न तत्त्वुवैभेजित्साध 209, 115, f(b) To assign, allot, apportion; बायत्रीमण्ययेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2

59. -3 To accept, receive; Mal. 5. 25.-4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; for-तलं भेजे Ku. 179; भातर्लक्षिम भजस्व कं-चिद्परं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वणीनामपथ. मपकुष्टापि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe ; भेजे धर्ममनातर: R. 1. 21 ; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain, विधरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; न्यार्क्त भूजंत्यापगाः S. 7. 8; अभितप्तम-योपि मार्द्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिष् है. 8. 43; Mal. 3.9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship ( as a god ). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्धजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4.50. -10 To be attached or devoted to: Pt. 1. 35. -11 To .take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :-- e. g. निदां भद्ध to go to sleep; मुखी भन्द to swoon; भाव भन्न to show love for &c. &c. ) - Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of मज़ I ) 1 To cook. -2 To

भजक: [ भज़-ण्वुल् ] 1 A divider, distributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

মজার্ [মজ্ন্ডুর্] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भंज I. 7 P. ( भनकि, बभंज, आसंधी-त्, भश्यति, भंज, भग desid. विभंदाति ) 1 To break, tea: down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भन्जिम सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38: भंकरवा सुजो 4. 3; बभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22; प्र-सुभाजि पत्त्वपा R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनकरसुपवनं कापि: Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint. baffle; पिनाकिना भग्रमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भश्रानिद्र: -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि राम: परिभूष रामास्त्रन्याध्याऽभज्यत स द्विजद: N. 22. 133. With अब to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. — q 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10. N. (भंजपति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भंजक a. (जिका f.) [भंज्-ण्युल्] Breaking, dividing.

भंजन a. (नी f.) [भंज -ल्यु ल्युट् ना]
1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; नहुद्तिभयभंजनाय युना Gtt. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. --न; Decay of the teeth.

भंजनल: A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भंजर: A tree growing near a temple.

भंजा N. of Durga.

भट्ट I. 1 P. (भटाते, भटित ) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain.—2 To hire. —3 To receive wages. —II. 10. U. (भटपति-ते) To speak, converse.

भट: [भट्-अन् ] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तन्त्रचातुरीत् री. 1. 12; बाद्बिस्टिचेटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —हा Coloquintida ( हैदबाइणी)

भदित्र a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्ट: [ सर्-तन् ] 1 . A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes. ) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmaņas; भट्टगोपालस्य पोत्रः Mâl. 1; so जुमारिलमहः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; श्रात्रेयहिमक-त्यायां भट्टो जातोऽद्याचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. - Jomp. — आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. — मवायः = म्याया प्. v.

भहार: a. [ महं स्वामिसमृच्छति, ऋ-अण् ]

1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भहारहरिचंद्रस्य पग-वंशो द्वपायते सिर्फ. -रः A noble lord;

भहारक a. (शिका f.) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भहार above.—कः
1 A sage, saint. -2 The sun. -3 A god, deity. -4 (In dramas) A king.
-5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. -Comp. -वारः, -वासरः
Sunday.

भहारिका 1 Anoble lady. -2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भहिनी 1 A queen ( not crowned ), a princess; ( often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen ). -2 A lady of high rank. -3 The wife of a Bråhmana.

ਸਫ਼: A particular mixed caste.

भहिल: 1 A hero, warrior. -2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित ) 1 To say, speak, पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितक्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. -2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासभाणीत् N. 10. 59. -3 To name, call. -4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः f. Speakingspeech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगसाधभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gtt. 7; इव रसभणने
ibid.

भंद् I. 1 A (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. -2 To mock, deride. -3 To speak. -4 To jest, joke. -II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) 1 make fortunate. -2 To cheat (properly भर्). -3 To be fortunante. -4 To do an auspicious act.

भंड: [भंड्-अन् ] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रया वेदस्य कर्तारो भंड-धृतिपिशाचना: Sarva S. -2 N. of a mixed caste; of. मड. -Comp. —तप, स्विन m.a pseudo -ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भंडक: A species of wag-tail.

भंडनं [भंड-ल्युट ] 1 Mail, armour. -2 War, battle. -3 Mischief, wickedness.

ਮੰਫਿ: ਫੀ f. [ ਮੇਂ ਤੂ-ੜ ] A wave.

শতিত a. Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —ত: 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. -2 A messenger. -3 A workman, artisan. -4 The Sirisha tree.

सद्त: [Un. 3. 130] i A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भवंत तिथिरेव न शुध्यति Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाक: Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र a. [ भद्-रक् नि॰ नलोपः Un. 2. 28] I Good happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रश्य-3 Foremost, best, chief; प्रवस्त भद्रं विजयारिभद्रः B. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir 'or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, de. sirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. - 9 Specious, plaus ble, hypocritical. - # 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mal. 1. 3, 6 7; त्विथ विनरत भई भू-यसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense , सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु , ਮੜ ਕੇ 'god bless you ', ' prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant grass. -4 Iron, steel. -5 The seventh Karana. - : 1 A bullock. - 2 A species of wag-tail. - 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9 258. -5 N. of Siva. -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadåru tree. -8 A kind of Kadamba. (भद्राक means 'to shave'; भवाकरणं shaving ). -Comp. --अंगः an epithet of Balarâm. — жа: N. of a Dvîpa. —आकार, -आकृति a. of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आअयः the sandal tree. —आसर्न 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2. a particular posture in meditation. — 🚉 रा: an epithet of Siva. - एउर large cardamoms. -कपिल: an epithet of Siva. —कारक a. propitious. —काली N. of Durga. - mis the tree called Devadaru. — ਤੁੰਘ: a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | the construction of magical diagrams. — यदः - यदकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn -- are m., n. a sort of pine. -नामन m. 1. a wag-tail. -2. the wood-pecker. -पींडे 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. -2. a kind of winged insect. — बलन: an epithet of Balarama. - मुख a. of an auspeious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (-til ) good lady; V. 2. —मगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. - to: N. of Indra's elephant. -- वर्मन् m. a kind of jasmine. — शाख: an epithet of Karttikeya. -अयं, -अयं sandal-wood. -- sfr: f. the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक a. (বিকা f.) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful.
—ক: 1 The Devadâru tree. -2 A kind of bean.

भद्रेकर a. One who confers prosperity. भद्रवत् a. Auspicious. —n. The Devadâtu tree.

NAT 1 A cow. -2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants. -5 N. of Subhadrá, sister of Krishna and Balarâm. -Comp. - अपं sandal-wood.

भड़िका 1 An amulet. -2 = भड़ा (2) above.

भन 1 P. (भनाने ) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

भंदू I. 1 A. (नहते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent. -5 To honour, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भर्यति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. -2 To cause to thrive.

भंदिलं 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (m. ?)

मेंभ: 1 A fly. -2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gadfly. -2 gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [ विभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादान अनु ] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension ( oft. with abl. ); भोने रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते त्रुपालाद्भयं Bh. 3. 35. यादि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard ; ताबद्भयस्य भेतन्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं त भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्ययोचितं H. 1. 57. -4 The sentiment of fear; see मयानक below : रौद्र शक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्य-जं भयं S. D. 6. -य: Sickness, disease. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आक्रांत a. overcome with fear. - says a\_ warding off or removing fear. (-g:) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a king. -- आतु-र, -आर्त a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. - आवह a. 1. causing fear, formidable. -2. risky ; स्वधमें निधनं अयः परधर्मी भयावह: Bg. 3. 35. - उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -एकप्रवण a. wholly overpowered by fear. - au: tremour of fear. - at (also भयंकर) a. 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. -2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत् - कृत् m. N. of Vishnu. —डिंडिम: a drum used in battle. -- ਜ਼ਰੂ a. a deliverer from fear. - वृश्चित् a. 1. fearful. -2. intimidating. — ga a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. - नाजन a. removing fear. (-4:) N. of Vishnu. —प्रतीकार: warding off or removal of fears. - uz a. inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. - प्रसाव: an occasion of fear. — बाह्मण: a timid Bråhmana, a Brahmana who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brahmana. — ag a. put to flight. —विम्रत a. panic-struck. —व्युह: a particular array of troops when they ure threatened with danger. - ਜੀਲ a. timid. —स्थानं, -हेतु: a cause of fear. --हर्नू, -हारिन् a. removing feai, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. = भयकर q. v. (-र:) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [ बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक्; Un. 3.82 ] Fearful, horrible, teirible, frightful; किमतः पर भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. -1 A tiger. -2 N. of Râhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रस. -क Terror, fear.

भर a. [ मृ-अप् ] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp. ). - T: 1 A burden, load, weight ; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs '; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; भ्राच्या Mu. 2. 18. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धर्ते भरं कुछमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47. - 3 Bulk, mass. - 4 Excess, निर्द्युहसोहृद्भरित गणोज्जवलेति Mal. 6. 17 ; शोभभारै: संभु-ता: Bv 1. 103 ; कोपभरेण Git. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away .- 7 Attacking, a battle ( Ved. ). -8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरट: [ भू अटन् ] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण a. ( जी f. ) [ मृ-ल्युट् वा ] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. - of 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33. -2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. -or: The constellation Bharant.

wron N. of the second constellation containing three stars. -Comp. 

भरंड: [ मृ-अंडन् ] 1 A master, lord. bull. -4 A worm.

भरवर्ष 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharanî. -- var 1 Wages, hire. -2 A woman. -Comp. -Her m. a hired servant, hireling.

werg: 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. The sun.

भरताः [भरं तत्तोवि तत् ह ] 1 N. of the som of Dushyanta and Sakunta-

12, who became a universal menarch (चक्रवर्तिच्), India being called Bharatavarsha after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pandavas, cf. S. 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Karkeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rama (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm ) till he reurned after his fourteen years' exile. -3 N. of an ancient rage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage player; तिकमित्युदासते भरताः Mal 1. -5 A hued soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer. - 7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jadabharata. - Comp. - अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an -हार्द्रल:, -श्रेष्ट: the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. — जंडे N. of a part of India. - a knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —प्रज्ञक: an actor. —वर्ष: 'the country of Bharata ', i. e. India. - appr the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction(said to be be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्त भरतवाक्यं ( occurring in every play ).

भरश: 1 A sovereign, king. -2 Fire. -3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world ( लोकपाल ).

भरद्वाज: I N. of one of the seven sages. -2 A sky-lark.

भार a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting ( at the end of comp. ), as in उद्रंभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained. -2 Filled with, full of ; जगजाल कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरम्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. -3 Green. -a: The green colour,

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

मरिमन m. 1 Supporting, noursh. ing. -2 A family. -3 N. of Vishnu.

भद: 1 A husband. -2 A lord. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Gold. -6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f. ) A jackal. भेरुटक Fried meat.

wn: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Brah. man. -3 Radiance, lastre. -4 Roast-

भारती: An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. [ भ्रस्त ल्यु-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Boasting, frying, baking. -2 Annihilating. - 1 The act of roasting or frying. -2 A frying-pan.

भर्त m. [ भृ-तृच् ] 1 A husband; यद्धतुर्वेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2.8, स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्राराश्व पुंसा Mal. 6. 18. -2 A lord, master, superior ; भर्तु: ज्ञापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. -3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41. -4 A supporter, bearer, protector. -5 The creator. -6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. — স্নী a woman who murders her husband. - दारक: a crownprince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent ( a term of address chiefly used in dramas ). - वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas ) .- så fidelity or devotion to a husband. ( -ar ) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिवताः -शोकः grief for the death of the husband. - FR: N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas ( ज्ञुगार, नीति and वैराग्य ) and also बाक्य-पर्दाय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तमती A married woman whose husband is living ; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

मर्तुसात ind. In the possession of a husband; ogar married.

भन्नी 1 A mother. -2 A female sup-

भत्स 10 A. ( भत्सीयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. -2 To revile, reproach, abuse. -3 To deride.

भरस्का: [ भरस्-ण्युळ् ] A threatener;

भत्सेनं, भत्सेना [ भर्त्स्-त्युद् ] 1 Threatening, reviling. -2 A threat, menace. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 A

भारतित p. p. Reviled, reproached, -à Reviling &c. See भत्सेनः

ਸਜੇ 1 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -3 The navel.

भनेण्या Wages, hire.

भमन् n. [भू-मानन्] 1 Support, nourishment. -2 maintenance, Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -4 Gold coin. -5 The navel. -6 A burden, load. -7 A house.

अल् I. 10 A. ( मालयते, भालित ) To see, behold. -II. 1 A. 1 See 43. -2 To expound, explain.

भहु 1 A. ( भहते, भहित ) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

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মন্ত: -ন্তা -ন্তা মিন্ত-এব ] A kind of crescent-shaped minesile or arrow; ক্লাবিৰ্দ্ধান্ত কৰিবলৈ প্ৰিক্তিশান্ত কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দ্ধান্ত কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দ্ধান নিৰ্দ্ধান নিৰ্দ্ধান নিৰ্দ্ধান নিৰ্

भद्धकः A bear.

महातः, भहातकः The marking untplant, (also n.)

भहाक: A bear.

भहूक: 1 A bear; द्यति क्रुट्रभाजा-मत्र भहक्यूनां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव α. [भवत्यसमात्, भ्-अपादाने अ] (At the end of comp. ) Arising or produced from, originating in -- 4: 1 Being, state of being, existence, ( सचा ). -2 Birth, production ; भनो। ही लोकाम्युद्याय तादृशां R. 3. 14, S. 7 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence; mundane or wouldly life. life; as in भवाजीव, भवसागर &c., Ku 2.51.-5 The world.-6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N of Siva , द्यस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 , 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (आह ). - वी ( dual. ) Sive and Dhyvans. -Comp. --आतिग त. overcome ing worldly existence. - अंतकृत म 1. N. of Buddha -2 au epithet of Brahman. - अंतर another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121 —अब्धिः, -अर्णवः, -सुसुदः, -सागरः, -सियु: the ocean of worldly life. -आ-भंदी ( m. dual ) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. -- अभी ਤਂ bdellium. -अयना -नी the Ganges. —अर्ण्यं 'a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. —आत्मज: an epithet of Ganesa or Karttikeya. —आर्त α sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. - ईशः N. of Siva. — उच्छेद: destruction of worldly existence. R. 14. 74 -शिति: f. the place of birth. - बरमर: a forest-conflagration - for a. ent. ting the (bonds of ) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-दिश्वदस्त्रचंबकपाद्पांशवः K. J. --छेदः prevention of recurring birth; St 1. 35. - are n. the devadaru tree. - - -जिली N. of the river Sarayu -प्रतिसं-খি: coming into being. — নথান: N. of Siva. — wis a. living in the world of mortals. — भूतं the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. -भृति: N. of a celebrated poet ( see App. II. ); भवभूतेः संबंधाऋधरभुरेव भारती भाति। एतत्कृतका रुण्ये किमन्यथा रोविति ग्रावा ॥ Arya S 36. —मोचनः N. of Krishna. - 57 m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. -वीतिः f. I liberation from worldly exist-90

ence, Ki. 6. 41. -2. and of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. (न्ती f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present, नमतीतं च भवच्च भावे च R. 8. 78. —pron. a. (ती f.) A respectful or habolific pronoun, translated by 'your honour, 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb), अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1, भवंत पुरा नानित रचुणा च कुलस्थितं U. 5. 23, R. 2. 40, 3. 48, 5. 16. It is often joined to अब or तब (see the words), and sometimes to सalso, य नमा विधेयविषये सभवान्तिस्के Mál. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [ स्-आशार ल्युट् ] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion, अथवा भवनभत्ययात् पिश्चोस्मि Mk 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191 -5 A building. -6 A field. -7 Nature. -Comp. —उद्दं the interior of a house. —पति:, -स्यामिन् m. the loid of the house, a pater finitles.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. -4 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवंती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvats, wife of Siva; आलंबताग्रकसम्ब भवो भवान्याः Kı 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. —Comp.—ग्रुद्धः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पृतिः an epithet of Siva; अधिवस्ति सदा यदेनं जनेरविद्तितिश्रमवो भवानीपृतिः Kı. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष  $\alpha \cdot ($  की  $f \cdot )$ , भवादृक्त्  $\alpha \cdot$  भवादृद्ध्य  $\alpha \cdot ($  की  $f \cdot )$  Like your honour, like you.

भाविक  $\sigma \cdot ($  की  $f \cdot )$  1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, presperous. --के Presperity, welface.

भवितन्य pol. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाग्य impersonally, i.e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word; त्यम मम सहायेन भवितन्यं S. 2, गुरुणा कारणेन भवितन्यं S 6. —स्यं What is destined to happen; भवितन्यं भवन्येन यद्विभेनासे स्थितं Subhash.

भवित्यवा Invitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny, মহিন্দ্ৰনা ৰল্যনি S. 6; দবিক্ৰা ন্যাৰ্থী পৰিৱৰ্ত্তাৰ Mâl. 1. 23.

भवितृ व (भी है) [ नृत्व ] 1 About to become, future, R 0. 52, Ku. 1 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or failing well.

भवित् a. Living, being. -m. A living being.

দৰিল: A pce , also স্বিনিন্ m. স্বিল a. [সুন্দিঅনি sজ্বু] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. -- জ: 1 A paramour -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्णु u. [ध्-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending; Pt. 1. 91. -च्ये The future, futurity. -Comp. --कारुः the future tense. --ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. --पुराजं N. of one of the 18 Puranas.

भविष्यत् " (तां or न्तां f.) About to be, become or come to pass, future. -n. The future time. -Comp. -आक्षेप: 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. -2. a kind of Alankara or figure of speech; see Kav. 2. 126. --काल: futurity. --कल, -बाइन a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य क [स्क्ति नि॰ या ] 1 Existing, being, being present. -2 Future, about to be. -3 Likely to become. -4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. -5 Good, nice, excellent. -6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. -7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -8 Calm, tranquil, placeid. -9 True. --इस Nof Pâivatî. --इस 1 Existence. -2 Future time. -3 Result, fruit. -4 Good result, prospenty; R. 17. 58. -5 A bone.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

মন্ত্ৰ P. (মণ্ট) I To bark, growl, bark at -2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भाषाः, -भाषाकः A dog. भाषाणः A dog. -जं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भद्ग I. 3. P. (भारित) 1 To shine. -2 Fo revile, blame, abuse. -II. 1 P. (भवति) To eat.

wee m. [Un. 1. 127] I The sun. -2 Flesh. -3 A kind of duck. -4 Time. -5 A flost (37). -6 The hinder parts (said to be f. and n. also). -7 Pudendum muliebre. -8 A month.

भसन A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भासत a. Reduced to ashes. —त Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

सञ्ज्ञका, -मञ्जा, -मञ्जि रि. [ मस्-इत् ] 1 A bellows. -2 A leathern vessel for holding water. -3 A pouch, leathern bag.

मखिका A little bag.

सरमार्क 1 Gold or silver. -2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. -3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् n [ मस्-मनिन् ] 1 Ashes; (कलाने) धवं चिनाभस्मरजो विद्युद्ध पे Ku. 5. 79 -2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body ), ( भस्मनि ह 'to sacrifice in ashes ', z. e. to do a useless work ). -Comp. -жій: morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. --अवकोष a. remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —आह्य: camphor. -उद्धलन, गुंठनं sinearing the body with ashes:-भरमोद्धलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कृदः a heap of ashes. --गंधा, -गंधिका,-गाधेनी a kind of perfume. -तुन 1. frost, snow. -2 a shower of dust. -3. a number of villages. - चित्र: an epithet of Siva. -भून a. devil. - मेह: a sort of gravel. -राग: a kind of disease ; cf. भसान्नि. -लेपनं smearing the body with ashes - विधि: anv rite perfermed with ashes. -वेधक: camphor. -शायिन m. N. of Siva. - स्वानं purification by ashes.

यस्तता The state of ashes.

गरमसात् ind. To the state of ushes; °शु ' to reduce to ashes ' ेसू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा(सभी) हु 8 U. To reduce to belies.

भस्तीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. -2 Completely consuming or burning. -3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत a. 1 Reduced to ashes. -2 Calcined ( as a metal ).

भरमीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes; भरमीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमन

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात , caus. भापयति-ते ; desid. विभावि) 1 To sline, be bright or splendid, be luminous ; पंकार्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनीर्विना । कहुगणिविना कार्य मानसं विषयेविना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20, R. 3, 18. -2 To seem, appear; इस्वितं मंगि भाति किंचित् Mbh. -3 To be, said 4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अह दीए ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty, तावद्धा भारवेभीति यावन्माधस्य नोदयः Udb. - 2 A shadow, reflection.-3 Likeness, resemblance. - 4 The shadow of a guomou.-Comp. - नोहाः षः the sun. - गणः the whole group of constellations. — निह्नरः a mass of light, collection of rays. - भेमि: the sun. - महलं a halo of light. - रूपः the soul. ( - पं ) Brahman. - वर्न a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर Ses भास्कर under भास.

भाक्त a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. -2 Fit for food. -3 Inferior, secondary (opp. सुख्य), often used in the S.B. in this sense. -4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिक: A retainer, dependant

माश्च व. ( श्री f. ) [ मक्षा ज्ञीलमण्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [ भज्ञ भावे वञ् ] 1 A part, portion, share, division: as in app-हर, भागजा &c. -2 Allotment, distribution, partition. -3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A part of any whole, a fraction. -5 The numerator of a fraction. - 6 A quarter, one-fourth part. -7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. -8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. -9 The quotient. -10 Room, space, shot, region, place, R. 18. 47. -Comp. —अतुवधजाति: f assimilation of quantities by fractional постеаве. —अपहारजातिः Л. авышіlation of quantities by fractional decrease. — आर्थेन् a. desirous of a share. — अई a. entitled to a share of inheritance. - कल्पना allotment of shares. -जाति: f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धेपं 1. a share, part. portion; नीवारभागधेयोचितेर्मृगै: R. 1. 50. ( b ). -2. fortune, destiny, luck. -3. good fortune or luck; तन्सामधेय परभं पञ्चनां Bh. 2. 12. -4. property. -5. happiness. (-य:) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमंते तपस्विनो निर्वपाति S. 2. -2. an heir. - भारत a. interested, a sharer or partner. - y or m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning ; also called जहद्वजहत्रक्षणा ; e. g. सीय देवदत्तः - हरः 1. a coheir. -2. division ( in math. ). -हारः division (in math.). - हारिन a. entitled to a share, inheriting. ( -m. ). 1. an heir. -2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's dassing through the signs of the

zodiac. -2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागत्रस् ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. -2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part.

-2 Forming a part. -3 Fractional.

-4 Bearing interest. (भागिक शतं 'one part in a hundred', i e. one per cent, so भागिका विंशति: &c.).

भागित् a. [भाग-हाते ] 1 .Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in द्वारक. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53; -6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 5. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. —m. A coheir. —ती A coheiress.

भागवत a. (ती f.) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इद सोऽस्य देवता वा अण् ] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —त N. of one of the 18 Puranas.

भागिनेयः [ भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक् ] A sister's son. — यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [ भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता ] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशिकराजां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं a. [भज़्-णगत् इत्वं ] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. - 74 1 Fate. destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियश्रारित्रं पुरुष-स्य भाग्यं देवी न जानाति कुतो मलुष्यः Subhåeh.; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकि-नी S. 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. fortunately, happily ). (भाग्येन -Comp. — эпин а. dependent on iate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17. - उद्य: dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. - काम: course or turn of fortune ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. - विश्व: illluck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. -वज्ञात् ind. through the will of fate. luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, bappy. -2 Prosperous.

मांग a. (भी f.) [ भेगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen,

भांगीने [ भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं षष्ट्र ] A field of hemp.

सांगक: A tattered cloth, shred.

आचा 10 U. To divide, distribute, gee nor caus.

HT a, ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; qrq Ku. 5. 83; दोष guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; मुख, रिक्थ, -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. - 5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in ; as is कुहरभारा , दरीभाव &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping -9 Falling to the lot of. - 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तच्य), Bk. 3. 21.

भाजक: भाज-ण्वल ] 1 Dividing. -2

(In arith ) A divider.

भाजनं [ भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्ञ-ल्युट ] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; grq-भाजनं S. 4, R. 5. 22 -4 ( Fig. ) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नर: Pt. 1. 243; कल्या-णानां त्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person ; भवाद्रशा एव भवंति भाजनान्यप-देशानां K. 108. - 6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 pulas.

भाजित a. Shared, divided. —तं A sbare, portion.

भाजिन m. [ भज्र-णिनि ] A servant. भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाउप a. [भज्-ण्यत् ] Divisible. — ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 ( In arith. ) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent. भादि: f. 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाद्रः [ महस्याखयायी. अण् ] A follower of Bhatta, a follower of that school of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy which was founded by Kumarila

भाषा: A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्धर्तचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः। एकांक पक पवात्रं निपुणः पंडिते। विट: ॥ S. D. 513 ; see the next stanzas also ; e. g. वसंत-तिलक, मुकंदानद, लीलामधुकर **&c.** 

भाजकः A declarer, proclaimer. भांडं [ भांडू-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil ( plate, dish, can &c. ); नीलीभांड 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं ' a milk-pail ' ; सुरा°, मद्य°

&c -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; आसाइ Pt 1 -3 Any tool or instru ment, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथु-रागागीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. - 6 A bale of goods -7 (Fig. ) Any valued possession treasure, ज्ञातं वा रघुनंदने तदु-भयं तत्पुत्रभाडं हि म U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. - 9 Trappings or harness of a horse -10 Buffoonery, mimcry (from HE) -11 An ornament in general - Et: ( m. pl. ) Wares, 70mp. -31(311)merchandise. WIK: - i 1. a store house, store-room (lit where household goods and utensils &c are kept), मांडानाराण्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भीगभां जि Vikr 18. 45. -2. treasury ; ज्ञान°. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिक: 1. a store-keeper -2. a treasurer.-पतिः amerchant. — yz: a barber. — yzq: a sort of snake. --पातिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. - HTT: the contents of a vessel. —मूह्यं capital in the form of wares -- वादनं playing on a musical instrument. - street a store-house,

भांडक: -कं A small vessel, cup. -कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

ਸਾਂਛਾਵੇਂ A store-house, store.

भोडौरिक = मांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन m. The keeper of a store-

ਸਾਂਵਿ: f. A razor case. -Comp. -बाह: a barber. — ज्ञाला a barber's shop.

भांडिक:-ल: A barber. भाडिका An implement, a tool.

utensil. भाहिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीर: The Indian fig-tree.

भात p. p. [भा-क ] Shining, brilliant, bright. -a: Dawn, morning. भाति: f. [ भा-किन् 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Percep. tion, knowledge ( ज्ञान or प्रतीति ).

भात: The sun.

भादः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्युक्ता पोर्णमासी माद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण् ] N. of a lunar month ( corresponding to August-September ). - It: (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions ( पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा ).

भाइपदी, भादी The day of full moon in the month of Bhadrapada. भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous

or good mother ( भद्रमातुरपत्यं ).

भानं [ भा-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातु: [मा.इ Un. 3. 32 ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness -2 A ray of light; मंडिनाखिलदिक्त्रानाश्वदाशीः पातु भानवः Bv. 1. 129, Št. 2. 73; Ma 8. 132. –3 The sun ; भागुः सङ्घ्यात्रंगः एव ८. 5. 4, भीमभानो निदावे Bv. 1. 30 -4 Beauty .- 5 A day .- 5 A king, princes, sovereign. -7 An epither of Siva. -f. A handsome woman -Comp. -केश(स)र: the sun. —ज: the planet Saturn. -- दिनं, -वार: Sund 'y

भाउमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -m The sun; Kn. 3.65; R. G. 3t; ks. 5. ?. - fr N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम 1 A. ( मामते ) To be angry.

भामः [भाम-बद्घ ] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A possionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. -Comp -- नी m. the Supreme being. भामिन a. 1 Passionate, angry. -2

Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful. भाभिनी I A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment ) ; उपचीयत

एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. -Comp. - विलास: N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pandit.

भार: [ मुबज् ] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानीमता न योधित: Bh. 3. 27; so ओाणिभार Me. 82; भार: कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mal. 9.37.-2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess. pitch; R. 14 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच°, जदा°. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 palas of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishau. - Comp. - आकांत a. heavily laden, over-burdened.
— उद्धह: a porter, burden-carrier.
— उपजावन living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —भृत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —यश्टि: a pole for carrying burden. -बाह a. (भारोही f.) bearer of burdens. —बाह: a burden carrier, porter. (-ही) indigo. - बाहन: a beast of burden. ( -नं ) a cart, waggon. —वाहिका: a porter. - सह a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन a. effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. -- हर:, -हार: a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

भारक a. (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. - A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a lurden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारित a 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy —m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारंगी A female supporter.

भारत: A kind of fabulous bird. ( Also भार्ड ), Pt. 5 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) [ भरतस्येदं- भारतान् भरतवश्यानधिकृत्य कृती ग्रंथः अण् ] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —त: 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of Baratavarsha or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. - d 1 India, the country of Bharata: Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerble episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वेपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजिलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान भारतारूय-मसुतं यः। तमहमरागमकुष्णं कुष्णदेवायनं पंदे Ve. 1. 4 ; व्यासागरा निर्यास सार विश्वस्य भारत वंदे। भूषणतयेव संज्ञां यदं-कितां भारती वहति ॥ Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharasa. - ar 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनि-घाँबः U. 3; तमर्थमिन भारता सुत्या योक्तु-महीस Ku. 6. 79 ; नवरसराचिरां निर्मिति माव्यती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; मारती संस्कृतपायो चान्न्यापारो नटाश्रय: S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारहाजः [ भरहाजस्थावयं अण् ] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. -ज A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub.

भार्यः A sky lark.

भारवं A bow-string. --वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kiratarjuniya; तावद्धा भारवेभाति याव-न्मायस्य नोद्धाः। अद्विते चू पुनर्माये भार-वेभा रवेरिव ॥; भारवेर्थशास्त्र Udb. See App II.

भारिः A lion.

सार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

सानवः [धूगोरायं अण् ] I N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and resep or of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama; see पद्धाम. -3 An epi-

ALLE THE

that of Siva. - 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Jama dagar 7 Of Markandova - 8 N of an eastern country -Comp. - 194: a diamond.

मार्गवी 1 The Daiva grass -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Dovayani

भाष a [ मू ण्यत् ] To be supported or cherished. — य: A servant, a dependant ( to be supported ).

भाषों [भतुं ग्रंग्या ] 1 A lawful wife, सा भाषों पा गृहं दक्षा सा भाषों या प्रजावता। सा भाषों या पातप्राणा सा भाषों या प्रात्तवता। सा 1. 196. · 2 The female of an animal. —Comp. —आद a. living by the prostitution of his wife. —अद a. married (as a man); भाषोंद्वे तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —जितः, —आदकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. —2 a kind of deer.

भाषांच: 1 A kind of deer -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भाइये 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity

मालं [भालच] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपद्वालियिनं स्तोकं महद्दा धन Bh. 2. 49; (समस्य) वपुः सद्या भालानलभासितजास्यद्भभूत Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light -3 Darkness. -Comp—अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise.—वंदः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Gapesa. (-द्वा) N of Durgâ. -द्शेनः N. of Siva. -व्होनं red lead. -द्रानं व. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes.—दूञ् क. -लेचनः an epithet of Siva. -पहः -हं the forehead.

भाल: The sun.

भारत ( ल )कः, भारत (ल ) क, A bear.

भावः [ भू-भावे घत्र ] 1 Being existing, existence ; नासनी विद्यते भाव: Bg. 2.16.-2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; खताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभाव: विवर्ण-भार: &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity ; वेवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेच्यभावं ; किंकर-भावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. ( b) Sincerity, devotion , त्वयि मे भावानि-बंधना राति: R. 8. 52 ; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. - 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3.43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एकी भाव: Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, Bha'vas are either स्थायिन primary, or ज्याभिचारिन subordinate The former are eightor nine, according as the Rasas are taken to be 8 or 9, each rasa having its own रथायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; fordefinition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R G. first a' nana, or K. P. 4.) -10 Love, affection, attach. ment; इंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवय: Ku. 3. 35; कमुद्रती भारतमतीच भार्च (चर्चघाँ) R 6 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance . इतिभावः(often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Mal. 1. 25. -13 Resolu. tion, determination. -14 The heart, scul, mind, तथाविद्यतभावत्वात् Mal. 1.12, Bg 17.16.-15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance, जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंद्र-कलादय: Mal. 1 17. 36; R. 3. 41, U 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature -17 Abstract meditation. contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयम्सि V. 1 , तां खळ भावन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठि-ता: Mâl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. -- sign a. not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. —अंतर a different state. —अहैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth ). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. — अर्थ: 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c. ). -2. the subjectmatter. — आकृतं (secret ) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. —आ-त्मक a. real, actual. —आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —आलीना a shadow. —एक-रस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. —ांगीरं and. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply. gravely. - a conceived by the mind; Me. 85. - अमिंहन a. 1. undenstanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment -a: 1 love -2. the god of love -s, -far a knowing the heart. - दाज्ञ त vee भालद्रशित - वधन त. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24 - alum a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -Ha: a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramms), प्रभीदंतु भाव-HATT: S. 6 -FIN real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abaliact notion of a verb. - arai an abstract noun -बृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. -- भाsers an mixture of various emotions ( भावानां बाध्यबायकभावमापत्रानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc. ). — gfg: f. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. — gfq a. devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3 -संधि: the union or co-existence of two emotions ( भावसधिरन्योन्यानिम्तयो-रन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं G., see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. - - - - - the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). —स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —िस्थर a. firmly rected in the heart; S. 5. 2. —िस्नाम a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक a. [भाव-स्वार्ध क ] 1 Effecting, bringing about -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन a. ( नी f. ) [ सू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. - नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator; Mal. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of Siva; -4 Of Vishnu. -- नं, ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Premoting any one's interests. -3 Concepion, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; #9-रिपुरहामिति भावनशीला Git. 6; or भाव-नया त्वयि लीना 4: Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic): see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. -12 Proof,

demonstration, argument -13 Steeping, infusion, advanting a dry powder with fluid -14 Leening, decorating with flowers and perfum s -15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition -16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.)—If I A crow -2. Water—I Apprehension, preepinen—Somp.—Siera. N. of Siva. Apprehension

भावाद: [भाव भावन वा अर्थान, अर्थन, अर्थन, अन्यान अच्चा] 1 E cotton, passion, sentiment -2 The external indication of the feeling of love -3 A pious or holy man -4 An amoious man -5 An actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की f) [मांबन निवृद्ध उक्]
1 Natural, real, inherert, innate
-2 Sentimental, pervaded by a f eling or sentiment -3 Future. - कः
Au equation involving the products of unknown quantities. - में 1 Language full of love or passion.-2 (In thet) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be accually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; त्रवहा इंग यहावाः क्रियते भूतभाविनः । तहाविक K. P. 10.

भावित p. p [ भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क ] 1 Created, produced, obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited, भावितविषवेग विक्रियः Dr. - 🕉 Cherished, fostered. -4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 ( In math ) Involving the products of unknown quantities -Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि a. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supremespirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. -2. pure, devout, holy, Pt. 3. 66. -3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. -4. engaged in, occupied with ; Si. 12. 38. (-m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भागवर्ज [ स्-ाण बन् ] The three worlds ( heaven, earth, and lower regions). भागवता 1 The state of being or becoming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestination.

HIF. FA Inevit because, necessity. भावित् तः [नु-निष्यति णिनि ] 1 Being, pecoming, भृत्यभाग्वे R 11. 49. -2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी वितुरेव तुल्यः हि. 18 38; Me 41. -3 Farme, समतीत च भवच भावि च R 8 78, प्रत्यक्षा इच युद्धावाः क्रियंते मृतभाविन: K. P. 10, N. 3. 11. -4 Capable of taking place -5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predectined, यहभावि न तज्जावि भावि चेक तदन्यथा H. i. -6 Noble, beautiful, iliustrious -7 Attached or devoted to. -8 Possossed of (at the end of comp. ; -m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. -नी 1 A handsome woman. -2 A noble or viituous lady .Ku. 5. 38. -3 A wanton woman.

भाइत a. [মু उन्लू] I About to be or happen.—2 Pecoming.—3 Prosperous, happy.—4 Auspicious, blessed.—5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative.—क: A sister's husband (used chiefly in diamas).—कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity.— বার বা হুম্ববনা সান্ত্রনাবা থাখা K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अत्रमुक्तल).—2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य त. [स्-ण्यत् ; 1 About to be or happen, oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं प्. ए. कि तैभाव्यं मम स्विवसी: Bh. े. 41. -2 Future. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. —व्ये 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत a. (ती f.), भावत्क a. (की f.) Your honor's, your (respectfully). भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषने, भाषित ) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयेकमीशं मित साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81. oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियासेत्य वची वभाषे R. 7. 66; आखंडल: काममित् वभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak, to, address; किंचिहिहस्यार्थपतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालसञ्चे: भीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषनेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. — WITH अस 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce; Ms 11. 229.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्डुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.
भाषणं [भाष् भावे खुट्ट] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words; talk. -3 Kind words.

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भाषा [भाष-अ ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारभाष: -2 Language, tongue

Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common of vernacular dirlect, (a) the spoken Sanskiit languago ( opp. FEN or वेद ), विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181, (b) any Piakriia dialect (opp. संस्कृत ) , Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition. description ; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का नाषा Bg. 2.54. -5 An epithet of Salasvati the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of u law suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. - - siat 1. another dialect or language -2 translation (?) -uid: a charge, plaint; see mui (6) above - HH: a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prakrita ( one or more of its varieties); e.g. मेंजुलमाणिमेर्जार कलगंभीरे विज्ञारमरसीतीरे । विरसामि केलिकारे किमालि वीरे व गवसारसमीरे ।। S. D. 642. ( एव श्लोक: सस्कृतप्राकृतशोरसेनीप्राच्यावर्ताना-गरापभ्रेहे। ध्वेकविव पव ); कि त्वां भणामि वि-च्छेददारुणायासकारिणी । काम कुरु वरारोहे देहि भे परिंभण Mal 6. 11 ( which is in Sanskrit or Saurasenî); so 6. 10.

মাৰিক a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [ भाष-कर्मण -क ] Spoken, said, uttered. —तं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms 8.26 - Comp. — पुंस्त = उक्तपुस्त q. v.

भाषित a. 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Speaking, talking; as in अन्प° &c.-2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [ माष्-ण्यत् ] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य.-4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sûtra or aphorism word by word with comments of its own ; ( सुत्राधी वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रातुसारिभिः स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्येव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः स्विस्तरतरा वाची भाष्यभूता भवंतु में डी. 2. 24; फाणिमाषितभाष्यफिका N. 2. 95.-5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjalı on Pânîni's Sûtras. - 6 A sort of house. -Comp. -- कर:, -कार, -and m. 1. a commentator, scholust. -2. N. of Patanjali.

 ध्वरदोक्षितामस्त्रभासमभागयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 Bg 15 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest, Bk. 15.42

भास रि. [भास्-भावे किप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, हुआ निश्दीवर-चारुभासा N. 22. 43 , R 9. 21, Ru. 7. 3 -2 A 1ay of light, Ki. 5. 38, 46, 9 b; Ratn. 1. 24, 4. 16 -3 A 10 flection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -art: 1. the sun . Si. 11 49 , R. 11. 7 , 12. 25 , Ku. 6. 49. -2. bero.-3. hre. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A D. (-रं) gold ° श्रुति: N of Vishnu. 'प्रिय: a ruby. 'समेंनी the seventh day in the bright half of Magha. - art: the planet Saturn.

भास: [भाम्-भावे वज् ] 1 Brightnes; light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गाँछ). -6 N of a poet, भासी हात: कविकुल-छुड़: जालिदासी विलास: P. R. 1. 22, M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) [ भास ण्डुस् ] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -क: N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासनं [भास्न्छ्यु ] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भारतंत a. (ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -त: 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र ).

भासस् n. Brightness, light. भास: The sun.

भासर a. [भास-सर्ह ] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5, R. 5. 30.—2 Terrible.—र: 1 A hero.—2 A crystal.

भारवत् a Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60.
—m. 1 The sun; भारवाञ्चदेश्यति हासिन्यति चक्रवाउं Subhash; R 16. 44. —2 Light, lustre, splendour. —3 A hero.
—4 Ved. Dawn. —ती The city of the sun.

भार्यर a. [ भार-वरच ] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -र: 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भारमन a. (नी f.) [ भरमने विका-राऽणू ] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिञ्च 1 A. ( भिञ्चते, भिञ्चत ) 1 To ask, beg or ask for ( with two acc. ) भिञ्चमाणी वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

heg (as alms) त यज्ञार्थ घन जुदा-दिया भिद्यत किंदित Ms 11. 24, 25 -3 To asl, without obtaining. -4 To bo weary or distressed -5 To obtain.

भिक्षण [भिक्ष-पट ] Begging, begging alms, merdicancy.

भिक्षा [ भिक्ष 1 ] 1 Asking, bcgging, soliciting, Ms. 6.56 -2 Anything, given as almi, alms; अवति सिभा देखि -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. अटन wandering about begging for alms. ( - vi: ) a beggar, mendicant -- अन्त food obtained by begging, alus. - अपन ( ण ) — भिक्षादन q v. — সাহিদ u. heg-ging for alms or charity. ( -m. ) a beggar. - me a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. —आहान a. 1. living on alms. -2 dishonest. -317 हार: begged food. -उपजीविन a. living on alms, a beggar. - Total asking alms, begging. —चरः, —चारः a beggar or mendicant. —चरणं, -चर्य, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. - qr = a begging. bowl, an alms-dish , so भिक्षाभाइं, भि क्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young begga. ( used as a term of contempt )-—बासस् n a beggar's dress. —ब्रात्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिद्ध: [ भिस् उन् ] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general, भिक्षां च भि- अवेद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Sany'asin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brahmana (सन्तार). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. —चर्म begging, a mendicant's life. —संगः s society of Buddhist mendicants — संगति old or tattered of thes (चीन्स्). — सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिश्चनः [भिश्च-उक ] A beggar, mendicant; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

सिद् I. 1 P. (भिंदति ) To divide or cut into parts. —II. 7 U. (भिनित्त, भिंते, बिमेद, बिमिदे, अमैरसीत, अभिदत, अभिदत, भिंते, भिंते, बिमेद, विभिदे, अमैरसीत, अभिदत, अभिदत, मेल्याति-ते, मेल्ल, भिंते ) I To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अभिश्तितलमध्येभः किं भिनित्त न भूभृतः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं छ हृद्यं न भिनित्त लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 —2 To dig or tear up, excayate; U. 1. 23

-3 To pass through , Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः 🏗 1 39. (b) To displace, R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgrees, break, infringe; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत R. 15. 94, निहतश्च स्थितिं भिंदन् दार नवोडसो बलहिया Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away, S1. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in Halfa-भेडिन .- 8 To change, alter; (न) भिटंति मंदां गतिमश्यस्ट्य: Ku. 1. 11 ; or विश्वासोपगमादभित्तगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open, स्यांश्चिमिन-मिवारविद Ku. 1. 32; नवीषसा भिक्तभिवे-कर्पक जं S. 7. 16 , Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away : 1914-मारंगयुष: S. 1. 33 , V. 1. 16. -11 Te disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve ; पर्यक्षवंधं निविद्धं विभद्ध Ku. 3 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. — Pass. ( भियते ) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22, Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided on separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; मस्थानभिकां न बर्वध नीविं B. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37, U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षद्कणों भिद्यते मंत्र: &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed, Pt. 1. 102.-10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. -Caus. (भेदयति ते) I To spli', cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. -Desid. (विभित्सति-ते) To wish to

भित्तं [भिद् कि नि॰ तस्य न नः ] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भिति र [ भिद्-किन् ] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 A wall, parti tion ; सन्या सीध भित्ति Dk. ; Si. 4 67. -3 (Hence ) Any place, spot or ground (आअय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. - 9 An opportunity - Comp. -बातन: a rat. - चौर: a house-breaker. —पातन: 1. a kind of rat. -2

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद्र a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

-f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिद्क: [भिर्-कन ] A sword -- क 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunder-

भिदा [ भिद्र भावे अह ] 1 Breaking bursting, rending, tealing, Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिद्धिः, भिद्धिरं, भिदः Indra's thunder-

मिट्र a. [भिट्र-कुरच् ] 1 Breaking, buisting, splitting -2 Fingile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled , नीलाइमसुतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच S1. 4. 26, 19 58, 20. 1. -T: The Plaksha tree. -T A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्य: 1 A rusning river. -2 N of a particular river ; तोयदागस इवोद्ध्य-भिद्ययोनिमधेयसदूर्ज विचेष्टित R. 11. 8; ( see Malli. ), Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिन्नं A thunderbolt.

भिंद(दि)पाल: 1 A small Javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिंदु a. Destroying. —द्र: A drop ; of. बिंदू. -दू: f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

মিল p. p. [মিলু ক ] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated -3 Detached, disuntited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than ( with abl. ) ; तस्माद्यं भिन्न: -6 Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Furrous, in rut -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). — अ: A defect or flaw in a gem. - i 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A hlossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of mixed callyrium, made of many pounded ingredients: प्रयाति ... भिकांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. — эт а. clear, evident, intelligible ; स्फ्रुटभिकार्थस्वा-हरहचः Si. 16. 1. ( -थे ) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; a was-वगच्छामि भिकार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2 — उदरः · born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother.' — कट a furious, in rut, R. 4. 83. — करट: an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes ). - # a. deprived of a leader (as an aimy) — कम a. out of order, disordered. - गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. — n a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. - uni multiplication of fraction. - यन: the cube

of a fraction. -न्जिन्य. making or seeing a difference, partial. — देश a. belonging to different places , S. 2. 17. — नेह a. wounded. — नं a. shipwrocked. -परिकर्मन् ग. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. - sant a. of a different kind or sort -- जादानं a potsherd. -मर्मस्य. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded -मगाद व. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful, आस्तातापवादभिन्नमयाद् U. 5. -2 unrestraind, uncontrolled. -राचि a. having different tastes, भिजवाचीही लोकः R. 6 30. —िलंगं, -वचनं inconguity of gender or number in a composition , see K. P. 10. - 15: the squar of a fraction. -वर्चस, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. चर्ज a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste o' tiibe. - 24 a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault - शास a. 1. leading a had life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. -- 34-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. संकलनं, नसंकलितं addition of fractions. - रवर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. -हृद्य a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिजनाः A Buddhist.

भिल्टका N. of a plant ( धतगुंजा ).

ामेद्धः N. of a wild tribe. -ही The lodhra tree. -Comp. - 4 the female of the Bos gaveus. - तदः the louth ra tree. - again the gunja' plint.

भिल्लोटः -टकः The lodhra tree.

भिषज् m. विभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-पुक् हू-खश्च Un. 1 134 ] 1 A physician, doctor ; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. -m. dual. The two Asvins ( physicians of gods ). -Comp. -Gri a drug or medicine. -पाझ: a quack doctor. - qq: an excellent physician. ( -रो ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Krishna.

भिष्ठयं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिष्मा, भिष्मक। टा, भिस्सटा, भि-स्सिटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rico.

भी 3 P. ( विभात, विभाग विभयांचकार, अभिषीत, भेष्यति, भीत ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of ; मृत्योविभाष कि जाल न स भीतं विसंचति , रावणाद्धिम्यतीं भूशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be auxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाषयति) To frighten (any one) with anything, जिल्ला जेलं भाषयति Sk.; (भाषयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate, सुंह्ये साययते ८६., स्तनितेन भीषयित्या धाराहस्ते। परामुलासि Mk. 5.28.

भियस् n. Ved. Fear. भिया Fear, upprehension

भी J. Fear, dread, aların, fright, terror; अभी: 'fourless' R. 15 8, वपुष्माच् चीतभीवींग्भी हूती राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. [ भी क ] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, alarmed of ( with abl. ), न भीतो मरणादास्त्र Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —त Fear, dread. — त ind. Timidly —Comp —भीत a exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकार a. Making (one) afraid. भीतंकार and. Calling (one) a co-

भीति: f. [ मि किन् ] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीम-विषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80. —2 Shaking, tremour.—3 Danger, risk.—Comp.—नाटितकं a gesticulation of representation of fear

भीम व. [ विभेत्यस्मात, भी आपादाने मक् ] Fourful, terrific, terrible. dreadful, formidable, न मेजिर भीमविषेण भीति Вh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. — я: 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (= भ्यानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pandava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntz by the god Wind, From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhima. He had too a most voraci ous appetite, and was called Vriko dara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsasana for bis insulting conduct towards Draupade, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virâta, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage].—H Horror, terror. -Comp. - 34th an epithet of Umit - cantain the ele-

venth day in the light half of Magh 1. -afa a of terrific prowess, by 1. 15. — તિર્ધા: /· = મીરો का दशी. — दर्शन. -war a. fughtful in appearance, bideous .- TEV. sounding dreadful y. ( -z: ) 1. a found on discadeful sound Si. 15 10, -2, a lion -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world -q-राक्रम a of terrific piewess. (-म:) N. of Vishnu. - gt N. of Kandinapura q. ✓ —रथी Ñ. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life ( said to be a very dangerous period), (सत्तसत्तितम वर्ष सतम मासि सतमी। रात्रिभीमरथी नामन राणामातिद्रस्तरा ). — रूप u. of terrific form. — विकास तः of terrific prowess. - विकास त. fearfully powerful. (-त:) a hon — विग्रह a. grgantic, of terrific form. —वेग a. terribly swift.—शासनः an epithet of Yama. — सेन: 1. N. of the second Pândava prince. - 2. a kind of cainphor.

भीमयु a. Ved Fearful भीमर War, battle

भोता 1 An epithet of Durgh. -2 A kind of perfume (राजना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a uver.

भीक a. (क or का.) [भी के, cf.P. III. 2. 174] 1 Tund, cowardly, fearful; सात्पा भीक: H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of, (mostly in comp.); पाप., अधर्भ, भावज्ञानंग &c. — क: 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. — क n. Silver. — f. 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. — चत्रस् m. a deer. — क्यां an even, a furnace. — क्यां a. timid, fearful. — ह्युप: a deer.

भोर ( 図 ) 本 a. [भी-क-要要す] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -- 年: 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. -- 本 A forest, wood.

भीरता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भील (ल )क: A bear.

भीरू (लू) j. A timid woman , न्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भाषण a. [ भी-णिष्-सुद् ल्यु ] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विम्युविद्यालेक्षणभीषणाम्यः Si. 3. 45. —णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भगावर -2 N. of Siva -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. —णं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण

when 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित a. Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म व. [ भी-गिच् मुक्-अपादाने मक् ] Terrible, dieadful, frightful, fearful. -- TH: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric ), see भ्यानक. -2 A demon. en imp, a fiend, goldin. -3 An opithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangà. | fle was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Ganga; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavats, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sântanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or many a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This ' dreadful ' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhîshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyavata, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Ka'siraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pa'ndavas, In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts '. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God ]. — IN Horror, horribleness. — Comp. — अपनी the eighth day in the light half of Magha ( whon Bhishma died ). -- जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -- पंचक N of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright haif of Karttika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -सः f. an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मतः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Ganga. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose drughter Rukmini was carried off by Krishna.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजाते, सुग्न) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.

(श्वनिक-श्रुक्ते, मुक्त ) 1 To eat, devour, consume ( Atm. ); शयनस्थी न श्रंजीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92, Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy. use, possess .( property, land &c. ); V. 3. 1, Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Aim.), सब्यं उसने मताभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18 4, सुरूष वा कुरूपं चा पुमानित्येव भुंजने Ma. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, portect, guard (Paras.); शहरां न्यामियाभुनक R. 12. 18 पक: कुत्स्न (पारिजी) नगरपारिय-भांश्चराष्ट्रभूनिका S. ८. 15. - 5 To suffer, endure, experience, इन्हों नरा दृःस्झना-मि संके St. -6 To pass, live through (as time) -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fuifil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or enten. - 2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. ( मोजयाति ने ) To cause to eat, feed with. —Desid. ( बसुझाति-त ) To wish to eat &c

सुक्त p. p. [ सूज्र वर्गण क ] 1 Maten.

-2 Eajoved, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Fossessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. - परिप्रं . - राष: , - पर्वाच्यतं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. - योग a. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -बिंदा f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -स्व

हाँक: f. [ हुन्। किन् ] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. - पदः a kind of plant. ( पुर.) - विजय a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुत्र p. p. 1 Bent, howed, stooping; as in वायुस्त, रुजासुत्र &c.-2Crooked, curved; Bk. 11.8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for भूत्र).

सुद्ध a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वयास्त्र, सुतसुत्र, पाप , सिति, सही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. —f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

हुज: [ हुज्यते जेन, हुज्-वजर्थे करणे क ] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यास कियहुजो से रक्षति मौर्वाकिणांक इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. —2 The hand. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 A bend, curve. —5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in विश्वज: 'a triangle.'—6 The base of a triangle. —7 A branch (of a tree).—8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. - Comp. -- 37 if the hand. -2. the shoulder. -ਅੰਜर-अंतरालं the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. L. 10. — Afti 3: cl.sping or fold. ing in the arms. — Wize, tho arm-pit. —ज्ञा the base vine. –इंदः a staff-like aun. -दल: हं the hand. -प्रतिसुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure —ব্ৰথন clasping, an embrace ( in the arms); घटय सुनवंधनं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -- ਕਲਂ, -ਭੀਚੋਂ strength of arm, muscular strongth. — new the breast; R. 13. 73. —де the shortder. — эт-जिस् a. possissing strong time. —शिखरं, -शिरस :.. the shoulder. -स्बं the base-sine.

मुजन: [मृन-अलंग क, एम क्टिलीयनन् सन् गच्छति, गम्ड] A snake, serpent, मुजगिष्ठसंगीतनानी: Mk. 1 1, Me. 60. — की The Aslesha Nakshata. —Comp. — अंगलः, — अज्ञानः, — आभोजिन m, —दारणः, — भोजिन् m., epithets of 1. Uhruda. 2. a poacock. 3. an ichnoumon. — क्षेत्रदः, -राजः epithets of Nesha.

भुजंगः [ भृजः सन् गन्छात गम्-मन् मुम् ভিৰ ] I A serpent, snake; মুল্লগদ্দি कोपितं शिरांस पुष्पनद्धार्थत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant, अभूमिरेषा भुजंगभंगिमाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. - 5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आक्रेया. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. of snakes. - for: an epithet of 1. Våsuki. -2. of Sesha. -3. of Patan jali. -4. of the sage Pingala. - कन्या a young female surke. - if the asterism आश्लेषा. — मुद्ध m. an epithet of 1. Garuda. -2. a peacock. - लवा betel-pepper (ताबूली). —हन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see मुजगातक &c.

भुजंगम; 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Råhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आस्त्रेषा. --गी A female snake. --में Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयेक योपकंड Si 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंड: a finger-nail. -द्रु: the hand. -मध्य: 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूळं the shoulder. सुजि: Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिष्य [ सुन्किष्यन् ] Independent.
–एय: 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). —एया 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अधांगदाश्चिष्ठमुनं सुनिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज्युः [ यह पुन्न नानावेश ] 1 Food. -2 A poc vecsel. -3 Fire -4 A sacrifice.

कुंद्र i A. ( तुंड्रे ) 1 To support, mantam. - To select - 3 To take.

geng: (In dual) Are epithet of the As and

Earth and hoaven. -3 The earth itneff

अभुंदिला, बुर्नुरी A kind of awestmost or entroise.

भूष: Ved 1 Fire. -? The earth (भवोलोक ).

ध्रहत् m. pl. An epithet of the Acityas.

ध्युवन [ भात्यत्र, भू-आवारादी -क्युन् ] 1 A world, the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुदन, or fourtect., नह हि सुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चनुदेश सुजेन Bh. 3 25 ( see लाक also ); भवनालाक नपाति: Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-बिदिन Me 6 -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind - 6 Water. - 7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved ) -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. — ईशः a lord of the earth, king. - \$ 227: 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. - ओकस् m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -at the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions ). -- दावनी an epithet of the Ganges. - wf m. the supporter of the earth. - शासिन m. a king, juler.

सुबन्द्र: [भूकन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The

सुवा, सुवस् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyahritis, (सुर्भास्तः).

भ्रविस् m. The ocean.

सुद्धांद्वः -दी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

সূ J. 1 P. (rarely A.) ( भवति, बस्व, अस्त, भविष्यति, भविद्वं, स्त ) 1 To be, become; काथमेवं भवेकाम ; आस्याः फिम-भवत् Mâl. 9 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has bocome of her'; U. 3. 27, यद्धावि तद्धवतु V. 3. 'come what may'; 60 दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टा भवति &c. 2 To be bern or produced; यद्यव्यं भवेदस्या M. 9. 127; भाग्य-क्रमेण हि धवानि भयंति याति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To apring or proceed from, arise. क्रियान्द्ववि संभोहः 8g. 2. 63, 14. 17;

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-4 To happen, take place, occur; माततायिवधे दोषो इंतुर्भवित कश्चन Ms. 8. 881; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c -5 To live, exist : अभूदभूतपूर्व ... राजा चिंतामणि-र्माम Vas.; अभून्तृपो विद्यक्षस्यः परंतप, Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वभिदानीं न भविश्वास S. 6: आ: चारदत्तहतक अय न भवासि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर सन्वयं न भवाति Mal. 5 'thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11.32. -7 To remain or be in any state or coudition, fare ; भवान स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide, remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do\_, इदं पादो-इसं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजिये. एपाने Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about ( with dat.), वाताय कापेला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सस्याय दुभिक्षाय मिता भवेत् Mbh ; सुखाय तज्जनमदिनं बभुव Ku. 1. 23; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या उच्चे वभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभ-बन. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया वभूबु: Ait. Br. ; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो जाह्मणानां स्वयं हाभूत Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, w serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not 'or 'becoming' in general; x3-तीभू to become white; ऋष्णीभू to become black; पर्याधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats '; BO अपणीम to be or become a mendicant ; प्रिलिधीभू to act the apy ; आ-जीम to melt, भरमीम to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of , so एकमतीभू; तदणीभू &c. &c. Note - The senses of w may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is convected; e. g. पुनर्भ to marry again ; आविर्भ to appear, arise, to be evident or clear: BOO आविस् ; तिरोभू to disappear ; पाद्रभू to arise; be visible, appear ; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यंतर्भवं-त्यन्ये K. P. 8, दोषामु to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यया मू to be otherwise, be changed ; न मे वचन-मन्यथा भवितुम्हति डि. 4 ; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth; मिश्या भू to turn out false; द्या भू to become useless &c. &c. — Caus. ( भावयति ते ) I To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 , To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve, colivon ; पुन: सुजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भा-वयनप्रजा: Mb ; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयतु वः। परस्पर भावयतः श्रेयः परमवाः ट्स्प्य Pg. 3 11 , Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy. imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as: अर्धमनर्थ भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 1. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent: —Desid. ( बुभूपति ) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. ( भूत्रति ते) To get, obtain. -III 10 A (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U (भावयाते-ते) 1 To think, reflect.-2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified ( connected with caus. of y q. v. above ).

मू a. (At the end of comp) Being, existing, becoming, springing from; arising or produced from, &c.; चित्रभ, आस्त्रभू, कमञ्भू, मनोभू &c.—m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu.—2 The sacrificial fire.

भू: f [ भू-किए ] 1 The earth ( opp. अतरीक्ष or स्वर्ग ): दिनं मस्तवानिव भोक्ष्यते सुनं R. 3. 4, 18 4; Me 18; मत्तेमकुंभ-दलने भावि साति श्रा:- "Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe.-4 Ground. floor; प्राप्तादोपरि-भूमय: Mu 3: मणिसयसुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. - 5 Land, landed property. -6 A place site, region, plot of ground ; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Mattar, subject-matter .- 8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vvahritis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brâhmana at the commencement of his daily Sandhya. -Comp. — उत्तमं gold. — कदंब: a kind of Kadamba tree. - ar earth-earth. - mount an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father - arm: 1. a kind of heron -2.the curlew.-3.a kind of pigeon. —केश: the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —श्चित् m. a hog. -ne a particular poison. -गर्भ: 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhûti.—गृहं,—गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोल: the terrestrial globe; भूगोल सुद्विभ्रते Git. 1. °विद्या geography. — चन: the body. -चक्र the equator. -चर a. moving or living on land. - (:) 1. any landanimal (opp. जलचर ). -2 . an epithet of Siva. - चर्या,-छाया,-छायं 1.earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rahu). -2. darkness. - sia: 1. a kind of earthworm. - ?. an elephant. — जंब:-चः f. wheat. — तलं the suface of the earth. -ूजः, -भूरतृजः १ kınd of fragrant giass. –दार: a hog – देव: -सुर: a' Branmana. —धनः a king. —धर् a. 1. holding or supporting the earth; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (-:) 1. a mountain. -2. en epithet of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the number 'seven '. 'ईश्वर:, 'राजः an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. °বা: a tree. — u: a mountain. — নান: a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -q: a sovereign, ruler, king. - पति: 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra .-- पद: a tree. -- पदी a particular kind of jasmine. - परिचि: the circumference of the earth. - पार्वित्रं cow-dung. --पातः 1. a king sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. --पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सृत: 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. -yan, -gar 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sita. - wanq: an earthquake .- प्रानं a gift of land. - फल: a kind of rat. -शिंव: -चं the terrestrial globe. —ਸਰੁੰ m. a king, sovereign. m. a king — La mountain; दाता मे भूभता नाथः प्रपाणिकियतामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17 78. -2. a king, sovereign; निष्यभश्च रिपुरास भूभृताम् R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. --ਜੰਵਲਂ 1. the earth, ( terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. -- Tel a kind of sun-flower. --ਚਰ਼ m., -ਚਰ਼: a tree. −ਲਗਾ a worm. —लोकः (भूलांकः ) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. -- वल्यं = भूमंडल q. v. - वल्लभ: a king, sovereign. - बृत्तं the equator. — शकः ' Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. --हाय: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. - श्राप्या lying on the ground. - जुद्धि: f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c -- अवस m. an ant hill. -- सर: a Brahmana. -- स्पृज्य m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -- स्वगः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वा-मिन् m, a landlord.

भूक:-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring.-3 Time. --क: Darkness.

भुकल: A restive horse.

सूत p. p. [स्न ] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained -7 Mixed or join.

ed with. -8 Being like, similar, (see म् ). -तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month ( also gar ). - 4 A great de olee. -5 N of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a morth ( gunque, ). -7 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4.45, Pt. 2. 87 -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षर: सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करणा बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, ( m. also in these senses ) .- 4 An element; ( they are five a. c. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, बाय and आकाश); ते वेथा विद्धे नुनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, pase time. -7 The world -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety -Comp. -> जुक्तपा compassion for all beings; भतानकंपा तब चेत R. 2. 48. -अंतक: the god of death, Yama. -- Aft: Asa Fætida. - 31 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality , आर्थ कथया-मि ते भूतार्थ S. 1. भूतार्थज्ञोभा द्वियमाण-नेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; को अद्धास्यति भूतार्थी सर्वी मां तुलियण्यति Mk. 3. 24 -2 an element of life. कथनं, व्याहातः f. a statement of facts ; भूतार्थड्याहातिः सा हि न स्तातिः परमेष्टिगः R. 10. 33. —आ-त्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements —आस्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahma. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदि: 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of Ahankara (in Sankbya phil.) — ara a.possess ed by a devil. -- आवास: 1, the body. -2. an epithet of Siva.-3 of Vishnu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit-आवेश: demoniac possession. — इज्यं — इज्या making oblations to the Bhûtas. — इंद्रियज्ञिय m. a kind of ascetic. —ggr the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. — हेश: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवाहिवलय-सङ्गद्धजूटा जटा: Mal. 1. 2. —ईप्रवर: an epithet of Siva ; R. 2. 46. - उन्माद: demoniac possession. —उपदेश: a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपस्ट, उपहत a. possessed by a devil. - ओदश: a dish of rice. —कर्त्, इत् m. an epithet of

Frahman. -- are: 1 past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or pieterite time -केज़ी the holy basil. —कांति: f possession by a devil. -- are: 1. the collection of created baings. -2. the whole class of sprits or devils; Ba 17.4. - TER posses ed by a devil -urn: 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg 8, 19. -2. a multitu le of spirits. -3 the body. -a: 1. a kind of birch tree -2. a camel. -3 garlic. ( -इनी ) the holy basil. — चतुर्द्शी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Karttika - नारिन m. an epithet of Siv. -ferr an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. - जय: victory over the elements. -द्या compassion towards all berags, universal benevolence —इह, धुक् « injurious, malicious .- uvr, धांगी, -धारिजी the earth. -नाश: an epithet of Siva -- नाविका an epithet of Durga. -- नाज्ञनः 1. the warkingnut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. ( -7 ) 1. Asa Fotida -2 a bead used for resurres ( स्ट्राक्ष ). —निचप: the body. —पश्च: the dark fortnight. -पति: 1. an epithet of Siva: Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. - Tan the holy basil. - Tight the day of full-moon in the month of Asvina. — y a. existed before, former, भूतपूर्वेखरा लग्नं U. 2. 17. पूर्व *ind*. formerly -प्रकृति: f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. — पछि: = भूतव्य q. ए. - ब्रह्मच् m. a low Biahmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. - भर्त m. an epithet of Siva. —भावन: I.an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -- HIGH, -भाषितं the language of devils. —भौतिक a consisting of the elements — महेळ्बर: an epi hot of Siva. —मात f. an epithot of Gauri. —मार्च, -ar the rudiment of an element. —बाजा: f. pl. the course and subtile elements. - यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yannas to be performed by a householder. —यानिः the origin of all created beings. - Tex m an epithet of Siva. - and the whole class of spirite. -- arer. the Bibhitaka tree. —बाइन: an epithet of Siva. - विकिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil.—विज्ञानं, विधा demonology. - ga: the Bibhitaka tree. — ज़िंद्र: f purification of the elements (or the body). — संसार: the world of mortals. —संचार: demoniac possession. —संचारिन m. a forest conflagration. — a ya: universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. — साक्षत्र m. 'all-seeing,' an eye witness of created beings. — साम ते the earth. — एट्टा a subtile element. — साम ते the llusion effected by the power of Bhûtas -2, the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. — स्थान 1. the abode of living beings -2. the abode of demons. — इन्या destruction of living beings — इरः bdellum.

स्तम्य a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: f [ यू-किन् ] 1 Being. existence -2 11th, production. - 3 Weilbeing, welfare, happiness, prosperity प्रजानानेन भृत्यर्थ स ताभ्यो बलिम-ग्रहीत ते. । 18, नरपतिकृतभूत्ये 2. 75 , स बोऽस्तु भूत्ये भगवान् सुकुंदः Vikr. 1 2 -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्पती-कारपरेण मंगलं निषेच्यते भूतिसमुत्मुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भृतभूतिरहीनभोग-ਸਾਤ Si. 16. 71 ( where ਸੂਰੇ means 'riches' also ) , स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शं-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes ; भाकि -च्छेदैरिव विरचितां भृतिभंगे गजस्य Me. 19. - 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical sites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of clephants - fa: 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. —कर्मन् n any auspicious er festive rite. - at a desirous of prosperity. (-A:) 1. a minister of state. -2. an opithet of Brihaspati -काल: a happy or auspicious hour. - कील: 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कत् m. an epithet of Siva. —πή: an epithet of Bhavabhûti. — द: an epithet of Siva. — निधान the lunar mansion called चनिष्ठा -- भूषण: an epithet of Siva. —नाइन: an epithet of Siva.

भतिके 1 Camphor. -2 Sandalword. -3 N. of a medicinal plant ( Mar. क्ष्मुकळ ).

भूतत् a. Possessed of land or earth. —m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [ बहाभीवः बहु इमानित् इलोपे म्याद्याः 'I'v. ] I A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mal 1 4; संभूषेव सुखानि चेतासि पर भूमानमातन्वति 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality ( of number ); आपः स्ती-भिन्ने Ak.; cf. धूमूमन्

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A Stewart

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समग a. ( भी f. ) Earthen, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूतवात Den. 1'. To augment, in-

सुर्ति रि [ भवत्यास्मन् सुदानि, लूनि किञ्च या छाष् ] I The earth ( opp. न्यर्न, ग-गन or पाताल); खौर्भाभेरापी हद्द यसन्य 114; 1. 182; R. 2. 71 -2 Soil, ground, उख्यातिनी भूभि: S. 1; Kn. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भम् भि: -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground, प्रमृह्वत्वसम्बद्धः 8. 6; अधित्वकाभूभिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a rouse, as in सन्धानिकः पासादः - 8 Atlatude, posture. - 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. मूनिगा. -10 Subject, object, receptacle, विन्दासम्भाम, स्नेहम्मि &c. -11 Dogree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतर: a king of an adjacent district. —आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. - 3 tor a desire for lying on the ground. - iz:, - in ling, sovereign. —कड्न: a kiud of Kadamba. — क्यः an earthquake. —गरीः, ग्रहा a hole in the ground. —गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. —बल:, —बलनं an earthquake. - a. earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-5.) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an equinct of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant मुनिन. ( -- जा ) an epithet of Siva. -जीवन a. living on (the produce of ) land; an agriculturist. (-m.) a Varsya. - 55 the surface of the earth. - दानं a grant of land. —देव: a Brahmana. - ार: 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number ' seven '. —नायः, -पः, -पःतेः, पाल:, -मुज् m. I. a king, sovereign ; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. - 93: a swift or fleet house. —विवास the wine-palm. -gu: the planet Mars. -yiq: 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -- भाग: a spot or portion of ground. — भूत् m. i. a mountain. -2. a king. - ner a kind of jasmine. - Tara: I. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or flet horse. — बह: a tree. — लाम: death (lit. returning to the dust of the carth ). —लेपनं cow-dung. —वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. - 514 a. sleeping on the ground. (-4:) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. - जायनं, —श्रया sleeping on the ground. —सर्व an offering of land. —संनवः, -स्तः  Piffent 1 Barth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground) -3 A story, floor ( of a house ). -4 Sep, Jogree; मबुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षारक्रुवेत Yoga. S., or नेयायि-कादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sânkhyapravachanabhàshya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्रस्मिका. -6 A part or character in a play, या यस्य युज्यते स्मिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गा. पोठिताः ; काभेद्क्याः नथमां सुभिकां भावं एवाधीते Mal. 1, or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां दर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकाया नर्तमानया सेनक्या प्रशा V. 3, 51. 1.69; अन्यस्त्र-यंद्रवस्य प्रवेजा म तु मामिका Bharata). -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Deceration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The Parth, see मीम. - Comp. - कत्वा: - भूमिन्देव - प्रति:, - भुक्त m. a king. - कह् m., - कहः a tree.

भ्यं The state of being or hecoming; as in बहासूणं, व्याचरशिसूचं Si. 14. 81.

भूगहास् and. 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् 🗫 (सी / ) [ नितिश्येन नर् इंबम्त् ] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. - 2 Greater, larger, Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or targe, much, many, numercus, भवति च पुरार्भ्यानभेदः फलं पति तद्यशाः U. 2. 4; मई भइं वितर भगव-न्यूच से संग्लाच Mal. 1. 5, U. 3 48; R. 17. 11; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or aboundir in ; एवंशायनुगभ्यसीं स्वकृति Mal. 1. - 6 Vehement, s vece. - md. 1 Much, very natch, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, turther more, moroover ; पाथेयसुन्सूज चिसं बहुणाव सूत्र: V. 4. 15 , R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. - 3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूय: first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भ्यूसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरी न च भूयसा सृदु: R. 8. 9 : कुसुनपुरमुवी भूयसा इ:सर्यति Mu. 6. 9; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकायं डि. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule, भूयसा जीविधर्म एषः U. 5). -Comp. —क्र व augmenting, increasing. - - - - - 1. frequent observation; सुरोध्याद्यांनेन यज पत्र प्रमस्तन तथाक्रिकेति व्यक्ति महित्वा T. 8-2. en interence based on frequent and wide observation.
—स्यस् १००० बदुवांच वर्ष वहुवांच, repeatedly; सुरोधमा अविधनगरी, स्यम पर्यटन्तस् Mil. 1. 15. — िपा प. 3. more learned. —?. very barned.

स्यस्त 1 A bandance, plontifelness. -2 Majority, proponderance.

भूषिष्ठ 🗥 🕻 अतिराधिन। वहु इष्ठत् स्वादेशे The T I Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, meny, namerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.); अभिक्षप्राधिष्ठ। परिषद् S. 1; ञ्जूल्यमांसञ्ज्यिष्ठ अन्हारोऽह्यते है. 2 , राष्ट्रेषु कतमरसुवुक्षभूषिष्ठं DL ; शिल्प-दारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजर्ने M. 5; R. 4: 70. -5 Almost, mustly, nearly all ( usually after a past passive participle ). अये उदितस्यि एवं तपनः Mål. 1, निर्माणस्यिष्टसयास्य नीथे Ku. 3.52, V. 1.8 — दं iml. 1 For the most pari, mostly, S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the bighest degree, भूषिडं भर दक्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17, B. 6. 4; 13, 14.

yanrius -2 The lowest of the seven lower works. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

महिं ", | भ्र-किंग Un 4. 65. ] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Siva. -4 ()f India .- n. Gold, - and. 1 Very much, exceedingly, नवांडाभिर्भू रि जिलंबिनी बना: S. 5.12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. - Comp. - TH: an ass. -तेजस(स्) a. possessed of great lustre. (-m ) fire -z a. liberal, -stag a. 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. - इन्ने liberality. –чन a. wealthy. —чтн да. possessed of great lustic or energy. - वयोग a. frequently used, in common use (as a word). — प्रेमच m, the ruddy goose. -- भागव. wealthy, prosporous. -माय: a jackal or fox. -रस: the sugar-cane. - orn: a great gain. — विक्रम a. very brave, a great warrior.—मृश्चि: f. a heavy rain. — स्थ्य क. suending much , lavish in expenditure, Pt. 1. 425. -- अन्त m. N. of a warrior on the Kanrava slain by Sâtyaki.

भूतिज f. The earth.



भूजी: The birch-tree , मूजेगते।इश्राविन्यामः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. - Comp. - कंटकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offering of an onicast Drahmana by a woman of the same class; आत्यासु नायते विभारपापातमा भूजेकंटकः Ms. 10. 21. - पत्र: the birch tree.

Ffor: f. 1 The earth. -2 A desert.

मृष् 1 P., 10 U. ( भूषति, भूषवित ते, भूषित ) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; भूषित भूषपति श्रुत चपुः Bk. 20 15. -2 To decorate onesolf ( Atm. ), भूषपते कन्या स्वयोग -3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. — With any to adorn, grace, give beauty to, Si. 7. 38.

भूषणं [मञ्जतिदेवन ध्यु-मणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. -2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; शीयते खलु भूषणाचि सततं वाग्यु-पणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19, R. 3. 2, 13 57. --णः N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [ भूष-माले अ ] 1 Decorating, adorning. -2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. -3 A jewel.

भूषित 2. p. [अ्ष्-कः] Decorated, ornamented, मणिना भूष्वेतः मर्पः किमसी न

मुद्दापु त. [ भू-मृद्द्य ] 1 Being, becoming, as in अलंभुद्दापु q. v. -2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity, Ma. 4. 135.

भू 1, 3 U. ( नरति-ते, विभर्ति, विभृते, बमार, बभ्र, विभरांचकार-चके, अमार्पीत्-अमृत, मारिष्यति त, मर्तु, सत , pass अयते , desid. बिमरिषाति ते or बुध्रभीत-ते ) 1 To fill; जडर को न विभित्ते के वलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभाषींद् ध्वानिना लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. - 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; धुरं धरिज्या चिभरांचभूव m R.~18.~45 , कूमों चिभर्ति ध $^{\circ}$ रणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17 16. -4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish, द्रिदान भर कौतिय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धर्न II. 1. 15. -5 To bear, have, possess; सिधार्बभार सिंहलं भयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57, विद्युन-जनं खळु विभ्रति सितींद्याः Bv. 1. 74, बल्लियं चार वभार नाला Ku. 1. 39, इं-दोर्दैन्यं त्वद् असरण क्रिष्टकांति विभार्ति Me. 84, S. 2. 4. -6 To wear, विभाजनदा-मंडलं 8. 7. 11, 6. 5; विवाहकौतकं लितं विश्वत एव ( तस्य ) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जदाश्च विश्वयात्मित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure ( joy, sorrow &c. ) , भावशुद्धिसहिते-र्धेद जनो नाटकैरिव यभार भोजनै: Si. 14. 50 ; संजासमाबिभ: शक: Bk. 17. 108 ; S. 7. 21. -8 To confer, bestow, give, produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां विश्व-वि सुभूव: Subhash. - 9 To keep, hold, retain ( as in memory). -10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62, Y. 3. 235. -11 To bring or carry. -12 To take away. transport. -13 Ved. To acquire, gain, (गर्भ भू to become pregnant, conceive; शितिं भू to rule the earth; जटाँ भू to wear matted hair &c.).

सृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, neurishing. -3 Possessing, having, तथमे मानस्ता न बुख्य : Ki. 2. 44. -4 Binging, procuring &c.

स्त P. P. [मृन्क] 1 Borne. - 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. - 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. - 4 Full of, filled with. - 5 Hired. — त: A hired servant, hireling; mercenary, उत्तमस्तायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिवळः। अधन्मो भारवाही स्यादित्येव त्रिविधी स्त: Mit.

भूतक त. [ भृत भरणे वेतनसुपजीवात कर् ] Hired, paid. —क: A hired servant. —Comp. —अध्यापक: a hired teacher. —अध्यापित a. taught by a paid teacher. ( –त: ) a student who pays, his teacher for his labour ( = 'a paying student' of the modern days ), Ms. 3. 156.

মুনি: f. [ম্নক] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capital, principal -9 Wages, hire. -Comp. — অধ্যাপন teaching (especially the servant, a hireling. — আৰু a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य a. [भ-नवप् तक् च] To be nourished or maintained &c. - 74: I Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependent, slave .- 3A king's servant, ministe of state; H. 2. 142. -4 A subject. - Fur 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of, as in क्रमारभूत्या q. v.-2 Maintenance, support. -3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -9omp. -अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire. -जनं: 1. a servant, dependent. -2. servants taken collectively. - was m. the master of a family. - af: the body of servants. - नास्त्र kindness to servants, —हात्ते: j. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11.7.

भृत्यतान्त्वं, भृत्याभावः bervice, depenlence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a

सुत्रीसू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

মুক্তিন a. Supported, nourished.

भुकुंजः (स:) A male actor in female attire.

नुक्रि:-टी डिल्ल मु( भू )कृटि.

सूत्र nd. An onomatopeetic word expressive of the crakling sound of file —f. A flame.

भृत: I N. of r sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35. as one of the ten patriaichs created by the first Manu; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पकी भूगस्तरमाद-भृग स्वतः) [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishna and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was a nt to test the character of the three gode. Hefirst went to the abode of Bishman, and, on approaching him, pur posely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, carsed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a Linga, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife ). Lastly he went to Vishau, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was, therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all ]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice; भृगुवतनकरणमण्डळं Dk. - 6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Krishna. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -355: an epithet of Parasurâma. -जः, -तनयः1. an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet Venus. -नंदन: 1. an epithet of Parasurāma; बीरो न यस्य भगवाच् मृग्ध-बंदनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. -पारिः an opithet of Parasurama; भूगाति-यशोवस्त वस्त्रीचरंग्र Me. 57; so भूगा-पति: -वंश: N. of a family descended from Parasurama. —वार:, —वासर: Friday.—शार्चूल:, -अष्ट:, -सत्तमः epithots of Parasurama.-स्तः--स्तः 1. an epithet of Parasurama.-2. of Venur or Sukra.

भूषाः [ भ्र-गन् कित् नुद् च Un. 1. 122 | 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5, R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. भ्रम्. -5 A golden vase or jar .- 6 The forktailed shilke. - Talc. - if I The female of the large black bee; मंगीन पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वांच्छति नवं नवम् - 2 🗛 poisonous plant (अतिविष ). -Comp. —आधिप: the queen of bees. -अभीष: the mango tree. - आनंदा the Yûdhikâ creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -ज 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-31) the plant भागी. -पाणिका small cardamoms. -मिया the Madhavi creeper. -राज़ m. 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. — रिटि:, -रीटि: N. of one of the attendants of Siva ( said to be very deformed ). —বাত: a kind of wasp. - बहुम: a species of Kadamba.

भूगदाः 1 ( At the end of comp. ) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भुंगार: -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी), शिशिरसुर्गभसिल्लिप्यारें भुंगार: Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -रं 1 Gold -2 Cloves.

भूगालिका, भूगारी A cricket. भूगिया m. 1 The fig tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva. - Comp. — ईश: N. of Siva.

संगिरि( री) हि: See मृगरिटि.

मंगिरिटि: N. of an attendant of Siva.

भूज् [ A. (भर्जेत ) To 10ast, fry , cf. अस्त्.

भुज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

मंदिका A species of plant.

his: f. A wave.

भाभ: Ved. A mistake, an error.

भूमि: 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. —f. Ved. Quickness.

মূহ্যু 4 P. ( মৃহ্যার ) To fall down; see গ্রহা.

সূত্য a. (compar. স্থলিয় superl. স্থলিয়) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -2 Frequent. —হা ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly 'तनादय कोट्सा मुझ तत 4. 26: रष्ट्रिंग कासि तैन नाहित: B 3. 61; जुलाप बकी रा सूझे 3. 6; Ms 7. 170, ls. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a botten of enpenor monuor. -(tomp. - दोष्न a botten or inselb! : -द्रायत, -दीहित a. exceedingly efficient. -सद्ध a. very much dengated.

भूशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strop ...

মূহ p. p. [ সংলু ক ] Fried, roasted, parched. Comp. — সর্বা rice boiled and fried. — খবা: (pl) parched rice.

मुश्चि: f. 1 Frying, parching, reasting.-2 A descried and denor or chard.

મૂ 9 P. ( મુળાતિ ) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, consule. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेक: [भी कर् कस्य नेत्य , Un. 3. 43 ]
1 A freg; पैना निमम्ने नारिणि भेको भवति
मूचेन: -2 A tunid man. -3 A cloud.
-की 1 A small freg. -2 A female
freg. -Comp. - मुद्धाल. a serpent. - २वः
- इच्दः the croaking of fregs.

भंड: [भी उतस्य नेत्वम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. -ही A ewe.

भेड़: A ram.

মন্তু এ [মিহ্নুমু ] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेद: [भिद् यञ्ज ] 1 Breaking, splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating .- 4Piercing through, perfora tion -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b) Breaking open, bursting; V. 2.7. -6 Distu: bance, interruption.-7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्न भेड्रवांतपाचिरस्ति मे Bh. 8. 99 ; अगौरवभद्दन Ku. 6.12; Bg. 18.19, 29: रस°, काਲ° &c. -11 A change, modification ; ब्राइमेद Bg. 3. 26 -12 Dissension, disunton. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेद:. -14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ;शिरीपुष्प-भेद: &c. -16 Dualism. -17 ( In politics ) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायबतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदी ( dual ) 1. distinion and union, disagreement and agreement.—2. difference and sameness; भेदाभेद्भानं.—उन्सुख a on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7 — कर, —कृत sowing dissensions——कृतिस् दृष्टि, द्वाद्धि a considering the marverse as distinct from the Supreme Spirit.— अन्ययः belief in dualient.— याद्द्राक. one who maintains the distinct of dualism.——विश्वः the faculty of discriminating — सङ्क a. 1 expable of being divided or separated.—2. corruptible, seducible.

भवक क. (दिसा f.) (भिव्-ण्डल) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating -2 Breaking through, piercing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, or criminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels, purgative. —स: An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भदन a. [भद्-भि स् उन्द्रा] 1 Breaking, dividing to. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative. -- i 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Dismion, discord. -8 Asa Fætida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. -- न: A hog.

भादिका Destruction, annihilation. भादित a. Split, broken, divided.

भावित a. (भिद्राणान) Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भाविरं, भेद्ररं A thunderbolt.

भेश A substantive. -Comp. -रोग: a disease treated by incision —लिंग a. distinguished by the gender. भेग: A kettle-drum.

ਸੇਵਿ:-ਬਾਰਿ A kettle-drum; Bg. 1.13. ਸੇਰੰਫ a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. —ਫ: A species of bird. —ਫ Conception, pregnancy.

भेरहकः A jakal.

भेस क. [ भी-र रस्य छः ] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick.—स: A boat, raft, float.

भेलक:-कं A boat, raft.

संघ् 1 U. ( भेषति-ते ) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेष रोगमधं जयति जिन्ह Tv.]
Making well or healthy, curative.
— जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or
drug; नरानैय जातुं रविमिह परम भेषजमसि
G. L. 15; अतिविधियतीय भेषजे बहुरल्पीयासि हुस्यते ग्रुण: Ki. 2. 4.—2A remedy
or cure in general.—3 A kind of
fennel.—4 Any spell against diseases.
—5 Water (Ved.).—Comp. — अ(आ)

बार:, रं an apoth-eary's shop. —अंबं anything tal en after medicine.

भेष्ड्य a Curative, having bouling properties.

भेश a. (की / ) [भिनेष तलसही वा अण् ] Living on alms. — श्री 1 Beggicy, mendiancy; के 6 55; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms charty. ेत्रण गर्नगिक्स्य Mi. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp. — अस्म alms, food obtained by begging. — आश्रीच a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a begga., mendicant. — आहार: a beggei. — काल: the time for begging. — चरणं, चर्य, चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. — जाविका, -एकि: f. mendicancy - सुन्य m. a begga, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षुक [ाभिक्षणां समृहः जञ्ज ] A numb r of beggars.

मैश्यं [भिक्षा व्यव् ] Food got by begging, alms, charity, see नेश्व.

भेम ... (सी /.) [ भामस्य नुष्हेंब् अण्] Relating to Bhima. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Magha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसोनि:- न्य: A son of Bhimasena.

भैरव a. (धी f.) [भीरोरिंद अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -3 Relating to Bhairava. - 4: 1 A form of Siva ( of which 8 kinds are enumerated ). -2 The sentiment of terror ( भयानक ). -3 Fear, terior. -4 N. of a musical mode ( राग ) calculated to excite emotions offear orterior. - at 1 A form of the goddess Durga. -2 N. of a Ragini in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durga at the Durga festival. - Terror, horror. -Comp. - \$41: an epithet of Vishņu (or Siva?), so भेरवतर्जकः -पातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भेषजं [ भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण् ] A medicine, drug. —ज: The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [ भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ् ] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament, medicine, drng. -3 Healing power, curativeness. सेद्याकी A paironymic of Rukmini, duaghter of Phisansaku of Vidaibha.

Him a. [131-23] 1 One who enjoys or cats. -1 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use f. -4 F.oling. change, capetienoing -5 Protecting, taking, capetienoing -5 Protecting, taking, capetienoing -5 A husband. -3 A king, rater. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Vishna.

भे(कुरस 1 Bring a possession. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Percention.

भोग: [मृज्-वर् ] 1 Esting, consuming. - 2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application ( as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, ox. periencing. -8 Feeling, rerecption. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, cainal pleacure. -10 An njoyment, an object of onjoymente or pleasure ; भोगे रागभय Bb 3. 35 ; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenu .-16 Wealth. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A cover, coil, winding -19 The (expanded ) hood of a snake; अनुसद्क्तिन सजंगभोगांगढर्शेथ c. Mal. 5. 23 ; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. -20 A snake. -21 The body. -22 An army in column. -23 The passing (of an asterism) -24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshat as. -Comp —अई a. fit to be enjoyed. ( -ई ) property, wealth. — 知記 corn, grain —आपि: a pledge which may be used until redermed. -आवर्ती the panegyric of a p. ofessional encomiast ; नरन: रतातिज्ञतस्तस्य यथो भोगाव शि भवेत Hemachandra. — ावाप: the apartments of women, harem. -a affording enjoyment or pleasure. -u=3 wages paid to prostitutes. -गृह the women's spartments, barem, zenana. - graff desire of worldly enjoyments, तत्पश्थितमग्रही-द्जः पितराज्ञेति न भोगनुष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment, Mal. 2 —देहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is suppreed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery acc rding to his good or bad works. -uv: a surpent. -ud: the governor or ruler of a district or province -qio: a groom. -- विज्ञाfabr hunger. - HA f. the land of enjoyment', beaven, paradise / whore persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions ). - yaw: a servant

who works only for livelihood.
—हाम: 1. acquisition of enjoyment
or profit. -2. well-being, welfare.
—वस्तु n an object of enjoyment.
—सम्बद् n = भोगावास q v. —र्थानं 1.
the body, as the sect of enjoyment.
-2 women's apartments.

भोगवत् a. 1 Civing pleasure or achight, delightful -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having cuives, ringed, coiled. -m. 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Patala or the fower world ( पात्रालामा ). -2 A female snake-demon. -3 N. of the city of the snake demons in the lower world. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग टन्] A groom, borse-keeper.

भोगिन a. [ भोग-इति ] 1 Esting. -2 Enjoying -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using possessing ( at the end of comp. in these four senses.). -5 Having curves. -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment. indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 ( where it has sense 6 also ). -8 Rich, opulent -m. 1 A snake; गजाजिनालंबि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78: R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10, 7, 11, 59. 2 A king. -3 A voluptuary.-4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village. -6 The lunar mansion आक्रमा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him. the concubine of a king. -Comp. —इंद्र:, -ईश: Sesha or Vasuki.—कांतः wind, air. - Her m. 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -- agri sandal.

भोग्य त. [ अज् ण्यत् इस ] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured, Me. 1. -3 Profitable — न्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, possessions. -3 Corn, grain. — न्या A harlot, courtezan.

भोज: [ धुज् अच् ] 1 N. of a celebrated king of Malva (or Dhara ); ( supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskuit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंडामरण &c.).-2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas; भोजन बुनी र-घवे विस्रष्ट: R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. -जा: ( m pl.) N. of a people. - comp. —आधेप: an epithet of 1. Kamsa. -?. Karna. - # a king of the Bhojas. 一本 N. of a town founded by Rukmin. — त्याः, न्याः king Bhoja; see (1) above. — पातः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक a. [ धुह णिच् ज्वूल् ] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पिच्ये च भोजक: Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

भोजन क. [अज़-त्य त्युद ना ] Feeding, nourishing, giving to cat. -a: 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -- I Eating, eating food; taking one's meals, अजीर्ण मोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. - 6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions.-Comp. –आधिकार: charge of provender, superintendence over food provisions, atewardship. —आरहादनं food and raiment. —कालः, नेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्यान: abstaining from food, fasting. -- भांडे a dish of meat. -- आमि: f. a dining-hall.-fairs: a dainty, delicacy. —श्राचि: f. u meal, food. — ज्या a. 1. engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food. -= = expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [ मुज् अनीयर् ] Estable edible. —यं Food.

भोजियित a. [ भुन् । जिब्द् तुच् ] One who feeds, a feeder.

মানিব a. [ ধুরু গিনি ] ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोड़प pot. p. [ सुन्त्यत् ] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. -- ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोजा अहं च भोड्यमूत: Pt. 2, Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. - 2A store of provisions, eatables. -3 A dainty. -4 Enjoyment. -5 Advantage, profit. -6 Food given to the Manes. -Comp. -- जाल: meal-time. - जंभन: chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भार: N. of a country ( said to be the same as Tibet ). -Comp. --अंगः the country called Bhootâna.

भोडीय a. Tibetan.

भोभीरा Coral.

भोालि: A camel.

भास् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah;' (it drops its final visaraga before vowels and soft consonants); सः कोऽम भो: S. 2; आये भो महिष्युत्र S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भो: इंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mål. 3. भोस is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोजंग a. (भी f.) [ सुनग-अण् ] Serpentine. —म The lunu, mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोट्ट: A Tibelan.

भोतं a. (ती f.) [धुतान प्राणना-प्रिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to hving beings -2 Elemental, material. -3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. —त: 1 A worshipper of demons and spiritu. -2 An attendant upon an idol (द्वल ). -3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called भूतपन्न, q. v.). —तं A collection of evil spirits. —ती Night.

भोतक a. Possessed by evil spirits.
भोतिक a. (की f.) [भूत उक् ] 1
Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेडबनास्था खड़ भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57.

-3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. -क: N. of Siva. -कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. -मठ a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch craft.

भोपाल: A prince, son of a king. भोमा a. (भी f.) [ ब्रेम्प्पर तस्या इदं वा अण् ] 1 Belonging to the earth. -2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भोमी सुने: स्थानपरिश्वहोग R '13. 36; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth. -4 Relating to Mars. -म: 1 The planet Mars. -2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. -Comp. -दिसं, -वार:, -वासर: Tuesday; S1. 15.

भौमन: Any animal living in the earth.

भौभन: N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. धूमि-टक् यत्-वा ] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [ ध्री सुवर्णमिवकरोति टक् ] The superintendent of gold in a royal reasury, a treasury officer, at treasuror.

भौवनः 800 भौमनः

17. - रहने coral.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with मू, a. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., ( न्यसते ) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भंदा 1 A., 4 P. ( भंदाने, भ्रद्याति. श्रष्ट ; with abl. in most cases) 1 :To fall or drop down, tumble ; इस्तांद्शक्षातिन বিমানবের্গ S. 3. 26: Pt. 1. 133: Si. 18. 21. — 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, strey from, ব্যাব্যর H. 4. R. 14 16. — 3 To be deprived of, lose; বয়রারের Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4 37. — 4 To escape flee from, মামানার্বসমু: ইবিব্ Bk. 14. 105, 15. 59. — 5 To decline, decay, decrease. — 6 To dissabear, vanish, depart, Mâl. 8 12. — Caus. ( ম্বালি-র ) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. — 2 To deprive of. — 3 To ruin, overturn. — 4 To cause to disappear or vanish. — 5 To expel

भंशः-सः [भंग्-आंव वज् ] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down, सेट्रेडर्ग न भंशासती न ठोभात R. 16. 74, धनकावल्यभ्रश्चित्रसमित अ. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearanc. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation, 'स्मृतिभ्रशास् बुद्धिनाझः Bg. 2. 63, so जातिभ्रश, स्वार्थभ्रश. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

श्रेत्राथ: Sec प्रभ्रश्य.

ਸੰਗ(स)न a. (नी f.) [ अश् न्यु ल्युट्या] Throwing down. — न 1 The act of dropping down. —2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भाशत a Thrown or cast down.

স্থানিব a. [ সৃত্ গিনি ] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

अंस = अश q. v.

अक्रेंश: An actor in female dress,

भ्रक्राटिः = भ्रुकुटि वु∙ ४०

अक्ष 1 U. (भ्रक्षति ते ) To eat, de-

भ्रजनं [ अस्त् ल्युट् ] The act of frying, roasting, or parching

ञ्चण 1 P. ( अणति ) To sound.

भ्रभगः = भूमंगः प्. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. ( भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, अभ्यति, बम्राम, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितु, आत ) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमाति भ्रुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mal. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्य भ्रमति च किमण्यालि-खात च 31 ; oft. with acc. of place; भुव वस्राम Dk. ; दिग्मंडलं अमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षा अस् 'to go about begging. ' -2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle ; सूर्यों भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता अमरेण Git. 3.-3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat;अभ्रमण्च पौरजानपद्छियं वार्ता Db.

-5 To tetter, reel, stagoer, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mal. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारेस्तु तालव्य इति व HIM. 7 To flicker, fluttor, quiver, vove un: teadily ; न्ह्याभीम्यति Pt. 4 78. -8 To surround. -- Caus. ( अमयति-ते er भ्रामयनिन्ते ) 1 To cause to 1 रूप कर अवनder, cause to seve ve or turn served, whirl round; अमय जलदानंभी वर्भाद Mal. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, dolude, mislead, pouplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to roel or stagger, चि-कारश्वेतन्यं भ्रमयति च मंमीलयति च 🗓. 1. 36. -3 To wave, branish, vibrate, लीलारविंदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

স্ন: [ अन् -वज् ] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving.—2 Turning round, whirling, revolving.—3 Circular metion, rotation.—4 Straying, deviating.—5 An error, a inictake, misapprehension, delusion; মুকা বেলনির রান স্না: —6 Confusion, perplexity, embarassment.—7 An eddy, a whirlpool —8 A potter's wheel —9 A grind-stone.—10 A lathe —11 Giddiness.—12 A fountain, watercourse.—Comp.—अवस्त a. confused.—आसक्त: a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [अन् लुद् ] 1 Moving or roving about, rosming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. -8 The orbit of a planet. -- जी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् a. Wandering, roving &c.-comp.—कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अमर: [अम्-करन् ] 1 A bee, large black bee, मलिनेडपि रागपूर्णी विकासित-वद्नामनल्पजल्पेषि। त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजासी Bv. 1. 100 ( where the next meaning is also suggested ). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. - I A boe. -2 Lac. -t Gidddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -37. तिथि: the Champaka tree. —आभेलीच a. with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. — अल्क: a curl on the forehead. —ਆਜੰਗ: 1. the Bakula tree.-2. the Atimukta creeper. '-sg: the tree called श्योनाक —उत्सवा the Mâdhavi creeper. — करंडक: a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape ). -- afte: a species of wasp. — विय: a kind of Kadamba tree. — जाया molestation by a bee; 8. 1. – ਜੰਵਲੇ a swarm of bees. – ਕਿ लासेतं I. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

अमरक: [अमर सार्थिक ] 1 A bec. 2 A whill pool, an eddy. —क: -कं 1 A lock of hair or cuil banging down on the forehold -? A ball for playing with. -3 A humaing top.

अनिरिक्त Reving in all directors.

अमरायते Don. A 1 To begin turning round or revelving. -2 To act like a b.e. e.e. to be unsteady in one's attrohments to women.

भिन्द /. [अन्ह ] । Whirling of turning round, circular inevenient, moving about or round, revolution, U. 3. 19; 6. 3; 7141. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A tunner's lathe. -4 A whirlipool. -5 A whirliwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops -7 An error, a mutake.

মনির a [ প্রন্-লিনি ] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

अञ् <sup>Soe</sup> अंश्

अशिमन् " Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehenence.

भ्रस्त 6 U. । भ्रम्जीत, मृष्ट , cous भन यति-ते, भ्रम्मपति ते . desub. िभर्श्वति विश्वश्वति, विभाजीवाति, विभाजेजवति ] To fry, 10ast, parch, broil ; (fig. also) : बग्रज्ज नि-इत तस्मिन् शोकी रावणमाग्निवत् Bk. 14.86.

শ্বার 1 A (গ্রাজা) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; হহন্ত্রমাজিই জিপ্রশ্বিদ্রা हरिराक्षमाः এই 14.78, 15.24.
—Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.
—Wiff বি to shine britiantly or intensely: বিশ্বাজার দক্তবিল্যদর্ভাগী
Rath. 1.21.

माज: N. of one of the seven suns. -जं N. of a Saman.

সালেক a. (জিকা f.) [সাজ্-ण্রুল্ ] Illuminating, irradiating. — ফ Bile, gall.

भाजधः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भाजन [ भाज्-ल्युट् ] Illuminating. भाजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

সাজিতত্ব a. [সাল হতেত্ব ] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant.—হত: I An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भातृ m [भाज् तृच् पूर्वा॰ ; cf. Un. 2.96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भातः सम्मन् Bh. 3.37; 2.34; तस्त्रं स्त्रं य तावेदं भातः Moha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. [cf. L. frater; Zene bratar, Eng. brother.]. -Comp. -गाँव, -गाँचलः a. having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. --जः a brother's son. --जाय (also भाज्जाँया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. — इस property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Karttika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in t'en turn give them presents, the day seems to have been so called on accourt of Yamuna having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यम-द्वितीया). — पुत्र: ( also भ्रातुष्युत्र: ) a brother's son. (-जी) a niece. - वधुः a brother's wife. — भगिन्यों a brother and sister. - 54517: elder brother of the husband. - gevr fratricide.

সাবৃত্ত a. Relating to a brother. সাবৃত্ত [ সাবু: পুল খবু ] 1 A brother's son, nephew -2 An enemy, adversary.

মানুন্দ Brotherhood, fraternity. মানুন্ত v. Having a brother or biothers.

आत्रीय, आत्रेय e. Fraternal. —य: A brother's son, nephew.

भाइपे Fraternity, biotherhood.

भात p.p. [भन्क] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, rovolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whitling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. -त: 1 An elophent in rut. -2 A kind of thorn apple. -त 1 Boaming, moving about, नरं पर्वतद्वीषु भ्रांत वनचरेः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistako, an error.

भ्रांतिः [ अन्-किन् ] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement, चक्रभ्रांतिररां तरेषु वितनीरयन्याभिनासानलीं V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; श्रितास चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपान निष्दुमं U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity, -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. -20mp.—कर a. confounding, causing delusion.—नाइनः an epithet of Siva.—हर a. iemoving doubt or error. (-र:) a counsellor, minuster.

भ्रांतिमत् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतियहारियंत्रं M 2. 18. —2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंविष्णुक्यदंशेन K. P. 10, e. g. क्पाल मार्जारः पय इति क्पान् लेडि श्रीन्ः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Mål. 1. 2 also.

भाम: [अम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भागत a. (भिया f.) [भागयाने-भा णिच ण्वल ] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, mis leading. -3 Deceptive, false. -क: 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of lead stone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

भ्रामणं [अम् णिच् ल्युद् ] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भागर a (शि.) [ भ्रमीण सम्त अवस्थि । वा अण ] Relating to a bee. —र: -र A kind of load-tone. —रे 1 Whirling round. -]Guidiness.-3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coutue o mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. —रा 1 An epithet of Durgh.-2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिणा q.v.); as in दीर्गता भ्रामर्थ: Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

भागरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

म्रामिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

भा(भ्ला) स् 1, 4 A. ( भारते, भारते, भारते, भारते, भारते, भारते, भारते ) To shine, glitter, hlage.

बाह:-हं A frying-pan. - ह: 1 Light. -2 Ether. जानून-का: A frying pan; Pt. 1.

आहमिय क. One who fries or rousia. आहमिय के One आहमा जा जा

श्र(भ्र)फुँशः(सः) A male actor

भुष्टि: -बी See भुष्टिः भी 9 P. (भ्राणानि ) To fear. भूष्ट्र 6 P. (भ्रुटाति ) I To collect, griher. -2 To covo.

अ ति [अप्र Un. 2. 68 ] Biow, oyeblow , कातिभ्रेवीरायवलव्योर्का Ku 47 , विवितिनवृत्तिमध्य जिसते 8 % 23. -Comp. —甄冠: - 看 / contraction or knitting of the cycliows, a frow i. °नंभ:, 'रचना bending or knithing the eyebrows, ga frowning face. भुकुहि बंध or रच 'to but the eye. brows, to frown. ' — भेप: contraction of the eyebrows , भूक्षेत्रमात्राज्यमनप्रवेशा Kn. 3 60. — जाहे the root of the eyebrow. --भंग: -भेद: contraction or knitting of the cychrows, a frown , तरंगसूमंगा सुभितविद्याध्राणिरज्ञना V. 4. 28 , सभूभंगं सुखासिव Me. 24 , तभूभगं 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् a. frouning. — मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —सद्य the space between the eyebrows. - ear a creeper-like eyebrow, at arched or curving eyebrow.
— जिन्नार:, निवास्त्रिया, निविश्वय: contraction of the eyebrows. — विविधितं, निवास : graceful of playful movement of the eye brows, smoons play of the brows, समुविद्यासमय सोऽयभितीरियस्वा Mål. 1. 25, Me. 16.

প্রসূম 10 A. (পুলার ) 1 to hope. -2 to trust, confide. -3 To wish, desite. -4 To fear.

ञ्चाः [ भूण-वज् ] I An embryo, feetus. -2 A child, boy. -Comp. -ज्ञ, -ह्य a. one who procures of causes abortion. -हाते, -ह्या killing an embryo, causing abortion, भूणहरण वा एते बेति . Y. 1.64.

अन् 1 A (अनेत ) To shine.

श्र (भेरे ) प् 1 U. ( श्रेपति-ते, भेरेपति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भेष: 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation. sweiving, abeliation. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

श्रीणहत्यं l'he killing of an em-

भ्लक्ष्म Soe अस

सः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (भूण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (अध्यत) note in music. -ई 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare

संह 1 A. (भहते) 1 To grow, increase.-2To giving, grant.-3To pook.
-4 To shine.

संहतीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

संहिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मक्तर: [ में विषे किर्तत कू-अन् Tv.]
1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मक्तरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31, मक्तरवक्त Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is 16-

gardel as an emblem of Cup.d; cf. comps. below ). -2 The sing Capricorms of the zodiac - A An array of thoops in the form of a Makara, -4 An car-ing in the shape of a Mahara. -3 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth are of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. --अंक: an epithet of 1. the god of love.-2 the ocean.-3723: an epithet of Varuna. - METE; -आवास: the ocean. —आलय: 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' — jed an ear-ring in the shape of Makara, -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. - हवज: 1. an epithet of the god of love, संपासं मक्रास्वजेन मथन त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Rain. 1. 3;

स्त्मेनशि सन्तर्वजनार्यशि Ch. P. 41.
-2 a particular array of troops.-राजि:
f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac.
-संक्रमण the passage of the surinto
the sign Capri-cornus. —सम्मी the
seventh day in the bright half of
Mâgha.

मकारित् 'm. [मकराः संत्यत इनि ] An epithet of the ocean.

মন্ত্ৰী The female of a crocodile.
-Comp. —্বর, —ইবো the mark of a
Makarî on the face of Lakshmi.—স্থা:
N. of a town.

मक्रंदः [ मक्रमिष युति कामजनकत्वात् दो अवलडन क पृषो॰ सम् Tv. ] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; सक्रदंतुंदि-लानासराईवानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckese. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mange tree. -- द A filament.



मकरंदवत a. Filled with honey. -ती The Pa'tala' creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown : ा. मुकुट.

मक्रात: A government order addressed to the Sudras ( तुन्ह्यासन ).

मञ्चर: [तक-उरस् पूषी॰ ] I A mirror.
-2 The Bakula tree. -3 A bud. -4
The Arabian jusmine. -5 The rod or
handle of a potter's wheel.

ਜੜੂਰ: 1 The Bakula tree. -2 A

मक्षष्टः, नकुष्टकः A kind of kidneybean or rice.

ਜਰੂਫ਼ u. Slow. — ੲ: A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मक्लकः I A bud. —2 The tree called दंती.

सका 1 A. ( मकते ) To go, move.

मझ्छ: A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen ( of lying in women ).

ਜੜਰ: Benzein, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मञ्जू 1 P. ( बझाते ) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. - 2 To be angry.

নম্ব: 1 Wrath. - 2 Hypocrisy. - 3 A multitude, collection. - Comp. - বিখ: the tree পিয়ান্ত

मक्षिकः, -मिक्षि(क्षी)का A fly, रेट ; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु सैनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. - Comp. —मलं wax.

मास् or मास् 1 P. ( मखाति, मंखाति ) To go, move, creep.

मस a. [मस् संज्ञायां च] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheaful.
—सः A sacrificial rite; अनिचनले सस्जं ब्यनकि R. 5. 16, Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -Comp. —अञ्चामाच् m. a god.—अग्नः, —अनलः sacrificial fire.—अग्रह् m. an epithet of Siva.—किया a sacrificial rite.—यात m. an epithet of Râma.—दिच् m. a demon, a Râkshasa; R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4.—हिन् m. an epithet of Siva.—हन n. an epithet of Siva.

भवस्य a. Ved. 1 Wishing for weelth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

स्य: 1 A magian. -2 A priest of

सगध: 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; आस्त सगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधमस्यो नगधातिष्ठ: R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel.—धा: (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas.—धा 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long

pepper.—Comp — fagy: 1. a king of the Magadhas.—2. N. of Parasardha. R. 6. 20.—3. N. of Jarasardha.——In the city of Magadhas — Tit: f. writing or chinacter of the Magadhas

मगपीय o. Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

नगस्य ति Den. P. 1 To surround. 2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c ).

मग्र See मस्ज.

HQ. 1 N. of one of the Dripas of divisions of the universe. -2 N. of a country. -3 A kind of ding or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 N of the tenth lunar maision, see add. -4 1 A kind of flower. -2 Agift, present -3 Wealth, inches (Ved.).

मननः, भववतु m. N. .f India.

मध्यम् ८ [मर्पूजापा कतिन् नि॰ १६५ पः धुनागात्र Un. 1. 156] Liboral, munificent. — m. (Nom. sing. नव्या . co. pl. मधीन ) 1 N. of Indra; दुवोर ग. स पजाय सरवार अववा दिव R. 1. 26, 3 ac: Ki 3 52 kin. 3. 1.-2 Anoxl (पेवद). -3 N. of Vyh. 1

भवा N. of the tenti lunar mansa n confurring five stars. - Comp — न्यो द्वी कीत thirteerth day of the dark half of Bhildrapada. — भव:, -शू: the planet Venus

भंदा 1 A. (अहते ) i To ge. move.-2 To decorate, adorn.

संक्रिलः A forest conflagration. संद्वरः A mirror.

tiziti An armour for the legs, greave.

मंद्रा ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon, मञ्चलपातं परितः पटलेरलीना Si. 5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंदा: I A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class.

संग् 1 U. (संगति-ते) To go, meve. रामः 1 The head of a boat -2 The mide of a ship.

मंगल a. [ मग्-अलच्: Un. 5.70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंगलियसः, मंगलव्यमः &c.—2 Prosperous, doing or faring well.—3 Brave.—लं 1(a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness, जनसानां रचुणां च यन्छन्तः गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42; R 6.9; 10.67 (b) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bless, feliciti; भन्नं भन्नितर भगवन सूचमे मंगलाय Mâl. 1.3; U. 3.48. (c) Well-being welfare, good, संगः समां किए न मंगलमानगीत Bv.1.122; (also m. in these senses).—2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue.—3 A bless-

ing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite ( such as marriage ). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -- 7: 1 The planet Mars. -2 N. of Agni. —ভা -ভা 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dûrvå grass. -3 N. of Durgå. -Comp. —अक्षताः (m. pl.) nce thrown over persons by Brahmanas when pronouncing blessings. — आगुर n. a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to lappiness or prosperity. — সভাৰুত্ত a decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14 - अष्टकं a henedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. — अहिन any daily religious rite performed for good luck. — эт той 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of compo samm. -2. pronouncing a blessing. -- ाचितः 1. an auspicious or pione ceremony or usage. -2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -- 31-ਰੀਆਂ a dium besten on festive occa-शंवतन ---आदेशपृत्तिः a fortune teller. —ार्गन: an epithet of Ganesa. –आर्छ-भनं touching anything auspicious. —आरुयः, -आवातः a temple. — इच्छ a desirous of happiness or prosperty. -कारणे repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking .-- ar-रका, -कारिन् a. auspicious. —कार्य any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. — কাল: an auspicious occasion; S. 4. —शोर्न a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8 - Hg: an auspicious planet. —चटः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —छ।य: the plaksha tree. -तुर्थे, -चारां a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c, played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 19. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. - - a leaf serving as an amulet. - 413% a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist ; आः दुरात्मन् नुधार्भगलपाठक शेलुषापसद् Ve. 1. — पुष्पं an auspicious flower —पुजित 🚓 honoused with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband ाः हिपतमंगलपतिसराः अंत्रे: ્ ગાંગના: ) Mal. 5. 18. -2. the cord of an amulet.-Ac a. auspicious. ( -ZT ) tarmeric.—474: N. of a mountain.  ornaments only, such as the anspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. : सि-तांद्यका मंगलमात्रभूषणा ७. ३. 12. -वजस् 2.; - ara: a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन a. expressing blessingsor congratulations, wishing joy.-বার্ত্র вее मंगलतूर्ये. —वारः, -वासाः Tuesday. - विधि: 1. a festive or auspicious rite. -2. preparations for a firs tival. —शस्त् greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मंगलप्रतिसरः -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलावत: An epithet of Siva ( devoted to Uma).

मंगलीय A auspicious ; fortunate. मंगल्य a. [ मंगलाय हितं यन् ] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. - 3 Holy, pure,

pious ; त्रिलोकी मंगल्यां U. 4. 10. — ल्यं 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. - - A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durga. -3 A kind of aloe-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. — vi 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places ). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यक: A kind of pulse ( मस्र ). मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ् I. 1 P. (भंगति ) To adorn,

decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंचत ) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मन्द्र 1 A. (मनते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मचिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोम-चर्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull ': cf. उर्व·

Hes: A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य ).

मज्जन m. [ मस्ज्-कानिन् Un. 1. 156 ] I The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. —कृत् n. a bone. —सस्द्रवः semen virile.

मज्जनं [मस्ज्-भावे त्युर् ] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablation ; प्रत्यग्रमज्जन-विशेषविविक्तकांति: Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16.57.-4 Drowning.-5 The marrow of the bones and flesh ( = मजजन् ).

मञ्जा [मस्ज-अन् टार् ] 1 The mar-row of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -- 37 1. semen vnilc. -2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्युल). -र्जस n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. - रस: se men virile. —सार: a nutmeg.

मजिनका The female of the Indian crane.

**मज्जूषा** See मंजूषा.

संच् 1 A. (भवते) 1 To hold. -2 To giow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To thine. -5 To adore -6 = ਸਰ੍ q. v.

मैच: [मेच्-पञ्] 1 A couch, bedstoad, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a plutform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, thione, स तत्र मंचेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated sued in a field f for s watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp -- HET: 1. a temporary shed testing upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मंचकं [ मच स्वार्थ क ] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised scat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. —आअयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in

मंचिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough,

मंज् 10 U. ( भैजयाति-ते ) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

नंजरं 1 A cluster of blossoms, -2 A pearl. -3 The plant Tilaka.

मंजिरि: -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निवपे: सहकारमंजरी: Ku. 4. 38 ; सद्दुशकांतिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51 ; so रहुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणि-मंजरी Git. 10 ; मुखं मुक्तार वो धते धर्मा · भ:कणमंजरी: Kav. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant Tilaka. -Comp. - - TIHt a chowrie in the form of a sproot, fanlike sprout; V. 4. 4. — नम्र: the plant called देतस.

मंजरित a. [ मंजर्थः सं नाता अस्य इतच् ] 1 Furnished with or possessin; clusters of blossoms. -2 Mountail on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजि:-जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -- Test the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मंजिसन m. Beauty, loveliness. मंजिष्ठ a. Bright red.

मंजिष्टा [अतिशयन मंजिमती इष्टन् मतुपो छोपः Tv. ] Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. - ne: a kind of urinary discase. — रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the coloui of the madder, 2. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं [मज् धनी ईरन् ] An anklet or ornament for the foot ( que), मिजानमंजुमंजीरं पविवेश निकेतनं Git. 11;01 सुन्यरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिप्रामिव केलियु लोलं 5; Mil 1. —रं A post round which the string of the churning stick paases.

मंजील: A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंज a. [मज्-उन्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive, स्वलद्समंजस-मंजुजाल्पतं ते ( स्मरामि ) U. 4. 4; अपि द्लद्रापिद् स्थंद्मानं मरंदं तव किमपि लि-हता मुंजु गुंजंतु भूगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्त्रंज मंदहसितं श्वाप्तितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -के जिन m. an epithet of Krishna. —गाति, -गमन α. having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गर्त: N. of the country called Nepâl. — गिरु a. «weet-voiced; एते मंज गिर: जुका: Kav. 2. 9. -गुंज: a charming hum. - viq a. uttering a sweet sound. —नाझी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an opithet of Durga. -3. of Sachî, wife of Indra. - 413-कः a parrot. — प्राज: an epithet of Brahma. —भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन् a. sweet-speaking ; (िर) अनुवद्ति शुक-स्ते मंज्ञुवाकु पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39 — चन्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. —स्वन,-स्वर a. sweetsounding.

मंजुल a. [भेजु-सिम्मा° ष्ठच्, मंज्-उलच् at ] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious ( voice &c.); संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमानि केलिः श्यूनमतुयातं Git. 11 ; क्रुजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मद्दमंजुलं Kav. 2. 334. —ल: A kind of gallinule. - 3 1 An arbour, a power. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंज्ञाषा [ मंज्ञ-ऊशन् ] 1 A box, caskei, chest, receptacle ; मदीयपद्यरताः नां मंजुषेषा मया कुता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large baskel, hamper. -3 Madder ( = भेजिष्ठा ). -4 A stone.

मटची, महती Hail.

महरकारिः 'Beginning of pride, ' incipient pride.

मद्रकं The ridge of a roof.

मद् 1 P. ( महति ) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go -3 To grind.

सठ:. -डं [ मडत्यत्र मट् वत्रधें क ] 1 The hut of an asceric, a small cell or 100m. -2 A monastery, convent. -3 A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ती 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयत्तं a monastery, college. - चिंता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

Hot a. Infoxicated, drunk.

संदिना 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

महु:, महुक: A kind of dram.

मह्मेहायित a. Gulped down the threat, swallowed up ; जन्सत्तरी मङ्ग्म- हायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. ( मण ते ) To sound, murmur.

मणि: [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा डगेप्] (Said to be f. also, but rarely used ) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone: मणिर्लंडित पादेषु काचः शिरासि धार्यते। यथेवारते तथै-वास्ता काचः काचा मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68 ; अलब्धशाणीत्कषणा तृपाणां न जातु मौली मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73; मणो वज्रसमु रकीर्णे सूत्रस्येतास्ति मे गतिः R. 1.4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the ncck of a goat ( also written Hoff in theso senses ). - Comp. - इंद:, -राज: a diamond. -- no the blue jay. -- n-उक्त: a cock. -किंगिका, -किंगी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. - mis: the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कार: a lapidary, jeweller. - arta: the crane or Sârasa bird. - es a. having a handle adorned with jewels. - ador: a jewelled mirror. - afq: 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. —दोष: a flaw or defect in a jewel. - giq: 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island i, the ocean of nectar. — भद्र: m., — भद्रस n. a rainbow. - qreft a female keeper of jewels. - group: N. of the conchshell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. I6. — gt: 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel ( also माणिपूरक ). ेपति: an epithet of Babhruvahan. —मवेकः a most excellent jewel. — मंध: 1. the wrist; S. 7.-2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set : collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. — बीज:, -वीज: the pomegranate tree. — भिाने: f.

N. of the place of Sesha. -- 7: f. a floor set with jowels. - भूमि: f. 1. a mine of jewels. -2, a jew lled ficor, floor inlaid with jewels. — मंडप: N. of the residence of Secha. —मंशं rock-salt. —माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -?. lustre, splendom, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a late ( in amorous sports ). -4. N. of Lakshuft. -5. N. of a m tro. - मेखल u. girdled with gems. -यदि: m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewela. - रत्नं a jowel, gein. - रागः the colour of jewels. ( -7) vermilion —विहाप: an excellent jewel —शिला a jewelled slab. —सर: a nerklace. - सूत्रं a string of pearls. —मोपानं a jewollea staircase. –स्तंभ: a pillar inlaid with jewels. - हर्म a jowelled or crystal palace.

सार्गक: -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अन् जागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. --क: 1 A cry.tal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मांगिर्त An instriculate murmaring sound uttored at cohabitation; Si. 10.75.

मार्गिनते a. jewelled. —m. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

দ্যাৰিক: A king-fisher. —ক'

मणीवकं A flower

मंद्र 1 A. ( महते ) 1 To long for.
-2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

HZ: A kind of baked sweetmeat.

संस् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडन) 1 To adoin, decorate; मध्यति मंडापितुं वसूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A (मडते) 1 To clethe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

में द्वः - दे [ भन्-छ तस्य नेत्व, भैन्-अyal ] I The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled nice, नीवारोदनमंद्रसुष्णमधुरं U 4. 1. -3 Uream ( of milk ). -4 Foam, froth or soum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. - : 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. - st 1 Spirituous Inquer. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree, -Comp. - Gara 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or exciement. -4. variegatde colour. -- a. drinking seme cream. — हारक: a distiller of spirits &c.

ਜੰਤਜ: 1 A kind of baked flour.
-2 A very thin kind of cake ( Mar. ਜਾਡੇ ). -3 A particular musical air.

संडन क. [भडयति मेड्-ल्यू लयुर् वा ] 1 Aderning, decorating. -2 Fond of crnaments. —न 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adoming; माम-अन संडन कालहाने: R. 13.16; मंडनाविधिः S. 6.5 -2 An crnament, deconation, embellishment, मा मंडनाविधन्त स्वार्म, Ku. 7.5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. —न: ( Cr मंडनाविधः ) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarâchârya.

भेडप: [मंडं भूषां पाति पान्क, महु-कपन् वा]

1 A temporary ball erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall;
चिनाहमंडप -2 A tent, pavillion; R.
5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in
लनामंडप Me. 78 -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. — भावेद्वा
the consecration of a temple.

मंडपक: -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडपंत: 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

महित p. p. Adorned, decorated.

महरी A kind of cricket.

[मड्-कलच् ] Round, संडल a. circular. —ल: 1 A cucular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. - & 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular : करालकण-मंडलं R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि सस्तुसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुरत्मभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, स्वमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle ( drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1.-3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्व-णि ग्रहकलुषेद्भंडला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15 ; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवखंडन ए Git. 1.-4 The halo round the sun or moor. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company : एवं मिलिनेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; आविलं चारिमंडलं R. 4.4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible borizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours ; सतत-सकती भूयाञ्चगः पसादितमंडलः Ve. त. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां &c. R. 9. 15. ( According to Kamandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant aeighhours consists of twelve kings :-- विजिणीय or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the Hugh or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. ad loc.; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only - the त्राकृतारि or natural enemy, ( the 👓 vereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतामित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from thecountry of the central monarch with whom he is allied ), and प्राकृती-दानीन or the natural neutral, ( the sovereign whose dominions lie bewond those of the natural ally ). -13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. -14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. -15 A division of the Rigveda ( the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas ). -16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. -18 A circular bandage (in surgery). -19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. 一京 1 A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage. -3 Walking round, cir cular motion. -4 Bent grass ( इवर्ष ). -comp. -- star a. round pointed. (-u:) a bent or crooked tword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, - \$297: 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2. a king, sovereign. -- आवृत्ति: f. circular movement ; U. 3. 19. — उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. -कार्यक a. having a circular bow. — नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. - न्यासः describing a circle. - gessa: a kind of insect -az: the fig-tree forming a circle. - वार्तिन् m. a sules of a small province. - ad: rain over the whole. of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

নৱস্ত্র 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 Whiteleprosy with round sputs. -7 A mirror. —ন: A dog.

मंडलचित Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागविभेडलच्य जबेन Ki. 16. 44.

संबद्धापते Den. A. To form uneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

महलायित a. Round, encular.—ते A Lall, globe.

প্রতির a. Rounded, made round or circular.

মন্তিন a. [মনত নি ] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. -2 Ruling a country. —m. 1 A particular kind of snake. -2 A snake in general. -3 A cat. -4 The pole-cet. -5 A dog. -6 The sun. -7 The fig-tree. -8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीक: A tributary king, तेजो निजं मुकुलपंति च मंडलीका: Kîr. K. 2. 111. मंडलीकु 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

শ্বসাদ্ধন p. p 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. -2 Bent, curved ( as a bow ).

मंदलीच् 1 P. I To become round.

मंड्रकः [ मंडयति वर्षासमय, मंड् ऊरुण् Un. 4.42] A frog, निपानिम मंझूकाः सोद्योगं नरमाणाति विवशाः सर्वसपदः Subhash. —कं A kind of cottus or mode of sexual enjoyment. - aft 1 A female flog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -- अद्यातिः, -फ्रतिः f. 'the leap of a frog, 'skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sûtras and supplying from a previous Sûtra): क्रियाग्रहणं मंड्कफ़त्याद्यवर्तते Sk. —क्रुलं a collection of frogs. —योग: a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionles like a frog. —सरस्र n a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dros ( used as a tonic ).

मत p. p. [ मन्-क ] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. -3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. -6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, 1ecognised. -7 Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, ganctioned. -10 Wished or hoped for. -11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view, निश्चितं मतसुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्म-तेन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतिमदं नित्यमद्धति-ष्टाति मानवा: Bg. 3. 31. -3 Advice, instruction, counsel. -4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. -5 Approbation,

san tion, commendation. -6 Knowledge. - जिल्हा. -अस् a. well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरे 1. a different view. -2. a different creed. -अवस्थां adopting or holding a particular opinion.

सतंग: [ माथति अनन, भद्-अगच् दस्य त Tv. ] 1 An elephant. -2 A cloud. -3 N. of a sage; R. 5.53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमालिनीं दृष्ट्वा याहमवेक्षते भतंगजः M. 3, Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मतञ्चिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतञ्चित 'an excellent cow'; of उद्घ.

मनली See मतलिका.

भतिः f. [ मन् भावे किन् ] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वरीयसी H. 2. 86, अल्पाविषया मृतिः R. 1.2.-2 Mind, heart, मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv.4. 26 , so दुमात, समाति. -3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विधिरहो बलपानिति में मति: Bh. 2. 91; Pt. 2. 19; Bg. 18. 78. -4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्या. -5 Resolution, determination. -6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपेवज्ञनमतिर्द्वपातेवेसूव R. S. 94. -8 Counsel, advice. -9 Romembrance, recollection. -10 Ved. Devotion, prayer -11 An adviser. ( मतिं कु,-धा,-आधा ' to set the heart on ', 'resolve upon ', 'think of '. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्या सुक्तवाचरेत् श्रन्थ्रं Ms. 4. 222; 5. 19. -12 under the impression that , व्याद्यमत्या पलायते ). -Comp. -- ईश्वर: an epithet of Visvakarman. - na a. full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. - z difference of opinion. —निश्चयः व settled belief, firm conviction. - पूर्व a. intentional, wilful. —पूर्वे, -पूर्वकं and purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. — प्रकर्ष: superiority of intellect, cleverness. - Ha: change of views. -भ्रमः, -विपर्यासः 1. delu sion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. -2. an erroi, a mietake, misapprehension. —विश्रमः -वि-श्रेज्ञ: confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. — शालिच् a. intelligent, clever. —हीन a. stupid, sonseless, foolish.

मतिमत a Clever, intelligent.

भत्क a. My, mme; संज्ञ्युडन करे मत्काः भंगच्छास्य वनेः ज्ञुभेः Bk. 8 16. —त्काः A bng.



मन्द्रभा: 1 A bug; सन्द्रभावित पुरा परिवर्गे Si. 14. 68. -2 An elophant without tusks. -3 A small elephant -4 A beardless man. -5 A baffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A floa. -जं An armour for the legs or the thighs. -जी Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. -अरि: hemp.

मन १. १. मिद्-क ] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated ( fig. also ), 547 त्स्न।पानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्वकीरागनाः Vb. 1. 11, प्रभानत्तर्थंद्रो जगदिदमहाँ विभमयति K. P. 10, 80 ऐथर्य, पन°, To &c. -2 Mad, meane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant), R 12.93. -4 Proud. arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton, -- 7: 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattura plant. - T Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. -आलंबः a fence ound a large building ( as of a rich. rman). - gw. an elephant in rut onter a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, a. e. with a lounging gait. —काशि (सि )नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -कीशः an clephant. -गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —दंतिन m., -नाग: an elephant in rut. - Aux: a wild or amorous peacock. (-t) a kind of metre. - arror: an elephant in rut. (-or: -or) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. ( -or ) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxi-cated, or proud.

सत्ये [ मले समीक्रणे साधु यत् Tv. ] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level ( as a field. )

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A ford of the Matsyas.

भरसर a. [ मह-सरन् ; Un. 3. 73 ]
1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiato, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4
Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested.
-6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -र: 1 Envy, jealousy, प्रवायकाशो मस्सर्प K. 45; पर्वाद्ध प्रवासकाशो मस्सर्प K. 45; पर्वाद्ध प्रवासकाशो सस्सर्प K. 45; पर्वाद्ध प्रवासकाशो स्तर्प K. 13. 7, Si. 9. 63, Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity, R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma.—र: -रा A gnat.

मत्सारिन् ω. [ मत्सर-इनि ] 1 Envi-

िना Si 15 1, 2, 115, दुष्टात्मा प्रमुण-मत्त्रशे मतुष्य: Mk. 9, 37, R. 18, 19, -2 Hostile, mimical. -3 Greedy of, selficity addicted to ( with loc. ) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved Intercenting. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [ भद्र स्वत् , Un 4. 2 ] 1 A fieli , ज्रले जल्स्यानिनापश्यन् दुर्बलाग्यल वत्राः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A part cular variety of fish. -3 h king of the Motsyas, - erai ( dual ) The sign Pasces of the zodiac - TTT: (pl.) N. of a country and 168 inhabitants. the country of Virata q v. , Ms. 2. 19. -9omp. -- अक्षका, -अक्षी N. ot a kind of Some plant. -अइ, -अइन, -MIZ a. feeding on fish, a fish-erter. -aradire the flist of the ten incarnations of Vishon, (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished ex cept the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish ), cf. Jayadeva's description of this avata'ra, प्रलयपपोविजले बतवानिस पेदं पिहितविधनचरित्रम-खंड । केशव चतमीनशरीर जय जगदीशहरे । Git. 1. -- azra: 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. -- arer: N. of a demon. –आधानी, –धानी a fish-basket ( used by fisher-men ). —उद्धारित m. an epithet of Virata. —उद्धा an epithet of Satyavata. — उद्शीय: an epithet of Vyåsa. --- डपजिबिन् m., आजीव: a fisheiman. - Atient a fish-basket. -पंच a. having the smell of fish.(-पा) N. of Satyavatî. - az: a kind of fish-sauce. - ara: 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -37-तिन, -जीवत, जीविन m. a fisherman. -जाल a fishing-net. - देश: the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्थ - नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavata. नाजकः -नाजनः un osprey. —पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Puranas. -વંધ:, –વંધિન્ m. a fisherman. ––વંધનં a fish-hook, an angle. —वंब( धि )नी a fish-basket. —रंक., -रंगः, -रंगनः a haleyon, king fisher. —राजः 1. the Robita fish. -2. N. of Virâta - वेधन, -वेधनी an angle.--वे बनी a cormorant. -संवात: a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse of unrefined sugar, हीही इयं सीधुपानोद्दे-जितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मध्र ५०० मंथू.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मधन a. (नी f.) [ मझ ला लाइ वा ] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer; हाये मधुमधनमञ्जातमञ्जार राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing —न: N. of a tree ( गणिकारिक, used in producing fire by attrition ) —ने 1 Churning, sturing round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. —अचल:, -पर्वत: the mountain Mandava used as a churing-stick.

मथि: [ नश्-इ ] A churning stick.

মণিব p p. [মত্ত্ৰ 1 Churned, stirred round, agita ted, shaken about.
- a Clushed, ground, piuched. - 3
Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. - 4
Killed, destroyed. - 5! Dislocated;
( see মৃথু ). — ব Pure butter-milk
( without water ).

मधित m. [मध्-इति] ( Nom. sing. मंथा., acc. pl. मथ.) 1 A churningstick, सहु: प्रकुषेषु मथा विवर्त-निद्रसु सुभेषु मृद्गमंथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मधु(धू)ता [मध्-उ-ऊर्च] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the bith-place of Kiishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrughna; निर्मन निर्मनोधेषु मधुरा मधुराज्ञतिः R. 15. 28, काल्विकन्या मधुरा गतादीय गोगामिसंसक्त जलेव भाति 6.48.—Comp.—देशः, नाथः epithets of Krishna.

सद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps. : as सद्धे 'for me', 'for my sake', सर्चित 'thinking of me'; सद्द चनं, सत्सं देश:, स्टिपं &c. &c.

मद I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त ) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated ; वीक्य मद्यमितरा तु समाद Si. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme relicity. — Caus. (माद्याने ) 1 To intoxicate; inchirate, madden. -2 ( मद्यति ) To exhilarate, gladden, delight, मायुरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; प्रकृतिमधुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो सदयंति ये Mâl. 1. 36, St. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion ; Mal. 3. 6. -4 ( Atm. ) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. ( मादad ) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मद्ति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor. मदः [मद्-अच् ] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, mebriety, मदेनास्प्रश् Dk. ; मद्विकाराणा दर्शक: K. 45 ; 800 comps. below. -2 Madness, insanity. -3 Ardent passion, wanton or fuelful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; द्वति मद्मद्नाभ्यां रागिण: स्पष्टराजान St. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or tha juice that exudes from the temples of an elophant in rat; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापे-न मिापातिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; 80 मदकलः, मदोन्मत्त, Me 20, R. 2. 7, 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1, 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk -11 Semen virile. - 12 Soma. -13 Any beautiful object. -14 Ariver (नद्). — दी 1 A drinking cup. - 2 Any agricultural implement ( such as a plough &c. ) -Comp. -अत्ययः, -आतंक: any distemper ( such as nead-acho ) resulting from drunkenness. — ਅੰਬ a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with pas sion ; अधरमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा पहता V. 4. 13. -2. bliuded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपन ानं removal of intoxication. —अंबर: 1. au elephant in rut. -2. N. of Δirâvata, the elephant of Indra. -- अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication .- अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. - 31755 & a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. –সাহ-য a. drunk, intoxicated (-33:) the palm tree.—आम्नात: a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आला. पिन् m. a cuckoo. -आहः musk. — उ-स्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink .- 2. furious with passion, lust ful, -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-z:) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-zr) spirituous liquor.-उद्य,उन्मत a. 1 drunk,into xicated .- 2. furious, drunk with passion ; मदोद्गाः ककुदांतः सरितां कूलस-नुजा: R. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty; Pt. 1. 161. — उद्भत a. 1. drunk with passion, Ku. 3. 31 -2. inflated with pride. - রন্তাণির m. the cuckoo. — কার্লন a. swollen with pride. - ac: a eunuch. - at a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -कारिन m. an elephant in rut. - कल a. 1. speaking softly or in articulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. -2. attering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mal. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मद-कुलं कुजित सारसाना Me. 31. -5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad.(-&:) an elephant in rut. —कोहल: a bull set at liberty ( to roam at will ). — बेल a. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. - fur 1. an intoxicating drink. -2. henp. - जमन: a an elephant ). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhibarating (-m.) an epithet of India. (-m. dual)an epithet of the Asvina. -जल, -वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a nutrish elephant. -544: fever of pude or passion, Rh. 3.23. — द्विप: a funious elephare, an elephant in sut.-प्रयोगः,-प्रसेकः,-प्रस-वणं, -साव:, -सृति: f. the exudation of ichor or ruthing juice from the tomple of an elephant. -Her a. 'diopping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U.3.15. - THE a. affected with passion. - Tra: 1. Cupid. -2. a cock -3. a drunkard. — लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. — विश्वित a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. — विद्याल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2 stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्थ 1. strength produced by passion, -2. the heroism of love. - ig: an elcphant. - शोंडकं nutmeg. - सार: a cotton sbrub. -- स्थलं, -स्थानं an Alehouse, a dram-shop, tavorn.

मद्रन a. (नी f.) [माद्यति अनेन मद्-फ्र-रणे त्युर ] 1 Intoxicating maddening.; -2 Delighting, exhibitating. -न: 1 The god of love, Jupid , न्या-पाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं डि. 1. 27 ; इतमपि निहंत्येव मदन: Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust , वि-नयवारितवृत्तिरतस्त या न विवृतो मदनो न च संवुत: 8. 2. 11; सर्तविगीतं मद्नस्य दीपकं Rs. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattu:a plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tice.—ना,-नी 1 Spiritucus liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The atimukta creeper. ( नी only in these two senses ). --नं I Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. - Comp. - अग्रकः a species of grain (कोइव ). —अंक्र्ज्ञ: 1. the ponis. -- 2. a finger-nail, or a wound तकः, -अरिः, -द्मनः, -दृहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. —अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. —आतुर, -आते, -क्रिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12.32. S. 3. 10. — आयुर्ध I. pudendum muliebre .- 2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. —आल्य: -यं 1. pudendum muliebre..-2. a lotus. -3. a king. —इन्छ। फलं a kind of mango. — जत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an apsaras. - उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. - उद्यान 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden.

--कटक: 1. erection of bair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. - age: 'love's quarre', sexual union , ° ਰੇਵਜ਼ੁਲਮਾਂ Mal. 2. 12. --काक्रवः a dove or pigeon. - -गृहं pudendum muliebio. --गोपाउ: an epithet of Kushna. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chartra, or the festivil celebrated on that day in houcus of Cupid. -- 39-दर्शि the thirtoenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. --नालिका a ferthless wife.-पश्चि ₹ m. the Khanjana bird. -413%; th. cucko . -पीडा, -वाधा pangs or tor-, ments of love. -महोत्सव: a festiva celebrated in honour of Capid. - मो-हन. an epithet af Krishna. -ਲਾਲਿਰ amorous sport or dalliance- —लेखः a love-letter. -- क्य a. influenced by love, enamoured — হাতাকা 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphro-

मद्नक: N. of a plant (द्मनक). मद्यंतिका, मद्यंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian.)

मद्धिन्त a. [ मद्धिन् इत्स् ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -2 I The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense). मन्मद a. Being always drunk or excited.

सदार: [ मद आरच् , Un. 3. 134 ] 1 An elephant in rul. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattura. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A chest or rogue (?).

मदि: f. A kind of roller or harrow.
मदिर a. [मायति अनेन, मद करणे किरच् ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2
Delighting, fascinating, gladdening
(eyes &c.); as in सद्यः पाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरहुशा द्वाचेद्रोद्यश्रीः Vb. 1.
17; see Comps. below. -रः A kind
of Khadira tree (red-flowered).
-Comp.-अभी, -द्वेशणा, -चयना, -लोचना
A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes, मधुकर मदिराश्याः शंस तस्याः
प्रचृति V. 4. 22; B. 8. 68; S. 3. 19.
-आयतनयन a. having long and
fascinating eyes; S. 3. 4. --आसवः
an intoxicating drink.

महिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांक्षरय-स्थो चत्रमहिरां दोहत्च्छ्यनास्याः Me. 78; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durga. -Comp. -उ-स्कट, -उन्मत्त a intoxicated with spirituous, liquor. -एहं, ज्ञाला an alehouse, dram house, a tavorn. -सस्यः the mange tree.

महिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.



मदीय a. My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

महु: [मरन्-उ न्यका॰ ; cf. Un. 1. 7.]
1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormo rant or diver. 2 A kind of snake.
-3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; को पि महुरम्यपान्त Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brâhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An onteast.

महर: [ मह् ग्रक् उरच् न्येका॰ ; cf. Un. 1.41] I A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मह (5)

मद्य a [माद्यश्येनन करणे यत् ] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. - T Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink ; रणिशति: शो-णितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49 ; Me. 5. 56, 9.84, 10.89. -Comp. -आमोद: the Bakula tree. - wit: a kind of insect. -द्रम: a kind of tree ( माडवृक्ष ). -प: a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पंकाः mash. - 47# 1. drinking, intoxicating liquer. -2. any intoxicating drink. - off a. intoxicated with drink. - geq; the plant called Dhataki. — वी (वी ) जं a drug used to a wine-glass , so मद्यभांहं - मंद्र: barm, yeast. - वासिनी the plant called था-तकी. —संधानं distillation of spirit.

मन: [मन्त्र Un. 2. 13] I N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -ताः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -तं Joy, happiness. (मनाक = मनाक 'to shave or shear'). -2 omp. - नार a. (also मनेनार) producing delight. - सुना N. of Mådri, second wife of Påndu.

मञ्जूक a. Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. —कः A ruler or in habitant of Madra. —काः ( pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मह्न a. [cf. Un. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -m. An epithet of Siva.

मध्यः The month called Vai-

मधु त. (धु or ध्वी f.) [मन्यत् ति मधु, मन्ड नस्य घः Un. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -n. (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराध्येगति सविषास्स्वाय U. 3. 34; मधु तिश्वति जिल्लाग्रे हृत्ये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; बृद्धि मुख्यम्मलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 & sweet insoxicating drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनयंते सम तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. - 9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) -m. (y:) I The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20, क्र-द ते हृद्यंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्सको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3.10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra ; भारकर्स्य मधु माधवादिव B. 11.7; मासे मधी मधुर-कोिकलभूगनोद रामा हराति हृद्यं प्रसमं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravaza and killed by Satrughna. -5 The Asoka tiee. -6 N. of king Kartaverya. -Comp —সন্তাল a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधार: wax -आपात a. having honey at the first taste, Me. 11. 9. - MH: a kind of mango tree. -आलु n., -आलुकं sweet potato.-आवा-सः the mango tree. —आसनः sweet spirituous liquor(made from honey). -आस्वाद a. having the taste of honey. —आहति: f. a sacrificial offering of sweet things. —ਤਾਵਿਲਦਾਂ, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. —उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -34-क 'honey-water,' water mixed with honey, hydromel. —उद्यान a spring-garden. - उपदर्न 'the abode of Madhu, 'an epithet of Mathurâ; R. 15. 15. -- \$\frac{1}{2}\$: the cuckoo. —कर: 1. a large biack bee ; कुटजे खळ तेने हा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथ Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-3) a female bee. ੰਜਹਾ:, ੰਸ਼ਹਿ: f. a swarm of bees. —कर्केटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. —काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारा, -कारिन m. a bee. — कुझारिका, - कुझुनी a sort of citron tree. —कुल्या a stream of honey. — कृत m. a bee. — केशद: a bee. -काशः, -पः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -- ऋम: 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking. bout, carousals. —कीरः, -कीरकः a Kharjûra tree. - गांच, -गांधक a scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. —गायनः the cuckoo. -wa: a libation of honey. -घोष: the cuckoo. -चयुत्, -चयुत, श्रयत a. 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -- bees' wax. — I sugar-candy. -2. the earth. —जंबीर: a kind of citron, —जित्, निद्धे-ष्, -निष्द्नः, -निहंतु m:, मधः, -मधनः, -रिपु:,-शञ्च:,-स्त्नः epithets of Vishnu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निष्ठका Git. 5 ; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -- gor: -of sugar-

cane. — अर्थ the three sweet things; 2. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. — afty: the god of love. — दूत: the mango tree. —दोह: the extracting of sweetness or honey. - : 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. — द्रव: N. of a tree having red blossoms. —ਤੁਸ: the mango tree. — ung: a kind of yellow pyrites. — ATT a stream of honey. -ध्रालि: f a molasses. —नाही a cell in a honey-comb. —नाहिकरक: a kind of cocoanut. —नेतृ m. a bee. —प: a bee or drunkard; राजात्रियाः कैरविण्यो र-मंते मधुपे: सह Bv. 1, 126, 1, 63 (where इल a bee-hive. —पति: an epithet of Krishna. —पर्क: 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; ( its usual ingredients are five: - रानि सीर्पर्जलं क्षीद सिता चैतेश्च प-वभिः। शेच्यते मयुपर्कः **) ; समांसो मधुपर्कः** U. 4 ; असिस्वद्यन्मधुपर्कमपितं स तद् व्य-बात्तर्भमुद्रभेद्शिनाम्। यदेष पास्यन्मधु भीम जाधरं मिश्रेण पुण्याहाविधि तदा कृत N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq . -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -- पक्ष a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -- qq-का, -पार्शि the Indigo plant. -पापिन m a bee. — gi -fr an epithet of Mathura , संबत्याज्ञातवासनं मधुपुरीमध्य हरिः सेड्यते Bv. 4. 44. - पुष्प: 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the Bekula tree. -3. the Dantz tree. -4. the Sirîsha tree. -q-ज्य: addiction to wine. - अमेह: diabetes, saccharine urine. -- त्राज्ञनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samska. ras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child ). - निय: an epithet of Balarama. —फल: a kind of cocoanut. -- फलिका a kind of date. -- बहु-ला the Madhava creeper. - नी( वी )-जः a pomegranate tree. — नी( वी )ज-पूर: a kind of citron. — भूमिक: an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. --- नक्षः, -- साः, -- मिक्षका a bee. -मज्जन: the tree called आखोद. -मच a. 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -- मद: the intoxication of liquor. - मंथ: a kind of drink mixed with honey. -- माहि:, -ही f. the Malati creeper. - मस्तक a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -- माधवं -- में the two spring months ( चेत्र and वेशाख ). -माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. —माध्वीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -- मारकः क bee. - मेहः = मनुत्रमेह पु. V. -याधिः -धी f. sugar-caue. —पश्चिका, -बद्धी liquorice. -th a. sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-H: ) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. ( -41 ) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. - wit

N. of a tree. — लिह, -लेह, -लेहिन m., -लोलुप: a bee ; so मधुनोलेंहः. -वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrughna founded Mathurå. -2. N. of the forest of Sugniva. ( -न: ) the cuckoo. -- नाराः ( m. pl. ) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing ; जिज्ञेर बहुमताः ममद्गनामोष्टयावकन्तदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं च शमितं च वधूना दावितं च हृद्यं मधुवारै: Si. 10. 14 , sometimes în the sing. also ; see Ki. 9. 57.-वतः a bee ; मार्मिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मध्-वतं Bv. 1. 117, तस्मिलय मधुवते विधि: वशान्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा boney-sugar. - जाख: a kind of tree. -शिष्टं, -शेषं wax.-सद्यः, -सहायः. सा-राधः, -सहद् m. the god of love. -सि-कथक: a kind of poison. -सदन: 1. a bee. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. - ear-मं a bee-hive. — अ व α. dropping honey or sweetness. (-ar) 1. liquorice. -2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Sravana. — स्वरः the cuckoo. चर् m. i. a destroyer or collector of honey. -2. kind of bird of prey. -3. a seoth-sayer. -4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक a. 1 Sweet. -2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. -3 Of the colour of honey. -क: 1 N. of a tree (= भदुक् q. v.). -2 The Asoka tree. -3 A kind of bird. -4 The liquorice root. -कं 1 Tin. -2 Liquorice.

सञ्जन a. Very intoxicating, sweet-

संप्रसत् a.1 Sweet. -2 Pleasant, agreeabla. -3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. -4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मेध्र क. [मधु-माधुर्य राति रा-क, मधु-अरस्य थेर वा ] 1 Sweet. -2 Honeyed, mellifluous. -3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अही मधुरमासां द-कें S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Mal. 2. 11', किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20. -4 Melodious (as a sound).-- 7: 1 The red sugar-cane. -2 Rice. -3 A kind of sugar, molasses ( 33 ). -4 A kind of mango -5 Cumin-seed. -- T 1 Liquorice. -2 Sour rice-water. -3 N. of the city Mathura. — ir A kind of musical instrument. - 7 1 Sweetness. -2 A sweet drink, syrup. -3 Poison. -4 Tin. -t ind. Sweetly, a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. -अम्लकः the hogplum. - snow a. uttering sweet sounds. ( -q: ) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसंगपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (-47) a kind of thrush. -- कंटक; a bind of fish. —ंजंबीरं a species of lime: नवरं = मधुनय प्. v. - फल: a sort of jujube tree ( राजनदर ). —भाषिन,

नाच् a. sweet-speaking. — स्वा a kind of date tree. — स्वर, -स्वन a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक a. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधरता-त्व Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरपति Den. P. To sweeten, 1 en der sweet.

मधुरित α. Sweetened, made sweet. मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1.113.

मञ्जल a. Sweet &c., see मनुर. —लं lAn intoxicating drink, spirituous iquor.

मधालिका Black mustard.

सञ्ज्यति Den. l'. To wish or long for honey.

मधूक: 1 A bee, -2 N. of a tree.
-कं 1 A flower of the Madhûka
tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधूकदाझा Ku. 7.
14; स्निग्धो मधूकच्छाविगेंड: Gat. 10;
R. 6. 25. -2 Liquorice.

দমুত: [ মধু তানি তা-ক বৃণা ০ ] A kind of tree. — ভী 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron,

मधालिका A kind of tree.

सध्य a. [मन्-यत् नस्य a. Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre, Me. 46, Ms. 2. 21.-2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre, पारम्यविद्वाविहता विरमाति मध्या: Bh. 2. 27. -4 Neutral. impartial. -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). — ध्यः, –ध्यं 1 The middle. centre, middle or central part ; अह: मध्यं midday; सहस्रद्वीधातरलंकराति मध्यमहः Mal. 1 'the sun is on the meridian 'or 'right over-head'; सरति सहसा बाह्योर्भध्ये गताप्यवला सती М. 4. 11; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist, मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; वेदिविलयमध्या Ku. 1. 39 ; विशालवक्षास्तज्ञृत्तमध्य: R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen ; मध्यन ... विल-त्रयं चारु वभार वाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Meantime in music. -8 The middle term of a progression .- 9 Cessation, pause, interval. - Eq. 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. - Ed Ten thousand hillions. The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of wever are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्या-त out of, from among, from the midst ( with gen. ) ; तेवा मध्यात काकः मोबाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member cf adverbial compounds ; e. g. मध्ये-गंग into the Ganges ; मध्यज्ञाहरं in the belly ; Bv 1. 61 ; सध्यनगरं inside the city , मध्येनाहि in the middle of the river , सध्येपुष्टं on the back ; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals : मध्येरजं in the battle ; Bv. 1. 128 ; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly ; N. 6. 76 ; मध्येससदं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33].-Comp. —अंग्रलि:, -ली f. the middle finger. —अहः (for अहन् ) midday, noon. °क्रत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. 'कालः, 'बेला, 'समयः noontime, midday. ्नानं midday ablution. -कर्णः a radius. - ज a. being or going in the middle or among. -- गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. - गंध: the mango tree. - ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse.-जाया mean or middle shadow. — दिनं (also मध्यं-विन ) 1. midday, noon. -2. a midday offering. - alum a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle : e. g. Bk. 10. 24- - देश: 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist .- 3. the belly .- 4. the meridian. -5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains, हिमनिद्धिध्ययो-र्मध्यं यत्यान्विनज्ञानादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाञ्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. °लोपिन see मध्यमपद्छोपिन्. -पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. ( in astr. ) the mean occurrence of the aspect. -भाग: 1. the middle part. -2. the waist. —भाव: 1. middle state, mediccrity. -2. a middling or moderate distance. - यद: a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन a. being in the midloe of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. - रेजा the central or first meridian. - wi the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. -लोक: the middle of , the three worlds, i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. -वंयस् a. middle-aged. -वर्तिन् a. 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्त the navel. —सूत्रं = मध्यरेखा q. v. - eq a. 1. being or standing in the middle, central .- 2. intermediate, intervening. -3. middling.-4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral. -6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः देशबंधूष् Pt. 4. 60 ; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.

5. (न्स:) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of Siva. - म्यता 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. medio crity. -4 arbitration, mediatorship -5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीस्या अप M. 3. 'say impartially' -6. indifference. - स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region -3. the waist. -4. the hip. - स्थलं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space, 2. e. air. -3. a neutral region. - स्थल a. central, intermediate.

arvan ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यंदिन a. 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यंदिनीय).

सध्यन्य a. 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मध्ये भवः म ] ! Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुत्पतंती V. 1. 19: मध्यमोपळ Ki. 9. 2; ह0 मध्यमलोक-पाल:, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा प्रप्. V. V. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्य-स. -4 Mid ling, moderate; तेन मध्यम-शक्तीनि सित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother ); प्रणमति पितरी वां मध्यमः पांह-बोडचं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. —n: 1 The fifth note in music. —2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country ; हट महयेत्श. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign: धर्मोत्तरं सध्यममाश्रयंते R. 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. -HI 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nayikas) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -5 A central blossom. — if 1 The middle. -2 The waist. -Comp. -- sixis: the middle finger. - METO (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. — any the middle courtyard. — vis the middle term of an equation. — जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member ( of a compound). लोपिन m. a subdivision of the Tatpurusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is ज्ञाकतार्थिव: which is

dissolved as ज्ञाकाभियः पार्थिनः ; here the middle word far is omitted; so छायातरः, गुडधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. -yeq: the second person (in grammar). 一身司新: a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for bimfelf and his master or landlord ). - TT: midnight. - रेखा the central meridian of the earth. - ofa: the middle world, the earth. "qre: a king; R. 2. 16. -वयस n. middle-age. -वयस्क a. middle-aged. :- संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vylsa:-प्रेषण गंधमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससां । प्रलोमनं चाचपानिर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः ॥ -साइसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8 138. (-स: -स) an outrage or offence of the middle class. - a a being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (भिकार f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. -2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

सदः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishnavas, and author of a Bhashya od the Vedanta Satras.

mean: A bee.

मध्यिजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

सन् I. 1 P. ( मनति ) 1 To be proud. -2 To worship. -II. 10 A. ( मानयन ) To be proud. -III. 4, 8 A. ( मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस्त, मस्पते, मंतुं, मत ) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अंकं कंऽपि शशकिरे जलिंधेः पंकं पर मिनिरे Subhåsh.; वस्स मन्ये कुमारणानेन ज्ञंभका स्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान सन्यते what is your opinion.? -2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिश्चिसुवनमपि बहा मसुते Bh. 3. 84 ; अमंस्त चानन पराध्यंजनमना रिथ-तेरभेत्रा स्थितिनंतमन्वयं R. 3. 27 ; 1. 32. 6.84; Bg. 2.26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तन्विनिहितमपि हारसुदारं सा मस्ते छश-तज्ञरिव भार Gît. 4. -3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्याज्ञषंगिण इसे मुवनाधि-पत्यभागाद्यः क्रपणलोकमता भवंति Bh. 3. 76.-4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to ; मत्वा देव धनपतिसर्खं यत्र साक्षाइसंतं Me. 73. -5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. -6 To think or reflect upon. -7 To intend, wish or hope for. -8 To set the heart or mind on. -9 To mention, declare. -10 To think out, devise, invent.-11

To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of #4 are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e.g. बह सब् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मदुः ते नह ते तनुसंगतपवनचितिमपि रेणुं Git. 5 ; see under बहु also ; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1 ; अन्यथा सन् to think otherwise ; doubt ; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or मुणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमप्य-मंसत त्याय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind ). -Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value ; मान्याच मानय Bh. 2 77; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. -Desid. ( मिमंसते ) ( मीनांसते from मान् प . V. ) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. -2 To doubt, call in question ( with loc. ).

मनन a. [ मन्न्स लाट्ट वा ] Thoughtful, careful. — नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मन-नान्द्रनिरेवासि Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

संतर्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. -2 Imaginable, conceivable. -3 To be maintained. -4 To be approved or sanctioned; see भनु.

मंतु: 1 A fault, an offence; स्पेव मं-तं परिकल्प Bv. 2. 13. -2 Man, mankind. -3 Lord of men ( प्रजापति )--4 Ved. An adviser. -5 A manager, director. -6 Advice, counsel. -तु: f. Understanding, intellect.

संत्यति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. -2 To be angry. -3 To be jealous.

संतु m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस थ. [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् करणे असन्] I The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in समनस, दुसर्नम् &c. -2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyâya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आसन् or the soul); तदेव सुखद:-खासपलियसाधनमिदियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यें च Tarka K. -3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. -4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination. " conception ; पश्यकत्रान्मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3, 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वास

मनसापि शश्चत् 5. 5 ; मनसापि भ विभियं नवा (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52 -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final m dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रदुमनाः स्त्रवाधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflec tion. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Manass. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मण: क to fix the mind upon, direct, the thoughts towards, ( with dat. or loc. ); मनो चंच to fix the heart or affection upon; आमिलाषे मनो बबंधा-न्यरसान् विलंहय सा R. 3. 4; मनः स-माधा to collect oneself; मनास उन्न to cross the mind; मनसि कु to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of ). [ N. B. In comp. मनस is changed to मना before a and soft consonants, as मनोडनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &o. ]. -Comp. -अ-धिनाथ: a lover, husband. —अनवस्थान inattention. — अस्त a. suiting the mind agreeable -अपहारिन a. captivating, the heart. —आभागिवेज्ञाः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. - आभिराम α. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -आंभेलाब: the desire or longing of the heart. - sur a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -aia a. ( मनस्कात or मनःकात ) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -- सार: perfect perception, full consciousness ( of pleasure or pain. ). - are: ( मन:क्षेप: ) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. - na a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं ) 1. a wish, desire; भनोगतं सा न शशांक शंसितं Ku. 5. 51. -2. an वि: f. desire of the heart. - गवी wish, desire. — us a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-at) red arsenic. - महणं captivating the mind. - महि-₹ a. captivating or fascinating the mind, -- ज, -जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-m.) the god of love. — sa a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal: - जनस a. resembling a father, fatherly. - sita a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. - Sig. g. scenting out i. e. guessing the thoughts - a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; हृ वसंशिक्तमनी इन बलके लेनापि तन्ती 'S. 1.

20; R. 3. 7; 6.1. (-57;) N. of a Gandharva. (-sm ) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. -- ताप:, -पीदा mental pain or agony, anguish. - qie: f satisfaction of the mind. — तोका an epi thet of Durga. - दंश: complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 12. 10 ; cf. निवंडिन्. — इत्त a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -er-रः, -प्रःसं mental distress or torment. -भाश: loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. —नीत a. approved, chosen. —पनिः ( मनःपनिः ) an epithet of Vishņu. —पुत a. ( सनः प्त ) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience ; सनः-पूर्त समाचरेत Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. — प्रणीत व. (भनः-नणीत ) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. — त्रसादः ( मनःप्रसादः ) composure of mind, mental calm. अशितः f. (सनःभीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. —भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. — भवः -भः 1. the god of love, Cupid; रेर मनी मम मनीभव-शासनस्य पादांबुजद्वयमगारतमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R 7. 22. -2. love. passion, lust ; अत्याखढो हि नारीणाम-कालजो मनोभव: R. 12. 33. -सधन: the god of love. - HT see separately. -याचिन a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought -योग: close application of the mind, close attention. —योनि: the god of love -ांजनं 1. pleasing the mind -2. pleasantness. - (4: 1. the car of the mind ', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनीरशस्येव M. 1. 22 ; मनोरथानामगतिने विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object; मनोरथाय नाइसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dramas ) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. °तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. दायक a, fulfilling one's expectations. ( -क: ) N. of a Kalpataru. ेड्रम: the god of love. ेबंध: cherishing or entertaining of desire. चेष्ठ: the friend of (who satisfies) desires; Mål. 1. 34. बिद्धि: f. ful-filment of one's desires. पुष्टि: f. a creation of the faucy, a castle in the air. - TH a. attractive, pleasingagreeable, lovely, beautiful; swor-नखमनोरमासु तस्याः ( अंग्रलीपु ) ८. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy ', a castle in the air; सनीराज्य-विज्ञंभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. - au: less of consciousness. —लील्यं freak, caprice. —वांछा, —वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः: -विकाति: f. emotion of the mind. . - विनयन mental ,discipline. चिरुद्ध बर1, incomprehensible. -2:

against thd dictates of mind or conscience. - get: f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. - चेग: quickness of thought. - Ever mental pain or anguish. - 57-ल्य a. rankling in the mind ; ( बाहु: ) कुवेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. — शिल:, -ला red arsenic; मन:शिला-विच्छरिता निषेद: Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. - ज्ञीक्ष a. quick as thought. - सगः attachment of the mind (to anything ). -सताप: anguish of the mind. -श्रस a. agreeable to the mind. —स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. - स्थेये firmness of mind. -हत a. disappointed. - et a. pleasing, charming attractive, fascinating, lovely; 34-ष्याजमनोहरं वषु: S. 1. 18 ; Ku. 3. 39 ; R. 3. 32. (-1:) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. —हर्ने, -हारिन a. heartstealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing ; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लमं वयः Ki. 1. 4. - Errî an unchaste or unfaithful woman. - gra: gladness of heart. -ar red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जारकाइ; so मनसादेवी.

सनस्जि ७. [ मनासे जायते जन-इ अलुक् • ] Mind-born, mental. — जः । The god of love; R. 18. 52. —2 Love, passion; मनमिजरजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 6. —3 The moon.

मनासिश्य: 1 The god of love; Si. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्त: and. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्याते Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [ त्रशस्तं मनः अस्यस्य विनि ]

1 Wise, intelligent, clever, highsouled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt.
2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steadyminded, resolute, determined; Ku.
5. 6. -m. The fabulous animal called
Sarabha. —नी 1 A high-minded or
proud woman; मनस्विनीमनविधातद्वं
Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A
wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of
Durgå. -4 N. of the mother of the
moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. - 2 Magnanimity, high-mindeness. - 3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, spiritual.-Comp.
—कोशः, -पः the second of the five
vestures or sheaths which are suppose,
ed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरापशंका Bv. 2. 1; रे पांच विकलमना न मनागपि स्था: 1. 37. 111. -2 Slowly, tardily...-3 Only;

merely. -Comp. -æ a. doing little. (-t) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood. मनाका A female elephant.

मनायी (वी) The wife of Manu. मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ईष्-अड् ईषा; मनस ईषा शकं०] 1 Desire, wish ; यो दुर्जन वशियत तत्तते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2: Intelligence, understanding ; प्रविभज्य पुथद्धः मनीषय। स्वग्रुणं यत्किल तत्करिष्यिस Si. 16. 42. \_3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn,

मनीषिका Understanding, intelli-

भनीवित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear ; मनीविताः सति यु-हेषु देवता: Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं द्यौरिष येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. [मनीषा-इनि ] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -m. 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; मं-स्त्रारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39: R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनु: [ मन्-ड Up. 1. 10 ] i N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings ). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1, 63. (The first Manu called स्वायभवभन is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten Prajapatis or Muharshis and to whom the code of laws known as Manusmriti is ascribed. The seventh Manu called ag-स्वत्मनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार ; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Avodhyå ; see U. 6. 18 ; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are :- 1 स्वायंभ्रव, 2 स्वाराचिष, 3 ओचमि, 4 तामस, 5 रेवत, 6 वाक्षष, 7 वेबस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रीच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इदसावर्णि ). -3 A symbolical expression for the number fourteen '. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty ( Ved ). -6'A prayer, sacred text or spell

(4x). -3: f. "The wife of Manu. -Comp. - sigg the period or age of a Manu; ( this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human yearsor 14th day of Bra hina, the fourteen Manuantaras making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present liv ing in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come ). - a man, mankind. °अधिपः, °अधिपतिः, °ई श्वरः, °पतिः, राज: a king, sovereign. °लोक: the world of men, i. e. the earth. - 31 a woman. —जात: a man. —ज्येष्ट: a sword. —प्रणीत u. taught or expounded by Manu. \_\_\_\_ a man, mankind. - Tex m. an epithet of Kubera. — 373: an epithet of Vish ņu. —संहिता the code of laws a scribed to the first Manu, the in stitutes of Manu.

मनुष्य व [ भनी (पर्यं यत् मुक् च ] Friendly or useful to man. -- cq: 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes. -Comp. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः a king, sove. reign; R. 2. 2. - aux: human exertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. —जातिः f. mankind, human race. -देव: 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brâhmana. -धर्म: 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. –धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. — सार्ज homicide. -यज्ञ: hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see न्यज्ञ. –ন্টাক: the world of mortals, the earth. -विञ्, -विञा f., -विञ् hu-man race, mankind. -- शाणित human blood ; (पपौ) कुत्हलेनेव मद्यव्य-शोगितं R. 3. 54. —सभा 1. assembly of men.-2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly. मञ्ज्यतान्त्वं 1 Manhood. -2 Human-

मनोत m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. ( मत्रयते, but sometimes मत्रयति also, मंत्रित ) 1 To consult, beliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह संबद्धि युज्यते Pt. 5; 'Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; 37-तीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं ... यनमंत्रयतेऽसौ पर-मी हि मंत्र: Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter ; किमाप हुन्ये कृत्वा मंत्रयेथे 8.1; किमेका किनी मंत्रयासे 8.6;

दला संगतिशालापरिसरेऽवलोकिताद्वितीया रवं कि मंत्रयंत्यासी: Mal. 2.

मंत्र: [ मंत्र-अच् ] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called Raif metrical and intended to be loudly recited; पञ्च if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and grad if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting ). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Sambita and distinguished from the Br'ahmana q. v. -3 A charmspell, an incantation ; सोहमस्मि मंत्र-सिद्ध: Dk. 54 ; नहि जीवंति जना मनागु-मंत्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचित्यो हि मणिमंत्री॰ षधीनां प्रभाव: Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula ( of prayer) sacred to any deity ; as ओ नम: शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan ; तस्य संवतमंत्र-स्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रः प्रतिदिनंतस्य बमूव सह मंत्रिभिः 17. 50 ; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7.58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret.-7 Policy, states manship.-Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations ; संत्राराधनतत्प-रेण मनसा नीताः इमशाने निज्ञाः Bb. 3. 4. -उद्कं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि n. water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. —उपदंभ: backing up by advice. -- arci 1. Vedic texts.-2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -কান্ত: time of consultation or delibera tion. — কুনান্ত a. skilled in giving advice. - 37 m. 1. an author or composor of Vedic hymns; अव्ययणीर्भेत्रकृता-मृषीणां कुशाय बुद्धे कशली ग्रवस्ते B. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. - visa: knowledge, science. —ग्रातः f. secret counsel. - ng: a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -ng a. council-chamber. 一句高: fire; Si. 2. 107. 一司 a. 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. ( -রা: ) 1. a counsellor, adviser.-2.a learned Brahmana. -3. a spy. -- an see अमंत्र -- दः, -दाद m. a spiritual preceptor or teacher.—दारीन m. 1. a seer of Vedic hymns -2. a Brahmana versed in the Vedas.—दाभित: fire. — est a. 1. knowing sacred texts.-2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-m.) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or mantra. —धरः, -धारिन् m. a counsellor. —निर्णय: final decision after deliberation. —qq the word of a sacred text. —qq a. purified by mantras. आत्मन् m. an epithet of Garuda. - A dit; the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. —प्रयोग:, -युक्तिः f. application of spells. -बी-( of ) if the first syllable of a spell. -भेद: breach or betrayal of counsel. --मृति: an epithet of Siva. --मूलं magic. - da a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -योगः 1. employment or application of spells. -2. magic. -- a奇 ind. without the use of spells. -बादिय m. 1. a reciter of sacred texts. -2. an enchanter, a conjurer. -विद् see भन्न above. -विद्या the science of spells, magic. -संस्कार: any Samskara or rite performed with sacred texts. —संस्क्रिया any magical rite -संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. —साधकः a magician. conjurer. –साधनं 1. effecting or subduing by magic. -2. a spell, an incantation. -3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); Mal. 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. - HIEV a. 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1.65. - 2 attainable by consultation. -सिद्धि: f. 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. -2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -- स्प्रद्ध a. obtaining (anything ) by means of spells. -हीन a. destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रण-णा [ मंत्र ल्युट् ] 1 Deliberation, consultation. -2 Advising, counsel-

ling.

#ag: ind. 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. -2 Deliberately, advisedly.

भंत्रस्य a. 1 Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31. -2 Initiated. —ind. 1 According to sacred texts. -2 According to the rules of consultation.

मंत्रिः = मंत्रिन् पु. V.

নলিব p. p. [ন্স্-ক] 1 Consulted, -2 Conselled, advised. -3 Said, spoken. -4 Charmed, consecrated by mantras. -5 Settled, determined. -র Advice, counsel.

मंत्रिन् a. [ नंत्रयते मंत्र णिनि ] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. — 2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. — 3 Ved. Eloquent. — m. 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; R. 8. 17, Ms. 8. 1. — 2 A conjurer, an enchanter. — Comp. — चुर a. able to bear the burden of a minister's office. — पति:, प्रधानः, -प्रस्थः — सुद्धः, -परः, -श्रष्टः the prime minister, premier. — श्रान्ताहः an excellent or eminent minister. — श्रान्तियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

भाजिता-त्वे Ministership, office of a minister.

मं श, मथ 1, 9 P. ( मंथाति, मथाति, मथना-ात, मधित ; pass. मध्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); सुघां सागरं ममंथु:, or देवासुरेरगृत मंखुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30. -2 To agi tate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down ( fig. also ); तस्मात् ससदाः दिव मध्यमानात् R. 16. 79. -3 (a) To crush, grind. (b) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मधो मां मध्नक्तिजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk; जातां मन्ये शिशिरन्थितां पासिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मध्नामि कौरवसतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमंथीच्च परानीक Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. -6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंध: [मंश् करणे वज् ] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating, मंथादिव क्षम्यति गांगमंभः  $U.7.\ 16$ ; R.10. 3. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 A mixed beverage. -4 A churningstick ( Har also ). -5 The sun. -6 A ray of the sun. -7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes ), cataract. -8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -9 A spoon for stirring. -10 A kind of antelope. -Comp. - সহত:, -अद्भि: -गिरि:, -पर्वत:, -शैल: the Mandara mountain ( used as a churning. stick); Bv. 1. 55 - उदक:. - उदधि: the sea of milk. -ugg: a churning-cord. –जं butter. –दंह:, –दंहक: a churningstick.

मंथन: [ मध्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युद् भांव ल्युद् वा ] A churning-stick. —नं 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. —2 Kindling fire by attrition. —नी A churning-vessel. —Comp. —चनी a churning-vessel.

संथर a. [ नश्-अरच् ] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive ; गर्भमंथरा S. 4 : प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरोभ्वत् ibid.; स्थान अल्वयं पसवमंथरोऽभूत् M. 5; वरमंथरचरणाविgrit Git. 11, Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5, 62; R. 19. 21. -2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंधरकोलिकः -3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. -4 Large, broad, wide, big. -5 Bent, crooked, curved. -6 Indicating, showing (天本 ). — : 1 A store, treasure. -2 The hair of the head. -3 Wrath, anger. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Hinderance, an obstacle .- 7 A stronghold. -8 Fruit -9 A spy, an informer. -10 The month Vaisakha. -11 The mountain Mandara. -12 An antelope. - T N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Karkey? who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rama's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two booms formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of RAma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. — Safflower. — Comp. — (3—3% a slow in judgment, void of discrimination, MAI. 1.18.

मंथर: The wind produced by the waving or a chourie.

मधान: [मंश्-आनच् ] 1 A churningstick. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानक: A kind of grass.

मंधित a. [ मंद्र णिनि ] 1 Churning, stirring. -2 Afflicting, annoying. -- m 1 Samen viole. -2 Ved. Soma juice. -- नी A churning-vessel.

संद 1 A. ( नंदते ) ( mostly Vedic ) 1 To be drunk. -2 To be glad, to rejoice. -3 To languish, be languid. -4 To shine. -5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. -6 To be praised or celebrated. -7 To praise -8 To sleep.

मंद a. [ भेद-अच ] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिदाति मंदां गातिमश्वसुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं गीविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी पाह Git. 6. -2 Cold, indifferent, apath--3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्र-योजनमञ्ज्ञिय न संतोपि प्रवर्तते Subhash. मंदोप्यमंदतामाति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2.; 8 ; मंदः कवियशः पार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्य-तां R. 1. 3; हिषाति मंदाश्वरितं महात्मनां Ku 5. 75. -4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). -5 Soft, faint, gentle; as in मदस्मितं -6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरी ; see अ also. -7 Weak, defective, feeble; as ন্রায়ি. -8 Unlucky, unhappy. -9 Faded. -10 Wicked, vile. -11 Addicted to drinking. -12 Weak, slack (as a bow). -13 Sick, afflicted with disease. -14 Independent (स्त्तंत्र). - द: 1 The planet Saturn. -2 An epithet of Yama. -3 The dissolution of the world. -4 A kind of elephant ; मंदो-पि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 4 49 ( where Hr means 'a fool 'also).-5 The apsis of a planet's course. - == A pot, vessel. - ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यातं यच्च नितंब-योर्ध्यतया मंद्रं विलासादिव S. 2. 2. -2 Gently, softly, not violently; मंद मंदं उद्ति पवनश्चा उकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. -3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. -4 In a low tone, deeply. -Comp. –अञ्च a. weak-eyed. ( –क्षं ) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. –সায়ি: a. having a weak digestion. (-fir:) slowness of digestion. —अनिल: & gentle breeze. — अस a. having weak or faint breath. -- Maior N. of a metre ; see App. I. —आत्मन a. dullwitted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्माद-

जिथुक्षया Malli. —आटर a. 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. -2. neglectful. -33: the upper apsis of the course, of a planet. - stars a. discouraged, dispirited ; मंदोत्साह: क्रतोऽस्मि सगयापवा-दिना माठव्येन S. 2. — उद्दरी N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अहस्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sita to Rama and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. - acor a. tepid, lukewarm. (-vor) gentle heat. -- 31-स्त्रक्ष a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined, भंदीतसुक्योऽस्मि नगरः गमनं पात S. 1. —कर्ण a. elightly deaf, ( Proverb .- बधिरानमंद्कर्ण: श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing). -कांति: the moon. -कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. - n: Saturn. -गति, -गामिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. - ant a. 1. dullwitted, silly, foolish. -2. absentminded. -3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. - छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. - जननी the mother of Saturn. —थी, -पज्ञ, -द्वद्धि, -मति, -मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. - 48 equation of the apsie. —भागिन, -भाग्य a. unfortunate, illfated, wretched, miserable. — भास a. dim, of fading lustre; R. 7. 2. — A ind. slowly, leisurely.—राईम a. dim. -विभव a. poor, impoverished; Pt. 5. 5. — निस्तिपंच a. creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. -वीर्य a. weak. -बृष्टि: f. slight rain. -स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh. a smile.

मंद्रक a. Simple, silly, foolish.

मेन्तर -स्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity.
-2 Dulness.-3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. -4 Weakness. -5
Littleness, smallness; सन्स्वमापनः
Pt. 2. 167 'became lesss, subsided'.

भन्यति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. -2 To retard.

मंत्रायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंद्रा- धंते न खळ सहदामम्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. -2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिश्ति मंद्रायते तेजो दक्षिण-स्थार स्वेरिप B. 4. 49.

मेदीकु 8 U. To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकुतो देगः S. 1: मंदीखनार मरणव्यवसायहाँद्ध Ku. 4. 45; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीसू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविमकर्षान्तंद्वीसूतः पितृसरणक्षोकः Mv. 5; मंदीसूतक्षोकः K. 63.

मंदर: The coral tree. मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मद्यंती An epithet of Durga.

मंद्र a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. -2 Thick, dense; firm.-3 Large, bulky. —र: 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churing-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar), प्रवर्तमें वर्षे क्षेत्रीमें व इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनवज्ञलसंदर धृतमेंद्रे ए Gist. 1; होभैव मंद्रशुद्धश्चिमितांभोधिवणंटा Si. 2. 107, Ki. 5. 30. -2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). -3 Heaven. -4 A mirror. -5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise, see मंद्रार.—र and. Slowly, sluggishly. -Comp. —आवासा, -वासिनी Durgâ.

मंद्सान: 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep, ( also written भंदसात ).

संदाकः 1 A current, stream. -2

मंदाकिनी [ मंद्रमकात अर्ह-णिन ] 1 The river Ganges; मंद्राकिनी भाति नगोपकंड सकावली कंडगतेब भूमे: R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंद्राकिनी विष्कृता); मंद्राकिनयाः सल्लिक्शिशिरेः सेव्यमाना महद्धिः Mo. 67.

मंदार: [ मंद्-आरक् ] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; इस्तप्रायस्त्रकनियों वालंग्यस्त्रक Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35.—2 The plant called Arka.—3 The Dhattûra plant.—4 Heaven.—5 An elephant.—द A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23.—Comp.—माला a garland of Mandåra flowers, मंदार-माला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2.—पट्टी the sixth day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मंदारकः, -मंदारवः, -मंदारः The co-ral troe , see मदार.

मंदिसन् m. [ मंद-इमनिच् ] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [ मंद्योऽष्ठ मंद् किर्च् ) 1 A dwelling house, habitstrou, place, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in शोराविधमंदिर:. -3 A town. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. -र: 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. -00mp. -पद्य: a cat. -मिंग; an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [ मंद्-उरच् Up. 1. 38 ] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general प्रश्नेष एवंगः पविश्वति चपतेमैविरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. -2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [a. मंद्-रक् Un. 2. 13] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); परोत्मंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16.3; 7.22; Me. 99; R. 6.56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. -3 A Praiseworthy. -द: 1 A deep sound, low tone. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A kind of elephant.

संघात m. Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

मन्भथ: 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्भथो मां मध्नाकाजाम सान्वयं करोति Dk. 1; Me. 73. -2 Love, passion; मनोध्यते सुस इवाद्य मन्मथा: Rs. 1. 8 so परोक्षमन्मथा: जन: S. 2. 18. -3 The wood spile. —था N. of Dåkshåyanî. -00mp. —आनंद: a kind of mango tree. —आनंद: a the mango tree. -2. pudendum muliebre. —कर्बः exciting love. —शुद्धं smorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेख: a love letter, S. 3. 26.

मन्मिथिन् a. Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् n. Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मन: 1 Confidential whispering (दंपखोजेलिन मंदं); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकात्कीलकोत्तरं। मन्मनी मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तकोकिलनिस्वन: Kåv. 2. 11. -2 The god of love.

मन्य a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितंसन्य. -2 Appearing as.

मन्या [ मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्थ्वाञ्चरा P. III. 3. 59. Sk. ] I The nape or back, of the neck. -2 Knowledge.

सन्द्रः [बन् उच् Un. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress, U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Of Agni.

भन्यमत् a. 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —m. An epithet of Agni.

ਸਥ( g )ੲ: -क: A kind of bean. ਸਬੂ 1 P. ( ਸਤਰਿ ) To go, move.

सम (Gen. sing. of आसम् the first personal pronoun) My, mine.-Comp. —कारः, -दुर्च interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

समता [ सम भावः तल् ] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishnesss. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency.—3 Individuality.

नमत्त्रं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. -2

Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for ; श्चदंदरि नूर्व शरण प्रपत्ने ममन्त्वसुन्नचै:शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3 Arrogance, pride.

भमापतालः An object of sense.

मञ् 1 P. To go, move.

Hung: N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâsa.

मञ् 1 A. ( मयते ) To go, move.

स्य a. ( भी f.) An affix used to indicate 'made of, ' 'consisting or composed of, ' 'full of ', अनक्रमय, काष्ट्रमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —य: 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. ( He built the 'three cities' for the demons; cf. ज़िप्र- He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pandavas ) -2 A horse. -3 A camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

सयह: A but of grass or leaves.

मय( यु )ष्टक: A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयक्त-रत Rv. 1.89. 3.

सपु: 1 के Kimara, a celestial musician. -2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. -एज: an epithet of Kubera.

सप्रश: [ मा ऊल मगहेश: Un. 5.25]
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विद्याति हिमगभैरशिरिद्र्यन्थः S. 3.2; R. 2. 46; Si 4. 56; Ki. 5.5, 8.—2 Beauty.—3 A flame.—4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयुख्यि व. Radient, brillient.

मदार: [ भी ऊरन Un, 1. 67 ] 1 A peacock; रमरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-ह्या: U. 3. 20; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-The Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower. -3 N. of a poet (author of the सर्वशतक ); यस्याश्चोराश्चिक्तरनिकरः कर्णे पूरो मयूर: P. B. 1. 22. -4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. — ति A pea-hen ; ( Proverb: — वरं तत्कालोपनता तिचिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतारिता मधुरी Vb. 1. or बरमदा कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'). -Comp. -अरि: a lizard. -केतु: an epithet of Karttikeya. -- मीवर्क blue vitriol. - aza: the domestic cock. — युद्धा a peacock's crest. — तत्यं blue vitriol. —पश्चित् a. feathered with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. — que a scratch in the form of a peacock's foot ( made with the finger-nails ). - vu: an epithet of Karttikeya. sinen: a conning peacock. -Sign 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb.

W. Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [ मृ-युन् ] A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकत [ मरकं तरस्यतेन तून्त ] An emerald, नापी चास्मिन्मरकताञ्चलावद्ध-सोपानमार्गा Me. 76; St. 4. 56; Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written भरनत). -comp—मणि: m., f. an emerald. —शिला an emerald elab.

मरणं [मु-भाव त्युर् ] 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R 8. 87; or सभावितस्य चाकीतिर्मरणाद्विरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp. —अंत, -अंतक a. ending in death —अभिसुख, -उन्सुख a. on the point of death, near death, moribund. -आरमक a. causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् a. mortal. —विश्वय a. determined to die; Pt. 1. —श्रील a. mortal.

सरत: Death.

मरणीय, मरिष्णु a. Mortal.

मारेमन् m. Death, dying.

मर्द -दक: The juice of flowers; Bv. 1 5, 10, 15. -Comp. —ओकस् n. a flower.

मरारः A granary.

सराल a. [ मु आलम ] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. -तः ( ती f.) 1 A swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3, विधिष्ठं सरालवितारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारडन). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि( री )च: The pepper-shrub. -चं Black pepper.

मर्राचि: m. f. [ मु-होन Un. 4. 70] I A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-चरा: V. 3. 10; सनित्रमरिचिम: Rs. 1. 16, R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. —चि: I N. of a Prajapati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mindborn sons of Brahman; he was father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-giver. -3 N. of Krishna. -4 A miser. -Comp. — जर्म a. containing particles of light. —तोरं a mirage. — मार्छन् a. encircled by rays, radiant, shining. (-m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन, मरीचिमत् a. Radiant, lustrous. —m. The sun.

मरीमुज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

सरः [ त्रियंतेऽस्मिन्यतानीति महः निजेल-देशः, मृन्त Un. 1. 7 ] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. —2 A mountain or reck. —3 A kind of plant

( ब्राइक ). -4 Abstinence from drinking. -m. pl N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. -- यद्भा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a cucumber. - = Es: N. of a district. —जः a kind of perfume. — देश: 1. N. of a district. -2. any region destitute of water. —द्विपः, -प्रिय: a camel. -धन्द:, -धन्दन् m. wilderness, desert. —qu:, -gg a sandy desert, wildernoss, R. 4, 31. —y (pl.) the country called Marwar. - MIH: f. a desert, sandy desert. —संभव: a kind of horsc-radish. - ਦੁਪਲੀ a wilderness, desert, waste ; तत्रामी-ति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरा मेरौ ततो नाधिकं Bb 2.49; मरूरथल्यां यथा ब्राष्टिः श्रुधातेः भोजन तथा H. 1. 11.

मस्कः A peacock.

महंद्रा A woman with a high forehead.

ਸ਼ਬਰ m. [ ਸੂ-ਤਰਿ Un. 1. 94 ] 1 Wind, air, breeze ; विश: प्रसेवुमेरतो ववु: सुखा: R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind; (अजयत्) अपरः प्राणिधानयोग्यया मस्तः पंच शरीरगोचरान R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मक्तामपर्यदाकुष्टलीलासर-लोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant ( मस्वक ). —n. A kind of plant ( ग्रियण ). —Comp. -आंदोल: a kind of a fan (of a dear's or buffalo's skin ). —इष्टं bdellium. —कर: a kind of bean. —कर्मन् n. -क्रि-या flatulency. -कोण: the northwest quarter. - nor: the host of the gods. —तनवः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुदः 1. epithet of Hanûmat. -2. of Bhima. —ध्दर्ज the down of cotton floating in the air. - uz: a sail. - uffa:, - uf-ਲ: an epithet of Indra. - ਪਾ sky, atmosphere. — चुन: a lion. -फलं hail. -बद्ध: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a kind of sacrificial vessel. — u: 1. a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2. a horse. - लोक: the world of the Maruts. - पतान n. sky, atmosphere. - arg: 1. an epithet of fire. -2. of Indra.

सदतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

सहसः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed asscrifice in which the gods took the part of waiters &c.; of. तब्येष श्लीकोड-मिगीती मस्तः परिवेष्टारी मस्तरपावसन् गृहे। आविश्वितस्य कामविश्विदेवाः समासद् इति ॥

भारताकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् m. 1 A cloud. -2. N. of Indra. -3 N. of Hantmat.

अकल: A kind of duck.

संस्वः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An epithet of Rahu.



मस्त्व( ब )क . Terrible formidable. - T: I A kip! of (Marjosam ). -2 A variety of lumb. -3 A tiger. -4 Rahn. -5 A oreno.

HEE: I A personck -2 A kind of

मरोालि:-लिक: The accrement.

मर्कत. Ved. i Oleaning, purify. ing. -2 Perisbing, daing away. - h: 1 The vital breate, life-wind. - 2 Ac ape, a monkey.

मर्केकः A spider.

ਜਲੇਵ: 1 An ape, a 100 ਸਨ) ; ਹਵਾ वसंभी केनापि इत्तमजेन मर्काटः। लाहें नि-व्रति संक्षिप्य करोन्युक्तमासनं गिरः 99.-2 Aspider. -3 A kind of grans. -4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -5 A kind of poison. -Comp. -энта a. monkeyfaced. ( +4 ) copper. - iv: ebony. —तिंद्रकः a kind of obony. -विष्पर्ला the Apamirga tree. - पोन: a young monkey. -- नासाः a cobweb. -- ज्ञीर्प vermilion.

मक्तदकः 1 An ape. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A kind of

मकरा 1 A pot, vessel. -2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. -3 A barren woman.

मर्च 10 A. (मर्चयति ते ) 1 l'o take. -2 To cleanse. -3 To sound. -4 To go, move. -5 Ved. To threaten, menace. -6 To injure, hurt. -7 To endanger, imparil.

मज: 1 A washerman. -2 A catamite. -f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [ स्तर् ] 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 The earth, the world of martals.

मर्त्य a. [मर्ते-मृबः यत् ] Mortal. — रर्धः 1 A mortal, a human being, man ; Ms. 5. 97. -2 The world of mortals, the earth. -3 The body. -Comp. - धर्मः mortality. - धर्मन् a. mortal ; न कश्चिकासाखते मत्येधर्मा K. --निवासि-न् m. a mortal, human being. — भावः homan nature. —सुवनं the earth.
—सहितः a god. —सुनः a kinnuru, a being having the face of a man and the figure of au animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोक: the world of mortals, the earth ; श्लीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति Bg. 9. 21.

a. [मूद्र-वज्रा ] Urushing, pounding, grinding destroying &c. at the end of comp. ). - a: 1 Grinding, pounding. -2 A violent मदरा व .- = न ,

शहेत a. (ची. ) , म्ह्ला वर्गा व Oroshing, grislar, dessity. Crossing, 5--tormersing, ribbing, 8.2, - 1-10mg, 1-Bunder 1 Ora hour gain ling. show oning, -3 down that ( we'r ununenta vo.). 4 fizue mit. ing, -5 Paining, there ville, of the ing . -6 Destroying . - 7 Docusies ... layin waste. - 8 Opposition to planets. Direcking ap(asofic a al-The a. 1 Ornahid, pour let . . . Rubbed. -3 Strung or God in the and

सुईल: A kind of draw; fir. 6 मा ;

R 4, 2, 1,

अर्ड 1 P. ( क्लीले ) To 30, more. नर्भे र १ मिनाल्य ] 1 (ग) १ माना part of the nody, the vitals, w .. part of the body have body h; तीवो हादे शोपशंक्षमधी देनमधि । सोढ: Ŭ. 3.35 , Y. 1. 155 ; छऽ. १० . स्वहृद्यमभीण वर्म करोति (iii. 4. (b) 🕮 🔻 vital member or organ. -2 boy work or vulnerable point, a defect, Lailer .. -3 The core, quick. -4 hay joint ( of a limb ). -5 The secret or hald, u meaning, the pith or esseaco (of anything); कान्यममेंपसाशिक्षा टीका : नत्वा गेगाधर मर्मप्रकाश तछते छई -नाग त HE .- 6 A secret, a mystery. -7 I ml. -comp. -state a piercing deeply, into the vitel parts; Si. 20. 77. - अन्वेषणं 1. probing the vi.al pub'n. -2.seeking woak or vulnerable poin a. - Aratin an armour, a coat of mail. —आविध, उपचान्नि a. piercing the vitale ( of the hourt ); Mv. 3. 10 -ale: a husband. - q a. piercing to the quick, very acuie, pengaant .-- , T a. piercing the vitals, excessivily painful. - it the heart. - fist, -भिड् (80 - छेदिन - भेदिन) a. 1. piore. ing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful, U. 3. 31; MAI. 9. 12. -2. wounding mortally, mer tal. - na., - a a., - a a. i. knowing the weak or vulnorable points of another; Pt. 1. 248.-2, knowing the most secret portions of a subject. -3. knowing secrets or mysteries. -4. having a deep maight into anything, exceedingly nente or clever ( - at: ) any acute or learned man. a coal of mail. — 1777 a. having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has eutered into the secret recesses of anything. - ha: 1. piercing the vitals. -2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —भेदनः, -भे-दिन् m. an arrow. -बिद्र see मर्भग्रः —स्थलं, -स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. -2. a weak or vulnerable point. -स्प्रह्म a. 1. pieroing the vitals, stinging to the quick. -2. very cutting, poigraties or sunging (words

A (Ma. 1 Knowing secrets or week pour's. 2 V y noute, intelligent,

हापुर र ए स्थापुर र ] 1 Rusti ing ( ' , grouents &c. ), A रेष् ता. कि. जार्करेषु से. 6. 57, 4. 73 , 19. 41 ; महोत्रुवाः परपनितं विचेषवर्नस्थली-ing. -r. 1 A rustling sound. -2 A marmut.

afrief Don. A. To rustle, mur-

राइंदी ! A species of pine tree. -2 Trungorio

-all f - . 1 A poor man, paupor. -2 A Mired or the

ari a. Vod. Hortol. - f. 1 A man. -2 1 mar was - 3 A male. -4 A In the hor. - C. i stalling borne. 6

Fift Vou. I. A lottle man Z A malax, an ende

Aff A limit, boundar,

र र्राट्स (वर्गात शीपाया दियने सन्धर्म के 🕽 I A Buit, houndary ( fig. also ) , bound, bonder, frontier, verge , मर्था-द्वाद्यांते कम: Pt. 1. -2 End, termina ion, terminus. -3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. -5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. -6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct: आस्ताताववाव्भिक्तमयांव U. 5. Pt. 1. 142. -7 A contract, covernat, an agreement. -Comp. - अवहाः, -भिरिः, -पर्वतः a frontiermaurtaan. —भेद्याः a demroyer of land-marks.

न नित्र a. Keeping within bounds. -m. A neighbour, borderer.

सर्यादोक 8 U. To make anything a lugit, to reach, attain to, go as far as , us in भाज गर्यादोत्हृत्य आमरण.

सर्च 1. P. (मर्वति ) 1 To go, move -2 To fill. - Caus. To sound.

मर्जाः [ मृश्य-वत्र् ] 1 Deliboration. -2 Advise, counsel. -3 A sternutatory.

নার্জ I Rubbing. -2 Examination, inquiry. -3 Consideration, deliberation. -4 Advising, counselling. -5 Removing, rubbing off. -6 Fixplaining.

सर्ष: सर्वेगे [ मृष्य-ज् ल्युट् ना ] Hn durance, forbearance patience.

सर्वित p. v. 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. -2 Excused, forgiven. - a Endurance, patience.

माचित्र a. Enduring, for bearing.

महर् 1 A., 10 U. ( मलते, मलवाति-ते ) To hold, possess.

मल . [ मृज्यंत शी-यते भू प्र-हल टिलीपः Tv. ] 1 Dirty, foul.-2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. - c:, -ci 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter , मलदायकाः बलाः K.2, छाया न म्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्गणतले सुलभाप-काशा S. 7. 32. -2 Drogs, refuse, sed:ment, excrement, feces, cung. -3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. -5 Any impure secretion of the body , ( according to Manuthese excietions are twelve: -- वसा शुक्तमस इ मज्जा स्त्रविड् ब्राणमणीविद् । न्द्रेष्माश्चदूषिका स्वेद्रो द्वाद्रशैतं नृणा ਸਲਾ: Ms. 5. 135. ). -6 Comphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bons. -8 Tanned leather, a leather-garment. - 9 The three humours of the body (बात, पित्त and क्क ).-छ A kind of base metal.-Comp. —अपकर्षणं 1. removing the dirt, purification. -2. removal of sin. - अरि: A kind of natron. —अन्राध: constipation of the bowels. —आकर्षिन m. a. sweaper, a scavengel. -आवह a. 1. causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. -2. defiling, polluting. -- आडाप: the stomach. — उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement .- उद्धासा a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. —उपहत a. soiled, tainished with dirt; S. 7. 32. — ऋष्ण a. cleansing. - g a. cleansing, detergent. (-H: ) the bulbous root of ज्ञाल्मली . (-क्षी ) N. o. a plant ( नाग-दमनी ). - जं pus, matter. - द्वित a dirty, foul, soiled. - दव: purging, diarrhoua. - इश्विन a. purging. ( -m ) the Jayapala tree. - wish a nuise who attends to a child's necessities. — धारिन m. a religious mendicant of the Jaina sect. —gg the hrst (or outer ) page of a book. - you m. a crow. 一中國新: a strip of cloth covering the privities ( कापीन ). —सासः an intercalary month ( so called be cause during that month religious ceremonies are not performed ). -arac f. a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -शुद्धिः f. cvacuation of the bowels. चतु m. = मलग्नः. -हारक a. removing dirt or sin.

महत्त् a. Dirty, foul, filthy. =Jomp. —नासस् f. a menstruous woman.

ਜਲਜਂ Crushing, grinding. —न: A tent.

महारा: I N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal tree; ( poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal tree and other plants growing thereon, which poculiarly affecte persons who are smit with love ) , स्तनाविव दिशारतस्याः शेली मलयद्देरी 🕮 4.51,9.25,13.2, विना मलयमन्यत्र चंद्रनं न प्ररोहाति Pt. 1. 41 , मल्ये भिलुपुरधी चंदनतरकाउभिधन कुरते Subhâsh.-2N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya lange, Malabar -3 A garden -4 Tho guiden of Indra -5 The side of a mountain. — comp. -अचलः,-आद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. — आनिल:, -वात:, -ममीर: The wind blowing from the mountain, south-wind; लितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1, cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानि ह-हतक पूर्णास्ते मनारथाः कृत कर्तव्यं वहे-दानीं यथेष्टं K. -उद्भवं sandal-wood. -जः a sandal tree , अयि मलयज महिमार्ग कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयरते Bv. 1. 11. (,-я:, -я ) sandalwood. (-जं) an opithet of Râhu. ेरजसे n. the dust of sandal. — इम: a sandal tree. -वासिनी an opituet of Durga.

महाका ! An amorous or lustful woman. -2 A female messenger, confidante. -3 A female elephant.

मलिः f. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन a. [मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन् | 1 Duty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also ); धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति ८. 7. 17 ; किमिति सुधा मलिन यशः कुरु २४ Vc. 3. 4. -2 Black, dark ( fig. also ); मलिन-मिप हिमाशालंदम लक्ष्मी तनोति 8. 1. 20; अतिमिलिने, कर्तव्ये, भावि खलानामतीन निपुणा धीः Vås.; St 9.18.-3 binfui, wicked, depraved : धियो हि एंसांमिल-ना भवंति H 1. 25, मिलना चरितं कर्म सरभेर्नन्यसापतं Kav. 2. 178. -4 Low, vile, baso , लघन: मकडी भवंति मलिनाश्चयa: Si. 9. 23. -5 Clouded, obscured. - 1 Sin, fault, guilt. - 2 Buttermilk. -3 Borax. --ना, -नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp. —अंद् n. 'black water', ink. — आह्य a. 1. having a dirty or black face. -2. low, vulgar. -3. savage, cruel. - प्रम a. obscured, soiled, clouded, 一貫電 a. = मिलनास्य q. v. (-ख: ) 1. fire. <math>-2. a ghost, an evil spirit. -3. a kind of monkey ( गोलागूल ).

मलिनता-त्वं 1 Dittiness, filthiness.--2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मिलनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil ( fig also), वक्त्रोध्मणा मिलनयति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73. यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं म लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नद्ध M. 1.

'stains or brings discredit on '&c. -2 To corrupt, deprave.

मिलिनित a. 1 Dirty, soiled. -2 Corrupt -3 Wicked, deprayed.

मिलिनिसन् m. [मिलिन-इमिनिच् ] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. —2 Blackness, Darkness, मिलिनिमालिनि मावव-योषिता र्रा 6.4.—3 Moral impurity, sin.

मिलिनीकु 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2 To dirken, obscure.

मिलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or mpure, be soiled.

मलिम्ल्यः 1 A robber, thief, न परेषु महोजस्थ्छलद्यक्रवेति मलिम्ल्या इव Si. 16 52.-2 A demon. —3 A gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercelary month.-5 Air, wind. -6 Fire.—7 A Brâhmana who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices. -8 The Chitralia tree. -9 Frost, snow.

मिलिष्ठा A woman in her courses. मिलीसम व. [मल-ईमसन् ] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled. मा ते मलीममिविकारचना निर्मृत् MAI. 1.32; R. 2. 53.—2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिता न जनारवेरवेदिए कुजंतनलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92, महामनीमोहमलीमसाध्या K. 5, निसारितामजिहत को किलावलीमलीमसा जन्त्रमृत्युराज्यः SI. 17. 57, 1.38, MAI. 10. 4.—3. Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrightous; मलीमसामाद्वेत न पद्धति R. 3. 46.—सः 1 Iion.—2 Green vitrol.

मञ्ज 1 A (महते ) To hold, possess.

मह α. [: मह-अप् ] 1 Strong, athletic, robust; Ki. 18. 1. -2 Good, excellent. - g: 1 A strong man. -2 An athlete, a boxer, wrostler ; प्र-मेली मलाय Mbh. -3 A drinking. vessel, cup. -4 The remnants of an oblation. -5 The cheek and temple. -6 N. of a mixed tribe (wiestlers) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman; Ms. 10. 22; 12. 45. -7 N. of a country. - 37 1 A woman. -2 The Arabian Jasinine. -3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. -Comp -- आरि: 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2. of Siva. - wist 1. boxing or wrestling match. -2. athletic or gymnastic exercise. — चर्टी a kind of dance. — i black pepper. — त्र्ये a kind of drum. —नाग: 1. Indra's elephant. -2. a letter-carrier. —भू:-भूमि: f. 1. a battle-field. -2 an arena, a wrestling ground. -3. N. of a country. 一項读 a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला a gymnasium.



সন্তব্য: 1 A lamp-stand -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A booth. -6 A kind of pasmine.

सहार: N. of one of the six Ragar.

माल्ल:-हीं रं [ मह-च्य पा रीप्] A
kind of pasmine. -Comp —irù n. a
kind of agallochum. —नाथ: N.
of a celebrated commentator who
probably lived in the fourteenth or
fifteenth century; ( he has written
commentaries on एवंबर, इनासमय, प्यइत, हिमाराज्यीय, वेयव परित, and हिमुदार वय).
—पूर्व a mushroom.

माहिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Magha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्ष:, -आख्य: 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतक्मिम्म-क्कलमहिकासपक्षव्याधृतस्पुरुष्ठव्यपुर्शा-काः ( भूने निमाणः ) U.1. 31; Mal. 9.14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes.)(-क्षा) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). -अर्जुनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Sirvaila. --आपण् a kind of jasmine.

महिका I A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमहिकानां विज्ञंभणोद्गिषु कुडमलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 A flower of this jasmine; चिन्यस्तसायंतनमहिकेषु (केश्व) R. 16. 50; K1v. 2. 215. —3 A lamp-stand. —4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. —Comp — मधं a kind of agallochum. —उर्, -उर्न n. a shade for a lamp.

महीकरः A thief.

ਸਭ: A bear.

महार: Rust of iron.

मन् 1 P. (मनति) To fasten, bind.

मन्य 1 P. ( मन्यति ) To bind.

मञ् 1 P. (भशाति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

महा: 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हर्श a mosquito curtain.

महाक: [मश्-वृत् ] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्व खलस्य चरितं महाकः करोति H. 1.81, Ms. 1.85.—2 A particular disease of the skin."—3 A leather water-bag.—4 N. of a district in Sakadvipa inhabited by Kshatriyas.—Comp.—कुदिः न्दी f., नर्जं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos.—हर्शे a mosquito-curtain.

मञाकिन m. The Udumbara tree.

मशी See मसी.

महान A dog.

द्भार 1 P. ( भवात ) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मिषि: -पी f' = 1सी  $q \cdot \mathbf{v}$ 

सुद्ध i P. ( अस्त्रति ) 1 To weigh, measure mets -2 To change form. त्रसः A measure, weight.

स्थान 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A openes of medicinal plant. -3 Hunting.

असरा A kind of palse.

सरार, मसारकः An emerald.

स्ति: m f 1 Ink.—2 Lamp-black, coci.—3 A bl. ck powder used to paint the eyes.—Comp.—आधारः, -सुनी, -माने, -धानी, -सानी: an ink-bottle, an inkstand —तुने ink.—पण्यः a witter, se ihe.—पण्यः a pen.—प्रः: f. 1 a pen.—2. an ink-bottle.—चर्ण a. black as ink. inky.—-धर्म myirh.

मसी See मंसि above. -Comp. - जलं ink. - पानी an ink-stand. - पटलं a coating of soot; जिरासे मसीपटलं द्धा-ति दीप: Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन a. Pounded, well-ground-ed.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सू)र: 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. - रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मस्रकः A pillow. — में A kind of ornament on India's banner.

महारका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मस्ति A kind of small-pox.

सम्पा a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मस्ण-चंद्रनचितांगीं Ch. P. 7; or सरस-मम्लामिप मलयजपंज Gît. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U.·1. 38.-3 Bland, mild, sweet; मस्णवाणि, Gît. 10. -4 Lovely. charming; विनयमस्णो वाचि वियम: U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मस्णस्कुलितानां प्रातवि-स्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Mâl. 1. 27; 4. 2. —णा Linseed.

मस्णित a. Softened, polished ; U.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्काति) To go,

मस्तर: [ मस्य-अरच् ] 1 A bamboo.
-2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going,
motion, -4 Knowledge ( जान.)

मस्तरिंच m. 1 An ascetic or 'religious mendicant, a 'Brâh nana in the fourth order; धारयन मस्तरिवर्त Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

মধ্ব 6 P. ( দজানি, নয়; caus. দজাবি; desid. মিনস্থানি) 1 To hathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, wink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.), सीद्वी तासि विश्रोर मजातीवात्रपत्ता U. 3. 38; Mil 9. 20, सोडलेवृतं नाम तमः सह तेनव मजाति Ms. 4. 81, R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (भज्जवति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm. अस्तै The head. -Comp. -वाह 2.

the devada'ru tree. — मूलकं the neck.

सस्तवः — कं [ मस्यति परिमायनेन मस्कर्ण त स्वाधे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull;
अतिलोभा( v. l. नृष्णा)भिम्तरण चक्क
अमति सस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit;
न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; इस°, पुद्धीं &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp.
—आएय: the top of a tree. — प्यरः, — चुलं an acute head-ache. - पंडलः - कं a round protuberance on the temples of au elephant in rut. — मूलकं the neck. — जंग: the membrane surrounding the brain. — सहः the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मार्नाः f. Measuring, weighing. मार्नाञ्च 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. — त्वस् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

भस्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -दुंग:, -गं, -हुगका:, -क the brain.

मह I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति-त, महित ) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem. worship, revere, value greatly; गोतार न निधानां मह्यांत महेश्वरं विद्याः Subhåsh.; जयशीविन्यस्तेमीहत इव मंदारकुसुमेः Git. 11; स्त्री प्रमानित्यनास्थाषा द्वतं हि महिनं सर्ता Ku. 6. 12, Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2, R. 5. 25, 11. 49. —2 To delight, gladden. —3 To increase, aggrandize —4 (Atm.) To c'elight in. —5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह्-धन्नर्थे क ] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृद्यको। स्ट्रीमहः Mal. 9. 21, U. 6. 40; स खलु द्रागतो- ट्यतिनर्तते महममाविति बंधुतगोदितः Si. 6. 19; मद्यनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महका: 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

महस्तः A wide spread fragrance.
महत् व. [मह्-अति ] (compar. महीयस् superl. महिष्ठ ; nom. महान्, महातौ,
महातः ; acc. pl. महतः ) 1 Great, big,
arge, huge, vast ; महान् सिंहः, ज्याद्वाः

&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous : सहाजनः, स्राच् राज्यviiti -3 Long, extended, evica-Bive , महांलो वाहु भाव प शहा वहुः , । ० **महती कथा,** महारहा: - ने Strong Jacob. ful, mighty . an argue there . B Violent, intense, everentive, महती विशेष् dense; Agramare . - y impo tot, weighty, taoment कर , यह कर है उहार के ते, सहती पात कर में होते, के ते हैं कर कर के nent, distinguished not arejo, बहाजनः - 9 १०६४ - स्वति: - ५६३ छिक्तीपु एक १४० तन्ते नतनी early in the moining?, me to the late in the afternoon. The late in the afternoon. महार्थः -- 🗥 🗠 🚉 🐫 📆 🐪 thet of Siva -3 (In .........) The great principle, the internet ( distinguished from 444 ), thousa cond of the twenty-five element, or tativas recognized by the Stuke te, Ms. 12. 14; San R. 3, 8, 22 8 . -4 The superior of a movastory. - . 1 Greatness, in anitoness, animous insness. -2 Kingdom, d wainion. 3 0. cred knowledge. md. Gee 11., czcossively, very much, exceedingly ( Note, 454 as the first member of a Tatpurusha compound and a few other cases, ichiaia, michangod, while in Karmadhhaaya and Dahavribi comp. it is thangout sad q.v.). -Comp. -- stratide & sprofes as large building. — mar a high hows. — M-अर्थ a. very a miderful. -- आ प्रय: िpendence on or scenius, mederation with the great. —as a talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. - \$ ; a. on the fire wide territory. -- gor a. having the qualities of the great. -- ati the cocond of the 25 principles of the Sta. khyas. — चिन्हें the wealouphare. . ेता service of the great. - 4214 . - 23 place, lofty station.

बहती 1 Å kind of 1810. - ? '' ्रित the lute of Nârada; अवस्ताकं के ति दहर्देद्द: Si. I. 10. - 3 Tho operation -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्त्व. Greater, larger &c. --१:
1 The principal, chief, or altert parson, the most respectable porson;
रचुकुलमहत्त्वराणां बधुः U.4: मुह्मातव्य
मनातरमभूतो जनपदमहत्त्वरः Dk. -2 A
Chamberlain.-3 A courtier.-4 The
head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्त्रक: A courtier, chamberlain. भहरतं 1 Greatness, largeness, raugnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

सहतीय a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorio 14, noble, exaltal; a : सोयहास्तर है. 3 नि ; मनसेयहाती 2. 25

्त्रिका अधिकार प्रकार का कार्या । १९५५

the force of the line from the family and seven would, which the ord where from the carth ("one, between our and force); it is a tise in this sease) -2 1 the off excelling of excelling of

सहस्त्राः, अवस्तिकः । entuch in a Ling's hutchi ( o word derived from A state )

त हुन दः Weal, field, old. -- तः f A annuch i a king's hirem. -2 A lazio i suco, pala lat boilding; ( cf. Mer. महाज ).

सहस्र त. [ बहु-अहुन ] 1 A lestival, a fondivo occasion. - 2 An offering, obtains, a sacrifoe. - 3 Light, lustic; सहस्रकान क्षत्रको अस्पन्न राज्याचानां क्षत्रको अस्पन्न स्थान क्षत्रको अस्पन्न विशेषात्रको अस्पन्न स्थान क्षत्रको अस्पन्न विशेषात्रको अस्पन्न क्षत्रको अस्पन्न क्षत्रका अस्पन्न क्षत्रका अस्पन्न क्षत्रका क्षत्रका अस्पन्न क्षत्रका क्षत

ા ધ્વમું નરતિન a. 1 Spleadid, birin', brilliant, lundhous, lastions. -2 દાતા, mighty.

TITI A cow.

may The substitute of aga at the beginning of Karmadharaya and Dehuvrihi compounds, and also at the Legipuing of some other irregular words. (Note, The number of composeds of which any is the first member is very large, and may be mulliplied ad infinitum. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given bel w). -00mp. -: an epithet of Siv... -- гід 4. hugo, bulky. (-д.) 1. a sand. -2. a hind of lat. -3. N. of Siva. -- 3774: N. of a mountain. -order: a great danger or calamity. —ाध्यानिक a. 'having gone a long way, 'doad. - way; a great sucrifice. - Mari 1. a heavy carriage. - 1. cocking utensils. ( -> ) a kitchen-भाव a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, excited, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -- 2. virtnous, righteons, just. (-বঃ) a worthy or respectable person. -37-ৰ-ন: 1. death. -2. au epithet of Siva. —अंधकार: 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंधाः (pl. ) N. of a people and their coun. try. -अन्वय, -अभिज्ञन a. noblyborn, of noble birth. (-य:, -य:) noble birth, high descent. — आभिषय: the great extraction of Soma .-- wir-

eg; the chief or prime minister ( of a king ). - aga: an opithet of Siva -- श्रेंब्र a billion. -- अस्ट व. ग्रहर sour. ( -23) the fruit of the tamaand sheet -- Again a great (dressy) forest, large forest -- af a. very costly, costing a high price (-7: ) a hand of quail. - se a a. valuable, precious. -- अचिस a. flaming high. -waig: 1. the great aroun. -2. N. of Siva. -- sia u. I. rich. -2. great, noble, displified -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -- अर्जुई one thousand millions. — af a. I. vory valuable, vary eastly; Ku. 5 12. -3. invalable, inestinable; U. 6. 11. ( - white sanda! word. - -रोह: the fig-tree. —अज्ञातिष्ट्यज: a great banner in the form of the thunder bolt, R. 3 56. - stata a. voracious, gluttonous. - never m a precious stone. reby. -- rear the eighth day in the bright half of Asvina sacred to Durgh. - sign: a large sword, -असुरी N. of Durgâ. -अह: the afternoon. — many a. extensive, large, great. - Ar ald: 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. –आह-ज a. wealthy,vary rich. (-ह-सः) the Kadamba tree. -- आरमन त 1. high-souled, high minded, magnanimons, noble; अयं दुरात्मा ांचवा महात्मा कोटिल्यः Mu. 7 द्विषंति मंदा-श्वारेतं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75 ; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, emineut. (-m.) 1. the Supreme Spirit: Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e intellect of the Sinkhyas. (महास्मनत् means the same as नहारनन्.)—आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनंदः, न्नेतः 1. grear joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-ar) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Magha. -- Appropriate great river. —आयुध: an epithet of Siva. —आin a. undertaking great works, enterprize. ( -- 4: ) any great enterprise. -- आल्य: 1. a temple in general. asylum. -2. a sanctuary, 2.11 -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. -आज्ञाय a. high-souled, nobleminded, magnanimous, noble; ধারা हिरण्यगभों महाशय: H. 4; see महात्मन्-(-v:) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवती Bv. 1. 70. -2 the ocean. -- आस्पद a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आइवः a great or tumultuous fight. -===

a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high souled, noble; R. 18. 33. -2. having lofty aims or repurtions, ambilions; fin i. J. - Sc: 1. the great bodie, N. of ledra, Ka 5 od tit. 13 20. Mr. 7. 7 -2 a chief or leader in governd. -3 N. of a month in 192 ; , प्रतिर्गाहर व महोद्येश्य lt ८.८१, 4 39, 15. °चाः rair-bov. and V. of Americanti. the emitsion l. ita. "afat 'to an epithet of Bilhaspult. -- Fg: 2 great urcher , अधि ऐएति गाडेवं महेवा Ki. 13. '6. - JUSTER: a great a cher, a great wurter, Bg. I 4. - देश:, - देशान: N. of Sive. नंद्र: the Bilva tree. — ह्वानी ४. ा श्वीरकार - हेन्द्र. 1. a great ford, sovereign, Pt. 1, 69. -2. N. of Siva .- 3. of Vishnu -4. a god ( ogr 4 jid ). (-8) 1 N. of Durga. -? & kind of bo'l-met .! — उक्ष: (for उक्षच् ) a lare, a bull, a full-grown or atrong bull ; महोश्चना वत्सतरः स्प्रांशिय हि. ३ ३१, 1. ४४, ह. 72; Si. 5. 63. - उत्पत्नं a large blue lotus. ( 5: ) the Sa. and bird. -388a: 1. a great festival or securion of 10y. -2. the god of love. --उरसाह a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. ( -u:) 1. perseverance. -2. great pride , Pt. 1. 38. - उद्धि: 1. the great occun : R. 3. 17. -2. an epithet of Indra. og: a conch-shell, shell. - 344 a. very prosperous or lucky.very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-4:) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. S. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. ( c) greatness, pre-eminence. -2. final bestitude. -3, a lord, master. -4. N. of the district called Kanyakub. pa or Kanonja; see App. III. -5. N. of the district of Kanouja. -6. sour milk mixed with honey. - FEE a. big-belliad, corpulant (-t) 1. a big belly. -2. dropsy. - Jett a. very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम क. = महोत्साह व्. v. -उद्योग क. very industrious or dilligent, hardworking. - In a. exceedingly lofty. (-a:) the palmyra tree. —उन्नति: f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. — उपभार: a great obligation. — उपाध्याय: a greapreceptor, a learned teacher. - syn: a great serpent; K. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. — TEER u. broad-chested. (-+ T:) an epithet of Siva. - 3777 1. a great moteor. -2. agreat fire-brand. —ऋादिक्त m. 'great priest, ' N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. 一来译 a. very prosperous, opulent. (-f.) great prosperity or affluence. -सपभ: a great bull. —ऋषि: 1. a great sage or saint ; यस्तादृषि: परत्वेन

मनास्तरमान्महर्षय::(the term is applied in Ms. 1 31 to the ten Praja'posts or patercicle of merking, but ใกล้ยกใหม่ขลองไล้ก ไลก สุคมค.ฉไ ±36.38 of ( s great and ) . - 2 No of Sive. -4 of Baldhi - Arg ( Hair ) " having large lips ( -y. ) an epithet of Siva -- First a. very mighty possessed a powerful, great splendour or glory , बहीजनी सामप्रवा समाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-10. ) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (-n.) giere vigour. — श्रोडानं the diseas of Victima. — श्रोदारि ?. ?. 1. 2 vora efficaciona medicinal plunt, a si vereigo drug. -2 the Durva grass -3 N. of versous blacks बासी, अवत्ट-कारी, कर्का, नात है। क्षेत्र दिशाः व टा lection of great or medicinal horbs:-पृश्चिपणी क्यायळचा भैतराजाः अन्तर्रा । गुडीवा सहदेवीच महाशावेगणः स्कृतः ॥. शोषातं 1. ह sovereign remedy, prnacea. -2. ginger. -3. gaile. -4. a kind of poison (बलनाभ ). - कच्छ: 1. the sea. -2 N. of Varuna. -3. a mountain. - ng: garlie. - ngd: a kind of shell. - hiqeu: 1. the Bilva tree. -2. red garlic -- ng a. stark naked. (-g:) an enithet of Siva. - Fr a. 1. large-handed. -2. having a large revenue. - non: an epithet of Siva. -क्रबंद a. doing great works. (-m. ) an epithot of Siva. - nor the night of the new moon. - nit: 1. a great post a classical post, such as कालिदास, भवसाति, नाण, नारावे &c. -2. an epithet of Sukra. -- Ara: an epithet of Siva. (-ai) the earth. - ara a. big bodied, hig, gigantic, bulky. (-4:) 1. an elephant. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3 of Vishnu. -4. of a being attending on Siva ( = नंदि ). —कार्तिकी the night of full 1400n in the north of Karttika. - Are: 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. -2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temulo of Siva (Mahakala ) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayini ( unmortalized by Kalidana in his Meghadûta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; of. Me 30-38; also R. 6. 34 ). -3. an epithat of Vishnu. -4. N. of a kind of gourd. -5. N. of Siva's servant (नाई). og t the city of Unjayini. -nien an epithet of Durga in her terrific form. —कान्यं a great or clasाical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. accord ing to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559 ) (The number of Mahâkâvyas 18 usually said to be five : — रश्वंश, कु-

मारसंमन, किराताज़िनीय, शिल्याखनम and नेषयचरित or six, if नेपदन — very small poem or destra - be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poears, such 83 bbe अट्टिकान्य, विक्रनार तेवचरित, हर्राहेन At &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahakavyas ). -- THIC: the eldest son of a reign. ing prince, heir-apparent. -- 33, -कुलीन a. of noble birth or descent, spining f on a noble family, pobly bern. (-8) a noble birth or family, high dissent. — great panatre. — dig: N. of Siva. — dig:, - नेरज्ञ: an epither of Siva. -- ऋत: a great sacrifice, s. q a horse-sacrifice: D. 3, 46. — 和中: an epithet of Vishnu. - siya: an epithet of Siva. — frage a great extrap. — and: engarcane. — खर्व:-र्व a high number ( ten billions? ). — war: a great clephant; soe दिश्रिन् —गणपाति: a form of the god Ganesa —-गण a. exceedingly fragrant. (-q: ) a kind of cane. (-4) a kind of sandal-wood. ( - धा ) N. of Chamunda. -गर्तः, -गर्भः, -तितः N. of Siva. -पल a. longnecked. - TT: Bos gavæus, - HTT a. very efficacious, sovereign ( as a medicine). - no: a highly respectable or venerable person; ( these are three, the father, mother and preceptor ; पिता माता, तथाचार्यो महाग्रह-रिति स्मृतः ]- —गृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. - 45: an epithet of Râha. — Aft: 1. a camel. -2. an epithet of Siva. -- Affin m. a camel. —नुजी spicituous liquor. —चुनै द्रोधक kept for a long time ( for medicinal purposes). — and a. noisy, loudsounding. (-q) a market, fair. (-q:) a loud noise, clamour. — सक्तवतिन m. a universal monarch. - ist N. of Chamunda. — जम्: f. a large army. - छाय: the fig-tree. - जट: an epithet of Siva. - ज़रा 1. a' great braid of hair .- 2, the matted hair of Siva, -sq a having a great collar-bone. (-g:) an epithet of Siva. - जन: 1. & multitude of man, a great many beings, the general papulace or public ; महाजना येन गतः स पंचा: Mb. -2. the populace, mob , विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमाधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. -3. a great man, a distinguished or emi nent man ; महाजनस्य संसर्गः वस्य नो-श्वतिकारकः। पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धतं सुक्ता-फलाञ्चयं Subhash. -4. the chief of a caste or trade .- 5. a merchant tradesman. — जातीय a. 1. rather large. -2. of an excellent kind. 一句言: an epithet of Siva. - ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. -2. a great sage. -3.

N. of Siva. - ज्येष्टी the day of fullmoon in the month of Jyeshtha. -- ज्योतिस m. an epithet of Siva. —তবান্ত n very brilliant or shining (-8:) 1. N. of Sive. -2. a sac-ificial fire -- duff m. 1. a great ascetic. -2. an epithet of Vichna. -- बलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. - - तिक्तः the Nimba tree. — after a exceedingly sharp or pungent. ( gont ) the marking nut plant. —तेत्रस a. 1. possessed of great lustre or spleadour. -2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-m.) 1. a hero, warrior. -2. fire. -3. an epithet of Karttikeya. ( -n. ) quick silver. —त्याज, —त्यागिन् a. very generous. ( —m. ) N. of Siva. -दंत: 1. an elephant with large tusks. -2. an epithet of Siva. -is: 1. a long arm. -2. a severe punishment. -दंभ: an epithet of Siva. - an the influence exercised (over a man's destiny ) by a predominant planet. - are n. the devada'ru tree. - इचक: a kind of grain. -देव: N. of Siva. (-बी) 1. N. of Parvati. -2. the chief queen. -- = : the sacred fig-tree. - a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. - un a. 1. rich. -2. expensive, costly. (-+ ) 1. gold. -2. inconse. -3. a costly or rich dress. -4. agriculture, husbandry. -5. anything costly or precious. -- 6. great booty. -7. a great battle. (Ved.). —बद्ध m. an epithet of Siva. -बात: 1. gold. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. lymph. -4. N. of Meru. —नट: an epithet of Siva. -- नदः a great river. - नदी 1. a great river, such as Ganga, Krishna, समुयांभीविम+ये-ति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100. -2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. -- नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. -2. N. of a river. -- नरकाः N. of one of the 21 hells. - ਜਲ: kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Asvina, sacred to the worship of Durga. - नाटक ' the great drama ', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannâtaka, ( being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D .: - पत्रेव यदा सर्वैः पदा प्रस्थानके-युंतम । अंकेश्च दशमिवीरा महानाटकम् विरे -ma: 1. a loud sound, uproar. -2. a great drum. -3. a thunder-cloud. -4. a shell. -5. an elephant. -6. a lion. -7. the ear. -8. a camel. -9 an epithet of Siva. (-국 ) a musical instrument. -- नाम: an epithet of Siva. —निड a. fast asleep. ( -इर ) 'the great sleep,' death. - नियम: an epithet of Vishnu. -- निर्वाणं total ex-

tinction of individuality ( according to the Buddhuts ). — fast 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night: राजाविसा तु चिज्ञाया सध्यम प्रतरहण्य -2. un epithol of Duiga. -- नीच: a u isheiman. -- नील a dark blue. ( -- e: ) a kind of sapphile of emerald, St 1. 16, 4 14; R. 18 12. °347: a sapphice. -- 474:, - नेत्र: an epithet of Siva. —नेति: a crow. - च्याय: the chief rule. - प्र a. 1. having many adherents. -2. having a large family or retinue. (-ar: ) 1 an epithet of Grant -2. a kind of duck. ( -बी ) an owl. -ांच-मूळं the five great roots :- निल्गोधिमथः श्योंनाक कारमरी पाटल। तथा । सवेस्ति मिलि-तेरेतेः स्यान्भहापंचमलक ॥ -पंचर्विषं the five great or deadly prisons: - sin व कालकृटश्च मुस्तको बत्सनामहः। शंखहणी-ति योगोय महापंचितिपामियः ॥, -पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. -2. the pass. age into the next world, a. e. death. -3. N. of cortain mountain tons from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven .- 4. an epithet of Siva. -5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedara .- 6 the way to heaven. -7.the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedara. - पदा: 1. a particular high number. -2. N. of Narada. -3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. -5. an epithet of Nanda -6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (-सं) 1. a white lotus -2. N. of a city. "and: N. of Nanda. - पराद्ध: a late hour in the afternoon. —गावेत्र: an epithet of Vishnu -qra: a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. — uran 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं सुर्वगनागमः। महाति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचम॥ Ms. 11.55. -2. any great sin or transgression. - पात्र: a prime minister. --पाद: an epithet of Siva. --पादमन् a. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man .- 459: I. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; भव्दं महापुरुषसंविद्धितं निश्मय U. 6. 7. -2. the Supreme Spirit .- 3. an epithet of Vishnu. - yed: a kind of worm. -um great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठ: a camel. —पोटगल: a kind of large reed. —प्रजापात: N., of Vishnu.-प्रतीहाः: a chief door-keeper. -प्रयंच: the great universe. -- नम u. of great lastre. ( -H:) the light of a lamp. — чи: 1. a great lord. -2. a king, sovereign. -3. a chief. -4. an epithet of Indra .- 5. of Siva. - 6. of Vishnu. -7. great saint or holy

man. -- प्रलय: ' the great dissolution'. the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brah. man, when all the lokas with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman hi uself, are annibilaled - unit: 1. a great favour. -2 a great present (of food offered to an idol ), पाडोद कं च निर्माल्यं नैवेध च चिरायतः॥ महाप्रधाद इत्युक्त्वा याह्य विष्णोः प्रयस्तन ॥. —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. -- aror: 1. the hard broathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. -2. the aspirated letters themsives (pl.) , they are . -- च, म, क, झ, द, इ ध, घ, फ्, ग्, श, प्, स, हू. -3. a raven. --प्राणता 🚁 possession of great strength or essence ; 'प्रत्यांश्व जीवत एव महाप्राणतया रक्रतो जवाड K. -- हव: a great flood, doinge. -- कर a 1 bearing much fruit -2 bringing much reward. (-লা) 1 a bitter gourd. -2. a kind of spen. (-ਲਂ)n great finit or ieward. -फ़ना the cuttle fish bone. - बल a. vory strong. ( -तः ) 1 wind, storm. -2. a Buddha ( -ल ) lead. 'ई खर: N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Muhableshwar. - arg 'a. long-armed, powerful. (-5:) an epithet of Vishnu. — वि (वो )छ 1. the atmosphere. -2. the heart. -3. a vater-jar, pitcher. -4. a hole, cave. - नी(नी) ज: an epithet of Siva. --बी(बी)ज्यं the perinæum. - बारियः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. -2. Buildha. - नहा, जहान n. the Supreme Spirit -- argrer: 1. a great or learned Brahmana.-2. a low or contemptible or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. -2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिराभेक्सस्थितिरसौ S. 5.10, Ms. 3.192 -3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता-हरें, -भारवें 1. estreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. -2. great excellence or merit. -भागवतं the great Bhagavata, one of the 18 Puranas. — भागिन a. very fortunate or prosperous. -- भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarashtra and Pându. consists of 18 Parvans or books, and issaid to be the composition of Vyasa; cf. the word भारत also ). --भाष्य 1. a great commentary. -2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjalı on the Sûtras of Pânini. -भासर: an epithet of Vishnu.—भिद्य-N. of Sakyamuni. — with a kind of sensitive plant ( लाजाळू ). — भीम: an epithet of king Santanu. --भीरः a sort of beetle or fly. — уз а. long-armed, powerful. — ad a great

or primary election; , 393 जून , ते वेधा विद्ध नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना है. 1. 29 . Ma. 1. 6. (-त: ) I The Sucreme Being. -2 a great creature - Arm: 1. a great enjoyment. - ?. a great coil or hood, great winding . - 3 a scrpent. (-11) an epithet of Darga. - min: i. a costly or precious givel संस्कारोहिखितो महामणिरिव जीजोषि नाः -क्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -त्रि ". 1. high-minded. -2. elever. (-fa:) N of Brihaspati or Jupiton - - - - - - - - a large fish, sea-monster .- HE 6. greatly intoxicated. (-द:) an elephant in rut. —нनस्, -нनस्क a. 1. nigh-mind. ed. noble-minded, magnanimous -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-176.) a fabulous animal called शरम । प. -संज: 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or eshcacious charm, a powerful spell. —मित्रेच् m. the prime minister, premier. -महोवाहगाय: 1 a very great preceptor .- 2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमिल्लनाथस्रार & ः -मांस 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; न खलु महामांमविक्रयाइन्यन्यायं पद्यामि Mal. 4; अशस्त्रपूर्त निष्याजं प्रकारोपकाल्पतम्। विकीयते सहामासं गृह्यतां गृह्यताभिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara ad loc.). -- HT I a. I. great in measars, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-=:) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister; (मने कर्भाग भूषाया वित्त माने परिच्छदे। मात्रा च महती येषा महामात्रास्तु ते स्थता. ॥ ) ; Ms. 9 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper, Pt. 1. 161. -3 a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -माप: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. — माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. — मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durga. -माल: N. of Siva. -माते न्दः a great worshipper of Mahesta. ra or Siva. - मुख: a crocodile. - सुनि: 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vya 4a. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the corrander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. auy medicinal herb or drug. -मृति: N. of Vishnu. -मुधेन m. an epithet of Siva. — मूलं a large radish. ( -ल: ) a kind of onion. - मृत्य a. very costly. (-ल्य: ) a ruby. — मृग: 1. any large animel. -2. an elephant. -3 the fabulous animal called शरम. —मृत्युः, -मेध: N. of Siva. -मेद: the coral tree. - Hur an epithet of Durga. -मोह: great infatuation of mind. (-हा ) 1. an epithet of Durga. —यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice ', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or, acts of !

piory to be pe for and by a householder, अन्यापः त्रभयज्ञः ।पित्यज्ञ<del>स्त</del> त्र्पणम्। रोमो देवी (० द्वयतः) बलिमान तो ( ər ध्तयः ) न्यनाऽतिथियः जनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v ). -2. N. of Vishau. — and 'a sient Yamaha', i. e. a stanza ell the teal lines of which have occuly the same word, though different in con a , e.g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विकासमीयर्द्भगतीशमार्गणाः hafour different serves, et. also Bk. 10. 10. -इत्रस्य very famous, re-nowaed, celebrated. -मात्रा 'the great pilgamage, the pilgrimage to Beames. - wrea: an epithet of Vishno. -- Th ' a great Yugh', consisting of the foot Yugas of mortals, or computing 1,320,000 years of men. —योगिन m. 1. an epithet of Siza.-2. of Vishnu. -3. a cock. -योनि: f. excessive dilation of the female organ. — रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thornapple. - रजनं 1. satflower. -2. gold. —रत्नं a procions jewel. —रथ: 1. a great chaniot. -2. a great warrion on hero; कुतः प्रभावो धनं जयस्य महारथ-जयद्रथरव विविचिद्यत्याद्रथितं Ve. 2 ; दश-रथः प्रज्ञास महारथः हि. १. 1; ८१. 3. 22, ( a महार्थ is thus defined :--एक) दश-सहस्राणि योवयेद्यस्तु वान्वना । शस्त्रशास्त्रत्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः॥).-J. desire, longing, of. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savonry. (-H: ) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver. -J. a precious mineral. -4. the finit of the date tree. -5. any one of the cight substances given nelow -- दरदः पारद शस्य विकातं कातमभ्रकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्चिति स्थरतेऽष्टी महारसाः ।। ( -सं ) cour lice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign of supreme ruler. -2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness ). -3. a doified Jaina teacher. -4. a fingernad. अधिराज: a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. ेच्न: a kind of mango tree. - राजिक: N. of Vishnu. —राजिका: (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods ( said to be 220 or 236 in number ). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durga. - राज midnight, dead of night. —रागिः, -जी f. 1. eec गहात्रलय - - 2. midnight. - 3. the eighth night in the bright half of Asvina. - TE: 1. 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marathas .- 2. the people of Maharashtra, the Marathas (pl.). (-gf) N. of the principal Prakrita dialect, the language of the poople of the Maharashtra; cf. Dandin:--महाराष्ट्रश्रया भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विद्र: Kav. 1. 34, — रिष्ट: a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains. -vz: a form of Siva. — a. mighty in form (-q:) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin —रतस् m. an epithet of Siva --रोग: a dangerous liness, grievous malady, (these areeight:-- उन्मादी राजयक्मा च श्वासस्त्वग्दीष एवं च । मधुमेहश्रास्मरी च तथोदरभगंदरो ॥ ). —रोड a. very dreadful. (-दी) an epithet of Durga. - रारवः N. of one cí the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 88. 90. –ਲ੩ਜੀ 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakta of Nârayana. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durga at the Durga festival -- लिगं the great Linga or Phallus. ( -गः ) an epithet of Siva. --लोल: a crow. --लोहं a magnet. — वशस् m. epithet of Siva. — वर्न Dûrva giass. --वराह: 'the great boat', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -- agil 1. the Madhavî creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. -- वस: the porpoise. —नाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. anycontinuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence , such as तत्त्वमास, बहोवेद मर्ब &c. -- वात: a stormy wind, violent wind; महावातध्मातैर्महिषकुलनीलैर्जल -धरे: Mk. 5. 22. -- वादिन m. a great or powerful disputant. --वाद: 1. air (as an eloment) .- 2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. — नातिक N. of the Vaitikas of Katyayana on Panini's Sûtras. —विदेहा N. of a certain बृति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. - विभागा a rule giving a general option of alternalive ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः -वि-सुति: an epithet of Siva. — विष: a screent having two months. — विषुवं the vernal equinox. ेसंकातिः f. the vernal equinox ( the sun's entering the sign Aries ). --वीचि: N. of a hell. —वीर: 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of Garuda. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10.a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. °चरितं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. -वीर्य a. of great valour, very powerful. (-4:) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme being. ( -या ) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. -- चप: a great bull. -- aπ a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuda. - नेल a. billowy. - ज्याधि: f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy ( black leprosy ). -- square id: f. a great mystical word, i. e. स्र, अवस् and स्वर् -- बत a. very devotional, rigidly observin; vows. (-fr. 1. a groat vow, a great religious observance. -T. may great or fundsmontal duty ; प्रामेरपि हिता वृत्तिरहेती न्याजनर्जनं । आस्मनीच वियाधानीतन्मजी #**ਰਾਕਰਂ** Mv. 5. 50. −-ਕਰਿਚ 🎶 🚹 🕛 devolee, un u restio. - 2. an existat : ? Siva. -- - - Tan opithet of Sire -2. of Karitikoya. - sig: the sine of the sun's elevation. - NG: I a great conch-shell, Bg 1. 15. -2. 600 temporal bone, forshoad. -B. a imruan bong. -4. a particular high no ber. -5. one of Kubera's treasure. —शह: a kind of thorn-apple. —शब्द a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. — Aren: a kind of sea crab or prawn , Ms. 3. 272. — \$118: a great householder. —आहि: a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. - शासन a. 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great; Bh. 3.80. (-≒) great order of government. - fare m. a kind of serpent. च्यक्ति: f. a pearl-shell. — गुक्रा an epithet of Sarasvatî. — गुन्ने आर्थन — श्रृतः (दी रि.) 1. a Sûdra in a bigh position -2. a cowhord. -3. an upper sorvant. (-a) : female cow-keepe. ( -दा ) a Sûdia woman in a high position. - THENE an epithet of Benares. -- अभाग: an "epithet of Buddles. —श्वास: a kind of asthma. —श्वता 1. an epithet of Sarasvate. -2. of Durga. - 3. white sugar. —संक्रांतिः / the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence. - स्टबः an epichet of Yama. -нем a. 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, rightous. (-रन:) I. a large animal. -2. N. of Såkyamuni.-3.an epithet of Kubera. —संधिविग्रह: the office of the minister of peace and war. —सन्धः an epi thet of Kubera. — समझ: the great ccean. - सर्ग: a great or completely new creation ( after a complete destruction of the world ). —सर्ज: the bread-fruit or jack-tree. —साथनभागः a great executive officer. -सांतपन a kind of vory rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. -- वांधिविश्रहिक: a minister of peace and war. —सामान्य the widest generality. -- सार: a kind of Khadira tree. - नाराध: an epithet of Aruna. —साहसं great violence or ontrage, great audacity. -- साहसिक: क dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. सिंह: the fabrilous animal called Sarabha. - fere: f. a kind of magical power. - ga 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. ( -ख: ) a Buddha. - givi a fragrant unguent. -सुनंधि: a kind of antidote. - सकः the composer of the great Sûkias or bymns of the 10th Mandala of the

Bry els -- त्या onui. - स्तः a mi htary orum - होस, ". an epiter of Kartelenya - T. the commune of large army. ( - सा ) a gross army. - कार्य a carrel. - कार्य किंदा कर कार्य के an epithet of Siva, - कार्य के diam. - हार्य के clarific buttor. - हार्य के clarific buttor. - हार्य के clarific buttor. - हार्य के loud or boint rous language or character. - हिस्सम् क. N. of a montham.

His m., n. Greatness. —m. Intellect. —/. = Her? The certh. —.m... Greatly, very much.

महिका Frest, mist.

महित p. p. Bononred, would't ped. esteemed. revoced . २०० - ् — तं The trident of Siva.

सहिषक: 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् m [ महत् दानि । तिलेशः ] 1 Greatness ( fig. also ) । भारी भारत्यज्ञ महिमायं कर्त्रय गिरामस्तु निषयक्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधीयः प्रत्यतः कर्त्रय भहिमा नीय-विश्वते H. 2 ? -2 Glory, majesty, regbt, power; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21.-3 High vank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 Saddhis, the power of increasing size at will; sas

सहिर: 1 The sun. -2 The Aika

महिला [ मह्नलच् Un. 1. 51 ] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or caterior cated woman; चिर्नुण चिललहर्द् स नि-जलमीताचेत्र महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The ercoper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. —आह्मपा the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारे। ट्यं N. of a city in tho south.

महिषः [ मह् टिषच् Un. 1. 45 ] 1 A buffalo, (considered as the Vehicle of Yama), गाइंता महिषा निपानसिळ श्रेगेष्ठहुस्ताहितं S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgå. -Comp. —अक्षाः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. —अर्जुनः an epithet of Kāittikeya. —अर्जुनः the demon Mahisha. वातिनी, भयनी, भर्दनी, भर्दनी epithets of Durgå —क्नी an epithet of Durgå. —एक का epithet of Yama. —पाळ, -पाळकः a buffalo-keeper. —वंहनः, -बाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतातः कि साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसावित पुनः K. P. 10.

सहिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo cow; Ms. 9.55; Y. 2.159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort; सहिषीसदा: R. 1.48, 2.25, 3.9.-3 Aqueen in general. -4 The female

of a brid of A looked, noted, tomade second of the following of the production of occupation of the production of occupation of the common of the common occupation of the building of the building of the building occupation of the with a building occupation.

सहित्रात e Louisering, tel or abouting, exhibitore.

of san, ")

महो । क्षेत्र में 🕮 महोताल वही-भूत &c. ाही रम्या अञ्चा bb. 3. 79 -2 Grandel, oil. -3 Leaded property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gaif of Cambay -6 (In geom. ) The base of any plane ngure. -7 A large army ( Ved. ). -Comp. -- इनः, -ईश्वरः a king , न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं 🏗 🤥 5. - कंपः an earthquake. — शित् m. a king, novereign , R. 1. 11, 83 . 19. 20. -- 7: 1. the planet Mais. -2. N. of Nazaklaura. -3 a tice. (-TI) N. of Sitá. (-4) woi ginger. -as surface of the carth. -- gir an earth fon. -ut: 1. a mountain, R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. --ч: й. ° mountain, Bh. 2. 10; Si. 15. 51; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven . -3. .. a epithet of Vishnu. --नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पाठः, -मुद्ध् m., -मधवन् m., -महेद्धः a King; Bg. 1.2; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. — 467 numble obsirance ( as by falling on the ground ). —4न:,-सृत:, -सृज्ञ: ्री. the planet Mars. -2. optimors of the demon Naraka. — युत्री, - सुता un epitaut of Sta. -- भक्तंपः un carthquake. -- परोहः, -वह m., -5@: a tree, Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. -- शाचीरं, -प्रायर: the sea. -- भर्त m. a king. -- ya m. 1. a mountain ; Kı. 1. 27; Ki. 5. 1.-2. a king, sovereign. --लता an earthworm. --सरः a Bråb-

মহামন Den. A. (rarely p.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.).—2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper.—3 To be highly respected or honoured; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger ( compar. of महत् q. v. ). -10. A great or nobleminded man; दश्वतिः खद्ध सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्धाति यथा Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, नहेलिका A woman,

1. HT ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually

noined with the Imperative , महाणि मा कर विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41, also (a) with the Aorist, when the angment अ is dropped; पापे रातें मा क्रथा: Bh 2 77, मा मुसहत् खलु भवं-तमनन्यजनमा ना ते मलीमसाविकारवना मातिभेत Mal. 1. 32, the आ is sometimes retained, मा निषाद प्रतिहा त्वमगम: ज्ञाश्वती: समा: Râm. ( h ) the Imperfect ( the augment being dropped here also ); मा चेनमभिभा-THE Râm: (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest, 'that not'; लचु एनां परित्रा-यस्य मा कस्यापि तपस्विन। इस्ते पतिण्य-ति S. 2, मा कश्चिनमाप्यनथाँ भवेत Pt. 5 . मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमत्त्वक भवेत K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential, त्वरतामार्थपुत्र एता समाश्वासयितं मास्या विकारी वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a cuise is implied, मा जीवन्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धा-पि जीवति Si. 2 45, or (e) with potential passive participles, ਜੋਵ पार्थम । मा issometimes used without any verb; मा तावत 'oh ' do not (say or do ) so'; मा मैवं; मा नाम teru: Mk. 30 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes HT is followed by Fr and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्रूडर्य मा स्म गम: पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा रम प्रतीप गम: S. 4. 17, मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनथेत्प्रवसी-ट्रास्. -Comp. --चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, तमाञ्चपर्व राजेन भज माजान-दायकं Subhash. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -3 of Vickout

of Vishnu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A ( माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मिते ) 1 To measure ; न्याधन मिमान इवावनि पदानि Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see भित.-3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in . तनौ मनुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागम-संभवा सुद: Si. 1. 23, वृद्धि गतेप्यारमनि नैव मांती: 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13 2, 5. 44; मातिः मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशि र्यदम ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. - 6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar; sound. -- Caus. ( मापयाति-ते ) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्ग Mk. 3. 16. —Desid ्भिरसति-ते)To wish to measure

मांस् n. Flesh (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substracted for नास after acc. dual).

मार्स मिन-स द्विश Un, 3 611 1 Flosh. meat, समामी गध्यकी: U. 4 (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 .-- मा स भश्यितादसूत्र यस्य मांमभिटा झाहम । एतन्मासस्य मासव्य प्रवदेति मनीषिण !! ). -2 The flesh of fish -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. - H: 1 A worm -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time -Comp -- अइ, - अद, - आहित - भ पक a. flesh-cating, carnivorous (as an animal), Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. - अर्बुद: -a kind of disease of the membrum virile. -- अज्ञनं 1. flesh-meat. - 2. flesh eating - seat N. of the eighth cay in the dark half of Magha. -आहार: animal food. - ger a hind of fird (बन्गुला). -उपजीविन् m. a dealci ın flosh. - ओदन: 1. a moal of flesh a fleshy abscess on the palate. - कारी a swelling of the flesh. -कारिन् n. blood. — मंथि: a gland. — जं, -ते जस n fat, adeps. —तान: a polypus in the thioat. —द्राविस m. a kind of sorrel. - नियोस: the hair of the body. - q: a Pisâcha or demon -पचनं a vessel for cookine meat —पिटकः, कं 1. a basket of fiesh -2. a large quantity of flesh -पित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1. a muscle -2. a piece of flesh -3. an epithet of the feetus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant.-भेजू, -भोदिन a. cutting the flesh. -थोनि: a creature of flesh and bloo!. - TH: soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रय: sale of mest. —सारः, -स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मारा-लब् ; cf. अंमल ] I Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny, U.1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful, शाखाः शतं मासलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound), ध्वनिश्व गांगल्यस्यंगमांसलः U. 6. 25; भतिभिन्नपुष्करायत्वस्तानित-मांसलो वाङ्गिवादः Mv. 2. -5 Increas ed in bulk or quantity; Mâl. 9 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

ना िक: [ भाव प्रयमस्य उस्] A butcher. भाकदः The mango tree, Bv.1.29. -दो I The myrobalan tree -2Yellow sandal. -3. N. of a city on the Ganges

माकर 4. (शि.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q.v. — शे N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Magha.

मास्द् a. (क्री/.)'Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers;

full of or mixed with honey; Mal. 8 1 9.13.

भाकति । N. of Matali, the charioteer of India. -2 The moon.

माशि (श्री )क त. (की f.) Comng of defived from a bee. — कं [ माश्रकाभि ममृत्य कृतं अण् ] 1 Honey, Bv. 4. 43 – 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. — Comp. — भाअयं 1 bees' wax. – 2. honey-comb. — जं bees' wax. – फळ: A kind of cocoa-nut. — शक्रा candied sugar.

माख a. (खी f. ) Sacrificial.

सामध्य a. (धी f.) [मगधदेशे मच arm I Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. - 4: 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisva father and a Kshatiiya mother, ( the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards ), Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -ur: (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. - I A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —भी I A princess of the Magadhas: R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakrita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (जीणा)

सागधा, मार्गाधका Long pepper.

मागिधिक: A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [ मचानक्षत्रक्रता पार्णिमासी माडी साइन मासे अण् ] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February).—2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupalavadha or Magha kavya; (the poet describes his family in St. 20 80 84 and thus concludes.—श्रीशन्द्रस्पकृतसर्गसमातिल्यं लक्ष्मीपत्रेश्वरितकीतिनवाक माधः। तस्यासमा सक्षित्रतिराज्ञानः कार्य व्यव शिद्धपालयधाभि वानम्।);जपमा काल्यिनासस्य भारवेरधारिनं विद्वाः पद्लालियं माधं सीत नयो गुणाः॥, तावद्धा भारवेरभीति यावन्ताधस्य नोत्यः Udh.—श्री The day of full moon in the month of Magha.

साजमा A female crab.

साध्यत a (ती f.) Belonging to Indra. —ती The cast. -Comp. — सापं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

साधवन a. (नी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; सकुमं समस्कृतत साधवनी Si. 9. 25; अवनीसलमेव साधु सन्ये न बनी भाषवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माध्ये The flower of the kunda creeper.

मांझा 1 P. (माञ्चात ) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक a. (की f.) [ नेगल उन् ] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुद्मस्य मांगलिकत्र्यकृतां त्वनयः प्रतेत्रस्वनमापा Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35, Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य a. [मालाव दितं च्यू र ] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. — ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. — 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. — 4 An auspicious thing, amulet. — एवंप: a drum beaten on auspicious occasions, U. 6. 25.

माच: A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

মাসন্ত: A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ठ a. (ही f.) [ मंजिष्ठया रक्ते अगू ]
1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; मांजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यै:
Si. 18. 34. - ह Red colour.

मांजिष्टिक a. (की/.) Dyed or tinged with madder; मोध्या भेखलया नियंत्रित-मधोवासश्च मांजिष्टिकं U. 4. 20; My 1.18.

HIZ: A road.

साटर: 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A Brâhmana. -3 A distiller ( शोडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

भाइ: 1 A species of tree. -2. Weight, measure.

माडि: A palace.

माड्रकः -िककः A drummor.

HIG: f. 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणान: [ मनोरपर्य अण् अल्पार्थे णत्नम् ]
1 Alad, boy, youth, youngster. -2
A little man, mankin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brâhmana.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster ( oft. used contemptuously ). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; सायामाणवक्तं इति Bhâg. -3 A scholar, reli-

gious student.- 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (on twenty) strings.

माणविदा A 5 ovas girl, damsel. साणवीन यः [माणवस्येदे खजू ] Boyish, childish

माणव्ये [ माणवानां समूह: यह ] A company of lads or boys.

साणि हाA particular weight equal to eight palas ).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard. माणिक्यं, माणिक्यं Bock-salt.

मांडलिक a. (की f.) Relating to or ruling a province. —क; The ruler of

a provinco.

मातंगः [मतंगस्य स्नेत्यं अस्] 1 An elephant; सातंगाः किस बल्मितः K. P. 7; St. 1 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chandala. -3 A Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; a. g. महास्यानंगः -Comp. -दिशासरः N. of a poot. -नवः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुष: 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly beaster.

मातरिश्वन m.[मातरि अंतरीक्षेश्वयति वर्षत श्व-कित् डिच अनुक्तरु Up.1. 156] Wind; प्रनरुवित विविक्तमीतरिश्वाचचूण्ये ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीना रजोगभिः ठीर 11. 17; Kt. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा गञ्जमीतर्थेतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्याञ्च आनिति वा Nir.

माताल: N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. —सार्थि: an epithet of

HIGT A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand father.
-हो(dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -हो The maternal grand-mother.

माति: f. 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुल: [मातुओंता मातृ हुलज् ] 1 A maternal nucle, Bg. 1. 26, Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattura plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. — पुत्रक: 1. the son of a maternal nucle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattura plant.

माञ्चल: 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thornapple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle, Ms. 2, 131; Y. 3, 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलेय: (यी f.) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुर्लिगः, मातुर्छंगः A kind of citron tree ; ( भुवो ) भाग<sup>ा</sup>ः मेखितमातुर्हुगवृतयः मेथो विधास्यंति वां Mal. 6. 19. — i The frum of this tree, a citron.

सात र [मन् ५ जायां तृत्र नलीपः Un. 2. 94 1 1 A mother , मानवत्परसारेष यः प्रयति स प्रथाने , सहसं तु पिदृत् साता गौरंपणानिश्चित Subhish -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment: मानर्रिक्त भजरत कंचिटपरं Bh 3.64. 87 : आग मागर्टेनयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 Au epithet of Lakshmi. -5 Aa epithet of Durga. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother, मातुभ्यो चलिसुपहर Mk. 1 -9 An opithet of Revatt. -10 N. of several plants आखकर्णी. उंद्रवास्त्री and जरामासी &c. -pl. f An epither of the divine ٤o attend mothers. said Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8 - बाझी माहे-श्वरी चंडी बाराही बेष्णवी तथा। कोमारी चेव चा-भैजा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातर ।। or, according to some, only seven, ब्रामी महिर्वरी चेव कोमारी बैष्णवी तथा। महिंदी वेव वाराही चाम-El HE HIEL II Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -m. 1 A measurer. -2 Ved A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true know ledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [ cf. L. Mater ]. -Comp. -- केइट: a maternal uncle. - nor: the collection of the divine mothers. —गांधेनी an unnatural mother. - miles m. one who hascommitted incest with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's family. -ग्राम: the female sex, womankind. -गातः, न्या-तकः, -- वातिन् ... - द्वा: a matricide. -बा-तुक: 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. - चक्रं the group of divine mothers. - a a having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -नंदन: an opithet of Karttikeva. -पक्ष a. belonging to the mother's side or line. ( - श: ) maternal kinsmen. - [ q m. (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ ) parents. —पुत्री (मातापुत्री ) a mother and son. -yaa worship of the divine mothers. ચંધ્ર:, –ચાંચચ: a maternal kinsman : R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of rel: tives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वसः पुत्रा मातु-मातुः स्वसुः सताः । मातुर्मात्लपुत्राश्च वितेया मात-बंबन ।।. -भोगीण a. fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. - Her the collection of the divine mothers. -нтд f. an epithet of Parvati. —मुखः, -शासतः a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वस्तलः an epithet of Karttikeya. - स्वस् f. (मातु-दबस or मातु:स्वस ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वसेयः (मानूटवसेयः)



a mother's statem's son. ( -यी ) the daughter of a maternal sunt so सातु-ध्वसीय: -या-

सानुस a. 1 Coming or inherited from a mother, भावन च अपुनितं द्यत ति. 11. 61, 90. -2 Maternal. -क: A maternal uncle -क: 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

माञ्च a. ( बा त्री, f.). [ मा-त्रन् ]'An affix added to nouns in the sense of ' measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', reaching as far as '; as in उरमात्री भितिः; पचदशयोजन-मात्रमध्यानमतिचकाम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below) - A Measure, whether of length, breadth, beight, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. i. e अंगुलि-मात्रं 'finger's breadh ; किंग्विन्मात्रं गरवा 'to some distance'; क्रोझमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामा-जमिप ' even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so अलामानं, निमिषमात्र 'the space of instant '; शतमात्र ' hundred in number'; so गज-मात्र 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings : मनुष्यमात्रे। मत्ये. 'every man is mortal'; तस्त्रमात्र-पक्षकोऽज्ञपसदार्श (हतुः) Tarka K.: माजुष-मात्रदण्कर कमान्त्रष्टितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translateable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जाति-मात्रेणH. 1. 58 'by mere caste': दिहिम-मात्रेण समुद्रो ब्याकुलाकृतः 2. 149 'bv a mere wag tail'; वाखामात्रेण जाटयसे S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमान, समानमात्र Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles mrs may be translated by 'as soon as,' 'no sooner than,' 'just': विद्धमात्रा: R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमाञ्ज'just after eating'; पविष्टमात्र एन तत्रभवति S. 3. &c.

माना 1 A measure; see मार्न above.

—2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. —3 The correct measure. —4 A unit of measure, a foot. —5 A moment.

—6 A particle, an atom. —7 A part, portion; प्रदेमानाभितगोरवत्वात् R. 3.

11. —8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मार्न (3). —9 Account, consideration; राजाते : कियती माना

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or coneideration is a king,' 2. 6. I hold him of no aeroust ; कायस्थ इति लह्बी मात्रा Mu. 1 .- 10 Money, wealth, property; ज्ञून्यमहिकायां नाजाः समवतार्य Dk. ; न-क्तंिव कक्षांतरासा मार्चा न संमति Pt. 1 , कथमस्यार्थमात्रा इतेच्या ibid. -11 (In presedy) A presedual or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nagari characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament, a jewel -17 A measure of time (in music) -18 Function of the organs ( इद्रियक्ति ). -Comp - 314 half of a prosodial instant. - = 4तक a kind of artificial composition, getting out anothe meaning by the omisaion of a Matra; e त. मूलस्थितिमध कुर्वन् पात्र र्जुशे गताक्षरे । विट-सन्य कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पश्चिकस्य सः ॥ ( where the omission of the Matra in बिट makes the sense applicable to a az ). —छंदस्, -पृतं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, e g. the Arya. - Har a money-bag. -वास्त: an oily clyster. --सगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property : Ms. 6. 57. — समक: N. of a class of metres, see App 1. — इयुज्ञी: material contact, contact with material elements : Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above ).

मास्मर a. (शि f.), मास्मरिक a. (की f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मारसर्थे 1 Envv, jealousy, spite, malice; अहा वस्तुनि मारसर्थ Ks. 21. 49: Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यकः A fisherman.

माथ: [ मध्-वज् ] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

साधुर a. (री f.) मधुराया भवा मधुराया आगनी वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathura. -2 Produced in Mathura. -3 Dwelling in Mathura.

माद: [मर-वर्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. - 2 Joy, delight. - 3 Pride. मादक a. (दिका f.) [मर् णिच्-ण्डल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. - 2 Gladdening. - क: A gallinule.

मादन a. (नी f.) [ मद जिच् रपु-स्पुद् वा ] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —न: 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

माहक्ष a. ( श्री f. ), माहुक् a., माहुक् a. ( श्री f. ) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु माह्यां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2, उपचारा नव सत्य्य इति त माह्याः B. C.

माइक: A prince of the Madras. माद्रवती N. of the second wife of

माद्देग N. of the second wife of Pandu.—Comp —नदमः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पानः an epithet of Pandu.

ं माद्रेय: An epithet of Nakula and Sahadev.

माधव a. (बी f.) [मधु-अण्] 1Honey-like, sweet .- 2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेव मुखपसाधनविधी श्रीमाधवी योषिat M. 3.5.-4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्म्या धव ] 1 N. of Krishna ; राधासाधवयो-र्जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Git. 1; मा-धवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स मार्धवनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुप्रयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisakha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव B. 11.7.-4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parsurama. -6 N. of the Yadavas ( pl. ); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mayana and brother of Sâyana and Bhoganatha, supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sayana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rigveda ; श्रुतिस्मृतिसद्ाचारपालके माधवा बुधः । साति च्याख्याय सवधि द्विजार्थे श्रोत उद्यतः। J. N. V. -00mp. —राचितं a kind of perfume ( कहाल ). —वर्ह्वी = माघवी प. र. —आर्थि verna! beauty.

साधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor ( produced from honey ).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधिर-कापरिमलललिते Gtt. 1.

माधनी 1 Candied sugar. —2 A kind of drink made from honey.
—3 The spring-creeper ( बसंती ) with white fragrant flowers; पत्राणामिन कोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लगा माधनी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. —4 The sacred basil.
—5 A procuress, bawd. —6 Affluence in cattle. —Comp. —लवा the spring-creeper. —वनं a grove of Mådhavi creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mådhava.

माधुकर a. (श f.) [ माधुकर-अण् ] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in মাधुकरी द्वारी: — री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. —2 Alms obtained from five different places. माधुरकिङ α. (की f.) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माध्रं [मध्र-अण्] The flower of the Malika creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa voury taste; बद्दे तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामाळसरवर्गमागरमाधु रामधरयन् वाचां विषाको सम 4. 42. 37, 43; बाङ्माधुरीनिरसीकुतकळकंठा Dk. ~2 Spirituous liquor -3 Mead.

माधुय [ माधुर्द्य मापः धाज ] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness, माधुयमिट हरिणा च ग्रहीतं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. —2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; ह्यां किमटयनिर्वाच्यं ननोमाधुर्यस्थयते —3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Guņas in poetic compositions; चित्रइविन्भावमयो हादो माधुर्यस्थ्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. —4 Kindness, amiability.

माध्यस a. Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य a. [मध्य अण्] Cential, middle.

माध्यंदिन a. (ती f.) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. -त: N. of a branch of V1jasaneyins. -तं A branch of the श्रुक्त or white Yajurveda(followed by the Mâdhyandinas).

माध्यम a. (मी f.) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक a. (सिका f.), माध्यमिक a. (की f.) Middle, central. —का: (m. pl ) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

सत्ध्यर्थ a. Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality.
-2 Indifference, unconcern, अन्यर्थनाभगभयेनसाधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽत्यवलंबतेथे ;
Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक a. (की f. ) Belonging to noon.

मास्त्र क. ( धरी रि.) Sweet. —धर: A follower of Madhva. —धरी: I A kind of fiquor ( made from honey ). -2 The creeper called Madhavi.

माध्यक Au intoxicating drink pre pared from honey.

माध्विक: A person who collects honey.

माध्वीकं [ माधुना मधुकपुष्पेण निशुच ईकर्]
I A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from tha flowers of the tree called Madhûka; चवाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवतः Git. 12 ( = मधे Com.). -3 A

grape -comp. -- në a kind of cocoa-

भाग I 1 A. (श्रीमास्त = desid. of मन् q. v.). - II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus. of मन् q. v.

भानः [ भन् घन ] I Respect, bonour, regard, respectful consideration; and ग्रस्य परा मृतियेनमान टावणालपता Pt. 2 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self respect : जान्मना मानहोनस्य तुणस्य च समा गात: Pt. 1. 106: R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by Jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; सुच माथ मानमानदान Git 10, माधवे मा कर सानिनि मानमरे 9; त्यजत मानमले बत विश्वहै: R 9 47; Si 9. 84; Bv 2 56.-6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved Object, purpose. ---[मा-ल्युर् ] I Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measuremeasuring rod, rule. -5 Proof, au, thority, means of proof or demonstration ; येऽमी साध्यीं जःपसादा रसमात्र-धर्मतयोक्तास्तवां रसधर्मत्व । कंमान R. G.; मानाभावात (frequently occurring in controversial language ) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. -आमक्त a. given to pride, haughty. proud. - 37HIE: energy arising from self-confidence ; Pt. 1. 226. -- रजाने: f. great respect or honour · Bh 2. 23. -- जनमाद: infatuation of pride. -कलहः, काले: a quarrel caused by Jealous anger. — क्षितिः र.,-भंग ,-हानिः f. injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. - niu: injury to honour or pride. — a. 1. showing respect. -2. proud.-3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-द:) a mystical name for the letter 31. ( -दा ) N. of the second digit of the moon. - as: a measuring-rod ; स्थित: पृथिन्या इव मानदंड: Ku. 1. 1. - यून a. rich in honour; महौजहा मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. — धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग ६६६ मानक्षति - भृत्, पर a. possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथम मानभूतां न बृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. — महत् a. rich or greatin pride, greatly proud; कि जीर्ण द्रणमति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Be. 2. 29. —योग: the correct mode of measuring or weighing, Ms. 9. 330. -tur a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. - नार्जन a. 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2. humble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. - सूच 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

भानाधित् m. One who honours, honourei.

भागनं ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing, Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured ( with gen. ); मेनां सुनीनामाय माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1 11.

भानवत् a. Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited —तो A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

भागनेत p. p [मन्-णिच् क ] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् वः मान-इनि, मन-णिनि वा 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp. ); as in vica-मानिन् -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp. ). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect, पराभवोध्ययुत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41: परवृद्धिमन्सारे मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 94. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky -6 Being regarded or considered as. -m. A lion - af 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense ); चतार्व-गोज्ञानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through Jealous pride): माधव मा कुर मानिनि मानमये Gît. 9; Ki. 9, 36. - 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता-त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride.
-2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानः। होन्द्र a. Consisting of red arsenic ( मनःशिला ).

मानव a. (बी f.) [ मनोरपत्यं अण् ] 1 Relating to or descended from Ma. nu ; मानवस्य राजार्षवंशस्य प्रसवितारं स-वितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. -त: 1 A man, human being ; सनो-र्वजा मानवानां ततीयं प्राथितोऽभवत । ब्रह्म-क्षत्रादयस्तरमान्मनोजीतास्तु मानवाः॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35.-2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). - ar A woman. - A particular fine. -Comp. -हेद:, -देव:, -पाति: a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —धर्मजास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्सः a demon or fiend in the form of a man ; तेडसी मानवराक्षसाः पराहितं स्वार्धाय निव्नति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय a. Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or vonths ( माणव्य ).

मानस a.(सी f.) [ मन एव, भनस इद बा अण् । I Pertaining to the mind. mental, spiritual (opp. जागर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसप्त्राः , किं मानसी हारि: S. 4; Ku 1. 18, Bg. 10 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind. conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied -5 Dwelling on the lake Manass. - H: A form of Vishou. -- # 1 The mind, heart, soul : सपाटे मदनानको दहाते मम मानस Gît. 10: आंप च मानसम्बानिधिः Bv. 1, 113 ; मानस विषयाविना (भाति) 116 .- 2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailasa : ( केलामाञालर राम मनसा निर्मित सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्राागेट यस्मात्तदभन्भा-THE H Râm ; ( it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेथश्यामा दिशो दण्या मानमोत्सकचेतसा । क्जित राजहसानां नद नूपराज्ञां जत V. 4. 14, 15, यस्यास्तीये कृतवसत्या मानम सार्वे प्रष्ट नाध्यास्यति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामापं प्रक्ष्य इसा Me. 75; see 26 ; Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also): R 6 Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law ) Tacit or implied consent. - 4 A kind of salt.-Comp. --आल्य: a swan, goose. —उस्त a. eager to go to Minasa ; Me. 11. — ओकस, -चारेन m. a swan. -जन्मन् m. 1. the god of love. −2.

मानसिक a. (को f.) Mental, spiritual. —क: An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष a. (षो f.) [ मनार अण् छक् च ] I Human; मानुषो तनुः, मानुषो वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22: Bg. 4. 12: 9.11: Ms. 4.124. -2 Humane, kind. —पः I A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —पो I A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgs and herbs. -प I Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

माञ्जयक a. (की f. ) Hunan, mor-

माञ्चवता -त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; माञ्चवतासुलभो लियमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विद्वंचयते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यके अन्यसुपपाद्यितं तावन्त्रवसुपपाद्यतं K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्रध्यापि मानुष्यकन्मनेकसाधारणीमन Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिक: One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjuer, porcerer.

मांद् 1 P. (बाबति ) To burt, inpure.

सांश्यों 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मार्ग [मद धन् ] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness -2 Stupidity -3 Weakness, feeble state ; आग्नमांग-4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

सांचातु m. N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanîsva ( being born from his own belly ). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'क पत्र धास्पति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा नास्पति'; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhâtri.

मान्मथ a. (थी f) [ मन्मथ अण् ] Relating to or caused by love, आचार्य-कं विजयि मान्मथमाविशासीत् Mal. 1. 16; 2.4.

सान्य pot p. [ मान अर्चाया कर्मणि प्यत् ]
1 To be revered or respected; अहमिप तब मान्या हेतुभिस्तच तेश्व Mal. 6.
26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R 2.44; Y. 1.111.

मापनं ना 1 Meesuring. -2 Forming, making. -त: A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम  $a \cdot (\hat{H} f)$  1 My, mine -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक a. (मिना f.) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांड-वाश्चेत किमकुवैत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —क: 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन α. My, mine; यो मामकी-नस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वयन Mal. 2; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2.32.

मारा a. Possessing magical power.
—प: 1 A conjurar, juggler. -2 A
demon, an evil spirit

माया [मायः बा॰ नेत्यम ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice, Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witcheraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वमो छ माया छ मातिश्रमो छ S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्धाव्य परिश्वितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विकृतिः किस भनेदियं छ माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायाम्य &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedanta phil. ) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit - 6 (In San. phil.). The Pradhana or Prakriti. - 7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (971). -11 ( With Saivas ) One of the four snares (पादा ) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gaya.-13N. of Lakshmi. -Comp --आचार a. acting deceitfully. --आत्मक a false. ıllusoıy. --उपजीनिन a. living by fraud, Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कुन्, -जी-विन् m. a conjurer, juggler. — नण् a. 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. — देश N. of the mother of Buddha. धुतः Buddha. —धर a deceitful, illusive. —पह a. skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. — प्रयोग: 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud, Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृग: a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. - यंत्र an enchantment. -योग: employment of magic. —योधिन्a. fighting deceitfully. - वचनं false or deceitful words. - ara: the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). - विद् a. skilled in deception or magical arts. - ga: an epithet of

मायामय a. ( शी f. ) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful.-2 False, unreal.-3 Magical.

मायावत् a. 1 Deceitful, fiaudulent.
-2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive.
-3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. —m. an epithet of Kamsa —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन a. [ माया अस्तर्थ विति ] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजाति ते मृहधियः पराभर्ग भवंति मयाविषु येन मायिन: Ki. 1. 30, R. 10. 45. -2 Skilledin magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -m 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -n. A gall-nut.

माथिक a. [माया-टन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent -2 Illusory, unreal.—क: A juggler.—कं A gall-nut.

माथिन् [ माया-इनि ] See मायाविन्. —m. 1 A conjurer. —2 A rogue, cheat. —3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2 46. —4 N. of Brahman. —5 Of Kâma. —6 Of Agni. —7 Siva. —n. Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

माय: 1 The sun. -2 'Bile, bilious humour, (n. also in this sense).

माय्र a (शे f.) [ मार-अल् ] 1 Belonging to or arising from a poucock, नाय्री मह्याने मार्चना ननांति M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the foothers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. -दे A flock of percocks. शे N. of a plant (अजनेदा)

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-

मारः [मृनन् ] l Killing, elarghtor, slaying , अञ्चलपाणिनामासीद्यारी दश यस्मरात Raj. T. 5 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition -- 3 The god of love ; इयासात्मा कृदिल: करोतु कवरीभारापि माराद्यमं Gtt. 3 where my primarily means ' killing'); Nag. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धन्र) -6 An evil one, a destroyer; ( according to Buddhists ) .- 7 Death. -Comp. - sian a. ' marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारांक रतिकेलिमं-कुलरणारंभे Git. 12. —आभभू ( -सु: ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -- sur:-itu: Siva. — आत्मक a. murderous ; कथ मारात्मके त्विय विश्वासः कर्तव्यः में. 1 - sid m. 1. an epithet of Siva -2 of a Buddho.

নাকে a. [ দাগৰ্-তন্ত্ ] ( At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. — ক: 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 Tre god of love. -3 A nurderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [ मु-णिय लुट ] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारण-कर्मदारणः S. 6. 1.—2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy.—3 Calcination. —4 A kind of poison.

নাবি: f. [ দু-णিল্-র্নি ] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित p. p. 1 Slain, killed.-2 Des troyed, ruined

मारिन् a. 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic.—2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presi ling over plagues and identified with Durgâ).

मारकत a.( ी f.) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाञ्जने मारकर्ति स्ति H. Pr. 41.

मारव a. (वो f.) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच a. (ची f.) Made of pepper मारिचिस a. Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

सारिष: A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Satradharate one of the puncipal actors, not it.
M.H. 1)

rifie a. (Aff.) Belonging to or composed by Martch. — a: 1 N of a demon, son of Sunda and Tadaka. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus entired Rama to a considerable distance from Sata, so that Ravana found a good opportunity to carry her off. — 2 A large or royal elophant. — 3 A kind of plant. — 4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. — 5 A sacrificing priest. — a N. of the mother of Sakyamuni. — A collection of pepper shrubs.

माहेड: 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत a. (ती f.) [ मस्त इद अण् I Relating to or arising from the Maruts. - 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -a: 1 Wind, R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the delty presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. - of The north-west quarter. -7 The lunar mansion called Svati. -Comp- — ээдя: a snake. — эдены:, -सुत:, -सुद: 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhima. - ad 'penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies ), cf. 99-इय सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः। तथा चरे. प्रवेष्ट•यं तत्रमेताद्धि मारुत ।। Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [ नस्तोऽपसं इत् ] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -? Of Bheina.

माफेंड:, माफेंडेय: [ मुकडोरपत्यं अण् दक्] N. of an ancient sage. —Comp. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Puranas ( composed by this sage).

सार्ग I. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयतिने ) I To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chare. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आस्मोक्कषे न सागत परेडां परिनिद्धा। स्वयुणेरेन मार्गत विश्वकषे प्रथमनात् Subhash. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नुपत्तसागति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गविने ) I To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [ मुङ्का छुद्धो, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे पञ्च वा ] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also) अञ्चित्ररणमार्गमादेशय S. 5, so विचारमार्ग पतिहेतेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed ७२०:; वाचेशिमं परिवहस्य वहंति मार्ग S. 7.6 -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A Hear, mark (left by a wound &c.), R. 1.48; 14.4. -5 The path or course of a placet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The tight way or course, proper course ; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7 71.-11 Style, direction; sia वैदर्भमार्गरय प्राणा दश ग्रुणाः स्मृताः Kav. 1 41 ; वाचां विश्वेत्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; ক্রন্ত', সাম্ব', ਪਸੰ° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy ) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus.-19 Musk.-20 The canstellation called मृगाश्रारम. -21 The month called मामशीप. -Comp. -- आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a quide, leader. —तोरणं a tirumphal arch erected on a road; K. 11. 5. — दर्शकः a guide — हंगः a city or town on the road. - चेत्र: —धेनु कं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. - auf a barricade. —रक्षक: a road-keeper, guard. -बरी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers — ज्ञाधकः a pioneer. — स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. —हम्भे s palace on a high road.

सार्गक: The month called नाग्शार्थ.

मार्गज क. (मार्ग-स्य त्यह वा ] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for -2 Inquiring.—3 Asking, begging.—जं,—जा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting.—2 Seeking, looking out for, searching.—3 Investigating, inquiry, examination.—जा: 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant.—2 An arrow; हवारी: समसार्गजा: K. P. 10: अमेरि तमार्यक्रमामार्गज्यस्य पोष्टराप धेर्यक्रमुक्त N. 1 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17 65.—3 The number 'five.'

मार्गणक: A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गिशिर:, मार्गिशिरस m., मार्गशिष N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्थ.

मार्गिक: 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

सार्धित p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन m. 1 A pioneer. - 2 A guide, leader.



मार्च 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe, cf. धृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्ज: [ यज्ञ मार्ल वा वन् ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman.-3 An epithet of Vishau.

मार्जिक a (जिंका f.) [शृज्-ण्वुट्] Cleansing, purifying, scoming.

मार्जन a ( नी f. ) [ स्त्-ल्यु स्तृ ना ] Cleansing, purifying. — ं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. — 2 Wiping or rubbing off. — 3 Effacing, wiping away. — 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. — 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kuar grass &c.— नः the tree called Lodhra.— जा 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. — 2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मव्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. — नी A broom, brush.

मार्जार: (लः) [ मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः] 1 A cat; कपाले मार्जार: पय इति कराँहि-हि ज्ञान: K. P. 10. -2 A polo-cat. -Comp. —कंट: a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कर्णिका, -कर्णो N. of Châmundâ.

माजरिक: I A cat. -2 A peacook. माजरि I A female cat.-2 A civetcat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीय: 1 A cat. -2 Stura, -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोवन).

माजित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तेड: [ म्हार्न्डाण्जायते अण् क्षकं ]
1 The sun; अयं मार्तेड: किं म खळु तुर्गे:
समिभिरित: K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The
Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number
twelve. ( Also मार्तांड ).

मानिक a. (की f.) [ सुतिकया निर्मित अण् ] Made of clay, earthen. —क: 1 A kind of pitcher. —2 The lid of a pitcher. —कं A clod or lump of earth; स्डमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैनिहंतुकार्भ मा Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. —त्वी Mortality.

मार्द्भः A drummer. — मं A city,

मार्द्धांगिक: drummer.

मार्दवं [ मृदोर्भावः अण् ] 1 Softness (lit. and fig. ), pliancy, weakness; अभित्रसमयोऽपि मार्द्वं भजते केव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वश्रीरमार्द्वं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, lemoney; Bg. 16. 2.

माहींक क ( की ति ) Made of grapos. — i Wine; Si. S. 30.

मानिक त. [मर्म जानाति ट्यू ] Hoving a deep maight into, fully co. versant with the essence, beauty &c. (= मर्भज प. v.), मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मसुनतं Bv 1. 171, परिणयसकारंद्यामिकारेले जनति भवंतु चिरायुषी मिलिदा 18, 4.40.

मार्भ See नारिष.

सार्टि रि. ( रज्ञ-किन् ] Cleansing, scouting, putifying.

साल: 1 N. of a district in the west or south west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountainer. -3 N. of Viahnu. -ल 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevented ground (बालमुखन्स), केंद्र मार्ल Me. 16. ( अल्लामुखन्स्ल Malli) -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. - चलके the hip-joint.

মান্তক: I The Nimba tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocca-nut shell. —-কা, -ক A garland.

मालकोइा: N. of a Raga or musical mode.

मालति:-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्षाचिद्रंग मृग्तकणेनास्वादिता माल-ती G. M., जालकेमालतीना Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; जिरसि बक्कलमालां मालतीभि: ममेता Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. - न्यास्तः, -तीरजः borax. -पश्चिता the shell of a nutmeg. - माल a nutmeg. - माध्य N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûtt. - माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय  $\sigma$ . (यी f.) [मल्ये भयः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountair. —य: Sandal-wood.

মান্তব: 1 N. of a country, the modern Mâlvâ in central India. -2 N. of a Råga or musical mode —বা: (pl.) The people of Mâlvâ. -Comp.—সম্পীয়া; -ইব:, -রুঘারি: a king of Mâlvâ.

मालवक: 1 The country of the Mâ-lavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mâlvâ.

सालसी N. of a plant.

माला [ मल् संज्ञाया करीर घज्ञ] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनिवासपरि-मलापि हि हराति हुनं मालतीमाला Vås. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोड्डीनालिमाला Mål. 1.1; आवद्ध-माला M.9.-3 A group, cluster, col-

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as ın रत्नवाला. -5 A rosary, chain, as in अनुमाता. -6 A streak, as in तडि-•माला, विद्यन्माला - - 7 A series of epithose. -8 ( In diamen ) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Como. — उपना a variety of Upama or simile, in which one Upameya is compared to serveral Upama'nas; e.g. अनयेनेव राज्य अदिन्येनेव मनस्निता । मस्लौ-भाध विषादेन पश्चिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. - mie: N. of a plant ( अपामार्ग ). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, donsi, gardener; कुती मालाकारी पक्र-लनिय क्रवापि निवधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of garderers. —gor: a necklace. —zor a kind of fragrant grass. —शीपकं a variety of ्रीक्क , Mammata thus defines it :--गालादीपन्नार्थं चेयथोत्तरपुणावहम् K. P. 10 : see the example given ad loc. - ur a wearing a garland.

मालिक: [नाला तनिर्माण शिल्पमस्य टन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer. paicter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालेव कन् अत इसम्] I A garland. -2 A row, line, somes. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine.-5 Lin-seed.-6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intexicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned.-2 Surrounded by.

मालिन व. [माला अस्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with. encircled by , ससुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी ; so अंधुमालिव, मरीचिमालिव, जॉमैमालिव &c. -m. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. - नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champa. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durga at the Durga festival. -4 N. of Durga. -5 The celestral Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhishana. -8 N. assumed by Draupad; while residing at the Court of Virata. -9 N. of a river ; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

मान्य a. [म लांगे हिने यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. न्यं 1 A garland, wreath; मान्यंन तां निर्वचनं ज्ञान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. —आपण: a flower maker. —जीवक: a florist, garland-market. -पुष्प: a kind of hemp. — मुन्ति: a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned.
—m. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2
N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the insternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid Island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time. ]

सालिन्यं [ मलिनचा भावः ध्वञ् ] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity.—2 Pollution, defilement.—3 Sinfulness.—4 Rlackness.—5 Trouble, affliction.

साह: f. 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —यान: a kind of snake.

माह्य: 1 The Bilva tree. -2 The Kapitha tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल: N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माञ्जर्बा A wrestling or boxing

माषः [ मण् संज्ञायां कर्ति थञ् ] 1 A bean; (the sing, being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit cr seed); तिलेम्यः प्रति यच्छति माषाच् Sk सद्भागां नाषाचाः प्रतिनिधित्वमहिति J. N V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषा विद्यातिमाभाषः -3 A food, block-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -00mp. —अदः, -आदः a tortoise.—आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee.—आजः a horse. -ऊत् a. less by a Mâsha. —वर्धनः a goldsmith.

मापक: 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माचिक a. (की f.) Worth a Må-

सापिण a. [ माबाणां भवन क्षेत्र खत्र ] Sown with beans. — ज A field of beans.

माच्य a. [ माष-यत् ] 1 Fit for beans.

-2 Worth a particular number of Mashas.

-च्ये A field of beans.

HIE m. 1 = HIE q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for HIE after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, -सं [ मा एव अण् ] 1 A month; (it may be चाद, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बाईस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्म-तांसि मैथाले Bk. 8. 95 .-2 The moon ( Ved. ). -3 The number 'twelve'. -00mp. —अज्ञासिक a. monthly. —अतः the day of new moon. —अव-

चित्र a lasting for or eccurring in a month. —आहार a. eating only once a month. —उपनासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. —2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक a. monthly, lasting for a month. —जात a. a month old, born a month ago —जः a kind of gallinule. —देश a. to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रदेशः the beginning of a month. —प्रानः a year.

मासक: A month.

नासिक a. (की f.) [मासे भवः उज् ]
1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. -क A funeral rite of Sraddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणा मासिक श्राद्धमन्वाहार्थ विद्वर्षा.

मासीन a. [ मास-खज् ] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

नार्य a. [ मास यत् ] ( At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month.
-2 A month old.

मासर: 1 The scum of Loiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of purched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A bread.

मासूर व (रीत ) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. ( माहति-ते ) To measure. माहनः A Bråhmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल a. (ली f.), माहाकुलीन a (नी f.) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक a. ( की f. ), माहाजनीन a. ( नी f. ) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक a. (की f.) High-mind ed, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहारम्पं [महासना भाव: प्यज् ] I Magnanimity, noble-mindedess, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देविमाहात्म्य, ज्ञानिमाहात्म्य &c

माहानस a. ( सी f.) 1 Belonging to a large carmage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहापाण a. ( जी f. ) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहासाजिक a (की f) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन a Ved. 1 Joyous, joyfui.
-2 Great, exalted. -3 (fiving delight. —न Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष क. ( की f.) [ महिष्या इद अण् ] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow, as माहिष द्वि.

माहिषक: A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिक: 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman, ( माहिषीत्युच्चते नारी या च स्याद् त्यभिचारिणी। तां दृष्ट्वा कामयतियःस व माहिषिक स्पृत ।। Kålıkå Puråpa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife, माहिषीत्युच्यते नार्या मगेनोपार्जित वर्ते। उपजीवात यस्तस्या स व माहिषिकः स्मृतः॥ Sridhara on V. P.).

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिड्य: A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatrıya father and Vaisya mother.

माहंद्र a (दोर् f.) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7.84; R. 12.86.

-2 Eastern. —दो 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrant.

माहेय a. (यो f.) 1 Terrestrial.
-2 Made of earth, earthen. —य: 1
The planet Mars. -2 The demon
Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

साहेश्वर a. (शे.) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. --र: A worshipper of Siva. -रा N of Parvati or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (भिनोति, मिन्ते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To brild, erect. -3 To Measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

মিভছু 6 P. ( মিভ্জনি ) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

सित f. Ved. A column, post.

मित p. p. [मं मा-धा-क ] 1 Mensured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृष्टः सत्यं मितं जूते स भूत्योहों महीसुजां Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in; महचसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे 5. 6. in 1889. -5 Investigated, exa-



mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. — этат a. 1. brief, measured, short, concise, Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary be Vijnânesvara Yājnavalkya's onSmriti. - 31% a. of measured meaning. -अर्थक: a cautious envoy. -आहार a. sparing in diet. (-T:) moderation in eating. - F: the sea. - HT-पिन,-बाच् a. speaking little or measured words , महीयासः प्रकृत्या मित-भाषिण: S1. 2. 13. - मुक्त a moderate in diet .- व्यक्ति व. frugal, economical.

सितंत्रम a. Going slowly. — सः An

elephant.

नितंपच a. 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing,

niggardly, stingy.

सिति: f. [मा-मि-किन् ] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [ मिथिति स्निह्यति, मिद् त्र, मि-त्र वा ] 1 The sun. - N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -\$ 1 Afriend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं ча Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king, cf. ਜ਼ੈਫਲ. –Comp. —आचारः conduct towards a friend.—उदय: 1. sun rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्भन, -कार्च, -क्रुत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service ; R. 19. 31.—ਵਜ a.treacherous. - बृह, -बोहिच a. hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -- 4114: friendship. - Ag: breach of friendship.—gg a contest between friends. -लाभ: 1. acquisition of friends. contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. -वत्सल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. - fag: an epithet of Agnı. —विषय: friendship. —ससभी N. of the seventh day in the b ight half of नाव. —सह a. Rind or indulgent to friends —हत्या the murder of a friend.

শিশ্বনা-কে Friendship, friendliness. শিশ্বনি Den. P. To be filendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

भित्रमु a. 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —मु: A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मिश्रीकु 8 U. To make a friend of मिश्रीकृ 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend,

मित्रावरणी Mitta and Varuna. मित्रिय a. Friendly, relating to a

মিয় 1 U. (মথান-ন) 1 To associate with. - 2 To unite, pair, copulate. - 3 To hurt, injure, strike kili - 4 To understand, perceive, know. - 5 To wrangle, contradict. - 6 To grasp, seize.

सिथस and. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other, Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. सिथ:पस्थाने S. 2, सिथ:समयात् S. 5. -2 In secret on private, secretly, privately, भर्तु: ममादं मिनच मुस्ता यक्त सिथ: माकस्तेपसेनं Ku. 3. 2, 6. 1; k. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

মিথিন্ত: N. of a king. — লা: (pl.) N. of a people. — লা [নথনৈ চন বিলা হানী নিথিনা Un. 1.57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिश्र and. Ved. Falsely, wrongly.
मिश्रन a. [भिश्र-उनन् १६ न्यू Up. 3. 55]
Paired, forming a pair or courle.—तः
Ved. A pair, couple.—तं 1 A pair, couple; भिश्रनं परिकारियतं त्यया सहस्रायः फलिनी च निन्यमी प्रि. 8. 61; Me. 18, U. 2. 5.—2Twins.—3 Union, junction.—4
Sexual union, copulation.—5 Cobabitation.—6 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini.—7 (Ingiam.) A root compounded with a preposition.—comp.—भाव: 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair.—2. copulation.—तिन्य a. piactising cohabitation.

भिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually ).

নিখুনত্তি 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिधुनीस 1 A. To pair, to be joined or airanged in couples.

निथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual

सिधुनेचर: The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. दुंदचर.

मिश्या and. [ निथ् क्यप् ] 1 Falsoly decentually, wrongly, incorrectly, out with the force of an a . Julive , मनी महानील इति भम्तवादल्पनमाणेऽपि यधा न भिष्या दि 18 42,यद्वा बन तानम-श्या 17 42; मिथ्येंव व्यक्तनं वदाते सुणयामी-द्रिवनीव: कुत: ठे. 2. 5. -4 Invertedly, contrarily -3 fo no purpose, in vain, finitlessly, मिध्या कारयते चारेयों या राक्षसाधिप: Bk. 8 44; Bg. 18 59. (मिश्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsenoou, he; मिध्या क 1. to taisity. -2. to contradict. भिध्या सू to turn out false, be false ; निष्टया ग्रह to misunderstand. mistake). At the beginning of comp. figure may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended. feigned '&c. -Comp. -अध्यवसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency - किंचिन्मध्यहेवसिद्ध न-र्थ मिथ्याधीतरकत्पनम् । मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेदया वरायेत् खस्ननं वहन् ॥ Kuval —अपपादः a false charge. — अभिवानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -आभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. - अभिज्ञापः 1. a false prediction. -2. a false or unjust claim. — MTTI: a. 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-7:) 1. wrong treatment (in medic. ) -2. wrong or improper conduct. - MIEIX: wrong dict. — Tai a false or pievaricating reply. - 34414: 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. - अर्मन् n. a false act. - कारform a pretending to be kind, Pt. 5. 14. —कोप:, -कोध: feigned anger. —क्त्य: a false p.ice. —प्रह: useless obstinacy or persistence. -प्रह:-प्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पिनं a Lalee report or speech. - at a mistake, error, misapprehension. —हर्शन beresy. - gie: f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctimes. - निरसनं denial by oath. -- gww: a man only in appearance. --प्रतिज्ञ a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -- Kö an imaginary advantage. —नितः f. delusion, mistake, error. -- योग: wrong use or application. -- वस्तं, -दाक्यं, -नाद: an untiue speech, a faisebood, iic. -- बाक्, -नादिन a. lying, false, untruthiul -- गता a false report. --साक्षिस m. a talse witness.

सिद्धार्थ 1 Falsity, unreality - 2 Illusion, error. - 3 Inversion. - 4 Perversion.

मिट् I. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (भिहते, मै-शति-ते, मेद्यति-ते) I To be unctuous or greasy. -2 I'o melt. -3 Io be tat -4 To love, teel affection -II. 1 U. (मद्ति ते) 8-न्न मिथ्.

Harp p. 1 dan. -2 Units as, greasy -3 life commonly i consider towards (one)

सिद्धे 1 sloth, in mence -2 101por sceepiness, cult so ( o. spiits also ).

सिंह् 1, 10 U. (मिंद्रित, मिंद्यित ते ) S e सिंद् II.

सिन्द् 1 P. (तिन्दति ) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To nonour, worship-

सियेश: A sucrificial offering.

नियेश्य a. Partaking of sacifficial offering.

मिळ् 6 U. ( मिळति-ते, generally मिळति ; मिळित ) 1 To join, b. united

with, accompany, रमण्यती मिलितः Ratn. 1. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble, & चान्ये सुरदः समुद्धसमये व्याभिलाषाकु-लासो सर्वत्र मिलाते II 1 210), याताः कि न मिलात Amaru 10, मिलित्रितीस्ख &c. (111. 1 , स पानित मितोऽन्यच गाज-नान्मिलितो न य Trik -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contret with ; मिलति तन तोयेर्ध्नगमदः (1. 1. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting ); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embraco, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find fall in with. -Caus. (मेलयात-ते) To bring tegether, assemble, convene.

例例

मिलनं [मिल् लाइ] I Joining, meeting, a sembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; ध्वालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मल्यसभीरं शिर. 4.

মিতিৰ p p. [মিল্নচ] 1 Come together, assembled, enountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A boo; परिणतमक्तरंदमानिकान्ते जगित भवंद्य चिराहको मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंद्कः A kind of snake

मिलीमिलिन् ™. An epithet of Siva. मिल्र् 1 P. (मेशाने) 1 To make a sound or noise -2 To be angry.

मिशिः(पि:-सिः) f 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

सिश्च 10 U. (निश्चवित ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्च) I To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वार्च न सिश्चयित यद्यपि में वचोभि: S. 1. 31; न सिश्चयित लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [ मिश्र-अचु ] 1 Mixed. blended, mingled, combined; arr पशं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रियेव ध्यवस्थितं Kav. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32 -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, con-isting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. -- 37: 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars ; आर्यामिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1 ; वसिष्ठ-मिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृतिका and विशाला. —अ 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. -Сомр. — ज: · a mule. — जाति а. of mixed breed. -- मान्यं mixed grain. - and a. of a mixed colour.

(-जि) a kind of bleck also wood.
—व्यवहार: investigation of composition (of principal and interest).
—श्द्र: a mule

研究市 a [ 語知 可要 ] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Mixcellancous. 一事: 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. 一番 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of India.

मिश्रण [ मिश्रन्खर ] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In mith.) Addition.

মিসিন p p. [মিস্-ফ] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Addod. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिष्ति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोसुखान्मायी मिषता-माच्छिनचि न: Ku. 2. 46. -3 To uval, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. ( मेष्ति) To wet, moiston, sprinkle.

मिष: [भिष्-क ] Emulation, rivalry.
— र्ष Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; चालभेनमकेन भिषेणानीय Dk. ( often used like छल प्. v., to indicate an उत्पेक्षा), न रोमञ्जूपोधमिषाज्ञमस्त्रता छ तश्च किं दूषणञ्जून्यविद्यः N. 1. 21, वद्ने विनियक्षिता सुजगी पिश्चनाना रसनामिषण घात्रा Dv. 1. 111, अस्वस्थतामिषण Dk.

मिष्ट तः [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet.-2 Dinty, savoury; कि मिष्टमलं जरस्कराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.'-3 Moistened, wetted.— हं 1 A sweetmeat.-2 A dainty or savoury dish.— हः Sweetness. - Comp. — असं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति, मींड ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

सींड p. p. [ भिड्-क ] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed ( as uriue ). — इं

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिर: [भिष्-किर्च Un. 1. 51] I The sun: सिय तावरिमहिरोऽपि निर्योऽसूत Bv. 2. 34; यात मञ्जाचिरा सिव्धामाहिरङ्गाला सितः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

मिहिराण: An epithet of Siva. ,

मी I. 9 U. ( मीनाति, मीनीते , seldom used in classical literature ) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, rajure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disppear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( मगति, मा-

प्यति-ते ) I To go, move. -2 To knew, understand गांतमत्योः ). -III. 4 A. ( भीयते ) To dio, perish.

मीहुटम: ! An epithet of Sive. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीदृद्ध . 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

सीन: [मीनक] 1 A fish, सुप्तमीन इन प्रदः R 1.73, मीनी इन्देन कनमा गतिका प्रोत्त Bv. 1.17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Piscos).-3 The first incarnation of Visland; see मास्यापतार. -Comp. —अंड 10e, fish-spawn. (-डी) moist sugar. —आयातिन, यानिन m. 1. a fishoiman. -2. a ciane. —आलय: the sea. —केनन the god of love. —गंध: an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रक:, -रंग: a king-fisher.

मीनाम्रीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनर: The sea-monster called Makana q v.

मीस् 1 P. ( भीमात ) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान्-विवार स्वार्थ सन् प्यूलू ]
1 One who investigates or inquires
into, an investigator, examiner. -2
A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमासा q v. below.

गीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —न: An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation , रसगंगाधरनाम्नी करोति कतकेन कान्यमीमासा B. G., सेणा आनंदस्य मीमासा भवति Tait. Up.; 80 दत्तक°, अलंकार° &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief darsanas or systems of Indian philosophy. ( It was originally divided into two systems :- the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्मर्मामासा founded by Jaimin, and the उत्त्वीमासा or ब्रम्मांनासा ascribed to Badarayana, but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमासा or the Mamamaa, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदात which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately ) ; नीमांसा-कुतसुरममाथ सहसा हस्ती सुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. -Comp. — 新代: - 委司 m. N. of Jaimini.

Fir: 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (भीलाते, मीलित ) i To close (as the eyes ), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; पत्रे विभ्यति मीर्जात क्षणमाचे क्षिप्र तक्षाला-कनात Gat. 10. -2 To close, be closed or sbut ( as eyes or flowers ); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2; तस्यामिमा-लतनेंचे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or he collected (for मिल् ). — Caus ( भी-लगति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c. ) : न लोचने मीलियतुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 ; हा पानमामा-मामय चतुरों लोचने मीलायत्वा Me. 110. मीलन [ मील ल्युट ] I Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet. ) A concealed simile ; see मालित below.

मोलित p. p [माल्-क] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished. disappeared. -5 Assembled, wathered (for मिलित). —तं (In Rhet) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्त वस्ता याखारी । निजेनागतुन। वापि तन्मोलितमिति स्रतं॥ K. P. 10.

मीब् 1 P. ( मीबाति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat

मीदर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectabl, venerable. —रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

g: 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

सुकंदकः An onion.

45: Liberation, deliverance; especially, fical emancipation.

सुद्ध 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; सुद्धराज्यभगीचिभिरस्पुशत् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

सङ्क्षी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुद: [ मुक्त दानि दान्क पृषो॰ मुम् ]
1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2
Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious
stone. -4 N. of one of the nine
treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of
drum.

द्यकंदक: 1 A kind of grain (कृथान्य).

सुकुर: 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजक्षपप्रतिपक्तिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमाहेमदर्शनमञ्जामकुरतले जा-यते यस्मात् V2a : Si 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल.-3 The handle of a potter's wheel -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallika creeper

सुरुल:-लं 1 A bud; आग्नेभूत्रथमसु-कृला: कंडलोबालुकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतसुकुलान (तनयान) S 7.17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (सुद्धलोकु means to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5.63).

सुकुलयति Den P. To canne to close or shut, close; सुकुल्यति च नेचे सर्वथा सुच्चे खेट: Mal. 3.8.

स्कृतित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-sbut; द्रमुक्तितनयनसरोजं Git 2, Ku. 3. 76; Mål. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मक्षाः, मक्षणकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [ मृत्-क ] 1 Loosened. relaxed, slackened -- 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled .- 5 Fallen down, dropped down from : Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तरवयवैरज्ञायिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sont forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out -11 Deprived .- 12 Absolved or emancipated (fron sin or worldly existence ); see तुच also. - The One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final heatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुक्तोऽथवा पद्यः॥ Subhash. - in The spirit released from worldly existence.-Comp.--3i-चर: a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. - आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. - Muta a. rising from a seat. -कच्छ: a Buddhist. -कच्छ: a snake that has cast off its slough. -ਜੰਤ a. laising a cry. (-ਤਂ ) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. - केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. — बश्चस् m. a lion. - चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. —ਲਤਜ a. shameless. — वसनः see मुक्ताबरः --संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-n:) an ascetic ( of the fourth religious order, परिवाज ह ).

सुक्तं I A missile, a missile weapen.-2 Simple prose.-3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kav.1. 13; सक्तं श्रोस एवेनश्यमस्मारसमः सनाम्

मुक्ता i A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षी-णां लुठाति स्तजमंडले। सुक्तानामप्यवस्थयं के वर्ग स्मर्शकंकरा: Amaru 100 (where मुकाना means also 'of absolved saints'). ( Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but perticularly from oyster-shell :- करीय-जीम्तवसहरांच मत्स्याहिशुक्त्युद्भववेणुजानि । सन्धा-फलानि प्रधितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्तगुद्भवमेव-मूरि । Malli ). -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ता). Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आवलि: -ली f. - कलाप: a pearlnecklace. - go: a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18 -आहं a string or zone of pearls. —दामन् n. a string of pearls. — पूड्प: a kind of jasmine. - प्रस: f. the pearl-oyster. -पालव: a string of pearls. -- 本方 1. a pearl ; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard apple. -4. camphor. —मिण:, -रनं a pearl. °सर: a necklace of pearls; U. 1, 29. - Arg f. the pearl-oyster. —लवा, -सन् f., -हार: a pearl-nacklace. - ज्ञानि: -स्कार: the pearl-oyster.

स्तिः f. [मृच्किन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis : आयगरप जगरपाश्चित्रस्य मुक्ति पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding : संसगम् कः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. - अत्रं an epithet of Benaras. - मार्गः the way to final beatitude. - मुक्तः frank-incense.

great ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except ( with the force of a proposition ).

सुखं [ खन् अन् डिन् थातोः पूर्व मृद् च of. Un. 5. 20 ] 1 The mouth ( fig also); प्रजास्जा यतः खातं तस्मादाहुसुखं सुधाः; ब्राह्मणाऽस्य सुखमानीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; समूभंगं सुखमिन Me. 24; स्वं मम सुखं भन V. 1' be my mouth or spokesman'.—2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्थ-सुखा मयास्य हुद्या V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाम-सुखी पृतेकचाणाः S. 7. 21; 80 चंद्रसुखी, सुखचंद्रः &c. —3 The snout or muzzle ( of any animal ).—4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; ( लोचने ) हरित

में हरिवाहनदिक्ता V. 3 6.-5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; स्पारिनगाससुन: शिलीसुन: Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1, 40; R 3, 8, 8 The beak or bill of a bird -9 A direction, quarter; as in Magw. -10 Opening, ontrance, mouth , नीवाराः अस्मार्भको-दर्शक्षमधास्तरूजामयः ८. 1. 14 , नदी-र्धंपनेय समुहमाविशत् R. 3. 28 ; Ku. 1. 8 -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement ; सखीजनोद्रीक्षणकीमुद्दीमुख B. 3.1, दिनस्रातानि रानिहिमनियहे विमल-यन मलगं नगमत्यजन् 9 25; 5.76; Chat. 2,-13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent ( at the end of comp. in this sense ); चंधोन्सुक्त्ये खलु मखसुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशास् Bv. 4. 21 , so इंब्रुखा देवा: &c. -15 The surface of upp r side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, oc:asion. -18 Utterance; as in 我玩我呢. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet. ) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. - comp. -आग्न: 1. a forestconflagation. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brahmaņa. - आनिल: -उ-द्वास: breath. —अञ्च: a crab. --आकार: look, mien, appearance. — आसन: nectar of the lips. -आस्तवः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. — इंदु: a moon-like face, i. e. a round levely face. — उ-स्का a forest-conflagration. —कमलंब lotus-like face. —खुर: a tooth. —गं धकः an onion. — चपल a. talka-tive, garrulous. — चोदिना a slap on the face - fift: f. the longue. चुर्ज scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. - T: a Biahmaņa. —जाई the root of the mouth. -दूषण: an onion. — दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. - दोप: fault of the tongue ; आत्मनी सखदी-वेण वध्यंते शुक्तसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. — नि-रीक्षक: a lazy fellow, an idler. —ान-वासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatî.—पदः a veil ; कुर्वत् कामं क्षणस्खपदमोतिमैराव-तस्य Me. 62. — पानः inflammation of the mouth. — पिनः a mouthful of food. — पूर्ण 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. —प्रसाद: a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. - नियः an orange. ( -यं ) cloves. - मेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. - iq: a preface, an introduction. - चंधनं 1.a preface, -2. a lid, cover

— भूपन a preparation of hetel ; see नास्त --भेद: distortion of the face. --भंडनक: a kind of tree (तिलह). —ਸੰਭਲ the (round ) face. →ਸਪੂ a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -- #1-अने washing the face —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. - Tru: the colour or complexion of the face ; दब जाविस्मि -तास्तस्य मुखशां भन्नं जनाः है. 12. 8, 17 31: तव खल खलरागो यत्र भेद प-यात: Si. 11. 31. -- राज: a disease of the mouth or face. - sing: a dog. —लेप: 1. ancinting the face or upper side ( of a drum ); मृदंगो सुख-लेपेन करोति सखरध्यांने Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. —बह्रभ: the pomegranate tree. –बाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind instrument. -2 a sound made with the mouth — नासः. -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath —विहारिका a che-goat. -- व्यादानं grping, yawning. - ज्ञाफ a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. — NE: f. washing or purifying the mouth - sig: an epithet of Ribu. — जाधन a. 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (-न:) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-+ ) 1. cleansing 'the mouth. -2. cinnamon. -शाधित m. the citron tree. - sit: f. beauty of countenance ', a lovely face. -- संभव: a Brahmana. - grafacility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -- Ht the moisture of the lips. -- ara: saliva. -ETH: cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

## सुखपचः A beggar, mendicant

सुखर व. [ मुख सुख्यापार कथन राति रा-क Tv. ef. P. V. 2 107 Vart. also ] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; सुलारा खन्त्रेष गर्भदामी Rata. 2; सुख-रत नमरे हि निराजते Ki. 5. 16; तझप-वर्णनासुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54.-2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तेवरमा सम्बरशुखलकार्षणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःक्जन्मुखरज्ञकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Mal. 9 5; सुखरमधारं त्यज मजीरं रिप्रामिन कालियु लोलं Gtt. 5 ; Mk 1.35, तोयोत्सर्गस्तानतसुखरो मास्म w. Me. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थानं सुखर-ककुभो झांकुतै।नैझराणां U. 2. 14 ; महली-समरशिखरे ( लताकुंज ) Git. 2 ; गोदावरी-मुखरकद्रगिरि: U 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of .- 5 Foulmouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing - T: 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person ; यादे कार्यविपात्तः स्यानमुखरस्तज्ञ इन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -fr The bit of a bridle.

सुवरवि Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अन एव सुन्ना यां स्वर्याते Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. सुन्नारमा 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

सुधरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with , गंडोड्डी-नालिमालासुखरितककुभस्तांड वे शूलपाणे: Mâl. 1. 1.

स्वरीकु 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resound. -3 Io cause to speak or talk; इदानी विज्ञापनायां सुवरीकरोति Mu. 7.

सुकीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

सुख्य व [ मुले आहे। भवः यत् ] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, presentent, prominent; द्विज्ञातेसुख्यः; पारस्टा, पोधमुख्याः ६०. —ख्यः A leader, guide. —ख्य 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedus. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original ( as opp. गीण् ) meaning of a word. —संदः the chief lunar month —द्यः, -द्यातः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovercign. —गाँचन् m. the prime minister.

स्टयता-स्वं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

स्ख्यज्ञः, स्ड्यतः ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

स्राह: A kind of gallinule.

सुरुष a. [सुरुक ] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन सुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अथि सुरधे कान्या चिंता पियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Mal. 7.1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity ( not yet acquainted with love), child-like: (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं सुग्धासु तपस्वि-कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह सुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. —rur A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nåyikå in poetic compo-eyed woman ; वियोगी सुग्धाक्याः स खलु रिप्रवातावधिरमूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. —आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. — भी: -ब्राह्म, न्यात a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -- भाष: simplicity, silliness.

बाधना -त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness.

charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A (भोचते) To deceive, cheat ; see मुंच .- II. 6 U. (भुवाति-ते, मुमो-च-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्ष्यति-ते, मोक, मुक्त ) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c ); चनाच...यज्ञी-धनो धेसम्पेर्समोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20: Ms 8. 202; मोस्यते सरबंदीनां वेगीवीयविभूः तिभि: Kn. 2. 61; R 10. 47; मा भवा-नंगानि मंचत V. 2. 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); करं सं-चति बहिंण: समदन: Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice ' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; राजि-र्गता मातिमतां वर सुंच इाट्यां R. 5. 66: सुंच मिय मानमनिदानं Git. 10; सुनि-सताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना सम ख मक्तिमिई तमसा मनः 8. 6.7; मानं संचति किं च कौरवकुले Bv. 1 4; व्याविभूते शशिन तमसा सुव्यमानेव राजिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see गुक्ला. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; सूर्गेषु शरान्यस्था: R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपस्तर्गाह्यचा सुचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4, 11; चिरावरहजं सुचतो बाद्यसूद्यां Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिसचा धरुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Mal. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. — Pass. ( मुच्यते ) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुख्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed .- 3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. — Caus. ( मोचयाति-ते ) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated .- 2 To cause to shed. -3 Toloose, set at liberty, liberate.- 4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road ). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (सस्थाति ) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुस्त्रते, मोक्षते ) To long for final emancipation.

सन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c. सुचक: Lac.

सच( चु )कुंदः 1 N. of a tree.-2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mandhatri. [ For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unboken sleep The gods also decreed that whoseever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to askes When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kulayavana, he cumuingly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye. ]. -lomp -असादक: an epithet of Klishna.

माचर a. Liberal, generous. —रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंद: A kind of flower. सुद्धी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुज्, सुंज् 1 P, 10 U. ( मोजति, मुजति, मोजयति-ते, मृजयति-ते ) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुज: 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brahmana. should be made); Ms. 2. 43.-2 The sacred cord or girdle itself .- 3 N. of a king of Dhara (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केश: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishna. - केरिज़ m. an epithet of Vishnu. - aud investiture with the sacred thread ( or girdle ). -मेखालेन m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. — जासन m. an epithet of

संजनत् a. Overgrown with rushes,

संजार: -रक: A kind of plant.

म्रं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुट 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते ) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृद्य गृतं त्वां च सममेव माटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame. rebuke; (in this sease 6 P. also ).

मुद्धा 6 P. ( मुजाते ) To promise मुंद् 1 P. ( सुदति ) To crush, grind. ਸੁੱਡ 1 A. (ਸੁੰਤਰੇ ) To run away.

गंद्र I. 1 P. (मेडाते ) 1 To shave, shear; श्रावक युडितसुंडो नक्षत्राणि पूच्छासि Mu. 5; Mk. 8 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. ( मुद्रत ) To sink.

ਸੁੱਤ α. [ ਸੁੱਤ ਬੜ ] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -3: 1 A man with a shave I or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rahu. "-m. pl. N of a people. - I N. of a plant (中國代表 ). -2 Bengal madder. 7-3 A female mendicant of a particular order. — # 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -- अवसं iron. -- चवाकः ध kind of pulse (कलाय). -फल: a cocoanut tree. — मंडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob : चरमल्यचलं सारं न कर्यान्संडमंडलीं H 3. 89. –ਲੀਵੇਂ iron. –ਗ਼ਾਲਿ: a kind of rice.

संडवा: [ ग्रंड्-ण्वुल ] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. - The head. -Comp. - उपनिषद f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveds.

संइनं [ मुंड्-लपुर ] Shaving the head,

मंडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

ਜ਼ੰਫਿਰ p. p. [ ਮੁੰਫੁ-ਜ ] Ⅰ Shaved. -2 Lopped. - d Iron.

संहिन् a. [ मुड-इनि ] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless -m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्यं A pearl.

मुद्ध I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते ) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanee, purify. -II. 1 A. ( मादते, मादत ; desid. ममादिषते or समोदिषते ) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यहने दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिता: Pg. 16. 15; Me. 2. 232, 3 191; Bk. 15. 97. — Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सद्, सदा f. [सद् किष् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; वित्रस्टिं तेन ततान सीदर्भक: R. 3. 25 : अइ .च पुरो हरितको मुदमादधान: Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादे कर्तन्ये विद्धति जडा: बत्युत सुदं Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणसूत्रा Git. 11; K1. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुद्धित p. p. [ सुर्-क ] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. - i 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ar Joy, delight.

सुदिर: [सुद-किरच Un. 1.51] I A cloud. प्रचुरप्रश्वरधनुरन्तरंजितमेदुरस्विरसवेशं Git. 2; or संचित्ति नाद्यापि रुपं भामिनि सुद्रिरालिशद्याय Bv. 2.88.-2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [ मुङ्-गक् Un. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -HET. -भोजिन m. a horse.

मुद्गरः [ मुद्द गिराति गृ-अच् ] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसदुर: ( a small poem by Sankaracharya); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine ( said to be n. also in this sense ).

मुद्रक: A hammer. -

मुद्रल: N. of a sage. —हं A kind of grass.

सदृष्ट: A kind of bean.

HEI [ HI-TY ] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping . especially a seal-ring, signet-ring, अनग ग्रह्मा सहयेन Mu. 1; नामग्रहाक्ष-शाच्यास्य प्रशासम्बद्धाः S. 1. ( fig. also ), द्वात प्रायो भावाः स्फुरइपधि-ध्रदास्क्रालिताः Bh. 2. 114. A stamp, print, mark, impression . चतःसग्रहसूदः K. 191 ; मिंद्रसुद्रांकितः (WIFT: ) Cit. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port ( as given by a seal-ring ); अमृहीत-सुद्रः कटकानिष्कामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतसुद्रः सलेख: प्रची ग्रहीत: Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money .- 5 A medal -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. - 7 Shutting, closing, sealing: सेवीष्टमुद्दा स च कर्णपाज्ञः U. 6. 27; विपन्नि दासदां मतनकलहद्वेदसलभां Mal. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c.-8 A mystery.-9 (In Rhet.)The expression of things by their right names. -10 N of cortain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -- 31314 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type ( a modern use ). — अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. - fire: a maker of seals. - His: an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. मनांत्र- -यंत्र a press, a printingpress (a modern formation). -- रक्ष कः the keeper of the scale. - Tax N. of a drama by Visakha-datta.

सुन्यं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

सुद्यति Den. P. 1 To senl; अनया सुद्या सुद्द्यन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवसाणि सुद्द्यन् द्वार्णा-युरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

हाइका 1 A little seal. -2 A sealring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = ह्या (10).

सुद्धित a. 1 Scaled, marked, impressed, stamped: त्याय: ससस्मद्धाद्धित-महीनिव्यां जदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काइमीरसुद्धितस्यां मधुस्द्वस्य Gtt. 1: स्वयं सिद्देण द्विपरणसुद्धा सुद्धित इच 11. —2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. —4 Printed.

सुषा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यहिंक-चित्रिय संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हासित सुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; राजिः सेव पुनः स एव दिवसी मत्वा सुधा जलवः Bh. 3.78 v. l.

श्रानिः [ मन्दन् उच Up. 4. 122 ] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

10 10 10 10

an ascetie ; garaicae cura: Be 10. 37, र.खंदबतुद्धियमनाः स्त्रेश्च विमत-रग्रडः । रीतरागमग्रक्तीधः दंस्थरपोर्स्तिसच्य-ते ॥ 2. 56 : पण्यः कादमे मालिमेति सतः केवल राजपूर्व 8 2.14; R 1 8, 3 49 -2 N of the sage America -3 Of Vyasa. -4 Of Buddhi -5 of Panint. -6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and इमनक ). -7 The internal conscience . ( according to Kull. on Ms. 8.91 the suprema spirit') -8 The mango-tree. -9 The rumber ' seven ' -n2. The seven sages. -Comp -- wai ( pl ) the food of ascetics. - are 1. 'the lord of the sages ', a great sage -2 an epithet of Sakyamani. -3 of Bharata. -4. of Siva. - \$5., - \$ 257: 1 a great sage. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Buddha. - ser 'the triad of sages', i e. Pânini, Kâtvâvana, and Patanjali ( who are considered to be inspired saints ) · सानेजय नगावृत्य, or विमानि व्याकरण हिं —दाग्तः, —कुमारः a young sage. - 27: the Syonaka tree. -पितलं copper. े-पुगवः ॥ ereat or eminent sage. - qan: 1. a wagtail -? the damanuka tree. - Haga 1. the finit of the vellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -Ira a. leading an ascetic life; क्रेशव सुनिवृत्तांनां R. 1. 8. —बनं an ascetic vow ; Ku. 5 48.

मुंध 1 P. (नंपात) To go, move. मुम्ला Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

सुद्ध a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. — आः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्यक्ष सुरक्षाभिनियासव्याणाविभिष्ट्रयने V. 1.1; Ku. 2.51; Bg. 4.15.

सस्चानः A cloud. सस्चिषः A thief.

सुपूर्व Desire of death; Bk. 5.57. सुपूर्व a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

सुर् 6 P. ( सुति ) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

सुर: N. of a demon slain by Krishna: पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्सुर Si. 2. 1.
—ता N. of a fragrant plant. — रं Encompassing, surrounding. — Cdmp.
—आर: 1. an epithet of Krishņa; सरारिमाराडुपद्शियत्यसी Gît. 1 - 2. N. of the author of Anargharâghava.
—जित, -दिच, -भिद, -मर्दन, रिपु, -वैरिस, -दन m. epithets Krishņa or Vishņu; प्रक्तीणीस्थित्वर्ड्जियति सजदंडी स्राजितः Gît. 1; स्रातीरणी राधिकामाधि

वसनभात 10. -तृः the discus of Vishna.

जुरभेड: la emption on the face.

भरजः [ धुत् नेष्टात् जानने जन्छ Tv. ] I'A kind of drum or tabor, सागई नंदिदस्ताहर-पुरत्रद &c. Mal 1. 1; रंगीताय महत्तुर्द्धा Me 61, 56; M. 1. 22, Ku. 6 41.—2 A stanga artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called दुरज्ञेस, see K. P. 9. ad loc.—Comp.—— क्ल. the jackfruit tree.

मुख्या 1 A large drum, -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

सुर्द्धाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

सुरंदला N. of a river ( supposed to be the same as Narmadâ.)

सुरल: 1 A kind or fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. - हा: pl. N. of a country.

मुक्ता N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U.3. along with तका); मुरलामाफत्तोन्नकारकारकार रज: R. 4.55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. - Comp — भरः an epithet of Krishna.

मुर्छ 1 P. ( मुर्छति, गूर्छित or मर्ने ; the word is written as मूई or मुच्हें) I To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless : पतत्वद्यानि सुच्छित्य. पि Gît. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितिपश्वमुचिउत-जनायतिन किं पोरुषं Gat. 3; Bk. 15.55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful ; सुमुच्छे सहजं तेजो हवि-धेव हात्रिर्भेज: B. 10. 79 ; मुमूरुई संख्य रामस्य 12.57 ; मूर्व्छस्यमी विकाराः प्रा-वेणेश्वयमत्तेषु S. 5.18 ; Ki. 16.8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail:तमसां निशि मर्च्छतां V. 3.7.-5(a) To take effect on; जाया न मुर्च्छति मलोगहतप्रमाद छादे तु द्र्यणतले स्रुभावकाशा S. 7. 32, हम्येषु मूर्च्याते न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 ' are net reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, bave power against ' न पाइपोन्मूलन-शक्ति रह शिलोच्चेय मुर्च्छाति मार्ग्तस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. —Caus. (मूछ्यति-प) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint ; म्लेच्छान्सूच्छ्यते Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on ( as a musical instrument).

सुमिणी A small fire-place.

सुर्भरः [सुर क पृषो० द्वित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मर-



हुमझनसुर्वस्थ्वत द्युरियाम्बणस्य रज्ञः-जणाः St. 6. ७. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुर्व 1 P ( मंगित ) ि bind, ग्रें मुद्ध 10 U. ( भीलणतेन्ते ) I To plant संश्रदी A kiral of grain

स्वा(सार्की A amill house lized. मुप् I. 9 P. ( मृज्याति, गुणित ; devid. समाविष्ति ) 1 ( a ) To sical fileh, 10b, plunder, carry off ( said to govern two ace , देनदर्स अले सुज्जाति, but very rarely used in classical liter with ), स्वाण रत्नानि St. 1. 11 ; वाजस्य मुख्यान वृद्ध जैजनेश्वाः Ki. 3. 11 , Si. 3. 38 (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off , Bk. 15. 10 -2 To dispel, remove, drive off; वनि मिरमुलि ज्योfafer Si. 4. 67, Ratn 3. 19 -3 (Fig ) To ruin, undo , न वेत्सि सुषितमात्मान K 164, Rain. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal , सन्यरेणुमुबि-तार्कतिथिति: R 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To surpass, excel, मुख्यन्त्र श्रिनमज्ञीकाना रक्ती: परिजनावरैः । गीतेर्वरागरानाना च को किल -समरध्वनि Ks. 55 113 , Rain. 1. 24 , Bk. 9. 92; Me. 47. - 11. 1 P. ( मोपात ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मञ्चति ) 1 To steal. -2 To break.

सुषक: A mouse.

सुषा-षी A crucible.

मुक्: f. Stealing &c.

स्थित p.p. [ स्प्-क ] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

स्वितकं Stolen property.

ਜੁਵp. p. Stolen ; S. 5. 20. — ਦੇ Stolen property.

मुख्य: [ सुष्-कस् ] 1 A testicle. -2
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp.
- कच्छ: f. an eruption on the scrotum. - चूच्य: a cunuch, a castrated person. --च्यान: swelling of the testicles.

हुट्तक: N. of a tree ( the ashes of which are used as cautery ).

But a. Having large testicles.

सुष्टि: m f [सुप्-किन् ] 1 The clenched nand, fist, कार्णातमस्य विभिन्ने निन्विद्यापि सुष्टि: R. 9. 58, 15. 21; S1. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; इयासा-कसुष्टिपरिवधितकः S. 4. 13, R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Ms. 68. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (= pala). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only f.). -8 A compendium, abridgment. -Comp. —कर-जं elenching the fist. —हेन: the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. — असं a kind of game. —पात: boxing. — चंधः 1. elenching the fist. -2. a handful. — अप a. to be measured with the fist, to be apanned with the fingers. — युद्धे a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

স্থাইন. [ প্রিনীপ্ত গ্রারন্দ্র কর্ ] 1 A goldsnuth. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N of a demor. — ন A pugilistic encounter, fisticists — না: (pl.) N. of an outcast race (the Dombas). -Comp. — নানা: an epithet of Balarama.

सुविका The fist.

स्टियय: A child, baby, infant. स्टीकु 8 U. To clench the fist.

ਚਣੀਚਣਿ and. Fist-to-fist, hand-to hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

HEE. Black mustaid.

मुस् 4 P. ( द्वस्थति ) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसल:-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A pestle (usedforc.eaning rice); सुसल मिद्मियं च पातकाले सहस्वाति कलेन हुँचिन Mu. 1. 4, Ms. c. 56. -3 A kind of surgical instrument. -Comp. --आवशः an epithet of Balarama.

—उल्लंख a pestle and mortar, सुसलामुस्रिल end. Club against club, संस्कृतिहा A common lizard.

मुस्रालिस क. [ मुस्ल-इनि ] 1 An cpithet of Balarama. -2 Of Siva.

ससल्य a. [ ससल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club.

सुस्त् 10 U. [ सस्तयति-ते ] To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्त: -स्ता -स्तं A kind of gi888; विश्वच्यं क्रियत। वराहतातिभिर्मुस्ताक्षातिः प्रत्वे S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59, 15, 19. -Comp. —अवः, —आवः a hog.

HH 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. (मुहात, भुग्य or भूड ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहार इस्माद ना स्मर्चे स्माद ता स्मर्चे 
ਜ਼ਰ p. p. [ ਮੁਝ ਲ ] 1 Stupefied, infatuated; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered; confounded, at a less; किंवार्तव्यताम्हः 'being at a loss what to do', so ही ब्रह Me. 68. -3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant , अल्पस्य हेनोर्वेह हातुमिन्छन्गिनारयुद्धः गतिभासि मे रवं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistakev, erring, deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive. -6 Confounding .- - E: A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; युद्धः गरप्रत्ययने प्रज्ञाद्धिः M. 1. 2. -- ताः (m. pl.) An epithet of the elemento in the Sankhya philosophy. -Corp. —आस्तन् a. 1. stupofied in mind. -2. toolish, stupid, silly. - wh: 1. a doad foetus. -2. difficult delivery. -- are: 1. a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -2. infatuation. -चेलन, —चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant; अ-वगच्छाते बढचेतनः वियनामं हृदि शहय मपितं R. 8 88. --धी, -बुद्धि, -मित a. foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki. 1.30. - vy:, - ws: the greatest block head. - HTT a. infatuated,

मृहतान्तं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहिर a. [ पुड़ किरच ] Silly, fuolish, stupid —र: I The god of love.-2 A fool, block-head.

मुद्धः ind. = सहस्.

मुहुक Ved. A moment.

महस् and. 1 Often, constantly. repeatedly, frequently; शीवाभंगाभि-रामं सहरतप्रति स्पंदने द्रबहिः 8.1. 7, 2. 6 , generally repeated in this gense , सहसेंह: over and over again, often and often; ग्रह्मणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कुजति सहुर्सेहुः. -2 For a time or moment, awhile; Mc. 105; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now-row', 'at one time \_at another time' ; सहकरवतने वाला सहः पति निवला । सहरालीयते भीता सुद्धः कोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhâsh. ; Mu. 5. 3; ugue; 'again and again, repeatedly. '-Comp. -- भाषा -- वचस् n. repetition tautology. - HI m. a horse.

मुहूर्त: -ते [ हुई-क थाते: व्यं स्ट प Tr. ] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवांस्ट्रानीकसहत्ते लाइने R. 3. 53, संस्थाअरेखेव सहत्रामा: Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19, Ru. 7. 50. -2 A period, time ( auspicious or otherwise ). -3 A period of 48 minutes. —त: An astrologer.

सहर्तनः 1 An instant, a moment.-2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेर: A blook-head, fool.

मू 1 A (मबते) To bind, fasten,

मूक a. [यू-मक ] 1 Dumb, silent mute, speechless; युक्तं करोति बाचाउं।

मुकांडजं (कानन ) Ku. 3. 42 , सखोमियं चीश्य विषाद्मूकां Gut. 7 , मुकीभूतवंटा-स्वरास्वतः पुरद्गीलासु К. 97; मुकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -क: 1 A mule : मीनान्मक: H. 2. 26. v. l., Me. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. - अचा a form of Duigâ -भाव: silence, muteness, dumbnoss, (also Haar-ei in this sense ).

मुकिमन m. Muteness, dumbress , silence.

सूत α. [ मुक्त ] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -a: -a 1 A woven basket ( Ved. ). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूर्ज Urine, भारत मूर्ज सतुःस्जेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; मूत्रं चकार 'made water '. -Comp. - आयात: a uninary disease. —आज्ञयः the lower belly. —उत्संग see मूत्रसंगः --सुन्ह्यं paınful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोश: the scrotum. —क्षय: insufficient secretion of urine. - nifa: a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. - जठर: -t the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. — होतः a urinary disease. — निरोध: retention of urine. —पतन: a civet cat. —पश: the urinary passage. --परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -ge the lower belly. —मार्गः, -मसेकः the urethra. — वर्धेक a. diuretic. — वृद्धिः f. copious secretion of urine. — হাস্কুর্, n. urine and excrement. - 3 a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. — গুল: -ল্ল urinary colic. — на: urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रपति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मत्रयति Mbh.

मञ्ज a. Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सुचित a. 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

a. Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्च a. 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. - स्तः A fool, blockhead ; न तु मतिनिविष्टमूर्अजनचित्तमारा-धरेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8 ; मुखे बलाद्यराधिनं मां प्रतिपाद्यिक्यासि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean, -Comp. -पंडिन: a learned fool, Pt. 5. 40 -- ar folly, stupidity, ignorance. — Alga a. one who has a foolish brother. — næ an assembly of fools.

मुखेता-स्वं, मुखिमन् m. Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मुर्ज्ज a. (की f.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor ( an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid ). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening -- 7, -= 7 मुन् गुन् ] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually n. in this sense ). - 3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; of. Jedi (3) also -4 (In music ) The using of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conduct. ing the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody ; स्फ्रुटीभवद्यामविशेष-म्छना S1. 1. 10 , भूयो भूयः स्वयमि कुता सूर्व्छना विस्मरंती Me. 86, वर्णाना-मिप मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मुदु Mk. 3. 5, सत स्वराख्या ग्रामा मुच्छेनाश्चेक-विश्वातिः Pt. 5. 54; ( a मून्छ ि or मूर्च्छना us thus defined :--कमात्स्वराणा सप्तानामारी-हश्चानरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः मत सन पा see Mailt. on St. 1. 10 for further information ).

मृच्छो [ सर्च्छ्-भावे अङ् ] I Fainting, swooming, R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; सूर्व्ही गती मृती वा निद्र्शन पारदोऽत्र रस: Bv. 1. 82 -4 The rising of sound &c.; see मुन्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. —энач: ( in Rhet. ) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत a. unconscious, fainted away.

मुच्छील a. Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मू चिकत p. p. [ मुच्छी जाता अस्य तारः इतच्, मुर्च्छ क वा 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Cslcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -a A kind of song or air.

मृत a. [ मुर्च्छ क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate ; मूता विद्यस्त-पस इव नो भिस्तसारंगयूथः 8. 1. 33, मसाव इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहाईशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42, Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated ( Ved. ).

मतेत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil. ) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion ; परिन्छिन-परिमाणवरवं क्रियावरवं वा मृतेत्वम्.

मृतिः f. [ मुर्च्छ्-किन् ] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation ; करणस्य मृतिः U. 3. 4, Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. - 5 Deauty. - 6 Solidity, hardness. -Oomp. -- भर, संचर a. embodied, incarnato, धर्मो वा सुतिसंचरः My 1. 10; U. 6 10. - q: a worship. per of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मार्तित्वं Emboliment, matoriality. incaination.

मृतिमत् a. 1 Material, corporeal.-2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सात्किया Si. 5. 15, तव मार्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1.18, R. 12. 64; Mal. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -m. The body.

मुर्धेन् m [मुय्यास्मिषहते इति मूर्धाः cf. Un. 1. 156 ] I the forehead, brow. -2 The head in general ; मतेन मुझी हरियाही द्प: St. 1. 18; R. 16. 81. नैसर्गिका छर्मिणः कुछुनस्य सिद्धा मुधि स्थितिर्न चरणेरवताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, bead ; अतिष्ठनमञ्जेदाणा मुधि देवपति-र्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c. , सून्या पर्वतम्थीन ; S. 5. 7 , Me. 17. -4 ( Hence ) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart ; स किल संया-मुधि सहायतां मचवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (in geom.) The base. -Comp. -3ia: the crown of the head. — अभिषिक्त व. 1. consecrated, crowned, maugurated; R. 16. 81. -2 common, stock (as an instance), उत्क्रत्योत्क्रत्य कृत्ति इति वीभत्सस्य मुर्धाः भिषिक्तसदाहरणम् ( -कः ) 1. a consecrated king. -2, a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3. aminister. -4 = मूर्व-वासिक ( 1 ) प्. ए. — अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. —अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brûbmana father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. —कर्णो —कपेरी f. an umbrella. —जः 1. the hair ( of the head ) ; पर्योक्तला मधेजाः छ. 1. ३० ; विललाप विकीर्णः मुर्चेजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief.'-2. the mane. - ज्योतिस " see ब्रह्म(त्र or स्वामार्ग. —पिंड: a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut ). —geq: the Sirisha tree. — स्तः the scum of boiled rice. - वेष्टनं & turban, diadem.

मुधेन्य a. [म्रीन भनः यत् ] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ऋ, द्व, ट्व, ट्व, ण्, र् and ज् ; ऋदुरवाणा Hyl. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मुध्वेन् See मूर्वन्.

मुवी -वीं, मुविका A kind of creep er ( from the fibres of which bow-



strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made ).

मूल I. 1 U ( म्लातेन्ते ) 1 To take or strike root, be film, stand fast. -II. 10 U. ( मूल्यतिन्त, म्लित ) To plent, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

ਜਲ [ ਜ਼ੁਲੂ-क ] 1 A root ( fig. also ), तसमूलानि गृहीभवाति तेषा S. 7. 20, or ज्ञाखिनो धौतमूला: 1. 15; मूलं वंध् to take or strike root ; बद्धमूलस्य मूल हि महद्वेरतरो: श्चिय: Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything ; करयाश्चिदासिद्दशना तदानीम-गुष्ठमुलापितस्वक्षेषा R. 7. 10 , so पाची-He Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्योर्मूलं St. 7. 32; во पाद्मूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूल, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement , आमूलाच्छ्रोत्रामिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause , सर्वे गाईस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूल U. 1. 6, इति केना-ध्युक्त तत्र मूल मुग्धं 'the source or authority should be found out. '-6 The foot or bottom of anything, पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gless ). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory ; स गुतमूलमत्यंतं R. 4. 26, Ms. 7, 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner, Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वाभिविकेता Kull. ). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An abouginal in habitant. -20 A bower an arpour (लिंडुज). -21 N. of several roots पिटपर्ला, बुवकर, श्रूरण &c. ( In Comp. Ho may be translated by first, prime, original, chief, principal' e.g. मूलकारणं ' prime cause ' &c. &c. j. -Comp. -- MINIT I. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. - आमं a radiah. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशि-न् a. living upon roots. —आइं a radish. — उच्छेद: utter destruction, total eradication. —कर्मन् n. magic. -कार: the author of an original work. - a to the original or prime cause, Ku. 6.13. - arrear a furnace, an oven.-द्वान्छ:-न्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots —केहार: a citron. -non: the co-efficient of a root. - in: 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Sakyamuni.—हेद: uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical- 2. growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill) .- 3. born under the constellation Mûla ( - ज: ) plant growing from a root. (-si ) a green ginger. - 27: an opithet of Kamsa. —इड्यं, -धनं princpial, stock, capital. —धात: lymph. — निकंतन a. destroying root and branch. - uvq: 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. — पद्धात: f the Prakriti or Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas (q v.). -( pl. ) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war ( विजिगीष, अरि, नध्यम, and उदासीन ); sce Ms. 7. 155. - wee: the breadfruit tree. - afor the act of uprooting, extermination. - ws: an epithet of Kamsa. - भृत्य: an old or hereditary servant. - 3 3 an original text. -बाप: one who plants roots. -वितं capital, stock. — विस्न: a chariot -व्यसनवृत्ति: the hereditary occupation of executing criminals, Ms. 10.38. —वतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. — शकुन: ( in auguly ) the first bud. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. — संघ a society, sect —स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, an--4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. —स्थायिन m. an epithet of Siva. —स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. - g v a. uprooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; आंतिमूलक 'based on error.'-2 Born under the constellation Mûla. —कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam —कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -एणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). —पोतिका a radish.

ਸ਼ੁਲਾ 1 N. of a plant. -2 The asterism Mûla.

দ্যুক্তিক a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. —ক: A devotee, an ascetic. —কা 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मुलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. —न: A plant, tree.

मुली A small house-lizard.

मूलेर: 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

, मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2
Being at the root. -3 Purchasable.
-एयं 1 Price, worth, cost, क्रीणंति
स्म पाणमूल्येयंशांसि Si. 18. 15, Santi.
1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3
Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5, Original value. -6 An article purchased.

सूख् 1 A. ( स्पति, स्पित ) To steal, rob, plunder.

न्य: 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, en air-hole. -3 A crucible

सूर्यत: 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. -अशाउ: a cat. - नाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मुच्न Stealing, pilfering.

मूपा, मूपिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मुखिक: 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3
The Strisha tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः
epithets of Ganesa. —अदः a cat.
—अरातिः a cat — उन्करः, -रथलं a
molehil. —विषाणं 'the horn of a
mouse', 2. e. an impossibility; cf.
हाहाविषाण, खबुष्प &c.

मृषिकार: A male rat.

मुषी, मुषीक:, मुपीका A rat, monse. मुषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मु 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) ( अयते, मनार, अमृत, मरिष्मति, मतुं, मृत ) To die, perish, decease, de part from life.—Caus.(मारवित्ते) To kill, slay.—Desid.(सुमूर्वति) 1 To wish to die.—2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

सृक्ष See त्रक्ष.

सूग 4 P., 10 A. ( मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगयते, मृगयते ) 1 To seek. search for. seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं क्वाचिद्गि परे-तान् मृगयते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं क्वाचिद्गि परे-तान् मृगयते हि L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचित्तमनोभिः साध्ये मृग्यमाणः Mal 5. 1; अंतर्यश्चमुसुभिन्यते प्राचादाभिम्ग्यते V. 1. 1 ' inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

स्गः [ मृग्-क ] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general : नाभिषेको न संस्का-रः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः। विक्रमाजितराज्यः स्य स्वयमेव मृगेद्रता ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an antelope ; विद्वासीपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते यूगा: S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न इंतन्य: S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon respresented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, rearch. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Atking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men , मृग तुक्षा च चित्रिणी ; वद्ति मधुरवाणीं दार्घनेत्रोऽ-तिभीक्ञ्चपलमतिसदेहः शीघ्रवेगा सुगाऽयम् Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मुगशिरम्. -13 The lunar month

called मार्ग जीर्च. -14 The sign Capracornus of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district ln Såkadvîpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. - sin: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. —आजिनं a deer's skin. —अंडजा musk - अड् m., -अड्न:, -अंतक: a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिप:, -अधिराज: a lion; केसरी निष्ठराक्षितम्गयुथो मुगाधिप: Si. 2. 53; मुगाधिराजस्य बचा निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अराति: 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -- अरि-1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger -4. N. of a tree. —अज्ञन: a lion. —आजीч: 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. --эл-विध m. a hunter. —आस्य: the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. - \$ 3: 1. a lion; ततो मुगेंद्रस्य सुगेंद्रगामी R 2 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign Leo of the zodiac. आसनं a throne. आस्य: an epithet of Siva. ेच्टकः a hawk. —इष्ट: a variety of jasmine. —ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. - \$297: 1. lion. -2. the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तम: the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -जत्तमांने the constellation मृगशिरम्. -कानने 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. — नारिन् a. acting like a deer ( as a devote ); leading a deer's life; V. 4. - সার্ল mirage. offit bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. —जीवनः a hunter, fowler. —तृष्, -तुषा, -तूष्णाः, -तूष्णिः, -तूष्णिका f. mir-8go ; मूगतृष्णांभासि स्नातः ; 800 खपुष्प ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्सुगतृष्णिकायां 8. 6. 15. -द्ंश:, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve — दूश् f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीषद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासी-न्मुगद्र्ञ: U. 6. 35. (—m.) the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. — यः a hunter. — Req m. a lion. — uv: the moon. —धूर्तः,-धूर्तकः a jackal. —नयना a fawn-eyed woman. --नाभि: 1. musk, Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 13; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. ° 51 musk. - 47a: 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. - विद्व: the moon. -पोत: -पोतक: a fawn. -प्रमु: a lion. — भियं grass growing on mountains. —न( व )धाजीवः a hunter. —चंधिनी a net for catching deer. —भोजना bitter apple. —मदः musk ; क्रचतदीग ।। यापनमातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मूग-मदः G. L. 7; मुगमद्तिलकं लिखति सपुलकं््मामिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. वासा a musk bag. - ng: N. of a class of elephants. - niti venison. - nitai a doe. -- HTH: the month of Margasirsha. - Hu: the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. - qui a herd of deer. - True m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

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tiger. -3. the sign Leo of the zodiae. —राज: 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign Leo of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन, °लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपु: a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. °जं a woollen cloth - रोचना yellow pigment, —लांछन: -लक्ष्मन m. the moon; अंकाधिरोपितम्गश्चंद्रमा मृगलाछन: Si. 2, 53. on: the planet Moreury. - der the deer-like streak on the moon; मुगलेखासपसीव चंद्रमाः B. 8. 42 —लो-चन: the moon. ( -ना, -नी ) a fawneyed woman. - वहाम: a kind of giass ( कुंदर ). --वाहन: wind. --व्याध: 1. 8 hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. - Riffant the reclining posture of a deer. - ma: a fawn; मृगशावै: सममेधितो जन: S. 2. 18. -शिर:, -शिरस् n, -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. - sir the constellation मृगशिरस. ( -धि: ) the lunar month Mârgassrsha. -शिषच m. the constellation मृगशिरस् . — अष्ठ: a tiger. — हन् m. a hunter.

सूनजा [ भून-युच्टाप् ] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृत्यस् m. Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [ मृगं यात्यनया या वज्यं क ] Hunting, chase, मिथ्येव व्यसः वदंति सुगयामीदृष्टिवनोदः कुतः S. 2.5, मृगया-पवादिना माठव्येन S. 2; so मृगयावेष, मृगयाविद्यारिन् &c. --Comp.—-अरण्यं, --वन a park. —-यानं a hunting expedition.

सुगञ्जः [ मृग-अस्त्ये युन् ] 1 A hunter, fowler; हति नोपज्ञयस्थांऽपि ज्ञाना-लर्मुगञ्जूमान् St. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगन्य I The chase, hunting, Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

स्भित a. [ मृग् क ] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Ep.lepsy. -3 N. of a paticular class of women. -Comp. - दश्र र. - लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पात: an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

174 a. [ स्त्-एयत् ] To be sought or ir quired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं स्वयम्.

मुज् I. 1 P. (मार्जित) To sound. —II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्डि, मार्जियति-ते, ममार्जि मार्जियांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जित्-अमार्जित्, अमार्जित्, मार्जियति, मार्जिति, ते मार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति  मार्जिति कार्जिति  मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जिति। मार्जिति कार्जिति कार्जित

ममुजुश्च परञ्चधान् Bk. 14. 92 ( गुद्धात् चक्तुः or शोदितवंतः ).

मुज: A kind of drum.

মুলা [মূল্-সন্কৃ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity, Bk. 2. 13 ( মুদ্র:).
-3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृत्तित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

सुद् 6, 9 P. ( मुडति, मुन्ताति ) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

ਸ਼ੁਫ਼: An epithet of Siva.

मूहर्न Favouring, showing grace.

मुद्दा, मुद्दानी, मुद्दी An epithet of Parvatt, शंको सुद्दारे कालकूटमपिवत् मूढी मुद्दानीपति: Git. 12.

मुडीक: 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish.-3 A deer.

सुण 6 P. (मृणति ) To kill, slay, descroy.

सुणालः-लं [सण्कालन ] The fibrous root of a totus, a lotus-fibre; भंगे। पि सुणालानामस्वय्यनंति तंतवः H. 1.95, स्वं सुणालावित्र राजधंसी V. 1. 19; Rs. L. 19; V. 3. 13. —लं The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणसूल). —Comp. —भगः a bit of a lotus-nbre. —स्वं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मुणालिका, मुणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिमृद्धितम् आलीम्लानमंगं Mal. 1. 22; ०१ परिमृद्धितम् णालीदुर्वलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29.

मुणालिन् m. A lotus.

मुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses.-3 A place abounding with lotuses.

सृत p. p. [ स कर्तरिक्त ] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनना यातास्ते नै जीवंति के मुता: H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inellicacious; मुता द्रिदः पुरुषो मृतं मेथुनमनज । मृतमश्रो। नेय आद्धं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वद्क्षिण: ॥ 1 t. 2. 94.-3 Ualcined, reduced ; मूच्छी गती मृती वा निद्र्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. —तं 1 Death. -2 Food optained by begging, alms; вее эги ( 8 ). -Сомр. -- эт а согрве. —अंद्र: the sun. —अज्ञीच impurity contracted through the ceath of a relation ; see अशीच. — এরব: the sea, ocean. — कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead. insensible. — ਸੁਫ਼ a grave. – ਚੋਲੇ shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chandatas ). — जीवन a. reviving the dead. -दार: a widower. - निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bogies to the cemetery. -qr: a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery «с.). —нत्तः, —нत्तकः a jackal. -संस्कार: funeral or obsequial rites



-संजीवन a. reviving the dead. (-जं, -जी) the revival of a dead person. (-जी) a chaim for reviving the dead -स्तनं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्तानं ablution after a death of funeral.

मुतकः कं A dead person, a corpse; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोप्यदृष्ट् भृतका भद्मत्या न ये-बामानंदं जनयति जगकाश्रभाणितिः Bv. 4. 39. --कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. -Comp. —अंतकः a jackal

मृति: f. Death, dying. मृतिमन् m. Mortality. मृतंड: The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

सृत्तिका [ सर् निकन टाप् ] 1 Clay, earth, Ms. 2. 182. -2 Fresh earth.

मृत्यु: [ मृन्युक् ] 1 Death, desease ; जानम्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्धवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. -2 Y ma, the god of death .- 3 An epithet of Brahman .- 4 Of Vishnu. -5 Of Maya. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -Comp. —तुर्व a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. - q a. fatal. - नाज्ञकः quicksilver. -नाजनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. - qr: an epithet of Siva. - qışı: the noose of death or Yama. -geq: the sugarcane. -प्रतिचद्ध a. liable to death. — with a kind of poisonous fruit. - फला, - ली the plantain. —चीजः,-वीजः a bamboo-cane. — भृत्यः sickness, disease. - (1st m. Yama, the god of death. -लोक: 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. -2. earth, the world of mortals; ef. मर्त्यलोकः -वंचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 a raven. -- स्ति: f. a female crab. मृत्युंजय: An epithet of Siva.

पुरसा, मुहस्ता 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सूत्स्वं Powder, dust.

मुद् 9 P. (मुद्राति, मृद्रित) 1 To s queeze, press, tub, तम च मृद्रित शोम चाल्य ल्वंगविवर्तने: Ve. 5. 40.—2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dush to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize; लावमक्दियादीच Bk. 15. 15; वलान्यमुद्राविज्ञाभवक्च: R. 18. 5.—3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch, Si. 4. 61.—4 To overcome, surpass.—5 To wipe away, rub off, remove.—6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation).—Caus. ( भर्षाति ) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed; स्रतमृदित बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Kubbed off, removed. (See मृद् ).

मृविनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् रि. [ भ्यते मृद् कर्मणि किंद् ] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमादं कुमुमभवं मृदेवधत्ते मृदूध न हि कुमुमानि धारयति Subhash. ; प्रभवति शुचिवियोदयाहे मणिर्न मुदां चयः U. 2. 4 -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कण: a small clod or lumb of earth. · कर: a putter. —कांस्य an earthon vessel. —िक्रिश an earthworm. — त: a kind of fish. —वय: ( मृच्यः ) a heap of earth. —पच: a potter. —पात्रं, -wis earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंड: a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बाद्धः 'clod-pated' a blockhead ; मया च मृत्पिडनुद्धिना तथेव गृहीतं S. 6. —लोष्ट: a clod of earth. — शक-टिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart, (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sûdraka ).

मुन्म( ण्म ) व a. Earthen ; R. 5 2.

मृदंकुरः( इ: ) The green pigeon.

मुद्देश: [ मृद्-अंगच् किञ्च ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -Comp. —फल: the breadfruit tree.

सृद्र a. 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

सृद्वं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृद्ा See मृद्. -Comp.-कर: a thunderbolt.

मृद्a. [ मुद् $\mathfrak{F}$  ] ( दु or द्वा f. ; compar. म्रदीयम् ; superl. भ्रदिष्ठ ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्षातरं यदुच्यते तदिवं मनमथ दृश्यते स्वाय M. 3. 2; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिसितं मृदुनेपारमते प्रजानकः B. 8. 45, 57; S. 1.10, 4.10 -2 Soft, mild, gentle; न खरो न च भूयसा सुदुः R. 8. 9; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंज्ञहार 9. 57 ' with his mind softened with pity'; a s-पामृदुरवेक्ष्य भागवं 11. 83; S. 6. 1; महिषेमृद्रतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 ' relented '; खातमूलमानेलो नदीरयेः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तदद्वमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble; सर्वथा मृदुर्सी राजा H. 3; ततस्ते मृद्वोऽ-भूवन् गधर्वाः श्रापीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. -3: The planet Saturn. - 3 n. Softness, gentleness. - gind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner; स्वनास मृद् कर्णी-तिकचरः S. 1. 24; वाद्यते मृद्र वेणुं (lit. 5.—Comp. —sin a. of delicate limbs. (-n) a delicate woman. — उत्पत्त the soft i. e. blue lotus. -कारणीयसं lead. -कान्न a. having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. — गमन a. having a gen'le or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. - चार्मन्, -छद्ः, —त्वचू. —त्वचः m. a kind of

birch tree. —पन्न: a rush or reed.
—पर्वक्त:, -पर्वन्त् m. a reed. cane. -पुष्प:
the Sirisha tree. —पूर्वे a. gentle
at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N.
of a plant (विकंकत ). —भाषिन्त् a.
sweet-speaking —रोमन्त् m., -रोमक्तः a
hare. —नर्गः, नगणः the group of the
Nakshatras अनुस्ता, ध्राशिरम्, निना and
रिवर्ताः —रपर्शे a. soft to the touch.
—हन्य a. kind.

भदक a. Soft, gentle.

ਸ਼ੁਰੂਲ a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. —ਲਂ 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्दी, मृद्दीका A vine or bunch of grapes; वाच तदीयां परिपीय मृद्दीं मृद्दी-क्वा तुल्यरसां स हंस: N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सृदुन्नकं Gold.

सूच 1 U. ( मर्थात-ते ) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

₹√f. Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृथस् n. Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मुधं War, battle, fight; सद्वविहित-मतुळं भुजयोर्बळमस्य प्रथत मुधेऽधिकुटय-त: Ki. 12. 39; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

मुञ्जू 6 P. ( मुञ्जित, मृष्ट ) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष् I. 1 P. (मर्पति) To sprinkle. —II.
1 U. (मर्पति-ते ) 1 To bear, endure &c.
( usually 4 U. ).—2 To sprinkle.—III.
4, 10 U (मृष्यति-ते, मर्पयित ते, मर्पित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; तास्तिमिद्मसार्यमञ्जाष्टित देवेन-लोका न मृष्य-तीति U. 5; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear; मुख्येत लवस्य चालिशतां तात्पादाः U. 6; प्रथममिति पेक्य दुवित्वनस्येकोऽ-प्राधो भगवता मर्पयितव्यः S. 4; आर्थ मर्पय मर्पय Ve. 1; महा बाह्मण मर्पय Mk. 1.—4 To forget, neglect.

and. 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly; यहकत्रं सहुरीक्षसे न ध-निनां बूषे न चाहुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मू-वाभावासिधो Bv. 2. 21. -2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् m. a kind of crane. -अर्थक a. 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-=== ) an absurdity, an impossibility. -उद्ये falsehood, lying, a false statement; तर्तिक मन्यसे राजपुन्नि मृषोद्यं निदाति U. 4. - ज्ञानं ignorance, error. - भाषिन, -वादिव m. a liar. -वाच f. an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. -बाद: 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

सृपायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to

यपालकः The mango tree.

स्य १०१ [ म्रा-मज्ञान न ] 1 ( a ) Cleansed, purified. (b) Pure, clean -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cocked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable -7 Sprinkled. - प्राप्त प्राप्त - श्री कार्याप्त कार्य कार्याप्त कार्याप्त कार्याप्त कार्याप्त कार्याप्त कार्याप्त कार्य कार्य कार्याप्त कार्य 
Her: f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. 3 Touch, contact. 4 sprinkling.

मृष्टेरक a 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. 3 Liberal.

भू 9 P. ( भुणाति ) To buit, kill.

में 1 A (मयने, भिन , desul. भिन्सने ) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि or निनि to exchange or barter.

मेक: A goat.

में इल: 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेंसल ). -2 A goat. -Comp. -आदि जा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmada.

मेखला 1 A bolt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds, महीं लागरमेखला 'The sea-girt earth', रत्ना चाविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्या: R. 6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबार्वेचे: सदुकूल्मे बर्ल: Ro. 1 4, 6; R 8. 64; मेखलांगुणैहत गोच-स्वालितेषु बधन Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain ( नितंब ) ; आमेखलं संच-रतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 , Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A swordknot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. -Comp. - ve the hips. - चंदा: investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahma-chârin q. v.

मेखलाल: An epithet of Siva.

मेषः [ महति वर्षात जल, मिट्-पश् कुरवम् ]
1 A cloud; कर्वकंजनमंचका इव विशो
मेषः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2
A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of
the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. —चं Talc. -Comp. -यहवन् क., -पथः, -मार्गः ' the path of
clouds', atmosphere. — अतः the
autumn. —आरिः the wind. —आस्थि n.
hail. —आस्थं talc. —आममः the ap
proach of rains, the rainy season
—आरोपः a dense or thick cloud.
—आस्यः thunder. —आनंदा a kind
of crane. —आनंदिन् क a peacock.
—आलोकः the appearance or sight
of clouds; मेपालोके भवति सुखिनोटय-

न्यशातात्ति चेतः Me. 3. —आस्पवं the. sky, atmosphere. — उद्क rain - उद्य: the rising of clouds - qui: hail — কাল: the rains, rainy season. -गर्जन, -गर्जना thunder. - चितक: the Châtaka bird. — ज: a large pearl — जनाल 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवक:, -जीवन: the Chataka hird —ज्यातिस् m n. lightning. - इतर: thunder. - द्रीप: lightning. - द्री N of a celebrated poem by Killidasa. - grethesky, atmosphere. —नाद: 1. the road of clouds, thund er. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N of Indrajit, sm of Ravana -4. the Pallsa tree. °अनुलासिन, °अनुला-सकः a peacock. ° जित् m. an epithet of Lakshmana —नामन् m. a kind of grass. - निर्वोष: thunder. - पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि f. a line of clouds; पथां मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विशुह्नता V. 2. — पुष्पं 1. water -2 hail -3. river-water. —प्रसवः water. —भूतिः a thunderbolt. -ਸੰਫਲ the firmament, sky. –ਸਾਲ, —मालिन् a. cloud-capt. —यानिः fog, smoke. - रवः thunder. - रावः a kind of water-bird. —रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. —वर्णा the Indigo plant —वरमन् n. the atmosphere. —विद्धाः lightning. - वाहन: 1. an epithet of Indra, श्रयति स्म मंघामिव मेघवाइन: Si. 13. 18 -2. an epithet of Siva. -पिस्फुर्जित 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds -2. N. of a metre; see App. 1. —वेइनच् n the atmosphere —सार: a kind of camphor. — सहद् m. a peacock. — स्तिनित thunder.

नेवंकर a. (ते f.) Producing clouds. भेचयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

संचक्त a. [cf. Un. 5. 37 ] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कुर्वसंजन-भेचका इव दिशों सेवः समुत्तिष्ठत Mk. 5. 23, U. 6. 25; Me. 59. —कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour.—2 An eye of a peacock's tail; Mâl. 6.5—3 A cloud.—4 Smoke.—5 A nipple.—6 A kind of gem.——कं 1 Darkness.—2 Sulphuret of antimony.—70mp.—आवभा an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेद, मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडाते ) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आमल ही).

ਜ਼ੜ: 1 A ram. -2 An elephant: driver or keeper.

His., His: 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which exen are bound. -3 A post to which eattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

महः [ भिट्-पृत् ] A ram. — हं The male organ of generation, penis; ( यस्य ) भेद चीन्मादशुका-पा शीनं झीनः स उच्यते - Comp — चमेन् u the prepuce. — जः an epithet of Siva. - रोग. venereal disease.

मह्कः 1 A ram. -2 The penis. भंडः, भंडः An elephant-keeper.

महः, मेहकः A ram

संदुः See भेद.

मध्य 1 U ( नेथाने ते ) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another ( Atm. ). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

माथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

सदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant ( अलंख्या ). -दा A root resembling ginger ( one of the eight principal medicines. ). -Comp. -जं a species of bdellium. -भिद्यः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदक: Liquor used for distillation.

मदस् n. [भेद अमुन ] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3.132, Y. 1.44.—2 Corpulence, fat of the body, भेद्रश्चेद्रकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वषुः S. 2 5.—3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence.—Comp —अद्देदं a fatty tumour.—इत् m. n. flesh—अशिः a fatty tumour.—इत् m. n. flesh—अशिः a fatty tumour.—इत् m. n. flesh ab-Jomen containing the fat.—शिंद a lump of fat.—शिंद : f. 1. increase of fat, corpulence.—2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदास्विन् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong robust, Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मामवित सद्दीपा रत्नसूरिप मेदिनी R. 1. 65, चचलं वस्र नितांतसुकाता मेदिनीमिप इरेत्यरातयः K1. 13. 52, (मजुक्टमयोरासिन्मद्सय परिष्ठुता। तेनेय मोदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥ ). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -00mp. —ईशः, पतिः a king —द्रवः dust.

मेहुर कर् | भिन्-वृरम् ] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; Mal. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instror at the end of comp.), सेवैमेहुरमंबरं Git. 1; मकारंदसंदरगलन्मदाकिनीमेहुर (पदारबिंदं) 7.

मेदुरित a. 1 Thickened, made dense; मेप्पेटुरितनीलिमा गिरि: U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेदा a 1 Fat. -2 Donse, thick. मेदा 1 U. See मेथू. नधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरभेधः, अश्वभेधः -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

सेधा [सेव-अल्] ( changed to सेवस् in Bah Comp. when preceded by स. इस and the negative particle अ ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); शियोरणावती सेधा Ak -2 Intellect; intelligence in general, Bg. 10.34; Ms. 3.263; Y. 3. 173.-3 A form of Sarasvatî. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power ( Ved. ). -Comp. --अतिथे N. of a learned commentator on Manusmriti. — जित् m. an epithet of Kâtyâyana. — चन्दः an epithet of Kâtyâyana.

मेघावत a Wise, intelligent.

संभावित् a. निया-विति] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect, Pt. 1. 61. —m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. —ती An epithel of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेध्य a [ मेष्-प्यत्, मेश्य हितं यत् वा ] I Fit for a sacrifice, Y. 1 194; Ms 5.54.—2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial, मेध्यताश्चेतेजे; R. 13. 3.—3 Pure, sacred, holy, R 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81.—4 Ved. Fiesh, strong, vigorous.—5 Wise, intelligent.— ध्यः 1 A goat.—2 A Khadira tree.—3 Barley (according to Medinî).— ध्या N. of several plants (क्तकी, इस्तपुष्पी, पोचना, इमी &c.).

मनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalâ). -2 N. of the wife of Himâlaya. -Comp —आन्सजा N. of Pârvats.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himâlaya; मेनां सुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयमे) Ku. 1.18 5.5.-2 N of a river.

मनादः 1 A peacock -2 A cat. -3 Agoat.

मिथिका, मेंदा N. of a plant ( Mar. मेदी ) ( from the leaves of which a reddish day is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand )

मेप् 1 A. ( मेपते ) To go, move.

मेय a [मा-भि-वा यत् ] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मरक: 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishnu. मह: 1 N. of a fabulous mountain ( round which all the planets are said to revolve; and which forms the centre of the several Dvzpas; cf. द्वाप, it is also said to consist of gold and gems), विभाग्य मेर्सन यद्धिसात् हृत: N. 1. 16, स्वास्मन्येव समाप्तहेम-महिमा मेर्सने मे रोचते Bo. 3 150. -2 The central beadin a losary.-3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp—अद्यातिका the earth. —ध्यमन् m. an epithet of Siva —एक heaven, the sky —यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle

मेरकः Incense

सेल: [ मिल व्यू ] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. ( Also मेलक )

मेलनं [ भिल् ल्युद् ] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

भेला [भिल्-णिन् अन् राप् ] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. —अंदुनः, -अंदः, -नंदः, -नंदः, नंदः, नंदः, तांकः an ink-stand, ink-bettle.

भेलापन: 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनं Combination, junction.

मञ् 1 A. (भेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेष: 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Ares of the zodiac. -Comp. - अंड: an epithet of Indra. - नंबल: a woollen blanket or rug. -पाल:, -पालक: a shepherd. -मांसं muttan. -पूर्व a flock of sheep

for Small caldamons.

नेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat. नेषिका, नेषी A ewe.

सह: [सिंड्-चल् ] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Unne. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. — हती turneric.

मेहन [ मिह्-त्युट् ] 1 Passing urine.-2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मैत्र α. (त्री f) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind, Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhurta ) ; Ku 7. 6. -=: 1 A high or perfect Brahmana. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms 10.23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. — ची 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोद्में शी-कपाय: Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुताना - नं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement, Ms. 4 152. - 3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुरापा, ( नेत्रमं in the same sense ).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

सेत्रावहण: 1 An epithet of Valmaki.
-2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishtha, U. 5. 28.

मेनावराण: 1 An epithet of Agastya -2 Of Valshtha. -3 Of Valmiki.

मेत्रिन् a. Firendly, kind

सेंग्रेथ a. (भी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. — 4; N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयक: N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मैजेरिका A contest between friends or allies (भित्रगुद्धं).

मैड्यं Friendship, alliance.

ਸੰਬਿਲ: [ਜਿਬਿਲਾਬਾਂ ਜਥ. ਅਧਾ ] A king of Mithilâ , R. 11. 32, 48. —ਲਾ: (pl.) The people of Mithilâ q. v. —ਲੀ N. of Strå; R. 12. 29.

मेशुन a (नी f) [मिश्रोन निर्म अण्]
1 Parrel, counted. -2 United by
marriage -3 Relating to copulation.
—नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; मृतं
मेशुनमधनं Pt. 2 91. -2 Marriage. -3
Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अण्याधान). -Comp.
—न्तर: the excitement of sexual
passion. - यभिन् a. copulating. —नेराज्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मैशुनिन a. Copulating, sexually united. —m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मैथावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

सनाक: [मेनकाया भवः अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himâlaya and Menâ, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp — जन्म f. an epithet of Pârvatî.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मदः N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -- हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

मैरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः —कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि व-धूमिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34

मिलिंदः A bee.

मार्क The cast-off skin of an animal.

माञ्च 1 P., 10 U. ( मोज्ञाति, मोज्ञयातिन्ते ) 1 To release, set ires, tiberate, omancipate. 2 % hose, untic, undo. -3 To we striceay. -4 To cast, hul, fling. 5 To shed. 6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः मिल पह 11 Liberation, 10lease, escrio, freedom; साऽपुता तव अंध मोटे। च प्रशास्त्र K; Mo. 61 लहार-मोक्षाः अकादनः R 17 20 ; त्रकृषाः व un wier 17, 19. - 3 Reseue, deliver. ance, delivery. - 3 Pinel consector. tion, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration. the last of the four ends of burnan existence : see अर्थ: धर्मार्थकाममोक्षा-णां यस्यकोडांप न भियते। अजागहरूतन-स्येव नस्य जन्म जिर्थक्।। : Bq. 5 28. 18. 30 : R. 10 84 · Ms. 6. 35 Death. - 5 Folling down, dropping down, falling off : चलस्थालीममस्पन-मोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31 -6 Loosening, untving, unbinding ; वाणमाश्रात्स जानि Me. 99 -7 Shedding, causing to full down or flow . चाष्पमोक्ष, अथुमोक्ष. - 8 Shooting, casting, discharging; mur-Hier: S. 3. 5 -9 Scattering, strewing .- 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation ( debt &c ) -11 (In astr. ) The liberation of an eclinsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree ( qizir ) -Comp. -- -- --पाप: a means of obtaining final emancipation - at: an opithet applied to Hionen Thung, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -= the sun. - gr an epithet of the town called कांचा.

माञ्चल a. [ भाञ्च-ण्नृत् ] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c —क: A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

rigin [riging] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance.

-3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, easting; and &c.

सोशिन a 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

माघ a. [ मुन्च अन वा नुत्वं ] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; याच्या मोघा प्रमाप्त मुणे नाथम लड्यकामा Me 6; माध्यति कल्लभस्य चेडिते हैं. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purp seless, indefinite. -3 Left, abardoned. -4 Idle. —चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —चा The trumpet flower. —चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. —कम्च a. engaging in useless rites. —प्रमा a barren woman.

माधी 5 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

माघोाली: A hodge, fence.

मानः [ स्व-अन् ] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called क्षेत्राचन--चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. -चा A plantain fruit.

भोषस a. [ ध्राप्त तुल ] 1 Liberating' freeing 2 Finally evancipated, absolved —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance.

-3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभोजन.

मोचन a. (नी f.) [ मुच-ल्यु ल्युट् बा ] Releasing, freeing from. —ने 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating.—2 Unyoking.—3 Discharging, emitting.—4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation.—5 Arrogance, pride.—6 Deceit, fraud.—Comp.—पहक: a filter.

भोचिषतृ a. Releasing, setting free. भोचाट: I The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटक:-कं [ स्ट्-ज्यूल् ] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Sraddha ( भाकुश-प्रद्यं ).

भोटनं, भोटन कं Crushing, pressing, guinding, breaking. —न: Wind, air.

सोद्वायिन Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमाण. —कातस्म-रणवार्तादो हाद तद्भावमावतः। प्राकटनमामिलाषस्य मोद्वायितमुर्शिते।।; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोद्वायितमुर्शिते।।

माणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [ सुर-वज् ] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यजानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. —आख्य: the mango tree.

मोदक a. (का, -की f.) [मोदगति मुद्-णिच् ण्डल् ] Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. - फ:, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -क: N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sudra mother). - Comp. - कार: a confectioner.

माव्किका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [ सुर्-त्युद् ] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोद्यंतिका, मोद्यंती A kind of jasmine ( Arabian ). मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted, —ते Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन त. [ मुड-णिनि ] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful -2 Gladdening, delighting —नी 1 N. of various plants ( अजमेदा, मिलुका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating of spirituous liquoi

भेरिट: [ मर-अटन् ] I A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The mill. of a cow recently calved. -द I The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankota tree. -दा Hemp used for bow-strings ( भूनों).

माप: [ सुष्-घन् ] 1 A thief, robber.
-2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुष्पमाषमहत्त्रुद्धानलता Mk. 1; हृष्टिमोष प्रदाषे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp —कृत् m. a thief.

मापक: [ ध्रु-ज्वुल ] A robber, thief. भोषणं [ ध्रु-ज्युल ] 1' Robbirg, plundering, stealing, defineding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषियन्तः 1 A Brahmaņa. -2 The cuckoo.

मोबा Theft, robbery. माष्ट्र m. A thief, robber.

माहः [मृद्धज्] I Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वरतन्तरियं लक्ष्यते सुच्यमाः ना V.1.8; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रवोधः R.14. 56; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न प्रनर्मोहमेव यारयसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; तितीर्धुदुस्तरं मोहादुहुपनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25.-4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment.-6 Affliction, pain.-7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil. ) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth ( makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures ). -9 Illusion of attachment or love; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. -उपना (In Rhet. ) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उप-मेप are confounded, see Kav. 2. 25. —कालिल the thick net or snare of delusion. — निद्रा over-weening confidence. - मंत्र: a deluding spell.-रा-त्रि: f. the night when the whole unverse will be destroyed. - 5112 a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन a. (नी f.) [ मुह-णिच-ल्यु ल्यु वा ] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrapturing, U. 1. 36; Mål. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple ( unit ) — i 1 Stupe-fying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stuper, loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. =5 A seduction, temptation -6 Sexual intercourse, Mal. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewider an enemy. -Comp. - wai a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनक: The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

নাহিব p. p. [ দুর্ তিখু ক ] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन a. [ इट्-णिन ] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी I N of an Asparas. - 2 A fascinating woman ( the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3
The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लिः A crow; U. 2. 29. मौकिकं [ सकेव सार्थे टक् ] A poarl; मौकिकं न गजे गजे Subhash. -comp.
—आवली a string of pearls. — प्रकिका a female who prepares pearl-neck-laces. — नामन 2. a string of pearls. — ममना a pearl-muscle. — जुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. — सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठ बाहुः शिशिर ममुणो मौकिकसर: U. 1. 29.

मोक्यं [ मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौद्यं Precedence, superiority.

मोसिर: N. of a family ; पदे पदे मोसिरिम: कुतार्चर्न K.

मौसर्ये [ संवर्षण भाष: ध्वज् ] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity.—2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोरधं [ ग्रुप-षज् ] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

माह्यं Uselessness.

भौनं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोंज a. (जी f.) [धंज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मोंजक).

मोंजी The girdle of a Brahmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp —निवंधनं, -वंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169. मोहर्च 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मोडर्ग 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मोर्ज A quantity of usino.

मोदक a (को f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदाकिक: A confectioner.

मोदालेः A crow.

मोद्गीन a. [ मुद्राना भवन क्षेत्रं खत्र ] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans ( as a field )

भीनं [ मुनेश्वः अण् ] Silence, taciturnity, मोनं सर्वाधसायनं, भीनं रणज्ञ 'open your lips'; मीनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. —Comp. —सुद्रा the attitude of silence. —जनं a vow of silence.

मोनिन् a. (नी f.) [ भोनमस्यास्त इति ] Observing a vow of silence, silent, tacitum; Bg. 12.19.—m. A holy sage, an ascette, a normit.

मोरजिकः [ सरजवादन शिल्पसस्य ठवः ] A drummer.

मोस्यं [ मूर्ब प्य न ] Folly, stupidity. भौथः [ सुर-ण्य ] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chancragupts, भौषे नव राजाने Mu. 4. 10; मोथहिर-ण्यापीसर्थाः प्रकालपुताः Mbh.; (these

is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word and in this passage).

मोदं a. (वं j.) Made of Mûrvâ plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मोर्ची [ मूर्वाळता तचतुना निर्मेता अण् ] 1 A bow-string; मोर्चीकिणाको सुद्धः એ. 1. 15; मोर्ची व्हाचि चातता स. 1. 19; 18.48; Ku. 5.55.—2 A girdle made of Murva giass (to be worn by a Kshatriya), Ms. 2. 42.—3 (In geom.) The chord of an aic; (also मोर्चिका).

मोल क. (ला, न्लो म.) । मूल वाचे मुला-दागतो वा अण् । I tradicat, original.
-2 Ancient, oid, of fong standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, heredicary, Ms. 7.54, K. 19. 57. —ल: An old or hereditary minister, (भक्तव:) मोलेरानाययामा-स्मिर्त स्तामवाश्चाम: R. 12. 12, 14. 10, 18. 38.

मोलि a. [मूलस्यादूरमवः इत् ] Head, foremost, best, अखिलपरिमहाना मो लिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. — लि: 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलो ना स्वयाजाल Ve. 3.40; B. 13.59;

Ku. 5. 79 -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 20 -3 The Asoka tree.—fix (n. f.) I A crown, diadem, tasis identity in 1. 73. -2 Herr on the crown of the head, cust or lock of hair, weight. Ku. 2. 26 (sizing Mails.). -3 Branded hair; hair branded and consented; Ve. 6. 34.—fix, -fix a crown, comp.—fix, -fix a crown, a jewel worm in the crown.—fix a nead-ornament.—Hype a crown, tara.

साहित्व a. (की /.) I lladical. -2 Chiof, pincipal, pinne, संजीवनीपाय-स्तु गोलिक एवं राजधन्दरमात्र संनिद्धितः U. S. - Jinterior. --ताः A dealer in or alggo, of roots.

मालिन् छ. Having a crown, crested. संहर्भ Price.

MIGI Playing at fisticults, a boxing or pugnistic encounter.

सोर्श्चिक्ट A rogne, cheat, sharper.

Hitte, a. (5) f.) [ the staped 1 I Formed like a cim, club shaped -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle).

-3 helating to the battle with clubs (as a parvan, in this parvan is nailated the death of kiishna and balaiama, and the self-destruction of kiishna's lamily through the curse of Brahmanas).

-5: A kind of madhuparka.

साहतः ( मुट्टर्न-अण् ] An astrologer.

साहितिक a. (की f. ) [ मुद्दे-टक् ] Momontary, transient. — कः An satiologer, मोहितिकः संवासनाय-

દ્ધા 1 P. (મનલે, Rid) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diagently. -3 Toremember. -4 To praise ( Ved.)

tita p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

મહ્તું. 1.1 P. (ત્રફાલ) 1 To rub.
-2 To neap, collect, accumulate. -3
To stuke, nurt, kni. -11. 10 U.
(ત્રહાલાંના ) 1 To heap, accumulate.
-2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 to
mix, combine. -4 to speak indisuncity.

स्तः Hyprocrisy, dissimulation.

স্থান প্রধান শুর্ বি বি Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anomating, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

ब्रह्म A. ( ब्रह्ते, caus. ब्रह्माते-ते ) To pound, grind, crust, trample upon.

अ[देशन् m. ] प्रोभीषः इमिन् ] I Tonderness, seteness.—2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वमीद्धः) दिनाद्यमाश्च असते तन्माद्धः रुढं प्रतं ८०२. ४४. अच् 1 P., ( भी बति ) To go, move.

ग्रेन्स् 1 P. ( अंचाते ) To go, move.

चेंद्(इ) 1 P. (भेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्ष्यतिन्ते ) To cut or divide.

protes a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Darbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -g An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुंन् Seo इन् प्रच

ইকৈছে, or ফ্টাড়ে 1 P., 10 U (শ্টকান, ফ্টেক্স্মানিন, শ্লিচ, ফ্টিজেন) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

मलेटल: [म्लेट्स-वर्] 1 A barbanan, a non-Aryan ( one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general ; माझा म्लेट्स प्रसिद्ध हिराधाद्योंने साति J. N. V.; म्लेट्साच मूर्ड्यते, от म्लेट्साचिद्दानियने कलपासि करवाल Get. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; ( Baudhâyana thus defines the word.--गोमांससादको यस्तु निरुद्ध बहु मायते । सर्वाचार्यवहीनम्र म्लेड्स्यामधायते ॥ ). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. --- अपट्यं

copper. —आज्ञ: wheat. —आग्य, सुखं copper. —लंदः garlic. —जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, -संदलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. — भाषा a foreign language. —गोजनः wheat. (-तं) barloy.—याद a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

स्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

দ্ৰেছিল p. p. Spoken industrictly or barbarously. — ন 1 A foreign tongue. —2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेन्डितर्वः Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लें र्, म्लेंड् ( म्लेंट-ड-ति ) To be mad. म्लेंड् 1 A. ( म्लेंबेते ) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. ( म्लायति, मम्लो, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान ) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूतहाणां Bv. 1. 36, Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid, to be fatigued or exhausted, प्रियाम्म माणिकुनिमाचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6, सनविद्यस्थानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited, अस्त्री साथ विषादेन K. P. 10, म्लायने से बना होद Mb. -4 To become thin or emacrated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less, St. 7.75 — Caus (जायति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emacrate, enfectle.

ਜਨਾਰ p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning

महान P. [ न्हे-न्हतस्य न ] 1 Faded, withored. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Eufeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melanchely. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty — स्थाप क. weak-bodied. (-शि) a woman during her menses. — सनस्य. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

स्ट्रानि: f. [ न्हे किन् ] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassi tude, weariness -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, नम्लायित् a. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less, Bh 3.33

स्ट्रास्त a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

## य

भ: 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage .-3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllable feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -- पा 1 Going. -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmf. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यक्त् n. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five ininflections, and is optionally substituted for पश्चत after acc. dual).

यद्भत् m. िंग संगंध करोति कु किए तुरु व Tv.] The liver or any affection of it.—Comp.—अगरिवका a kind of cockroach.—उद्युं enlargement of the liver. -কাৰ: the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष I. 10 A. (यहावते ) To honor, worship, adore. –II. 1 P. (यहाति ) To stir, move.

यक्षः [ यक्ष्यते, यक्ष-कर्मणि वज् ] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपति धनेशे रक्षांति ने पासग्दाविहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra.-4 N. of a Kubera.-5 Worship. —क्ष 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice.-3 Anything honoured. —क्षी 1 A female Yaksha.-2 N. of Kubera's wife.-Comp.-अधिपः, अधिपतिः, —क्षेत्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas.-आसङकं the fruit of the विद्या प्रदेश tree.

—आवास: the fig-tree. —क्रवेस: an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola ( according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions, ( कर्पूराग्रहकस्तूरीकक्रोलेर्यक्षकर्मः Ak. ; कुंकुमा-ग्ररुकस्तुरी कर्पूर चंदन तथा । महाग्रगंधिमत्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥ ). — ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्त: the fig-tree. -धूप: resin, inecase. -tu: a kind of intoxicating drink. —राज m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राज: N. of Kubera. —राजि: f. the festival called Dipâli q. v. — वितः one who is like a Yaksha, s. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिच् a. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.



पश्चिमी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Druga. -4 A sylph or farry (holding intercourse with monals).

यहमः, यहमन् m., [ यध्-मनिन् ] Pulmonary disease in general Corap. — महः an attack of consumption. — मस a consumptive. — भी grapes.

यश्मिन् a. One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3.154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative.—Comp. —अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative, e.g. बोस्पते from स्- छक् the omission of यह १ ६. the Paras, frequentative, e.g. बोसबीति from स्-

यज्ञ 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे : अ-याक्षीत्-अयष्ट, यथ्यति-ते, यद्धं, इष्ट ; pass. इज्यते; desid. यियक्षाति ते ) I To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा कतुःभिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40, Bk. 14.90, so अश्वमेधेनेजे. प्राकृतेने &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation), पञ्चना रहं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितृन् Mb, Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 10 worship, adore, honour, 1evere, -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 l'o give, bestow. — Caus. ( याज्यति-ते ) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यज: 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

पजत a. 1 Holy, divine. —2 Adorable. —3 Dignited, sublime. ——त: 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). —2An epithet of Siva. —3 The moon.

यजाति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजाति is applied; ( see जुरोति for further information ). -Comp. -देश:, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजन: [ यज्-अन ] A Brahmana who maintains the suc.ed fire (আধুন্নিন্)-—ন Maintenance of the sacred ure.

यजनं [यज्ञ्ल्युट् | 1 The act or sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice, देवयजनसंभवे वेति सीते U. 4.-3 A place of sacrines.

जनान a. [ यज्ञान च ] Sacrificing, worshipping —न: 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. 2 A rerson who employs a priest or pricest to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिक्य: the pupil of a sa( ific-98

ing Bråhmana ( of one who himself performs a sacrifice ); S 4.

यजनानकः = यजनान

चन्त्र Vou. 1 W telep -2 A sacrifice.

anca a. 1 Liverai. -2 Weislip-

चित्र: [पज्-इन्] i A sac. ificer.—2 The act of sacrificing —3 A sac ifice; ज्ञानमध्यमं याज: Ms. 10 79.

यजिन् a. 1 A worshipp n, sterifierr. -2 Honouring, aloring.

यञ्च ता. [ बन्-उति ] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose inuttered as as crifices, बुचगीतिवर्जितस्येन प्राथ्स्ट्रपिट ता मंत्रा च जूं वि Sâyana, ct मंत्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. -344: Ved. an epithet of Brahman. - qfd: N. of Vishnu. - चिड् u. knowing the sacrificial formulæ. — ia: the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in piosé ielating to sacrifices, it has two chief bishones or recensions, —tae तेचिरीय or कृष्णयज्ञवेद und वाजसनेयि ા રાજ્યનું ર

यज्ञ: [ यज्ञ-माने न ] 1 A sacrifice, sacratical rate, any differing or obluiton ; पर्नेन यज्ञभयज्ञ द्वाः ; तत्माद्य-चात्सन्देख: करा - दे जा हता or morship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particulaily a Biahmana, has to perform five such devotional acts every day, their unmes a. e:—भूतयता, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देव-यज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separate iy ). -3 N. or aşnı. -4 Of Vishnu. –vump. — ஆ்ள் a share of sacifice. °g-д т. a deity, god, Au. 3. 14, -ж-( आ)नार:-रं a sacancial hall. -ंनं l. a part of a sacrifi .c. -2. any salinotal requisito, a mouns of a pacrifice; यभागसीमनत्वराचेद्य ५८व. छतः 1. 17. (-1.) 1 tho sime court i, ace (35of ). -2. the small a u .. -3 No of C nondight to sail at the or attacked. to receited. - 1. de vice stratell id clusacincolo, ; . , ii a a . . 3 a supplementar saile adm of Viougia - Assimo pilita 6 " Sin a Il wit a motore . (- 6.61 1) . plthat of the As is -- ... Vishpu. - = : = 3 .. -3. ..... ું પ્રદેશ પા. OT ૧, ૧૧૧ મામ કંચા જાર જાય જાય જા Vishnu. -2. of the sun. - Es a kind of grass ( दीर्नरोहितत्य ). — उपकर मे any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. — guald the sacred ! in ead worn by members of the first

i' e closs sisten a wear of all r

r steen over the contraction of the

. r . - Igbror ध्ये , ६ ८ । विकास १ एक्ट्रीयात स्टब्स cerc us of myestifie eith the rect. if the -actiff to forourint is thes — where eight in A sectifice. (-n.) a sacrif a rite. -areq a. of the nat ... of a secutice or sicrifical offering. —काल: the last unar day of eve y fortnight (full-moon and . ew man). - Firs-कः a post to which the sacr ficial victim is fastened. — ziż a kolo in the ground made for receiving the saoufical fi. -ஆரு ட performing a sacrifice. (-m.) 1. N. of Vishnn.-2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. - and: 1. a sacrificial rite -2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. -- 3. an epithet of Vishnu. - ऋिया a sacrificial rite. - झ: a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. —त्रातृ m. N. of Vishnu — दक्षिणा a sac incial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacince. -दीक्षा 1. admissi n or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. verformance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2 169. - 327 anything (e g a vessel) need for a sacrifice. —要頁 m. an evil spirit, a demen. - qia. 1. one who institutes a sacrifice ; see यज्ञान. -2. N. .f Vishnu. — vg: 1 as animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. — पात्र, - भाइं a - acrificial ves. sel. - पुंच, - पुनान् m N. of Vis .ņu. —पुरुपः, -करदः epithets of Vishnu. -बाहु: N. of Agni. —भाग: 1. a portion of a secutice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. हेश्वर: N. of Indra. ेमुन m. a god, deity. - भावन: N. of Vishnu. - अज m. a od. - An: f a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -- भूजण: white darbha grass.-भूत् m.an epithet of Vising. - Fin m an epithet of Vishou or Kippina. - 4.7: the Udumbara tree. -[4: -taa n. Soma. -4x12: V shou in this hour-incurrai ப. — சி. : -தர் f. the Sema plant. -- i ..; a place prepared and encionent in a georifice. — नाह अ ा u.' 'पुरुकाशाधित -वाहन ' वा citiete Visana -1. Banas 3 A ce l Le Y of Te inu. en and an experience of crificial -i che remai is di a sibilare; une शेषं तथामृत Ms. 3. 285. —श्रेष्ठा t'e Soma pl nt. -- aga n. a number of people at a sacrifice. - tiwit: materials necessary for a sacrifice. - WIT: an epithet of Vishnu. —िसिद्धिः f. the completion of a sacrifice. —स्बं see गर्माप्यीत. —सेन: an epithet of king Drupada —स्याणु: a sacrificial post — हन m, -हन: epithets of Siva.

याज्ञिक: The Pallsa tree.

यज्ञित् a. Full of sacrifices -m N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय त. [ गताप हित: 4] 1 Belonging to on fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. -2 Sacred, holy, divine. -3 Adorable, worthy of worship -4 De vout, pious. -- य: 1 A god, deity. -2 The third or Dv2para age. -Comp. -- देश: the land of sacrifices, गुडणसाराइ चरति मुगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेपो पाज्ञियो देशो म्लेन्छदेशस्ततः पर: ॥ Ms 2 23. -- ज्ञाला 1. a sacrificial hall. -2. a temple.

यज्ञीय क. [यज-ङ ] Sacrificial. —य: The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —जहापा-दप: the tree called विककत

1

यज्य a. Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —ज्या, -ज्यं 1 Worshipping -2 A sacrifice.

पन्य क. 1 Pious, devout. -2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. -3 Sacrificing - - ज्य: A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यजनत् a. (यजनरी f.) [यह कारेषु] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c.—m. I One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices, नी-पान्वयः पार्थिव एष यजना R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12, Ku. 2. 46. -2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यनते, यतित ) 1 To at tempt, endeavour, strive, try ( usually with inf. or dat. ), सर्वः कल्ये त्रयामि यतते लब्धमर्थाच् कुटुवी V. 3. 1. -2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न यया प्रि-यमन्यवध्रयः सारतरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R 9. 7. -3 To exert oneself. preserve, labour. -4 To observe caution, be watchful, Bg. 2. 60.
-5 Ved. To excite, stir up, 10use. -6 To join, associate with. -7 To go, proceed. -- Caus. ( यात्यांत-ते ) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. 2 To despise, censure. -3 To encourage, animate. -4 To torture, distress, annoy. -5 To prepare, elaborate. - 6 Ved. To join, unite. -7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यातित p. p. Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त a. [ यत्न्त ] 1 Exerting, watching. -2 Taking pains or care. -3 Prepared, ready. -4 Resolved. -5 Cared for, attended to.

यतन: [यत्-भावे नङ् ] 1 An offort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial, यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र होषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5 -2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. -3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance, महा-न्हि यत्नस्तव देवदारी है. 2. 56, प्रति-पात्रमाधीयतां यत्ने: S. 1. -4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty, शेलांग-निर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य जल्पाय इवास यत्न: Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66, R. 7. 11. (यत्नेन ind. with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously, Bh 2. 99. यत्वात 1. with great effort. -2. Puli gently, vigorously, zealously, -3 in spite of every effort -4. necessarily ). -Лотр. -- आ तेप: (in Rhet ) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it

यत p. p. 1 [ यम्-क ] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. -2 Limited, moderate, see वम्. -तं The spuring of an elephant by means of the lider's feet. - Comp.-आरम् व. governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses, (तस्मे) यतात्मने राच-यितुं यतस्य Ku 3 16, 1. 51. —आहार a. moderate or temperate in eating, absternious. —डंडिय a. one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चित्त, -मनस, -मानस a subdued in mind. --वाच् a. restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —वत a. 1. observing vows. -2. keening to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम a (-मत् n.) [ यद-डतमच् ] Who or which of many.

यतर a. ( -रत् n. ) [ यद्-डनरच् ] who or which of two.

यतस् १११तः [ यद्-तसिल् ] ( often used merely for the abl. of the 10. lative pronoun 43 ) 1 From whence ( referring to persons or things ), from what, from which place or quarton, यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः = यस्मात from whom); यतश्च भय माइंकेत्प्राचीं तां कल्पयेहिशं Ms. 7. 189. -2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. -3 As, since, for, because, उनाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न बेस्सि चूनं यत एवसात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75, R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with तत: as correlative; R. 16. 74. -4 Fromwhich time forward, ever since. -5 That, so that. ( पतस्तत: means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatevar. -2. from any person whatever. -3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यता यत: 1. from whatever place. -2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. -3 wherever, in whatever direction, यतो ततः ष्ट् चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः मभति from which time forward). -Comp. -भन a. arising from which. --मूल a. originating in, or sprung from which

यति pron. त. [ यद्-गरिमाणेऽति ] ( declined only in pl., nom. acc. गति ) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः f. [ यम किन् ] 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. -3 Guidance -4 A pause in music. -5 (In prosody) A cosura; यतिजिद्धेष्टाचित्रामस्थानं कविभिष्ठच्यते । सा विन्छेद्दिशमास्थाः पदेवीच्या निजेच्छ्या॥ Chand. M. 1, म्रान्वेयां ना त्रयेण त्रिमुनियति यता सम्यस्य कीर्तितेयम् -6 A widow. -तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has i enounced the world and controlled his passions, यथा वानं विना इस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1.119.-2 N. of Vishnu.

गतिन् m. An ascetic गतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See nnder यत.

यत्र and. [गर्-मल्] I Where, in which place, whither, सेन सा (थो:) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57, Ku. 1. 7, 10. -2 When; as in यत्र काले. -3 Whereas, because, since, as (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र चित्तः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere, यत्र कुत्र or यत्र -कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. -2. whensoever, at whatever time. -3. whenever, as often as. -4. hither and touther).

यत्रत्य a. Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा ind. [ यद् प्रकारे थालु ] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses .- (a) as, in the manner mentioned, यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majosty orders'; (b) namely, as follows , तद्मधानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4, (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity ), आसीदियं दशर्थः र्य गृहे यथा श्री: U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कातं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न संचति ) K. P. 10 , ( d ) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्त-ञ तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानते T. S., Pt. 1. 288, (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end ), अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमण्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36, (f) so that, in order that, दर्शय ते चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापाव्यामि Pt. 1. -2 Used correlatively with aur, war has the follow-

ing enses: (a) as, so (in which case up and aga often take the place of तथा ),यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीज तथांकुर: Bg 11. 29 ; in this case quais frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking , वध्यतुष्के अप यथेव शांता पिया तनू जास्य तथे व सीता U 1. 16, न तथा वाधंत स्कंधां ( or शीत ) यथा वाधति वाधने ( as much as, as-as ), Ku 6. 70, U. 2 4. V 4. 33. In this sense aur is often omitted, in which case aur has sense (c) in 1 above ( b ) so that, Aur standing for 'so', and यथा for ' that '; यथा वधुजनशांच्या न भवाति नथा निर्वाहय S-3 : तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनै: K 109 ; तस्मान्मची यथा तात मिवधात तथा-हाँस R 1.72, 3 66, 14 66, 15, 68 (c) since-therefore, as (because)-80 . यथा इताम जागतेराप कलकलः श्रुतः स्तथा तर्कयामि &c Mal. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted, मद मद नुइति पवनश्चातुक्कलो यथा त्वां .. मेर्गवण्यतं भवतं चलाका: Me 9 (d) if- then, as surely as -so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjunction ) . बाइ-मनःकर्मीभः पत्यो व्यभिचारा यथा न म । तथा विश्वभरे देवि मा तिर्धात्महासि R 15 81 ; यथा यथा तथा तथा the more-the more, the less- the less; यथा यथा भा-षिम धर्मसमितं तथा तथा मे त्वाय भाकिष-त्तम Mb . Si. 17 43 , यथा यथा योवन-मतिचकाम तथा तथावर्धनास्य सतापः К. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73, यथाdur in any manner, in whatever way ; Ma 4 17 ; qua just as ; यथाकथा as much as, यथातथा भवत whatever may be the case ; यथा कथांचेत any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayîbhâva comp यथा। s usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding', see compounds below. -Comp. -अज्ञ, -अज्ञतस् ind in due pro portions, proportionately — সার্থকার ind. according to authority. —अर्थात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-a) ind. according to the text. —अनुपूर्व,-अनुपूर्व्य, -अनुपूर्व्या ind in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं ind. 1. according to experience. -2. by pre-Vious experience. —अनुस्त्यं ind in exact conformity, properly. —आभ-पत्, -आभिमत, -अभिलवित, -अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. ( -a &c. ) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. -आभ-हाँचत a. pleasant, agreeable. -अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सोम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थान्यभव: ' correct or right perception '; यथार्थव का &c -- 2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant, कारिष्यकिव नामास्य ( २ 8 शबुद्ध ) यथार्थमरिनिम्रहात् m R 15 6, (करिष्यते ) युधि सद्य शिशुपालना यथार्था Si 16. 85, Ki. 8 48, Ku 2 16. - 3. fit, suitable (-র্ছ,-অর্থন·) ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. Mark a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. °नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) ध्रवासिद्धेरापि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4, परतपा नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्ण: a spy (for यथाईवर्ण) (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness. -2 propriety --3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness) —अई a. 1. according to merit, as deserving. -2 appropriate, suitable, just. वर्ण: a spy, an emissary. — अहै, -अहत: ind according to merit or worth, R 16 40. - weit ind. 1. according to propriety -2. according to worth or ment -अवकाई ind. 1 according to room or space -2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. -3 in the proper place; प्रात्रवसुत्कृष्य यथा-वकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14 -अवस्थं and according to the condition or circumstances. — आद्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यानं ind. as before stated. —आगत a. foolish, stupid. (-a) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययो Il. 3. 67. —आगमं and according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं ind. as customary or usual. --आम्नातं, -आम्नायं भारी. as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभ ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवास according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आश्चरं and. 1. according to wish or intention. -2. according to the agreement. — आअमं and. according to the Assama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, -इ말, -इंटिसन a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for ( -ਵਲ਼ੇ, -ਦ, -ਗ) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. -2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुभुने मांसं ; Uh. P. 3. —ईाक्षितं ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, -उदित u. as suid or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; य-थाक्तव्यापारा S. 1; R. 2.70 — उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (-a) ind. duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तरं ind in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधोत्र यथोत्तर S D 729 -- setti ind. 1. according to one's power or might. -2. with all one's might -size as indicated or described. (-g') or -sesi and in the manner indicated. —उपजोष und. according to pleasure or desire. - sqan ind. as advised or instructed. - aggid and according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्ति ind 1. as may be fit. -2. as may happen. —औ।चित्य propriety, suitableness, fitness. - Rd ind. according to the right season. —कर्तस्य what is right to be done. - af ind according to ल्पनं and according to rule. -काम a. conformable to desire. (-ri ) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content, gar कामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1 6, 4, 51 -का-मिन a. free, unrestrained -काल: the night or due time, proper time, R. 1 6. (-e) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपतर्पेजे-जागार कथाकालं स्वपन्नि B. 17. 51. —कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-a ) ind, according to the usual practice. - = = +, कमेज ind. in due order or succes. sion, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9.26. - arf ind. according to one's power, as much as possible. — and ind. safely, comfortably. — जात a. 1. foolish, senseless, stupid. -2. barbarous, outcast. –जानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येन ind. according to rank, by seniority. -तरवं end. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. -au a. 1. true, right. -2. accurate, exact. ( - vi ) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-vi) ind. 1. exactly, precisely. -2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. - affa ind. to the heart's content. -द्श्ने ind. according to observation. — दिक्, -दिशं ind in all directions. - निर्दिष्ट a. 1. as mentioned before, as specified above . यथानिर्दिष्टच्यापारा सखी. -2. as prescribed or laid down ; यथानिविष्ट मं-पादितं वतं V. 3. - न्याय ind. justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -ut ind. as before, as on previous occasions. —  $\sqrt{2}a$  —  $\sqrt{2}a$  a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. ( $-\frac{1}{4}$ ) -पूर्वकं ind. 1. as before ; Ms. 11. 188. -2. in due order or succession. one after another ; एते मान्या यथापूर्व

Ү. 1. 35. — प्रदेश ind. 1. in the por rer citalie place; अथाम शे ात : हेन हैता. 1. 42 आ ने नयात्तात - रेन हरे ध= त 3 93 7 त. 7. 34. Lice rangto fore on a recent. - अपानं, प्रधानत ind according to tank or position, seconding to precedence; आलाक पात्रण स्राम्राणान सभावयामास यथापधानं Ku 7. 16.-प्रयोग ind. 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. - you and. according to strength, with all one's might. — जास a. suitable to circumstances. ( -H ) and. regularly. properly. — मार्थितं and as requested. -बलं ind. to the best of one's power, with all one's might. - ब्राद्धि, -मति ind. to the best of one's knowledge. - HIT. -भागशः ind. 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽ-मी बो गंधा: -2. each in his respective plane ; यथाभागमवास्थताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place, यथाभागमवस्थिताप R. 6. 19 — эта: destiny. — эта ind. according to what has taken place, according to trub, truly, exactly. - उखीन ". looking at "tht at ( with g-n ); (मूगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः प्रहो यह लोभयन् Bk 5. 48. -यम ind. 1-air-fit, fitly, po ly; Ki 8 2. -2. in regular ordar, severally, each in its proper if ce, respectively: अन्तमाराधा तो याययं है। 1. 11; वीजनतो स शद्यशः निषक्त णां यथागर्थः प्र. D. 33 र र पर र स्ट प्रावत र शिर. क्रम याम ind. पार रो पष्ट to erroumit 184 . - या खा . ble, fi p 102 112115 - इस इसि id cording cone's liking o tiste. -- t. wl. 1 according to form or a pearance -2. doly, prope ly, fiely -arm ind. as the fact stands, exactly, acon .ely, truly. - far a. of such kind or soit. — fare ind according to rule or precept, duly, properly; ण्या। भेषि इराग्रीनां R 1.6; संचन्कारी-भयपीत्यः मधिलयी यथाशिध 15.31, 3. 70. - विभव ind in pr.p ntion to one's in some, according to means. - 3 a. as imprened, done or acted (-+) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances ur details of an event. -2. a former event. — इद्धं ind. according to age or seniority ; Ku. 6. 49. — शक्ति, -ज्ञाकत्या ind. to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -- siris ind. according to the scriptures, as the lar ordains , Mr. 6, 88 - Flaind. as quickly as possible. - fire and in accordance with one's temper. - अत a. according to the report. -- अतं -ति ind. 1. as heard or reported. -2. ( यथा-श्चाति ) according to Vedic precepts ; S. 6. 25. - wig ind. in order of precedence or merit. — संख्यं a figure of

speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं ऋमेण्य कामिकाणां समन्त्रयः K. P. 10; e. q कारं निर्द्ध किस स्व स्व रंज्य भज्य िक्षेत्रात 5 107. क्वल ), - स्टियेन सामी we return to motober respectivity, nua ber for mumber; Y. 1 21 -479-ये ind 1. at the proper time -2. ac cording to agreement or established usage. —संभव a. possible. -संभावित a. suitable, appropriate. — wi ind. 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure, अंके निधाय करमोरु यथा-सुखं ते मंबाहयामि चरणावुत पन्नतामी S. 3. 22 ; R. 9 48 ; Ms. 4. 43. — (शाने the right or proper place ( -नं ) ind. 1 in the proper place, duly, properly. -2 instantly. -3. according to rank -स्थित a. I. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थित सर्वे भ्राता वते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. ( - 4) ind. 1. truly, properly. -2 according to circumstances. - Francisco. as usual, according to states or circumstances. - eq ind. 1. each his own, respectively : अध्यासते चीरभूतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22 ; Ku. 14. 43. -2. individually; R. 17. 65. -3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत ind. I Duly, fitly, properly, nghtly; oft. with the force of an adjective: अध्यापिपदाधिमुनो यावत Bk 9 21; लिपयेथावव महणेन R. 3 28. -2 According to rule or preprint, area in 1 by rules; ततो यथाना ह हेताध्वराय R 5 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214 -3 Exactly, truly.

यह pron. a. ( Nom. sing. m., यः f. या, यत्-द n 'Tie relative pronoun corresponding to who', which'er what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिर्चन्त्रं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम, अइस्, गतह, take the place of तड़, sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यने भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथेव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mal. 1 ; यतेव रोचतं यस्मे भवेतत्तस्य संदरमः ( b ) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः अस्रं विभर्ति स्वसुजगुरु वलः पांडवीनां चम्नां.....कोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वरमिह-जनतामतक्षरपानकोहं Ve. 3 30: क्रियते यद्यदेषा कथयति U 1; य पद्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा बहि दीनं चच: Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative prono nor tiderivatives with or without the particles ; चिद्, चन, वा or आपे, it expresses the sense of 'whatever',

'any whatsoover ' 'any '; सती वा सतपत्रो वा योव। को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3 33 ' येन केन प्रपार । anyhow, someho or otter : यत्र गुत्रापि, यो वा को रा पः कश्चन %c . य तें अचिद्तक 'this ia a mero triflo'; यानि कानिच मित्राणि &c. -ind 1 As an indeclinable यह is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योय जनप्रवादो यत्संपत्संपदमनुबधनाती-ति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिचिना मसुलन्ना यदथात्पस्थपायाश्चितनीयाः कर्तस्याश्च Pt. 1.-2 Or in the sense of 'because,' ' since '; पियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे. . . यदिय प्नरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मः याद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or कि शेषस्य भर-व्यथा न वपाष क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2.18; R 1 27, 87, in this sense यद is often followed by तद or तत:as its correlative; see N. 22 46. -Comp. --आग ind. although, though; बक्त: पंथा य रिप भवतः Me. 27 —अर्थ, -अर्थ ind. I for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यद्र्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाश प्रेलित: 🖔 6 ; Ku. 5. 52 -2 since, hoennae, नून देव न जक्य हि पुरुषणातिनातित्म । यद्थे यत्नवाः नेव न उभे विम्तां विभाग Mb. -कारण, - mit ind. 1 wherefore, on which account. -2 since, because. --कृत ind. wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -भाविष्य: 8 fatalist ( one who says what will be will he )'; Pt 1. 318. - ar ind. or else, whether; नैताद्देशः कतरको गरीयो यहा जयम यात्रे वा नो जयपुः हुट. 2. 6; ( often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्य ind. to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाजानया वो नचनस्य यत्मत्यं लंपितामिव मे हृद्यं Vo. 1; Ma. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय a. Whose, of whom or what.

यदा ind. [यद् काले दाव ] 1 When, at the time when; यदा पदा whenever; यदेव तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदापमृति — नदापमृति from what time—from that time forward.—2 If (=यदि); पत्र नेव यदा करीरविट्ये दोषो वसंतस्य कि Bh. 2.93.—3 Whereas, since, as.

कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कीच (= कस्तर्हि) दोष: H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether. if, नव् प्रदेष: H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether. if, नव् प्रदेष: सुरू चंद्रतारका विभागि पद्यक्तारय कर्णते रिंग. 5. 44 -3 Provided that, when -4 If perchapes, voi might do 80'; प्रवे सुष्टे यदि किन्न भवेरंजेनिभरत्यति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (प्रदाप means though, although, St. 16. 82, Bq 1. 38; S. . 31; गदिवा or, यहा जयेम गिर्व वानो जयेषु: Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or pernaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यहः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yavâti and Devayanî and ancestor of the Yâdavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathura -Comp. - जुलोद्धवः, -नंदनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Krishna.

यहच्छा [ यद ऋ-च्छ-अ टापू पिv. ] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action) -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance '; किनरमिथुनं यद् - ज्याऽझाश्रीत K. 'chanced or happened to sec'&c., <del>पसिष्ठधेत्रश्च यद्र्च्छयाऽऽगता ध्रुतप्रयावा</del> दृष्ट्रश्थ नंदिनी हैं. 3. 40 ; V. 1. 10, Ku. 1.14; U. 5. 16, -0or . -- आभिजः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्द: a proper name, a word like डिस्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor specis, nor any quality, action &c.; असंपादयतः कंचिद्धे जाति-कियाग्रणैः। यदुच्छाशब्दानत्युतः संझाये ज-न्म केवळं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1. accidental conversation. - 3. openiam ous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

पहुच्छातस् ind. Accidentally, by chance.

पहुन्धिक: A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतु a. [यम-तुन] ] Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याम्यपत्रज्ञ सि. 7.37; अथ पंतारमादिश्य युयान विश्वामयित सः 1.54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र 1, 10 U. ( यंत्रतिने, यंत्रपतिनेते ) 1 To restrain, curb, check : ज्ञापयत्रित-पौलस्त्ययलात्कारकाचयक्तेः B. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

पंत्र [ येष्-अच ] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहर्णन ( see the quotation under this word ). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र ). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general , क्रवर्गन Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing un water from a well ', so ਜੈਲ°, ਤਾਲ° &c. −5 A bolt, lock -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -311-लय: a printing-press. — उपल: a mill, mill-stone - करंडिका a kind of magical bastet. - कमेक्रत m an artist artisan —यूइं 1 an oil-mill -2 a manufactory. —गोल: a kind of pea — चेंप्टित any magical work, an enchantment. —तक्षन 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. —तोरण a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it ) .-- gg a. secured by a holt (as a door). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. — quost a hand-mill. — uaig: an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. - मार्ग: a canal or an aqueduct. -त्रा: an arrow or any mussile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रक: [या-ज्युल ] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller subduer. -क 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यत्रणं-णा [गेन्-लाट् वा टाप् ] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; क्रयंत्रणं द्वारंतरे त्यालेखाञ्चपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. - 2 A restraint, restriction, check; हीयत्रणं तन्सगमन्यपूर्वक्रन्योत्रणलेलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरुव्ययंत्रणा K. 94. - 3 Fastening, binding (वंध); निविद्यपिनकुचद्ययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् परिवस्ती N. 4 10. - 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलसुप्चार्यंत्रणया M 1. - 5 Guarding, protecting. - 6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger ister.

খনিব p. p. [ यंत्र-क ] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. - 'comp. - क्य, - चाच् a. 'tengue-tied', forced to be silent.

য়ন্ত্ৰিন a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse).

2 One who pains, a tormentor.

3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. ( यभति ) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यभनं Sexual intercourse, copula-

सम् 1 P. ( यच्छति, यसाम, अयंमीत्, यस्यति, यंतु, यत ; desid. वियंसिति ) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppless, यच्छेद्वा-इम्मन्मी पज्ञः Kath : यनचित्रासम् bg. 4. 21, see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To laise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —Caus. (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम् बङ्ग ] 1 Twin, twinborn -2 Coupled -- R: 1 Restraining, controlling, carbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम ); तस यमेन नियमेन तपोऽसुनैव N. 13. 16. ( यम and नियम are thus distinguished. - इारीर-साधनापेक्ष नित्य यत्कर्म तद्यमः । नियमस्त स यत्कर्म नित्यमागतुसायन ॥ Ak, Malli. on St. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names aer given differently by different writers ; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्य द्या क्षातिद्रिनं सत्यमकलहता । अहिंसाऽस्तयमाध्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्यं द्या सत्यमहिंमा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादी माधुर्य मार्द्वे व यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्ययचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकमल्कता । अस्तियामिति प-चैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥ ). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas 818 ---यभीनयमासनप्राणायामप्रत्यानारघारणा-ध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावैगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्विय यसा-द्पिदंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमी च ( i. e. नकुलसहदेवी ) कथेव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चेव गर्भेषु जन्मनी ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein. bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. - # 1 A pair or couple -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of ony consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. - AT N. of the river Yamuna. -Comp. -3-चुगः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. --अतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -- अरि:, -म:, -ारेपु: &c. N. of Vishnu. —ई जं the Nakshatra Bharant. - किंकरः messenger of death. -- are: 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कील: N. of Vishnu.-कोटि:, - टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lanka. - a. twin-born, twin; भातरी आवां यमजी U. 6; 4. - वंशा

' Yama's tooth ', the jaws of death. ( - er; pl ) the last eight days of the month Asvina and the whole of Karttika ( regarded as a period of general sickness ). -दूत: -दूतक: 1 a messenger of death. -2. a crow. — इतिका tamarınd. — देवता the asterism Bharanî. - द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Karttika when sisters entertain their broth ers ( Mar भाऊर्वीज ) , cf. भातृद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नर: सं-सारांते विशाति यमधानीजवानिकां Bh 3. 112. - urt: a kind of double-edged weapon. - qrai: the noose of Yama. -gog: Yama's servant or minister. -प्रिय: the fig-tree. -भागनी N. of the river Yamuna. —यातना the tortures indicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures ', 'extreme pain' ) — राज् m Yama, the god of Death. - वाहन:. -रथ: a buffelo. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -सर्व a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. - स्वस f. 1. N. of the river Yamuna. -2. N. of Durga.

पमक a. [यम स्वार्थ क ] 1 Twinborn, twin. -2 Two-fold, double.
—क: 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage.
-2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kåv. 3. 2-52); अपनित वर्णसंघावणोचरां यमकं विदु: Kåv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) [ यम ल्यु ल्यु वा ]
Restraining, curbing, governing &c.
—नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen, cf.

यसल a. Twin, one of a couple.
—ल: The number 'two'. —ले।
(dual) A pair.—ले; A pair, couple
—ली A dress consiting of tvo
pieces. —Comp. — पञ्चः N of two
trees (कोविदार and अक्नेतक).

यमवत् a. I One who has restrained his passions, self controlled; यम-वतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् क्र'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [ यम्-णिच्-कः] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Trod, held together, S. 1. 30.

यभिन् a. [यम् णिनि, यम-इनि वा ] Restraining, curbing &c.—m. One who has restrained his passions.

यसुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama) -2 N. of Durga. -Comp —पात: N of Vishuu. —भिद्र m N of Balarama — भातु m. Yama, the god of death.

ययाति: यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्थस्य Tv ] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Na husha , ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्वेह नता भव S. 4. 6. [ He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion, ( see Devayan: ). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and complained of the conduct of herhusband, on whom, therefore. Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit ].

ययावरः = यायावर a. v

चिशः-यो m [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A cloud.

यायेन् m. N. of Siva

चु: [ Un. 1. 21 ] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice, St 15. 69 -2 A horse (in general).

यहिं ind. [ यद्-हिंत, cf. P. V 3. 21]
1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तहिं or जाहि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यव: [यु-अच् ] 1 Barley, यवा: प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a parley-corn.-3 A measure of length equal to i or i of can angula. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand re sembling a barley corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. --Comp. --अंकुर:, -परोह: a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1 = यनकार -2 N. of a plant (यवानि). -- अब boiled barley — अम्जज sour barley gruel. - आययजं the first fruits of barley. –क्षारः, -आद्धः, -अपत्यं, -नालजः, -ज: salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash -शादः. -चूर्ण, -पिष्ट barley. meal. - तिका N. of a plant ( शांखनी ) -ਸਲ: 1 a bamboo. -2. spikenard -3. the Kutaja tree -4 the Plaksha tree -5. an onion. - HEU: a kind of drum. (-ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length -लाम: salt petre, nitre. — 夏新; - 夏新河; an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. - # malt liquor, beei.

यवक: Barley.

यवक्य α. [ यव-यन् कुङ् चू ] Sown with or fit for barley ( as a field ).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यनः [उ-उप] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, on barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also) -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum -5 A courser or swift horse.-6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass.—ना: (m. pl) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers.—romp.—आर: N. of Krishna—इट: 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (ना) the wild date-tree. (ट्रा) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. -व्या benzoin. —ाह्रेट: bdellium — पिप pepper.

यवनानी [ यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आवृङ् डीप् च ] The writting of the favanas.

यविनका, -यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greak or Mahomedan woman, यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; य वनीमुखपदानां सेहे मधुमद्दं न सः k. 1. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष वाणासनहस्ताभियंवनी भिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियययस्यः S. 2; पविरय साङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6; -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसंघनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाग्र f. [ यूयते मिश्रचते यु-आगू ] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley , यवागूर्विरलद्भवा Susr. , मुत्रा-य कल्पते यवागू: Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley, ( दुष्टी गवी यतानी ).

यवासः A kind of Khadira यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavasa.

यविष्ठ a. Youngest, very youngs (superl. of युवन् q v ). — छ: 1 The youngest brother. - 2 N of Agni

यतीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of धुनत् q. v.). —m. 1 A younger brother. —2 A Sudra.

युक्त a. [ यवना क्षेत्रं यन-यत् ] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley —ध्य: A month. —ध्यं A field of barley

यज्ञदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् a. [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् वातो अट् च Un. 4. 190 ] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. -n. 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्थते यशो लोके तैलचिंद्रिवांभिस Ms. 7. 34. यशस्त रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनै: R. 3. 18, 2. 40.-2 An object of glory or respect. a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -4 Favour, partrainty. -5 Wealth. -6 Food. -7 Water. -Comp. —कर a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —काम a. ( यशस्काम ) 1. desircus of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. -कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame, यशःशरीरे भन मे दयालः R. 2. 24. — द a. (यशोद ) conferring fame. (-q:) quicksilver. (-qT) N of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —धन a. oi s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame. nich in fame, very renowned, आप स्वदेहात् किस्नेनिद्यार्थात् यशोधनाना हि यशो गरीय: R. 14. 35, 2. 1. — धर a. ( क्लोधर ) keeping up or preserving glory. —पदहः ( यज्ञःपटहः ) a double drum. -भृत् a. (यज्ञीभृत्) famous, renowned. - sig a remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, v. e. dead; ef afid-शेष. ( - ष: ) death. —हर a. ( यशोहर ) taking away fame, dish nouring, ignominiou .

गहास्य a. [यशसे हितं यन् ] 1 Leading to glory or distinction, Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —स्या N. of a plant (जीवती).

यशस्यति, यशस्याभ्यति Den. P. To

यशस्त्रित् a. [ यशम् विनि ] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. -नी The wild cotton tree.

यशिः-शि रि. [ गज्ञ-किन् नि॰ न संप्रसारणं ] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole -4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support -6 A flag-staft, as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stelk, stem. -8 A branch, twig , कदंबयाष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42, so चूत्रांष्टि: Ku. 6 2, सह-कारयष्टि: &c -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace, विमुच्य सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिशविलप्तचंदनं Ku. 5.8, R. 13 54.-10 Any creeping plant -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender ( at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'), तं वीक्य वेपध्यमती सरसाग्याधः Ku. 5, 85 ' with her slender or delicate frame perspiring '. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquotice 15 Sugar-cane -Comp. - че: a club-bearer, staffbearer. — निवाम: 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. बुक्षेश्या यष्टिनिवासभंगात B. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. - wror a. 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. - Hy n., -मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिक: 1 A lap wing.-2 A kind of water-fowl.

বহিনা 1 A staff, stick, pole, club.

-2 A pearl-necklace (of one string).

-3 An oblong pond or tank. -4
Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्ट्र m. [यज्-तृच् ] A worshipper, sacrificer

यस् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्यति, यस्त )
To strive, endeavour, labour.
—Caus. (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.
यह a. Ved. Great. —हः A child,
offspring ( प्रत्र ).

चह a. Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -हो A river. -f. (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययी, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातु, यात ) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तद्याम-वलंड्य चागुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वन्ययौ मध्यमलोकपाल: 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade, Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for ( with ace., dat. or with प्रति ). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart, यातु प्रस्तुनमञ्जलं पातु । L. 3. Let it go or pass, never mind it' .- 5 To vanish, disappear ; गातस्तवापि च विवेक: Bv. 1. 66 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse ( as time ); योवनमानिवर्ति यात त K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become ( usually with the acc. of abstract noun ). -10 To undertake, न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. ( The meanings of ur, like those of uu, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g नाजं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure ; लघतां या to be slighte !, पद्धतिं या to regain one's natural state ; निहा या to fall asleep, बहा या to submit, go into one's possession , उद्धर्य या to rise ; अस्त या to set, decline, पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over, पद या to attain to the position of , अमे या to go before, take the lead, lead, अधी या to sink , विषयोंसं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance, शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c. ). --Caus. ( यापयाति-ते ) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away , प्रमद्भा मद्भापितलज्ज्या R=9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time), ar-वत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1.7, Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. — Desid. ( यियासित ) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -With sift 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. -- आचि to go away or forth ; escape ; कुतांड-धियास्यासि कर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk 8. 90.

यात p. p. 1 Gone, marched, walked. -2 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time. -Comp. —याम, यामन a. 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वय: Dk.-2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतायं प्रि पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17 10. -3. aged, exhausted, woin out.

यागः [यम् पञ्चलं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented, R. S. 30. - Tomp. - करण a sacrificial ceremony - संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. ( यानते , rarely याचांत, याचित ) I To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat , implore ( with two acc. ) , बाल याचने वसुधां Sk. , भिनदं प्राणिपत्य पाद्योरपरित्यागमयाधनातमाः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1



-2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरपतेर्नेर्मसहसंद्रना नृपस्तिन Mal. 1. 11.

याचकः (की f.) [यान् ण्डल् ] I A mendicant, beggar, दुणावृषि लघुस्तुल-स्तुलावृषि च याचकः Subhash. - A petitionet, Suppliant.

याचनं न्ना [ पान्न्सुट् ] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; पाचना माननाशाय, बध्यतामभययाचना-जाहिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

णाचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. —तं The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); iku. 1. 52.

याञ्चा [ याच् नङ् ] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याञ्चा मोघा चरमधियुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-यञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boild rice. -3 Food in general.

থাজন: [য্যু-তুত্ ] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

पाञनं [ यज्ञ णिच्-ल्युट् ] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sac'ifice which is performed by the Yajamana himself.

याजियतृ m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजि: The institutor of a sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याञ्चष a. (षी f.) [ यज्ञस्-अस् ] Relating to the Yajurveda. —प: A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञल्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

यात्रिक a. (की f.) [ बजाय हित, यज्ञः प्रयोजनसम्य वा टक् ] Belonging to a sacrifice. —क: 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -4 N. of several

tiees अश्वत्थ, व्हिर्, पहाश, &c. -ीomp. —आश्रय: N. of Vishnu.

योज्ञिय a 1 Sacrificial. -2 Wit for a sacrifice. -- य: One skilled in pacificial rites.

शह्म a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a racuffice is performed -4 One who is allowed by Sastran to sacrifice. -इन: I A sacrifice, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. - इन The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वन: The son of a sacrificor.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, resaliation, as in नेरवातनं -2 Vengeance, revenge -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The toumens indicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातः 1 A traveller, a way fater.

-2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rikshasa. —n. 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -comp. —ह: Bdellium. —पानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12 45.

ura f. [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. —m. 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 Λn avenger.

यात्कः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-पून्] ! Going, motion, journey . Mv. 6.1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition. invasion ; मार्गशिषे छोने मासि यायाद्या-बा सहीपति: Ms. 7. 182, Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीधयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालाग्रिय-नाथस्य यात्रामसंगेन Mal. 1; U. 1. - 6 A procession, festive train ; সহুরা ख़ल यात्रामिस बंमालती Mal. 6, 6 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of lifelivelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रमिद्धचर्थ Ms. 4. 3, इारीस्यात्रानि च ते न प्रसिध्यदकर्मण: Bg 3 8. - 9 Passing away ( time ). - 10 Intercourse; quar चेव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185, लोक-यात्रा Ve 3, Ms 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way ; एशोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचार: Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. - उरसदः a festive procession. - a fir an expedition, a march. -पसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

याजिन त. (की) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign.

—3 Requisite for the support of life.

—4 Usual, enstonary.—5: 1 A traveller.—2 \ ा]grian —5 1 A march, an expedition or campaign—2 Provisione, a pplies (for a march).

समानात्र्य 1 That which happens under any orientations —2 What happens orientationally

माधारामी नाम्बं Acting according to one sown will.

थायातथ्य 1 Reality, truth. -2 Restande, propriety.

याथार्थित a. 1 Just, right. -2 Tine,

याश्राक्ये 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character, न संति याश्राव्यक्तिदः पिनाकिनः Ku 5.77; याश्राक्षः नेव नत्तव It. 10.24.—2 Jus ness, sutableness — 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादव: [यहोरपरां अण् ] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -वी N of Durga. -वे A stock of cattle.

याद्म् n 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sca-menster, यादासि जल-जंतव: Ak., वचणो यादमामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki 5 29; R 1. 16. -2 Water, -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. —पति:, -नाथ: (also यादमां-पति: and यादमांनाथ:) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuna, R. 17. 81.

याद्व: A fluid, water.

याह्म a. ( क्षी f. ), थाहूच, चाह्य a. ( ज्ञी f. ) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

যান্তেক a (को f.) 1 Voluntary spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected — क: An officiating privat who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युर्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयान, उध्, रथ° ko. -2 A voyage, Journey, ससुद्र्यानकुशलाः Ma. 8. 157; Y. 1. 81 -3 Marching against, attacking ( one of the six Gunas or expedient; in politica), अजितान्परयभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak. Ms. 7. 160 -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chanot , यानं सरमार की वर R. 15 45, 13 69 Ko. 6 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A littor, palanquin. -w: Ven. A wad, way. -comp. -the a carpenter. -- It a thip, boat. - in: a shipwre k. - Ha the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. - qui driving or riding in a carriage. -- surer a coachhouse.

यानक A vehicle, convoyance.

गापक a. 1 Causing to go. -2 Giv-

ing, bestowing.

पान a (नो f.) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -ने, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure of alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालचावनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

पापित a. 1 Spent, passed ( time ). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

याता Twisted hair.

बाह्य a. 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible. trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -पानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical.-2 Artificially

ennea"

याभः Sexual union, copulation.

याम: [यम् बत्र् ] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, oneeighth part of a day, a period of three hours, अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरः प्यरंतीत U 1. 27; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामा-त्यसादामिव चेतना R. 17. 1, so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage .- Comp. -- alu: 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -तूर्ये, -दुंदुभिः, -नाली = गामगोष ( <sup>2</sup> ) , मंद्रध्वनित्या जित्यामत्यः R. 6. 56. —यम: a stated occupation for every hour. — द्वाचि: f. being on watch or guard.

यामक m. dual. N. of the Naksha-

tra पुनर्दस्र

प्राप्त n Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

पामनती Night; Ki. 8. 56. पामिन: A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी ! Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवित राति दिनंति यामि-न्यः। यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःस-वज्ञीकृते मनासे ॥ K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. —पत्तिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den.. P. To appear like night.

यामीर: The moon. - रा Night. यामरुं A pair, couple.

यासि:-मी f. 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night.-3 A daughterin-law.-4 A noble woman.

यासन क ( नी f.) [ यसना-अण् ] Belonging to or coming from or grow-

ing in the Yamuna - A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

यास्य त. [ यमो देवारच तस्वेदं वा ण्य ]
1 Gouthern , हार रांभ्य स्थान्यं Bk. 14.
15.-2 Belonging to or resembling
Yama. — म्यः 1 A servant of Yama.
-2. N. of Agastya. — 3 Of Sive. — 4
Of Vishnu. — 5 Sandal-weed. — म्यं
The Bhatinî Nakshatia. — Comp.
— अयनं the wint-reo'sice. — उत्तर त.
30ing from south to north.
यास्य 1 The south. — 2 Night.

यायज्ञकः [यज्ञ यह ऊक ] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices

(इन्याशील ), तं यायज्ञू तः सह मिश्च-मुख्यै: Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर a. Frequently going, vagrent, having no fixed abode. –र: 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुल्पफलन चान्ये पानचुरच्यां जगद्वीये Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्यस्मित्रयम्बनि यायावरक्के B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). –2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. –3 N. of the sage जरस्कार. –4 N. of a family (to which Ràjasekhara belonged). –र The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन a 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in -3 Leading to, चित्रकू: यथिन वत्माने U.1.

याव a. Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley -द: 1 Foou prepared from barley -2 Lac, red dye.

यावक:-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लच्चो सम परिकत्तवासमा यावकेन वियतापि युवस्याः 51.10 9, 5 13, 7.67; Ki 5.40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forcedrice -6 A kind of kidneybean.

यावत् a. (ती f.) (As a correla. tive of area ) 1 As much as, as many ns, (यावन standing for 'as 'and तावत् for 'as much or as many'), परे ताव-तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं। दीविकाकमलो-न्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33 ; ते तु यावंत एवाजी तावाश्व वृहशे स तैः R.1?. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, now great or large, यावानर्थ उद्याने सर्व तः संप्रतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानत: Bg. 2 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य ); यावद् द्तं तावद्धकं G. M. -ind. 1 Used by itself यानत् has the following senses; (a) as far as for, up to, till ; ( with nec. ), स्तन्यत्यागं यावरपुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U.

7, कियंतमवधि यावदसम्बन्धरितं चित्रकारे णालिखिनं U·1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime ( denoting an action inlanded to be done immediately ) , রহাবের মুইলী माहूय संगीत कमञ्जतिष्ठामि S. 1, याप दिशां छायामाश्रित्य प्रनिवालयामि S. 3. (c) L Jmuch as (d) That, in order that. (e) Even, just. -2 Used en rel uvalv यादा and migh have there serses: - (a) as long as, so long अ: पार है नेवा जैन-शक्तस्तावाक्तिजपरियारा रक्तः M 11.5 M. 8 (b) as soon as, scattely with no sooner than , एकस्य दु:चस्य न यापदंते गच्छामि । तावर्द्धितीय संसुदिश्यनं मे II 1.201, Me. 105, Ku. 3.72. (c) while, by the time, अध्यतनानि में यावद्वेश्याहसुगानतें तावदाद्रपृष्टाः कियतां विजन: S 1, often with न when यात्रक is translated by 'batoie', याबदेन सरमे। नोत्यतंति ताब इतेभ्यः प्रशृतिरवगमयिनव्या V. 4 ( d ) when, as ( = न्हा), यावदृत्थाय निरासते तार इंसाडकलो कित: II. 3 - omp. —अंत अंताय ind upto the end, to the last -sef a. corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words), यावडर्थपढा वाचमेवमादाय माधनः विरसान Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ ) ind. 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीइमहे या बढर्थ Bh. 3. 30 v. l. - se,-Eften ind. as much as is desired. — 374 ind. as much as is uecessary. —कालं ind. as long as. -जनम, -जींब, -जीवेन ind. for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. — ਸਮਾਸ a. as great or big. -ਕਲੰ ind. to the best of one's power. —भाषित or उक्त a. as much as said. —मात्र a. 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. - शक्यं. - शक्ति ind as far as possible, to the best of one's power, soयावत्सरने.

यावन m. Ved. 1 A rider, horse-man. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन a. (नी f.) [ यवन-अण्, यु-िज् ल्यु वा ] Bolonging to the Yavana s; न बदेशावनीं भाषां पाणै: कंठनतेराप Subhash. —न: Incense. —नं Mixing, mingling

यावनालः A kind of corn. —ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशुक: Salt-petre

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fedder, provisions.

याष्ट्रीक a. (की f.) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य  $\xi$ क्क् ] Armed with a club. — कः  $\Delta$  warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour. यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

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सु 1.2 P. (बीति, सुत ; caus. यावयति , desid. वियविषति or सुस्पति ) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (गुवाति) To detach, separate. as in नृतासंस्र.-III. 9 U (सुनाति, सुनीते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, giant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -With स्वरति to mix; अन्योन्य स्म स्वतिस्रतः शाब्दास् शाब्दोस्त भीषणान् Bk. 8.6,

युक्त p. p. [युज्-क] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (withinstr. or in comp ). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to; (with loc) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent -13 ckilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc. ). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). - Th: A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. 一节 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. - ind. Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. — 31st a. sensible, rational, significant. —कर्मन् a. entrusted with some duty. — as a. punishing justly; R. 4. 8. — нен а. attentive. — үч: а kind of elixir. - sq a. 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable ( with gen. or loc.); जनम यस्य पुरोवेशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव 8. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषा युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि

2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to. युक्तिः f [युज्कित्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. - 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness -8 Skill, art. - 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrange ment (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाची-युक्ति: Mâl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability enumerat on or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &ः;युक्तिपासिकियाचिह्नसंवैधाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343.-15(In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design .- 16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (Inasti.) A conjunction. (युक्ता ind. 1. by means or vitue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -20mp. -कश्नं s atoment of reasons. -कर्ब. 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -क्व. skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त a. 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तित: ind. 1 Cleverly, skillfully, a tfully. -2 Duly, p. operly.

शुक्तिमत् a. 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं l A yoko (m. also in this sense ); युगन्यायतचाहु: R 3. 34, 10. 87; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्श्वेन तरसा कलिता St. 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see गुग्न. -4 An ago of the world; (the Yugas are four: - pa or era, त्रेता, द्वापर and कि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000, 864,000, and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahayuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the ' iron ' age ); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवा-मि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8, युगशतपरिवर्तान S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life; आसप्तमाद्यगात् Ms. 10. 64; जा-त्युस्कर्षी युगे ज्ञेयः पंचम सप्तमेजीय वा Y. 1.96 ( युगे = जन्मनि Mit. ). -7 An expression for the number 'four', carely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four Hastas. -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp. -- sisten: a year. —अध्यक्ष: 1. N. of Prajapati. -2. of Siva. -3id: 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; अगांत-कालपतिसंहतात्मना जगीते यस्यां सविकाश मामत St. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. - siat 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the ský; युगांतरमारूढ: स्विता S. 4. —अवधि: end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. - sment the first day of a Yuga. — कीलकः the pin of a yoke. —क्षय: destruction of the world. —घर: the pole of a carriage. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. --पात्रका a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बादु a. long-aimed; Ku. 2. 18.

युग्धर: -रं The pole of a curiageto which the yoke is fixed.

सुन्द् and. S.multaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time, Ku. 3. 1, oft. in comp, S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple, वाहु°, इस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगल 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; of. युग, युगन a. Even, युगन प्र प्रचा जाये रिशेड्यम् प्र सिंध कि 3.48, Y. 1.79, - गर्म 1 A pair, couple, see अयुग, -2 Junction. union -3 Conduence ( of rivers ) -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence, द्वाभ्यां युग्नमितिशोक्त. -6 The sign Gemm of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. — ज a. twin, twin-born. — पत्र: mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

सुग्य व [ युग्य दितः यत् ] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnosued. -4 Drawn b; , as in अञ्चर्या रथ: —ग्य: Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse, हरियुग्यं रथ तस्मे प्रजिन्माय पुरंदर: R. 12. 84. —ग्य A vehicle, carriago. —Comp. —न्यह: a coachman.

युज्य I 7 U. ( धुनिक्त, युक्ते, युयोज, यु-युजे, अयुजत्, अयोक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति ते, योक्त, युक्त ) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमधानिव भारत्या सत्या योक्तमहासि Ku. 6. 19; see pass. below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to, भानु: सक्रयुक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with, as in द्वायुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्माण तथा सच्छन्दः पार्थ युज्यने Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set ( with loc. ). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c. ). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य मञ्जितो यक्त आसीत मत्पर: Bg. 6. 14 : युंजके वं सदारमाने 15. -8 To put, place or fix on ( with loc. ). -9 To prepare, arrange, make 1 eady, fit .- 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युद्धने. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. —Pass. (युज्यते ) 1 To be joined or united with; रविपीतजला तपात्पये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नर्दा Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इष्टेर्युज्येथां Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit ( with loc. or gen.); या यस्य गुज्यते भूमिका तां खलुभावेन तथेव



सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mal. 1; त्रैलोक्यरया-पि प्रभुत्वं स्विध युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for , तती युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, Le absorbed in, be directed towards; Ma. 3.75, 14.35, Ki. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened ci harn'ssed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess, obtain -9 To be made ready. - Caus. (गोजयति-ते) 1 To inin, units, bring together, प्रस्परेण स्पृह-णीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजियिष्यत R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use; शृज्ञभियोजियेच्छ च Pt. 4 .17. - 4 To turn or direct towards; पापानिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bb. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigute. -6 To perform. achieve. -7 To prepare, airange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 'so surround -12 To despise, think lightly of.-13 To appoint to. — Desid. ( युयुक्षति-ते ) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजित, योजयित-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c., see gg above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the pass. of 要項 1). -IV. 10 A. ( योजगरे ) To consure.

yst a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c -2 Furnished or filled with,
possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on.
-4 Even, not odd. —m. 1 A joiner,
one who unites or joins. -2 A sage,
one who devotes himself to abstract
meditation. -3 A pair, couple (n.
also in this sense). —m. (dual) 1 The
sign Gemini of the zodiac. -2 The
two Asvins.

पुरुष a. Ved. 1 Connected, united.
-2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind.
-ज्य: A kinsman. -ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

शुंजान a. 1 Joi ing, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. -न: 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brâhmana who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brâhmana.

युत् 1 A. ( योतते ) To shine.

सुत १. १. [ युक्त ] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with; as in ग्रुपाण- धरो नर:- -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. -- ने A measure of length (=4 hastas).

युतक a. Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. —2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift.
-4 A sort of dress worn by women.
-5 The edge of a woman's garment.
-6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge.
-8 The edge of a winnowing-basket
-9 The foremost part of the feet.
-10 Doubt.

द्वति: f. [यु-किन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, additi n -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

सुध 4 A. (उप्पते, उद्घ ) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war. Bg. 1. 23; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —Caus. (योवपति ते ) 1 To cause to fight -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50 -3 To vanquish, conquer. —Desid. (युरस्ते ) To wish to fight. —WITH नि to wrestle, box. —पति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध p. p. 1 Fought, encountered -2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [ युन्-भावादी क ] I War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat, वत्म केयं वार्ती युद्धं युद्धामिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. -- अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्य: a military preceptor. —उ-योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकर्गं a war-implement. — उन्मत्त a. frantic in battle. -कारिन a. fighting, contending. -यूतं chance of war. — भू. - भूमि: f a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems ortactics, manœuvres. — τη: 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. N. of Karttikeya. — विचा, - आश्च military science or art, science of war. -वीर: 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर –ज्ञालिन a. heroic, valiant. –सार: a horse.

युष् f. War, battle, fight, contest; निवातिथिष्यन्युधि यातुषानात् Bk. 2. 21, सन्सि वाक्रपद्वता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —m. A hero, soldier.

युपालित् m N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युपान: 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.
. युपि द्विर: 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pånd va prince, also called 'Phaim', 'Dharmaråja', 'Ajå tasatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bharati war after eighteen day's severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योबन.

पुरम a. Ved. Martial, warlike. — स्म: 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युरसा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युरस् a. Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युरस्पः Bg 1.1.—त्सुः A combatant. युरानः 1 N. of Indra -2 A Kshatriya, warrior.-3 N. of Satyaki.

द्भुष 4 P. ( बुचाति ) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —Caus. ( योपाति ) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युशः A horse.

युवन् a [ यीतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Up. 1. 154 ] ( युवित: -ती or यूनी f., compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस् , superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. -m. ( nom युवा, छुनानी, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युविभ: &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा यूनि तारमन्त्रभिलाष-बंधं शशाक शालीनतया न बक्तं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive ), जीवति तु वह्ये युना P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Oomp. -- खलाते a. ( ति: -ती f. ) bald in youth —गंड: an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत a. ( ती f. ) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. –राज m, –राज: an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown prince; ( असी ) चृपेण चके युवराजशब्द्भाक् R. 3. 35.

युवति: -ती f. [युवन्-ति डीप् वा ] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals); सुर-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्य S. 2. 8; so इभयुवति:. —ती 1 The sign virgo of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवति:).

युद्धाइ The base of the second personal pronoun; (nom. लं युनो, प्रये) Thou, you; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय a. Your, yours.

युष्माहृश् - ज्ञ a. Like you.

युक्त: — का A louse; Ms. 1. 45. युति f. Mixing, union, junction, connection; करोमि वो बहियूतीच पिथ-

द्ध्वं पाणिभिद्देशः Bk. 7. 69.

युशं [ गु-थक् पूषा॰ दीवः ] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop ( as of beasts ); स्त्रीरत्नेषु समो विश्वी प्रियतमा युथे तवेषं वशा V. 4. 25;

S. 5. 5. -Comp. —नाथ:, -प:, -पति
1. the leader of a troop or bind. -2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant,
गजयुथा यूथिमाहानल होशी V. 4. 24.
—सुख्य: the chief of a troop or herd
(as of elephants &c.)

सूर्य त. [सूथ यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop of herd (at the end of comp.), as in अयूर्याः.-2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

स्थिका, -व्यो A kind of jasmine or its flower : व्यथिकाञ्चलकेशी V. 4. 24. Me. 26.

युदः [पु वक् पृषोः दोई:; cf. Un. 3.27.]

1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अवेश्यवे साधुजनेन वैद्यिक्षाः इमशानञ्जलस्य न युपसन्तिया Ku. 5.73; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp—आहुति: f. an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कदन: a wooden ring at the top of the Yûpa. —कर्णः that part of the Yûpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -इ. इम: the Khadira tree. —हयनः the sacrifice personified. —लस्यः a bird. (?) -वर्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

युष् 1 P. ( युषति ) To injure, kill, hurt.

युवः The Indian mulberry tree.

स्प: -जं, युष्च m. n. Soup, broth, pease-sorp. (युष्च has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substitute I for युष after acc. dual).

यन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of use used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; ितं तथेन मनी हर्तुमलं स्पातां न शुण्यतां R. 15. 64, 14 74. -2 So that; वर्शय तं चौरासिंहं थेन ज्यापाद्यामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

यप् I. 1 A. (येशते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योकतृ m. [ उज्नृत् ] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्तं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [गुज् भावारी घज् दुःखं] I Joining, uniting -2 Union, junction, combination; उपरागाते काशिनः सस्यगता रोहिणी योगं 5.7. 22; स्णमहतां महते स्णाय योगं Ki. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्ताहित्तोयव्योरिवास्त

R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection, तमंकमारोप्य शरीरयोग जै: सुखैनि नि-चंतमियामृत त्वचि R. 3. 26 -4 Employment, application, use ; एतेरपायया-गैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितं Ma. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means; कथायोगेन ब्रध्यते H.1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result , ( mostly at the end of comp or in abl ), रक्षायोगाइयमानि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yok . -8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (a) An armour. (b) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; Ms 7.44.-15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side, an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence .- 23 Wealth substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रुढि), अवयवशाक्तियोंगः -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contempla tion of the Supreme Spirit, which in Yoya phil.is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध, सतीं सती योगविस्ट हेहा Ku. I. 21, V. 1.1; योगेनांते तत्तुत्यजां R.1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjalı, which is considered to be the second division of the Sankhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. ( The chief aim of the Yoga philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstruct meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such Yoga or concentration of mind ). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith. ) Addition. -32 (In autr). Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such Yogas areusually enumerated ). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god--37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. -Comp. -- Ai a means of attaining Yoga; (these are eight, for their names see जब 5 ). —अंजन a healing contment. - stantas the doctrine of the Yoga. - MINITE 1 the practice or observance of Yoga. -2. a follower of that Buddhet school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or family alone. - आचार्य: 1. a teache: of magic. -2. a teacher of the Yoga rhilosophy. —आधनन a fraudu. lent pledge . Ms. 8. 165. —आस्ट a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसर् a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. - ===:, - ====: 1. an adept in or a master of Yoga. -2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a deity. -5 an epithet of Siva -6. a Vetala. -7 an epithet of Yanavalkya. - gg 1 tin. -2. lead - agr = गोगण्ड below. -कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasoda (substituted as the child of Devakî for Krishna and killed by Ката ). - तम: 1. security of рсв. session, keeping safe of property. -2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. -3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity, तेषां नित्यःभियुक्तानां योगक्षेम वहा-म्यहं Bg. 9. 22, सुरधाया मे जनन्या योग-क्षेमं वहरव M. 4. -4. property, profit, gain. (-н, -н or -н, г. е. m. cr n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained), अलभ्यलामी योगः स्यात क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम् ; ६०० Y. 1. 100 ard Mit. thereon. —गतिः f. primitive condition. — बश्चस m a Brâhmana. - wof a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues, कल्पितमनेन योगचुर्णेमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्र-ग्रताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तत्त्पं = योगनिद्राः -तारकाः, -तारा the chicf star in a Nakshatra or constellation. - 314 1. communicating the Yoga doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift. -धार्णा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -- नाथ: 1. au epithet of Siva. -2. of Datta. -निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light sleep; योगनिदां गनस्य मस Pt. 1; H. 3.75; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. -3. N. of Durga. - निद्राह्य: N. of Vishpu. - नि-लय: N. of Siva. -पहे a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. - पति.

an epithet of Vishnu. -- पादुका a nagical shoe. - 4174: N. of Siva. ..बर्ट 1 the power of devotion of abstract incditation, any superassural power. -2 power of wagic. - Hiser (in alg.) composition of nurabois by the sum of their products. - MINT 1. the magical power of the Yoya. -2. the power of Godin the c-cution of the world persounted is a deity (भगवत. सर्जनार्था शाकः). -3. N. o. Durga. - τι the orange. - ττί α magical jewel. - TH: 1. a kind of medicinal preparation .- 2 one wellversed in Yoga. - Ta a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word ), e. y the word qff etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the latus, cf. the word आतपत्र or ' parasol'. -राचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितृष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. - arg: a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिहामूलीय उपन्मानीय, and ना सिक्य प्. प्. प. - वाभिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga ). -बाहिन m, n. a medium for mixing medicines, e. g. honey, नानाङ्क्या-त्मकत्वाच योगनाहि परं मधु Susi. - वाही 1. an alkalı. -2 honey. 3. quicksilver. — विक्रय: a fraudulent sale. -विद a 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. -2, conversant with Yoga.(-m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 a practiser of Yoga. -3. a follower of the Yoga doctrines. -4. a magician .- 5 a compounder of medicines. —विधि: practice of Yoga or mental absrtaction; R. 8. 22. - विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one, especially, the separation of the words of a Stitra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahabhashya; e. g. see अद्सी मात् P. 1. 1. 12 ). - शब्द: a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. –্যাথিন a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation . cf. योगनिदाः -शास्त्रं the Yoga philosophy. —समाधः the obsorption of the soul in pro found and abstract contemplation; तससः परमापद्व्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. - HIT: a universal remedy . a panacea. — un aphorisms of the Yoga system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali ). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

म्बन: ind. 1 In consequence of, by means of वर्षाचळ शेवत तेट 2 Suitably, properly, -3 Conjunctly -4 Confermably to, in accordance with -5 Inductine, opport incly -6 Throng's devotion -7 By the power of magic

चोगल n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction -2 The ball of luna, mouth जोगित a. 1 Chained, eachanted 2

Mad. crazy.

थो।गेल् व [युज-चितुण, योग-इनिवा] 1 ८०६ne ted or endowed with -2 Possessed of magical powers -3 Endowed or provided with, possessing -4 Praca sing Yoga. -m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic, mraf पम्थेन सर्वत्र समं पड्यति योर्जुन। पुखं वा यादि वा दु.ख स ची नी परमेर मनः Bg 6.32, see the sixth Adnyâya inter alia, से बा धर्म प्रमग्हनो योगिनामप्यगम्य: Pt.1.285, बभूव योगी किल जार्तनीर्यः है. 6 38.-2 1 magician, sorcerei -3 A follower of the Yoya system of philosophy -4 N. of Yajnavalkya -5 n. Of Arjuna -6 Of Vishnu -7 Of Siva. -8 N of a mixed caste. - al I A female megi cian, witch, soiceress, fairy -2 A femile devetee. -3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durga. (they are usually said to be eight). -4 N. of Durga. - comp. - इंद्र:, - इंद्र: 1. the chief of saints -2 N. of Yajnavalkya. — ई बरी the chief of magicians -दंड: a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योज्य a. [ योगमहिति गता, अज् प्यत् वा ] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified ; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. -2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to ( with loc, dat. even gen or in comp. ). -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Fit for Yoga or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil. ) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized - त्यः 1 A calculator of expedienta. -2 The asterism Pushya. -- 747 1 Exercise or practice in general; 34-परः भणिपानयोग्यया मस्तः पंच शरीरगोच-रान R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kav. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अश्वयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. — न्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandalwood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

शास्त्रता 1 Ability, capability; च सुद्ध्योग्यतामस्य प्रशामि सह राक्षसे: Râm -2 Fitness, propriety 3 Appropriate ness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. अग्रिना सिन्ति there is no योग्यता, it is thus defined:—एकपद्रार्थेंड-परपद्रार्थेंसंगा योग्यता Tarka K.; or पद्रार्थाना परस्परसंवंधे वाधाभाव: S. D. 2.

र्गाजक a. [त्रान्धस् ] 1 One who sober (rhowerser - 2Jointy, urities, p eviding do. - 3 f points, airinger, continer, प्राचनका वर्षमाः

वीजनं [यज भागने त्यर्] । उलाएद्र, uniting, yoking -2 Applying, axint. -5 Preperation, artinge nout. -4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a grassive -5 A messure of distance equal to four Krisas or eight or mine miles : 7 ये। जनशतं दूरं बाह्यतः नस्य तुष्यया II. 1. 146. - 6 Exciting, instigation -7 Consection of the mind, abstracta u ( = योग q. v. ).-8 Erecting, con structing. ( also योजना in this sense). -9 Ved. Effort, exertion. -10 A read, way. - at I Junemen, union, connection .- 2Giammatical construction. -Comp. — пыт 1. musk. -2. N. of Saryavatî, mother of Vyasa -3. of Sita

योजनिक a Measuring so many Yejanas

रोजनीय a. 1 To be joined or unitted. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, scrviceable -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजिथित a. 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter, भवति योज-यितुईचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

शोटक: A combination of stars. योतु: 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying. योत्रं See योक्त.

योद्ध क. [युद्-तृष्] A warrior, combatant.

रोध: [ युन्अन् ] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant. सहारमन्यिरिप योधमुख्ये: Mb. -2 War, battle. -comp. —अगार:, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. — धर्म: the law of soldiers, military law. — संराच: mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

रोधनं [ युद्-भावे-लयुर् ] i War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. -न: A warrior, combatant.

योधिन m. [ युप्-णिनि ] A warrion, soldie:, combatant.

योनि: m f. [युन्ते Un. 4. 51] t Womb, uterus, vulva, the female of gan of generation.—2 Any place of birth or origin, generating couse, spring, fountain; मा योनि: सर्वेश्यप्र सा हि लोकस्य निक्षतिः U. 5. 30; जम योनियोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43, oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from', Bg. b. 22.—3 A mine.—4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, ieceptacle.—5 Home, lair.—6 A family, stock, iace, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पश्चि. पश्च &c.—7 The asterism ga-

कर्मनी -8 Water. -Comp. -जुपा: the quality of the womb or place of origin.—ज् a. born of the womb, viviparous. —देवता the asterism प्रेक्तरनी —नासा the upper part of the female organ. —भेजा: fall of the womb, prolapsus uters. —रंजने the menstrual discharge. —रंजने the clitoris. —संकर: mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. —संबप: relation by marriage, connection.

योजी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing. blotting out. ~2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योपणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता [Un.1 97] A woman, a girl, a young womanın general; यच्छेतीनां रमणवस्ति योषितां तच नक्तं Me 37, Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -00mp. — त्रिया turmeric. — रत्नं an excellent woman.

योक्तिक a. (की f.) [ ध्राक्ति आगत टक् ] 1 Suitable fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -क: A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

यौगपदां Simultaneity.

योगिक a (की f.) [योग टह ] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (epp হত or conventional').

-4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -30mp. —হত a etymological and conventional, as ভারেবৃ.

सीट् (इ) 1 P. (बीट-ड-नि) To join

together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [ युने विवाहक ले अधिगतं युग् ] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one, विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहसेन्त्रेश्च यौतके: Y. 2. 149—कं 1 Private property in general.

2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुरत यौतकं यस्यार्जुमारीभाग एव मः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A mcasure in general.

योधिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop —क: A companion, comrade.

योध a (धी f.) Warlike.

यान a (नी f.) [ योनित योनित योनित वात आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial, Ms. 40. -न Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

योवतं [ युवतीना सम्रहः अण् ] 1 An assemblage of young women, अवधुत्य दिवोपि योवनैन सहाधीतवतीसिमासह N. 2. 41 -2 The quality of a young woman ( beauty &c. ), the state of being a young woman; अहो विद्युध्यावतं वहासि तन्त्रि पृथ्वीगता G2t. 10. (सुरहुंद्रीइपं).

की नेगः The son of a young wo-

यावन ( नी f · ) [ यूनो भावः अण् ] Young, juvenile. - I Youth (fig. also ), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, publity, सुरधत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुर्श्वाः स्थिता V.2. 7, यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्याना R 1 8; 6. 50, दिनयोवनोत्थान् 13. 29. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -37 a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth, Ku. 6. 44. —अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. - आरंभ: prime of youth, budding youth; Mal 3 -z-द्भेद: i. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid —आरंभ: prime of youth, cudding youth. - aψ: 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -arci 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3 the female breast. - For a. 1. youthful. -2. marriage-

यौवनकं Youth.

योवनाश्व: N. of Mandhatri, son of Yuvanasva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent ; योवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood

यौष्माक a. (की f.), यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

q: 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (ησ) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -τ 1 Giving -2 Gold. -τ Going, motion. -τ Brightness, 1 Usire.

' vara. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

ৰ্দ্ধ P. ( কৈনি ) 1 To nove or go with speed, hasten; ল ব্যৱাস্থান Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow — Caus. ( হৈবনি-ন ; according to some 10 U )
1 To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go -4 To speak.

रहण Going swiftly, hastening. रहति: f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहस् n [ ंह-अस्त् ] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34, Si. 12. 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, in petuosity. -3 N. of Siva -4 Of Vishnu.

vie: f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

र क् 10 U. (सक्यति-ते) I To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रक: 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal.

रक p. p. [रंज्-करणे क ] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आ-भाति बालातपरकसाद्यः R. 6. 60. -2 ked, crimson, blood red, सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्प कि द्यानः Me. 36. so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love;अयमैंश्रीस्वंपश्यक्तः श्चेवि चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.



beloved .- 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; ओनेषु संमुखेति रक्तमासां गी-ताड्यं वारिमृदंगवाद्य R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful —क: 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree (हिजल). —का 1 Lac. -2 The plant gint. - th 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Сотр. - अक्त а 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-कं) red sandal. —अञ्च a. 1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-27; ) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane ( सारस ). -4. the Chakera bird. —अंक: a coral. —अंग: 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-37) 1. a coral (also m. and f) -2. saffion. -अति (ती )सार: dysentery. -अ-धरा a Kınnarî. — अधिमंथ: infiam mation of the eyes. - say; myrrh. -sigga. clad in red garments. (-t) a red garment. (-t:) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. — ээда: a bloody tu nour. —अर्ज्ञेस् n. a form of piles. —अ-ज्ञोक: the red-flowered Asoka, M. 3.5. — आधार: the skin. — आस a. .ed-looking. -आइएय: any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver ). -3-स्पत्नं the red lotus. —उपतं 1ed chalk, red earth. — कंड, -कंडिन a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. -कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. – ਜਸਨ the red lotus. —केसर: the coral tree. —केरवः, -कोकनदः a red lotusflower. — niugi myrrh. — iliq: 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -g: the Robitska tree. (-gfr) the Dûrvâ grass. — चंदन 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. - चूर्ण vermilien. - छात्रै: f. vomiting blood. - जिद्ध: a lion. — de: a parrot. — dae n. flesh. - दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgâ. red chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. —नासिक: an owl. —प: a demon, an evil spirit. (-qr) 1. a leech. -4. a Dîkinî. - qa: N. of Garuda. - uz: a kind of mondicant, Pt. 4. 34. —qga: the Asoka tree. - qra: blood shed. - qrar a leech. —पाद् a. red footed. (-द:) 1. a bird with red-feet, a parrot. -2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पायिन m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. —पारदः, -दं cinnabar. — विंडे 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nosc and mouth. - पितं derangement of the blood produced by bile. — युद्धाः N of several plants: — करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बेंधूक, पुत्राम &c. -पूर्क = दृक्षा-

म्ल q. v. -- प्रमेह: the passing of blood in the urine. — দল: the figtree. -- भवं flesh. -- माव a. 1 red. 2. loving, androus. — मंजर: the Nichula tree. —ਸੰਤਰ a red lotusflower. — मोकाः, - मोकां bleeding, letting out blood — राजिः a particular disease of the eye. — रेज: 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnaga tree -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palasa tree —लोचनः a pigeon. —वदी; -वरदी small-pox. - नर्न: 1. lac. -2. the pumegranate tree. -3. sufflower. --वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्जा:) 1. 1edcolour -2 cochineal insect. (-57) gold. — वसन, -वासम् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brahmana in the fourth order of life. - बालुकं, -का vermilion. — बी बी )ज: the pomegranate tree. -ज्ञासनं vermilion. -इर्विक: a kind of heron — श्रंगिकं ॥ kind of poison. — Hade: safflower. -संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. —संजं saffron. —संदंशिका a leech. —संध्यकं the red lotus. — सारं red sandal.

ৰেন্দ্ৰ a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. —ন: 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -ক 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

ৰকি: f. [ ব্ৰ-কিন্ ] 1 Pleasingness, leveliness, charmingness. —2 Attachment, affection. loyalty, devotion.

ৰ্কিনা The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

राक्तिमन् m. Redness. रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित ) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6; ज्ञास्यासि कियद्धजो मे रक्षति मौर्वोक्षिणांक इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divolge; रहस्यं रक्षाति -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often withabl.), सर्वोजनादुपहासनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथाद्दश्यते Ratn. 1, अलब्धं चेव लिटमेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वस्थात् H. 2. 8, आपद्धं पन रक्षेत् H. 1. 42, R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षेती वाद्यमोक्षं K., Mu. 1. 2.

ন্ধ: 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp.
-্যান্ড:, -্যান্ডন: a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [रङ्-ण्यल ] Guarding, protecting. — कः A protottor, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष-छन्द ] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. ( Also रक्षे ). —जी A rein, bridle. —जा 1 A protector. —2 N. of Vishou. —जा Protecting.

रक्षणा(णी)रकः Morbid retention of mine. सस्य तः [ रह्मते हिन्स्सात्, रक्ष-अमृत्]
1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a
goblin, चतुर्वेशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मगाम् । जयश्च द्रूषणखराज्ञमूर्धानो रणे
हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. — ईहाः, -नाशः an epithet of Ravana. - ज्ञः white mustard.
(-ज्ञं) sour rice-gruel. — जननी night.
—पाद्यः a contemptible demon. — समं
an assembly of demons.

रक्षरत्वं Demoniacal nature, fieudish

cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष-भावे अ टाप् ] 1 Protection, preservation ; guarding ; माय स्टिहि लोकाना रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28: S. 2. 14, R. 2. 4, 8, Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -5 A tutelary derty. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, capecially on the full-moon day of Sravaga, as an amulet or preservative, ( रश्ची also in this sense ). -8 Lac. -Comp. —अधिकृत: 1. one who is entiue.ed with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2 a magistrate. -3. the chief policeofficer. —अपेक्षक: 1. a porter; doorkeeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -- करंड:, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य माणिचधे न दूर्यते S. 7. —गृहं a lyingin chamber ; रक्षागृहगता दीवा: प्रत्यादि-टा इवाभवन् R. 10 68. —पत्र: a species of birch tree -पाल:, -पुरुष: a watchman, guard, police. -प्रद्विप: a lamp kept buining as a sort of protection against evil spirits. — भूषा, न्वणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. — मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c. ).

নেইন: 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

**電新 1** A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charn &c. (worn as a preservative).

राक्षेत्, राक्षेत् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c; N. 1. 1. —m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. —2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पद्शब्द इव मा नाम राक्षेण' Mk. 3.

teur: Protection.

रस्यू 1 P. ( रखति ) To go, move.

रग 1 P. ( रगति ) To doubt.

τg α. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. 2 Light, nimble. 3 Fickle. 4 Eager. -g: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [ Ho appears to have been called Raghu from ragh or rangh 'to go ' because his father foresaw that tue boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his oneinfesta battle; cf. R 3, 21. True to his name, his commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of tos then known world, overcame kings in baccle, and returned covered with glory and laden with sp. 1. He then performed the l'isvajitaserifi sein which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Ajasucoes, or to the throne j. -2 (pl ) The Raghus or descendants -पति:, -श्रेष्ठ:, -सिंह: &c. epithets of Râma. - प्रतिनिधि: the image or rcpresentative of Raghu, i. e Aja, R. 5. 63. — ਕੰਗ: the family of the Raghus. (-51) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kalidass describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos প্রিক্তন: N. of Râma.

কৈ a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wrotched, miserable -2 Slow — ক: A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; মনকৈ: Mâl. 5. 16 ' the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंद्धः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

हम 1 टे. ( रंगति ) To go, move.

रेंग: [रेज भवि वज् ] ! Colour. hao, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविशोप शांतरे S. D. 281. -3 △ place of assembly. -4 The members of an assemply, the audiesor : अही रागनद्ध-चित्तवातिराति वित इम्भवती रंगः 8. 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा च-त्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथारमानं मजार्य विनि-नतेते महाते: ॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of the battle. -6 Dencing, singing, acting. -7 Mirth, diverson. -8 Tue nasel modification of a viwel, Ht-तं कंपयेत्कंपं रथीवेति निद्रीनं Sik. 30 ; see 26, 27, 28 also. -9 An extract of Khadira. -π:, -π Tin. -Comp. --अंतर्न-जं an arens, an amphitheatre -अवतर्ण 1 entrace on the stage. -1. an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिच् m. an actor. -आजीवः 1. an actor. - 2. a painter; so, -34-जीवित् m. -- कारः, -जीविकः a painter. - at: 1. an actor, a player. -2 a gladiator. — जं red lead. — जीवक: 1 an actor. -2. dyer, colourist -7: 1. borax. -2. an extract of Khadira. - ar the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. -gre 1. a stage door. -2. the prologue of a play. —पत्री -प्रदर्श the indigo plant. — विडे a place for dancing. -वी(ची) अं silvar. --भाति f. the night of full meon in the month of Asvira. -अभि: f 1. a stage, theatre. -2. an arena, battle field. -मंडप: a theatre. --मल्ली .. lute. — ATO f 1 loc, red-dye, or the insect which produces it. -2. a bawd, procuress. - 477 n. a paint. -- चाद: an orena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. - faul the ort of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. - sirst a dancing-ball, theatre, play-house.

ing Dancing.

रंगिन a 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रंपू 1.1 U (रंबनिन्ते ) 1 To go. -2 To goquickly, hasten, द्वारं ररंबतुर्था-अप Bk. 14. 15 -II. 10 U. (रवयनि ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रंचस् f. Speed, hasto , cf रहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयित-ते, रचित ) 1 To riange, prepare, make r'ady, contite, plan, geniul प्रकर: स्मितेन रचितो नो छुंदजात्यादिमि. Amaru. 40; रच्यिन स्थन स्थन स्थान स्थ

रचनं-ना [रच्-यू ] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिक्त, संगीत &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्येव कापि रचना वच्चान्वलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so अञ्चादिरचना Me. 50. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; जुर मन चर्चन सर्वरचन Git 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; सक्षिमा वस्तरचना S. D. 422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. -8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

रचित् m.f. A composer, suther.

रचित p. p. 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (a) the mind). **रजः** See रजम्

रजक: [रंज-ग्डल नलोप:] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. -की 1 A washerwoman -2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रज्ञा A washerwoman.

रजत a. [रन-अतच् नलोप Un 3. 111] I Silvery, mide of silver. -2 Whitish. —त I Silver; जुक्ती रजत-सिद्मिति ज्ञानं अतः, K.. 5 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. -3 A pearl ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory, -6 An astensm, a constellation. -7 A mountain. -Comp. —आई: N. of Kailása. — जूट: N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. — कुति: N. of Eanumat. — अस्थ: N of Kailása.

रजन: [रंज्-वयुन ] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजाने: -नी / िण्डातेडन, रज्-कि वा डाप् ] 1 Night; हरिरिभमानी रजनि-रिदानीमियमपि याति विराम Git. 5.-2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac. -4 N. of Durgà. -Oomp. — कर: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. — चर: 1. a nightstalker, demon, goblin. -2. a thief. -3 a night-watcher. -4. N. of the moon. — जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. — पाति:, -रमण: the moon. — सुखे nightfall, evoning.

रजनिमन्य a Passing for or looking like night (as a day), Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् n. [रंज्-असन् नलेापः ] 1 Dust, powder, dirt. धन्या तद्गर्जसा मलिः नीभवंति 8. 7. 17 , आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजी-भिरलंघनीया: 1.8, R. 1. 42, 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भू वात्कुक्षेशयरजोमृदुरेखःस्याः ( पंथाः ) S. 4.10; Me. 33, 65. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle ( of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arabie field. -5Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral or mental darkness , अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्चावंतोऽपि रजाि मीलिताः R. 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances ( the other two being सत्व and तमस् ; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as Sattva and Tamas predominatein gods and demons); अंतगेतमपारतं मे रजसोपि परं तम: Ku. 6. 60, Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुपे जनमान K.; Mal. 1. 20.-8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4 41; 5. 66. -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved, Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. -13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -Comp. -gor: see (7) above. — तमस्क a. being under the influence of both rajas and tamas.



-तोक:-कं, पुत्र: 1. greediness, avarice. -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he ie quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menetrual excre tion, first menstrual flow. -- निमीलित a blinded by passion, R. 9. 74. -- vzic a coating of dust. -- qu: suppression of menstruation. --रस:-बलै daikness. — भुद्धि: f. pure condition of the menses -gr: dirt temover', a washerman.

रजनाद: 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart. रहास्यति Den. F. To be scattered as

रजस्तल व [रजस्यलव्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust , R. 11 60 , Si. 17.61, (where it also means 'being in menses'.) -2 Full of passion ( रजस् ) or emotion ; Ms. 6. 77. —हाः A buffale. - or 1 A woman during the monses; रजस्वलाः परिमालिनांबर-(24 St. 17 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11 60. -2 A maniageable girl.

(VII: f 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 Alock of braided hair. -Comp. - area: a kind of wild fowl, ५० (ञ्चमाल: -पेडा ६ rope-basket.

বেলুকু 8 U. To use as a rope, as 12 सर्प रज्जूकरोति-

रंजु 1, 4 U. (रजाति ते, रज्यति ते, रक, pass. रज्यते , desid. रिस्साति ) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्री: U. 5. 3; नेचे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to ( with loc. ); वेवानियं निषधराजरचस्त्यजंती रूपाद्र-पर्णेत नले न विद्र्भे धुन्न: N. 13 38 ; S. D. 111 -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for.-5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. \_Caus. (रजयति-ते ) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint, या रंजियस्या चरणी सुताझी: Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवद्विदरधं बह्यापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयित also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत फुचकुंभयोरपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृद्येशं Gat. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented, Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt dee ( रजयित only in this eense ). -5 Ved. To worship.

रजक ७. रिजयाने रज्-णिच् ण्वुल् ] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -- a: 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. 一布 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a (अीं) 1 Colonting, dyung -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting -3 Exciting passion -4 Conciliating, keeping contented — नं (रज्यतेऽ नेन रज-करने ल्युट्] 1 Coloaring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure. राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः है. है. 21; तथैव सोऽभूद्रनथां राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass -6 (In gram ) Nasalizing ( a sound ).

रजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

र्शेज्व p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited -3 belighted, pleased, amused

इद् 1 P. (रर्जन, सहित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, bowl, बोराश्चारिष्ठः शिकाः Bk 15. 27 ; पपात राक्षसे। भूमी रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, appland.

रडनं [रट् ल्युट् ] 1 The act of cry ing, screaming or shoating -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रहंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Magha.

राटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry , Mu. 1. 21.

रह 1 P. ( रहाति ) To speak.

rox 1 P ( ग्णाति, राणित ) I To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (se anklets &c.), रणिद्धराष्ट्रनया नभस्यतः पृथग्विभिज्ञश्चीत-मंहले: स्वरे S: 1. 10 , चरणरिवातमणि-नूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानं Git. 2.-2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

ron: -or [ रण-अप ] 1 War, combat, fight; रण: प्रवर्त तत्र भीमः प्रवगरक्षमां R 12. 72; व बोजीवितयोरासीद्वाहार्नी:-सर्वे रवा: Subhash. -2 A battle-field. -or: 1 Sound, noise -2 The quiller bow of a lute -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy ( Ved.). -Comp. — wir the front or van of a battle. -- sin any weapon of war, a weapon, sword, सस्यंदे शोगितं च्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्बलु: Bk. 14. 98 — अगर्ण-न a battle-field --अजिर a battle-field, arena. — अंतकृत् m. N. of Vishou. —अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive, स वसार रणापेतां चम् पश्चा-दवस्थितां K1. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरण: a beron. -आतोद्य, -तूर्ये - दुंदुभिः a military dium. - 3 साह: prowess in battle. -कर्मन् n. fighting. --क्शितः f. -क्षेत्रं, -भू: f. -शूमि: f., -स्थानं a latile field. —गोचर a. engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति

रणध्रां की अयस्यावकाताः Ve. 3. 5. -जंडित: a warrior. - त्रिय a. fond of war, warlike. (-q.) a falcon. -मतः an elephant. -मुखं, -मूर्धन् m., -जिरम् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of tight; पुत्रस्थ ते रणांज-रस्ययमञ्जासी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. - ta: the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रगः a battle field. -रगः a gnat, mosquito. (-or) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -- रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object ), affliction or torment (as caused by love);रणरणकाविद्यद्धिं विभ्रदावर्तमानं अंथी. 1. 11; अनिभूमिं गतेन रणरणके नार्बधुत्रश्रुक्यमिसात्मानं पर्यामि U.1. -3lute, desire. (-s:) the god of love. —बार्य a military instrument of music. - शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. - लंकले the confusion of battle, a tumultuone fight, melee. - assr military acconfrement. - HETY: an ally. -स्तभ: a monument of war, trophy. रणस्मार: 1 A sattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees ). राणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling

or jingling sound. रणेम्बच्छः A cock.

रेंड a. [रम्-ड यस्य नेत्वम् ] Maimed, mutilated. - 5: 1 A man who dies without male issue .- 2 A barren tree. -E! I A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women . रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रति-कुलामकुलजां पापां पापाखवर्तिनीम् । केश-ष्वाकृष्य ता रंडां पार्वहेषु नियोजय॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow ; रहा: पीनपयो-धराः कति मया नोदाहमालिगिताः Prab. 3. ver: A barren tice.

रत p. p. [ रम्-कर्तिर क ] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified .- 2 Pleased ordelighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 In clined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to ; ( see रम्). —तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. - Comp. -- sigen:, -- आमदे: a dog —अयनी a prostitute, harlot -अधिन् a. lustful, lascivious. — उ-द्वतः the (Indian ) cuckoo. — ऋदिक 1. a day. -2. the eight anspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. –कील: a dog. – क्राजितं lustful or lascivious murniur. - ut: a husband. — ज्वर: a crow. — तालिन् m. a libertine, sonsualist. —বালী a procuress, bawd. -- नारीचः 1 a voluptuary.-2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. —निधि: the wagtall. — †शः sexual union. -वर्णः a dog —शादिन m. 5 dog. --हिंदसः 1. n tavisher or seducer of women. -2. 5 voluptuary.

रति: f. [रम किन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, jcy; S. 2. 1. -2 Fenunces iot, devotion or attachment to. when ure in ( with loc. ); पापे रतिं मा क्रथाः Bb. 2.77, रवयोषिति TA: 2. 62 . R. 1. 23 , Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it:—गतिर्गाराष्ट्रकृतेऽथे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207, cf. 206 Liso, (it is the Sthayibhave of the rusa called sint q.v.). -4 Sexual Pleasore, ब्राक्षिण्योद्कवाहि-नी विगलिता यादा रवदेशे रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रहिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation.-6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Copid ; साक्षात्कामं नविमव रिर्मालती माधवं यत Mal. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (war) of the moon. -9 Ved Rest, cessation. -Comp. -3ii, -355i pudendum meliebre. - at a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n sexual union. -गृहं, -भवन, -मिट्रं 1. a pleasurehouse. -2. a broinel. -3. pudendum muliebre. — तस्कर: a seducer, ravisher. — इति: -ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. —पाति:, -पिय:, -रमण: the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीगाँड-लि रातिरमणवाणगोचरम् MM 1 :: द्धति स्फुटं रातिपतीरिववः शितता यदुत्पलपलाश-ट्रज्ञ: Si. 9. 66. —रस: sexual pleasuce. —लक्षं rexual union. —लेपट: a. lustful, libidinous. — হাকি: f. manly or virile power. -- sit: a man of great procreative power. -सर्द्र the all in-all or highest essence of rexual pleasure; कर व्याधुन्वत्याः पिवासे रति-सर्वस्वमध्रं S. 1. 24.

रतनं [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तातादेशः ] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; fa रत्नमच्छा माति: Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्त्रि-ष्याति सुग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The rainas are said to be either five, nine or fourteen; see the word quere. नवरत्न, and चतुर्वश्यत respectively ). -2 Anything valuable er precious, any dear treasure. -3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; ( mostly at the end of comp ); जाती जाती यह-स्कृष्टं तद्दरनमभिधीयते Melli.; क्रन्यारत्न-मयानिजन्म भवताम'स्ते वयं चार्थिन: Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्र°, र्खा° V. 4. 25 ; अपत्य° &c. -4 A magnent. -Comp. -- 3in: N. of Vishnu's car. -अधिपति: a superintendent of precious stones. -अञ्चाविक a. set or studded with jewels. -- ar-कर: 1. a mine of jewels. -2. the ocean; रत्नेषु छतेषु बहुष्वमत्यैरचापि रत्नाकर एवं सिधु: Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकर बहिय B. 13. 1. --आभरण an ornament

of jewels. —आलोक: the lustre of a gem. -- эпаю 1. a necklace of jewels. -2. N. of a Natika attributed to Sribareha. - कंटल: a coral. - कर: N of Kubera. —खाँचत a. set or studded with jems. — જર્મ: 1. Kubera. -2. the sea. (-H) the earth. —इर्पेण: a mirror studded with newels. —दीप:, -प्रदीप: 1. a jewellamp. -2. a gem serving as a lamp; अचिस्त्ंगानभिमुखमापि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभ: N. of Vishnu. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. of Meru. -4. a wag-tail. - gar the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —सुद्धं a diamond. —राज्य m. a ruby. -राज्ञि: 1. a heap of gems. -2. the ocean. — साज: N. of the mountain Meru. - a. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. — स्, - स्ति f. the earth.

रत्वत् a. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones, -2 Decorated with jewels. --ति The earth.

रितः m f. 1 The elbow. -2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit -m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अपनि q. v.).

इश्च: रिम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन् cf. Un. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle, especially, a war-chariot. -2 A hero (for रिधन् ). -3 A foot. -4 A limb, part, member. -5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रशमेन तु ॥ Kath. -6 A reed. -7 A Pleasure, delight. -Comp. -अझ: 1. a carriage-axle. -2. a measure of length. (=104 angulas). -- अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. - 1. particularly, the wheels of a carriage, wif रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे  ${
m R.}~7.~41~;~S.7.~10$ . -3. a discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रधर हति रथांगमदः सततं विभाषी भवने-पुरुद्धि Si. 15. 26. -4. a potter's wheel. (-η:) the ruddy goose. °आहयः, °नामकः, °नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); (थांगनामन् विद्यतो रथांगश्रोणिविंचया। अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी सनोरथशतिर्देत: n V. 4. 18 ; Ka. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise ). of Vishnu. -- Nu: a reed cane. —अर्भेकः a small carriage —अञ्च: a carriage-house. — ईश: a warrior fighting from a chariot. — हेवा, –ज्ञा the pole of a carriage –उद्गहः, –उपस्थः the seat of a chariot. the driving-box. —কতথা, -কতথা an assemblage of chariots. —कत्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -- art: a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रशकार: स्वकां मार्यी सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. च्छुंबिकाः, कुटुंबिन् m. A charioteer; coachman. -क्वर:, -रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. - and: the flag of a chariot. -- आभ: the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. -- गणक: an cfficer who counts chariots. -- गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. — Th: f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. — चर्णः, -पादः 1. a chariotwheel. -2. the ruddy goose. - चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनम्यस्तरथ-चर्याः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर्f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. - नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel cf a chariot. -नीट: the inner part or seat of a chariot. -धून्य: a chief or distinguished warrior. -वंध: the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -- महो-त्सवः, -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idel placed in a car (usually drawn by men ). — graff the forepart of a carriage. - y 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. -- वरमेन् n, -बीधि: f. highway, main road. -बाह: 1. a carriage-house. -2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. — ্যালা a coachhouse, carriage-shed. — হারে, -রিল্লা, - at the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सन्तर्मी the seventh day in the bright half of Magha.

रधाराचे and. 'Chariot against char. riot ', in closest fight.

राधिक a. (की f.) [ (थ-टन् ] 1 Riding in a carriage. -2 The owner of a carriage.

राधन a. [ रथ-इनि ] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. -2 Possessing or owing a carriage. -m. 1 An owner of a carriage. -2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37. -नी A number of carriages or chariots.

राधिन a. See राधिन् above.

্থিৰ a. 1 Possessing a carriage.

-2 Riding in a carriage. -3 Quick, speedy. —र: =(খিন্ m.

ven a. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot.

-2 Furnished with a carriage. -3 A coachman. -4 A guide, leader.

रध्यः [रथं वहति यत् ] 1 A chariothorse; धार्वत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रध्याः S. 1. 8. -2 A part of a chariot.

रध्या 1 A road for carriages, (hence) a high-way, main road, भूगो भूग: सविधनगरीरध्यमा पर्यतं Mål. 1. 15. -2 A place where many roads meet. -3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रह 1 P. ( रहति ) 1 To split, rend. -2 To sciatch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To

रदः [ रद्-अच् ] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk ( of en elephant ); याताश्चेन परांचीते द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two' -Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रद खंडनं Get. 10. —छदः A lip. रदनिन्, रदिन् m. An elephant.

रध. (रध) 4 P. (रधात, रद्ध ; caus. रधमति ; desul. दिरमियति or रिस्सिति ) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy ; अक्षं रिवतमारेने Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed — Caus. (रंपगति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

₹ p. p. 1 Huit -2 Subdued, conquered.

रङ्घ m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

THE A. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

र्धनं, रंधि: f. [ रच-पाके ल्युट् नुनागन. ] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रिधत p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

सिदेव: 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चुमण्यती; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon ]. -2 N. of Vishņu. -3 A dog.

ta: 1 A way, road. -2 A river

ii 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; श्वितिवालक्ष्यभः प्रदेशा R. 13. 56, 15. 82; नासाग्ररंधं Mal. 1. 1; कींचरंधं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point ; रंघोपनि-पातिनोऽनर्थाः 🖇 ६ ; रंधान्वेषणवृक्षाणां द्वि-पामामिषतां यथौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body ). -00mp. -अन्वेषिन, -अनुसारिन a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -- arraf a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

—प्रहारित् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. —बमु: a cat —र्वज्ञ: a bollow bamboo

र्प् 1 P (एवति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm

रफ़, रंफ़ 1 P. (र-रंफाति ) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill

रम् 1 A. ( रभते, रहव , caus. रंभवतिन्ते , desid. रिप्तते) I To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

सम्ब a. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemenca. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस a. [रभ-असच् ] 1 Violent, 1mpetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रभसया द विगंतविद्वाया Ki. 5. 1 ; R. 9. 61 ; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. 一刊: 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hwory, vehemence, ऑलीप केलीरभसेन बाला सहुर्ममालापम-पालपंती Bv. 2. 12; त्वामेसरणरभेसन ਕਲਰੀ Gît. 6 ; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23 ; Ki. 9.47.-2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभसकृतानां कमे-णामाविपत्तर्भवति हृदयदाही शत्यत्रस्थी विqran: Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight , मनिस रभस-विभवे हरिष्व्यतु सुकृतेन Git. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (सनेत, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par ;, रंस्यते, रतं, रत ) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified ; रहासि रमते Mal. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223 , U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of ( with instr. or loc. ); ਲੀਲਾ-पागैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वचितोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेष्ट पद्धवर्गमरंस्त नीतो Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजापियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते म-धुपै: सह Bv. 1. 126 ( where the next meaning is also hinted ); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्युत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To remian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladdan, delight. -Caus. ( रमयति-ते ) To please, delight, satisfy. — Desid. ( रिसते ) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15.88.

सन त. [स्वाच] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -न: 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

tes a. Sporting. - a: A lover.

रमरे Asa Fœtida (हिंग). -Comp. -- ६न्दि: Asa Fœtida.

समा a. ( जी f. ) [ समानि स्वाणिच ल्यु ल्यु ल्यु ल्यु ल्यु न ] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6 72. — णः 1 A lover, husband, मार्गेजेत स्वण्यिक्टवमानानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पमच्छ रामा समागे अभिलावं से 14 27; Ku. 4. 21; St. 9. 60. — 2 The god of love. — 3 N. of Aunga. — 4 An ass—5 A tosticle. — जी 1 Sporung. — 2 Dalliance, pastime, amolous sport.— 3 Love, sexual union. — 4 Joy or pleasure in general. — 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं अमरञ्जलस्मा न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, miserces, श्रीमः को रमणी विमा Subhash. -3 A wemin in general. -4 The slee tree.

रमणीय @ [ रम्पेतेऽत्र रम्-आधार-अगीवर् ]
1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable.-2
Lovely, charming, handsome, रिसर्स नैतास्तित मक्कतिरमणीयं विकसित Bv 2.9.

रमति: [रम्-अतिच्]1 The god of love.-2 A lover.-3 Heaven.-4 Time.

रमा [ समति स्-अन् ] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishņu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kârttika. -Comp. - पांत:, -नाथ:, -पति: epithets of Vishnu. -तिथ: Vishnu. -ए a lotus. - नेष: turpentine.

रंभू 1 A. ( रंभते ) To sound, bellow : to low ( as cows ).

in: 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A hamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजित्तरं भम्बद्धये दिश्चेतः 10; विवोद्धरमानद्यावराष्ट्र N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaut. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of N. lakûbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तदम्बद्धान दुंदरी किन्दु रंभां परिणाहिना परम्। तदणीमिष किन्दुरंग तो धनदापरपन्ता ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -दुन्द a. (५ or ६ f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i.e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6 35.

रूप त. [रम्जेडन यत् ] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful,agreeable; रम्पास्तपेधनानां किया: समवलंक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरास्त्रसञ्जयिद्धं केवलनार्थ रम्पं S. 1. 20

Any mineral metallic salt, -21

5 ? - म्यः The tree called चंत्रः. - म्या Night — म्यं Semen virile. - Comp — अंतर a having the intervening spaces made pleasant; Si. 4.11.- पुटपः the Salmalt tree. - आ: N. of Vishnu

रस् 1 A ( रयने, र्यित ) To go, more

रय: [रा-यह] 1 The stream of a river, current, जयुक्रंजयतिहत्तर्य ता-यमादाय गच्छे: Me 20 -2 Force, speed, velocity, U 3.36 -3 Zeal, ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

राय m " Ved 1 Water -2 Wealth रायेष्ठ: 1 N of Rubera -2 Agai. -3 Brahman.

रराट = ललाट q. ए

रहाक. 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.
-2 An eye-lash, प्रवतिरहाकभ्रष्टसम्मह-तो भवात को न युवागतचेतनः. -3 A kind of deer

स्य [६-अप्] 1 A cry, shrick, scream, yell, roar ( of animals &c ).

-2Singing, humming sound(of birds);
R 9 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general; भेटा, भूषण, साप &c -5 Thunder.

रवण a. [र-पुच] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming -2 Sonorous, sounding, , उत्कंडावर्धने: गुझे रवणेरंबरं तते Bk 7. 14 -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jesting. —णः 1 A camel Si 12 2 -2 The cuckoo. —णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [Cf. Un. 4. 138 ] 1 The smi, महस्रमुजनत्त्वपुमान्ते हि स्म रविः R. 1 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve' -comp—कांतः the sun-stone ( स्वेकात ) —तः, सनयः, पुत्रः, न्दृद्धः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karra. -3. of Vili. -4. of Manu Vaivasvata -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugriva. -विः, नासः, नासरः. -रं Sunday. -नेतः N. of Vishņu. -पिये 1 a red lotus flower. -2. copper. -रवं a ruby. -लोचनः N. of Vishņu. -2. Siva. -लोहं, नोकंत copper. -संकांतिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

स्वीपु: The god of love.

रहाना. रसना [ अञ्च हा रहादेशः cf. Un. 2. 75] I A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle, रसद रसनापि तव चनजचनंडले घोषचु सन्मधानिदेशे Git. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58, Me. 35. -4 The tongue, Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. —उपमाद variety of the figure उपना; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the Upamana in the first comparison the Upamana in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -हण; the cord of a girdle.

गहिमा [अन् भि नती स्ट्, रमू-भि ना, धी. Un 4, 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein, सकेषु राहमपु निरासुत पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8, राहमभेयमनात् S. 1. -3 A goad. whip. -4 A beam, ray of light. S. 7. 6, N. 22 56, so हिमरिंग देट. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measaring cord. -7 A finger (Ved ) -00mp - कलाप. a pearl-neckisce of 54 threads. - सूच: the sun.

राईसम( न )त् m. The ann

नस् I 1 P. (रमति, रसिन) 1 To roat, yell, ory out, scream, जरीम वन्यः पन्धं रसस R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c, राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रमति स्कीत यशेष्ट्रद्वाभः V 1. 25, रसतां निमंदं नूपुराणा Rain 1. 19, रसतु रसनापि तय यनजयनमंडले Git. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate -4 To sing. -5 Vcd. To piaise -II 10 U. (रमयतिन्ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish मुद्दीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13, Si. 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रतः [रम्-अच् ] 1 Sap, juice ( of trees), इश्रुसः, जुसुमरमः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid, , Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water , सहस्रग्णमुत्स्रष्ट्रमाद्ते हि रसं रवि: R. 1 18, Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink, Ms. 2.177, -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, rolish (fig. also ) ( considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 gunas, the rasas are six, क.इ., अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कवाय), परायतः शितः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3.4; U. 2.2.-7 A sauce, cond: ment. -8 An object of taste, R. 3 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire, इष्टे वस्तुन्युपाचितः रसाः वेमराशीभवंति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection, जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्थो रमः 1. 39; यसरित रमो निर्वृतियन: 6. 11 ' a feeling of love ', रसाद्वे V. 2 21 · Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm. interest, elegance, beauty. \_13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions ) A sentiment, नवरमरुचिरा निर्मितिमाद्यती भारती करे-जीयति K. P. 1. (The rusas are usual ly eight . — हैगारहास्यकर गरीद्रवरिभयानका. । बीभसाद्भनसङ्गी चेत्यष्टी नाटये रसाः स्पृताः॥ but sometimes affare is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्वेद्स्थायिमावीस्ति शानीपि नवमी एसः K. P. 1; sometimes a tenth, वात्मल्यास, is also added, Rasas are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanatha, they con stitute the very essence of poetry , वाक्यं ग्मात्मकं काष्य S. D. 3). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिन: -20

Junce of the sugar-cane. -22 Milb. –23 Melted butter. –24 Nectar. –25 Soup, broth -26 A symbolical ex pression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -Comp — эія й vitriol of copper, а sort of collyrium - अधिक a. 1 tasty. -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S.7 20 (-कः) borax. — अंतरं 1 a different taste -2. different feelings or sentiments — अभिनिवेद्धाः intentness of affection -अन्तः i. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. -अयनं 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent cld age . निाखिलरसायन-महितो गंधेनोग्रेण लज्जन इव R. 13. -2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, i . that which giatifies or regales, आनंदनानि हृदयैकरमायनानि Mal. 6. 8 मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37 , श्रोत्र', कर्ण &c. -3 alchemy or chemistry. -4. any measural compound. -5. butter-milk. -6 poison -7. long pepper. (-4:) I an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuda. ेश्रद्ध: moreury. (-नी f) i. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of eeveral plants: - गुडू नी, काकमार्चा, महाकरज, गोरक्षद्रग्या, and मासच्छद्रा-—आत्मक a 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2 elegant, beautiful -3. having ta-te or flavour. -4. ambrosial, Ku 5 22. -5 fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. -आबार: the sun. -आभास: 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय a. embodying or representing sentiments. - आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काष्यामृतरसास्त्राव्ः - आस्त्रादिन् m. a bee. —आहु: turpentine. —इद: 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone ( the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold ). -उत्तमं milk. -उद्भवं 1. греагі. -2. vermilion. — зуё а pearl. — कर्न garlic. — कर्न्र sublimate of murcury. —कर्मन n. preparation of quicksilver. — केसंर camphor. -गंदाः - यं gum-myrrh - गंथक: 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. — गर्भ 1. = रसां तन. -2. vermilion. - ng a. 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-5:) the organ of taste. - g: borax. - g: 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. si blood. -ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavous or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च सु-खेशु नयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable



of discerning the beauty of things. ( -রঃ ) i a man of taste or feeling, à critic, in appreciative person, a poet.-2. an alchemist.-3. a phy sician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-511) the tongue, Bv. 2. 59. (रमज्ञता-रवे maans 1. poetical skill. -2 alchemy -3 knowledge of flavours .- 4discrimination ). - sug: 1 the sweet taste -2. the love sentiment. -तेजस् n. blood -а: a physician. -чта и quicksilver. -नाथ: mercury. -नायक: N of Siva. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses —पाचकः a cook. —पर्वधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. — দল: the cocoa-nut tree. - wist: the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. - भवं blood. - भरमन् n oxide of mercury. — मलं impure excretions.-मातृका the tongue. -यो गः juices mixed scientifically -राजः, -लोह: 1. = रसाजन. -2. quick-uilver —विकाय: sale of liquors. — शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. — शाधन: borax. (-नं) purification of mercury, -सिद्ध a. 1. accomplished in poetry, convereant with sentiments, जयंति ने सुक्रुतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 21. -2. skilled in alchemy. 一种深: f. skill in alchemy - it gi a cinnabat made of zinc, mercury, blue vitifol, and nitre. - स्थानं vermilion.

सर्सन [रस्-ल्युट् ] 1 Crying, selesming, roaling, sounding, trikling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इदियं रसमाहक रसनं जिल्लामवर्ति T. S., Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense सर्वेश्य रसमाहमा: S. D. 244.-न: Phlegm. रसना See रहाना. -Comp —रदः a bird. —लिङ् m. a dog.

सत्तम a. (शी f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Jurey, succulent. -2
Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यहेवोपनतं दुःखात्पुखं तद्भमवतरं V. 3. 21; संसारमुख्युक्षस्य हे एव
रसवस्कले । काड्यामृतरसार्वादः संपकः
सज्जनेः सह ॥ -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant.
-5 Full of feeling or sentiment.
impassioned. -6 Full of affection,
possessed of love. - 7 Spirited, witty.
--ती A kitchen.

रसन्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

सा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.-2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv 1.59, स्मरस्य युद्धरंगतां स्मारसार सारसा Nalod 2.10. -3 The tongue -4 A vine or grapes. -5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp — ओकस् m. an inhabitant of the lower world. -खन: a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general, राज्य यातु रमातल पुनरिदं न प्राणितं कामधे Bv. 2 63.01 जातियांतु रसातलं Bh. 2 39 —पाधिन् m. a dog.

रसाल: [रसमलाति आ ला-क प॰ त॰ ]

1 The mango tree; भूगा रसालक्षम्
मानि समाअयंते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The
olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit
tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane.
—ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curos mixed with sugar and spices. -3 Dûrvâ
glass -4 A vine or grape. —ल 1
Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रमालसा 1 A tubular vessel of tue body. -2 A vein. -3 A nervo.

रिमक व [ रमोऽस्त्यस्य टन ] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful. elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, apprecia tive, discriminating ; तद् वृत्त पवदांति कान्यरसिकाः शार्द्दलविकीडित Srut. 40 -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इय मालती भग-वता सदूशसंयोगरासिकोन वेधमा मनमथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mal. 6, so कामरासिकः Bh 3.112, परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19 -6 Humorous, witty -7 Fanciful. -3 Lustful. -- 1 A man of teste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty, cf. अरसिक.-2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sârasa bird. -771 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle, see रसाला also.

रिसकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness.-3Appreciative power

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, ioar, thunder, coaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरंचकंटरसितप्रतिमानमिति MAI. 9. 3

ধন্দৰ . 1 Juicy, liquid. - 2 Impassioned, full of feeling. - 3 Tasteful, savoury.

र्सोन: A kind of garlic; cf. लसेन रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable, रस्याः स्निन्धाः स्थिरा हुद्या आहाराः सास्विकापियाः Bg. 17.8. —स्यं Blood,

र्स्नं A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. ( रहति, रहयति-ते रहित ) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert , रहयस्यापहुर्वेतमायतिः Ki 2: 14 , रहयि हुपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4 Mat. 9 8

रहणं [रट्-ल्युट् ] Descrition, quiting separation . महकारवृत्ते समये मह का रहणस्य केन मस्मार पर्दे Nalod 2.14.

रहस् n. [रह्-अस्त् ] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retriement. secrecy, रहमि रसते Mâl. 2. 2, R. 3. 3, 15. 92, Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copula ion, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. -ind. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret, असः परिश्च करीटेंग विभागस्मितं रहः S. 5. 24, oft in comp. . द्वां रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यानं 5. 23.

रहस्य व. [रहासि-भनः वत् ] 1 Seciet, puvate, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. —स्यं l A secret (fig. also ), स्वयं रहरयभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery ( of a missile), मरहस्यानि जभक्तास्त्राणि U 1 -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, nıystery , रहस्य साधूनामनुपन्नि विद्युद्धं विजयते U 2.2. –4 A secret o: ६८० teric teaching, a mystic doctrine, भक्तोंसि में सम्बा चेति रहस्यं द्यतदुतमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad, Ms. 2 165 -Fi and. Secretly, privately, Y. 3 301, (where it may be taken is an ad1. also ). -Comp. -आख्यायिच α. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनिस मृद्र कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24. —भेद्रः, निव-भेद: disclosure of a secret or mystery. -बर्द 1. a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons

रहित p. p. [रह-कमिण क ] 1 Quitted. left, abandoned, deserted. —2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instruct at the end of comp.), रहित भिद्धामियास Y. 3. 59; ग्रुणरहितः, सरवर्राहतः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाट: 1 A minister. -2 A apring -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात ) To give, grant. bestow, वयं ते अद्य रिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5, स रातु वो दुश्वचवनी भावुकाना परंपरा K P. 7.

राजा [रा-इ तस्य नेलम् Un. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night, द्वारियां भजने कलानि विर्यं राजापुना, स्टापति Bv 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. —2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day.—3 A girl in whom monstruation has just commenced. —4 Itch, seab.—5 N. of the mother of न्यू and द्वाराजा.—Comp.——ईशः 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva -- चंद्र:, -पति:, -समण:

राक्षम व (मी / ) [रक्षम इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit. demoniacal, partaking of a demon's matme; सुनयो गक्षसीमाह्वीचसुन्मत्त-ह्रसयो: U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. -स: 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblir, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly soized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle, राक्षसो युद्धरणात् Y. 1. 61 , cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. ( Krishna carried away Rukmini in this manner) -3 One of the astronomical Yogas. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudiarakthasa. -5 A king of the Råkshasas. — A 1 A female demon. -2 Lanka or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. -Comp. —इंद: N. of Râvaņa

राञ्चा See लाञ्चा ; ( perhaps an in

বাবে 1 P. (বাবার) 1 To be dry.
-2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward
off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be
competent.

शाबः [ रंह-भावे पत्र नि॰ नळापकुत्वे ] 1 ( a ) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (b) Colour, hue, dye; Pt 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness, अधरः किसलयтт: S. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बाळारणकोमलेन चृतप्रवालोशमलंच-कार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling; मलिनेपि रागपूर्णी Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness; also); अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीद्रशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2 , see चक्षुराग also; चरण-युगलाविव हद्यमाविशदागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger. wrath. - 8 Loveliness, beauty. - 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas , भेरद: कौशिकश्चेव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागी मेघरागश्च रागाः पांडीत कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each râga has six râginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes ) -10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हा-रिणां प्रसमं हतः ८.1.5; अहो राग-परिवाहिणी गीति: S. 5. -11 Regret, sorrow. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Na. salization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon -Comp. -अश्रानि: a Buddha or Jina. -managa a. impassioned. - आयातं.

-उद्रेक: excess of passion. -खाद्य, —खाँडव ८०० रागवाहन. —चर्णः 1. Acasia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called hold -5. the god of love. - wa: the god of love. —इन्द्रें a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -दा crystal. -दालि: a kind of pulse (मस्र). -पद्य: a kind of precions stone. - yeq:, - पस 4: the red globeamaianth - ju: manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions). भावो भावं छदति विषयाद्वागर्वधः स एव M. 2. 9. — युक्त m. a ruby. — रुज: the god of love. - लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -लेखा a streak or mark of paint. - ga: the god of love - que: a kind of sweetmeat. - सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk thread -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् a 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागार a One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् a. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after ( at the end of comp. ). -7 Delighting, rejoicing. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A lover; एको रागिष्ठ राजते पि-यतमादेहार्घहारी हर: Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. -off 1 A modiffication of a musical mode ( राग ), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राद् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राष्ट्र m. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [ रवोगोवापस्यं अण् ] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Råma. -2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1.55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांक्ल: A thorn.

रांकव a. (वी f.) [रंकारंग विकारो वा तञ्जीमजातत्वात अण् ] Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. — वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment.—2 A blanket.

राज्य 1 U. ( राजित-ते, राजित ) 1 ( a )
To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे शहमयीय सा Bh. 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंशं रराज तन्यी, नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजच राजिति। वीरवैरिवनितावेधव्यदस्ते सुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. ( b ) To appear or look (like), shine (like), तोयातमास्क-रालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. --Caus (राजयात-ने) To wauseto shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् m., राज: 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind. राजक: A little king, a petty prince —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns, सहते य जनोऽटयधः क्रियां किस लोकाधिकः धाम राजकं Ki 2 47, Si. 14 43.

राजकीय a. Kingly, royal. राजत a. (ती f.) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver, Si. 4.13 —तं Silver.

राजन m [राज्-कानिन् रंजयात रंज् कानिन नि॰ वा ] I A king, ruler, prince, chief ( changed to TI at the end of Tat. comp. ), वंगराजः, महाराजः &c., तथेव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरजनात R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya, S1. 14. 14 -3 N. of Yudhishthira .- 4 N of Indra .- 5 The moon ; राजापियाः केरविण्यो रमेते मध्यैःसह Bv. 1. 126.-6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Prithu. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. -आग्न: wrath of a king. -अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अदन: the Piyala tree. -अधिकारिन, -अधिकृत: 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. -- अधिराजः, -zz: a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. -आधेष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. - अध्यत् m. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनुक: 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. - ser 1. rice grown in Andhra. -2. food obtained from a king. —अपसन्: an unworthy or degraded king. —आभेषेकः coronation of a king. -- 31 1. aloewood, aspecies of sandal -2. a kind of rice (शजास). —अईणं a royal gift of honour. - Afe: a large snake (having two mouths). -- आजा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. - आभारणं a king's ornament. -жин: a superior kind of mango. —आवर्त: 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virâta country. -आवलि:-ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne —आसंदो Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. - इंद: an excellent king; R. 1. 12. - ge: a kind of onion. (-शं) = राजान q. v. —उपकरणं ( pl. ) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः ( राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः ) ध

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or rishi: 1. e., पुरुत्वम्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कत्या, -कत्यका a princess. -करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. -कर्ज: an elephant's tusk. -कर्न m. a person who assists at a coronation. -कर्मन् n. 1. the duty of a king. -2. royal service. -कला a crescent of the moon. —ক্রিল: a bad king. -कार्च, -कुत्यं state-affairs. —कुमार: a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. -2. the court of a king. -3. a court of justice ; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद caue. means to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). -4. a royal palace. -5. a king, master ( as a re-चकः a kind of mustard. --गामिन a. escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir ). — गिरि: N. of a mountain in Magadha. - 15: a royal counsellor. -गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, 10yal palace. -2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra ). — भोव: a kind of fish — च a. sharp, hot. (-च:) a kingkiller, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —िच्हकं the organ of generation ( उपस्थ ). —जश्मन् = रा-जयहमन q. v. - तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kasmira by Kalhana. —तदः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, -ताली the betel-nut tree. — =: 1. a king's sceptre. -2. royal authority. -3. punishment inflicted by a king. -4. fine payable to a king. —दंत: (for दताना राजा ) the front tooth; N. 7.46. -दृत: a king's ambassador; an envoy. — दशद f. the larger or lower mill. stone. -दोह: high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् m. a traitor. —द्वार् f., -gri the gate of royal palace. -द्वारिक: a royal porter. - धर्म: 1. a king's duty. -2. a law or rule relating to kings ( oft. in pl. ). — थानं, -धानकं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; R. 2. 70. —यामन् n. a royal palace. — भुद् f., -ga the burden or responsibility of government. -- नयः, -नीतिः f. administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. — नीलं an emerald. — पहः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. -2. a royal fillet. —qi royalty, sovereignby. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. = राजमार्ग q. v. - 47: 1. a prince. - 2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3. the planet Mercury. -4. N. of a mixed

caste. -5. a Rajpout. -6. a kind of mango. - usi 1. a princess. - 2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. -3. N. of several plants :—जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. -4. a kind of perfume ( रेपुका). -5. a musk-rat. -- gt a royal city. -uvq: 1. a king's servant. -2. a minister. —पुटाः the नामकेसर tree. -मे-ट्य: a king's servant. ( -टचं ) royal service (more correctly राजीवच्य ). -फिणिज्झक: an orange tiee. —बदरं salt. — बीजिन, - बंह्य a. a scion of ioyalty, of royal descent. - भूत: a king's soldier — भृत्य: 1. a royal servant or minister. -2. and public or government officer -- With a king's meal, royal repast -wird nutmeg. —भोत: a king's fool or jester. —मंत्र-धरः, -मंत्रिन् m. a king's counsellor. -मार्ग: 1. a highway, high road, a toyal or main road, principal street. -2. the way, method or procedure of kings. - HIG: a kind of bean. - HEI the royal scal. —यहमः -यहमन् m ' consumption of the moon ', pulmo. nary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपारिहानिराययौ काम-यानसमवस्थया तलां R 19. 50, राज-यक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समुद्रः स महीमृतां Si. 2. 96, (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on St. 13.29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. — युध्वन् m. 1. a king's soldier. -2. one who fights with a king. -ये। ग: 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. -2. an easy mode of religious meditation ( fit for kings to practise ), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हडयोग प. v. —रंगं sılver. —राक्ष-सः a bad king. —राज्य m. l. a supreme king. -2. the moon —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. -2. N. of Kubera ; अंत-र्बाष्ट्राश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य द्ध्यो Me. 3. -3. the moon. — राति f. bell-metal. –ন্তন্ত্ৰণ 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. -2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्षन n. royal insignia ( -m. ) N. of Yudhisthira. —लक्ष्मी:, -श्री: f. the fortune or prosperity of a king ( personified as a goddess ), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2 7. 一लेख: a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. — वंदा: a dynasty of kings. -चंजावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. - बसाति: 1. dwelling in a king's court. -2. a royal palace.-- | हः a horse. —बाह्यः a royal elephant. —वि: the bluy jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship ; (cf. राजनय) ; so राज-शासं. -- विहार: a royal convent. -- शा-

सनं a royal edict. —श्रंग a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद f., -सभा f. a court of justice. -सद्दं a palace. -स-र्षप: black mustard. — सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारतः a peacock. —स्यः -यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in, which the tributary princes also took part ) at the time of his colonation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty. राजा वे राजस्येनेष्टा भवनि Sat. Br.; of. समाट also. -2. a lotus. -3. a mountain. —स्कंप: a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. -2. tribute, revenue. - vaf. a kınd of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् m. N. of Vishnu. — 读明: a flamingo ( a sort of white goose with red legs and bill ), संपरस्यंते नगासि भवतो राजहंमाः सहायाः Me. 11 — हस्तिच् m. a royal elephant. , e. alordly and hand-ome elephant

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

सजन्य a. [ राजन्यत् नलोष ] Royal, kingly. — न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royalpeisonage; राजन्याच स्वपुरविवृत्तयेऽज्ञमेने R. 4. 87; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येषि प्रथयः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 48.—2 N. of Agni.—3 A noble or distinguished personage. — न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors

or Ksbatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); ( स्राप्ति देशे राजन्वान् स्थायतोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीसाहुर्नेन सुभि R. 6.22; Kav. 3.6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात ind. To the state or in the possession of a king.

राजोर 1 A queen, the wife of a king. -2 Yellowish-red brass. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्य [राज्ञो भावः कर्भ वा, राजन्-यत् नलौपः ] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority, राज्येन किं तद्विपरीनवृत्तेः R. 2. 53, 4 1. -2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. -3 Rule, 1 eign, government, administration of a kingdom. -Comp. -- zij a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:-स्वास्यमाध्यमहरुकोषराष्ट्रदुर्गवलानि च Ak. ). —अधिकार: 1. authority over a kingdom. -2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आअमसानि: the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. — = the tribute paid by a tributary prince. - a a m 1. an administrator or officer of government. -3. a king —च्युत a. deposed or dethroned. -तंत्रं the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. - इन्यं a requisite of sovereignty -- भ्रा, -भार: the yoke or burden of governmen', the responsibility or administration of government — नंग. subversion of sovereignty. —भोगः the possession of so ereignty - will: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —ਲੀਆ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. - = = = = = administration, government business - # the sweets of loyalty

राजस a (भीर) [रजमा निर्मित अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality rajas, endowed with the quality rajas or passion, ऊर्ध्व गच्छेति सन्वस्था मध्ये निष्ठांत राजमा: Bg 14. 18, 7. 12, 17 2

राजि:-नी f. [ शज्-इत्वा डीष् ] 1 A sti-nb, line, row, lange; सर्वे पंडित-राजशाजितळकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4 44; दानशाजि: R. 2. 7 Ki 5. 4. -2 Black musterd.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range -2 A held. -3 Black mustard. -4 Mustard ( used as a weight ).

राजिलः [राज्-इलन् ] A species of innocent and poisonless enakes; किं महोरगविसर्गिविकमी राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवन्ति R. 11. 27; of ढुंडुम.

राजीव: [गर्जा दृहराजी अस्पस्य व ] 1 A kind of deer. -2 A crane.-3 An elephant. -- व A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp - अक्ष a. lotus eyed.

राटि A bird. — f War, battle. राटा 1 Lustre. — 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गोंडं राष्ट्रमञ्जूसमें निरुपमा तत्रापि राटा पुरी Piab. 2.

राजा 1 A leaf. -2 A peacock's tail. राजिका A bridle.

ানৈনি A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pansha.

साति a Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. -2 Ready. —ति: A friend ( opp. to अराति: ). —f. 1 (living, bestowing, presentation. -2 A favour. -3 A gift, present -Comp. —साच् a. ( -पाच् ) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः-त्री रि.सि.चित्व वा डीप्] I Night; रात्रिगंता मतिमतां वर सुंच शटयां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद्गीता रात्री तरित नर्मदाभ. -2 Tho darkness of night -3 Turmeric. -4 One of the four forms or bodies of Biahma. -Comp. -- 372: 1. agoblin, demon, ghost -2 a thief —अंघ a. night-blind. —कर: 1. the moon -2. camphor - = ( also राबिंचर)(श f.) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. -2 a watchman, patrol, guard. -3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit, (तं) यातं वने रात्रिचरी हुढोके Bk. 2. 23. — चर्या 1. night-roving. -2. a nightly act or ceremony. — of a star, constellation —जल dew. —जागर: 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night, R. 19. 34. -2. a dog og: gnst. - at the dead of night -तिथि: f. a lunar night. -नाज्ञन: the sun — gsq a lotus-flower open ing at night — ৰল: a demon - দাণি: 1. the moon -2. camphor. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष:,-रक्षकः a watchman, guard, - राग: darkness, obscurity. - THE n. 1. night-dress. -2. darkness. - farra: 'end of night', break of day, dawn,day light .- विश्लेष-गामिन् mthe ruddy goose. — वेद:, -वेदिन m. a cock —हास: the white lotus. - हिंडक: I. a guard of the women's apartments -2. a night-stalker.

নালক a. Nocturnal, nightly. —ন: A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. — ক A period of five nights taken collectively (?)

राश्चित a. ( At the end of comp ) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights,as पंचरात्रिक उत्सव:. —का Night.

राजिदिनं, राजिदिना ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; राजिदिनं गंधनहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिनन्य a. Looking like night ( as a cloudly or dark day ); cf. रजीनमन्य. रात्रीण a. Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध्र I. 5 P. (राश्चाति, राद्ध ; desid. रिरात्सति, but रित्सनि 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. -2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve -3 To prepare, make ready. -4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.) .- 5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate ; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4 P. ( राध्यति, राद्ध ) 1 To be favourable or merciful. -2 To be accomplished or finished. -3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of ( any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्भ: Sk. (१. ८. पृष्टो गर्मः शुभाशुभ पर्यालोचयति). -4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper -5 To be ready. -6 To kill, destroy.-Caus.(रायवति-ते) 1 To propitiate. -2 To accomplish, complete. -3 To make ready.

राइ 🗜 🖟 [ राब्-कर्तरि कर्भणि वा क ] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated -2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. -3 Dressed, cooked (as food ). -4 Prepared. -5 Obtained, got -6 Successful, fortunate, happy -7 Perfect in magical power. -8 Fallen to the lot of.-Comp. -- sia: a proved or established fact, a demoustrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma, सर्वनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनपेक्षितः य इतीदानीसुपपादयामः S. B. —अंतित a demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राद्धि: f. 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 Success, prosperity.

राय: The month cailed Vaisakha—य:, -यं 1 Favour, kindness.-2 prosperity.—यी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisakha.-Comp. -रजः.
1. a plough. -2. thin rain. -3. hail.

राधनं [राय-स्पृद्ध] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction -3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -4 Acquisition, going. -5 The means of accomplishing anything. -ना Speech. -नी Worship.

राधस्य n. Ved. 1 Food.-2 Kindness, favour.-3 A gift, present -4 Liberality. -5 Wealth, riches.

स्था 1 Prosperity, success. -2 N. of a celebrated Gopf or cowherdess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovinda); निर्मे स्थे गुरं नाय Git. 1. -3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Kaina. -4 The lunar mansion called निजाला. -5 Lightning -6 An attitude in shooting. -7 Emblic myiobalan -8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisakha. -20mp -पति:, -रमण N. of Krishna. -भेदिन, -विधन m. N. of Arjuna. -धतः N. of Karna.

राधिका See रावा.

राधेय: An epithet of Karna. राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. -2 Impetuosity. -3 Violence, force

गम a. [ स क्तीर वज् ज वा ] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. -2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. -4 White.—n: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarama, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyana, (the word is thus derived in Purâpas:—यावदी विश्ववनी मश्रापीयस्वावक



विश्वावीनेश्वरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvâmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his cacrifices from the demons that obstructed them Rams killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvâmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Stta and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts. Menumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The mankeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; of. Jayadeva;-वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमी-लिबर्लि रमणीय । केशव वृतरमुपतिरूप जय जगद्शि हरे Gtt. 1 ]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 A lover--5 A horse -- 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (gg). -3 A tamala leaf. -Comp. — সভুন: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedaatic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. — अयनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Rama. -2. N.

of a celebrated epic by Valmiki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kandas or books. - \$ 297: ... of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरि: N. of a mountain, ( च रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु बनाति रामित्य अनेषु Mo. 1. —चंद्रः, भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Da arath: -जनमन् n the birth or birth-day of Plama. -- 3a: 1. N. of Hanumat. 2. a monkey. (-af) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rama. - yar: a kind of betel-nut tree. - बहुभ: the bi:chtree. —सख: N. of Srg fva. —सेतु: 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peniasula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठ: -ड Asa Fœtida ( हिंगु ).

रामणीयक a. (की f) Lovely, bcantiful, pleasing. —क Loveliness, beauty, सा रामणीयकिनिधेरधिदेवता वा, Mâl. 1. 21, 9. 17, तक ीरतन एव शोभते मणिहाराविकरामणीयक N. 2. 41, Ki. 1. 39, 4 4.

रामा [रमोत्त्रवा रम् करण नञ् ] 1 A beautiful woman, a chaiming young woman; अथ रामा विकास-मुखी वसूव Bv. 2. 16, 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general, रामा हरात हुन्य प्रसंग नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Festida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोराचन). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामितः 1 A lover, husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रांभ: A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

स्पर: A king, prince ( often ar the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of एजन ).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making Loise. -2 Pain.

रायभादी The stream of a liver.

रात: The resin of the Sala tree.
-Comp. —कार्य: the Sala tree.

रावः [ र-वज् ] 1 A cry, scream, shrick, roar, the cry of any animal -2 Sound in general; स्रनवाद्यरावः, महिरस्तां दिरः 11.

स्वण a. [ ६ णिच् न्य ] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewaiting.-ण: N. of a celebrated demon. king of Lank2 and the chief of the Rakshisse; सरा-वणी नाम निकासभीवणं वसूत रक्षः क्षतर

अणं दिन: Si. 1. 48. [ He was the son of Visravas by Kesinior Kaikasi and so half-brother of Knbera. Ha is called Paulastya as being agrin ison of the sage Pulistya Lanka was miginally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted im from it and rade it his own capital He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagrava Daravadana &c. ) and i wenty arms, and according to some, four legi (cf. R 12 88 and Malli) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance forten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand y ars. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servanus. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavîrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name Ravana and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of netribution drew near. While Rama-who was Vishau descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon-was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained logal to her husband At last Runa ussisted by his monkey-troops in vaded Lanka annihilated Rav n 's troops and kil ed the demon himself. He was a wortny ponent of Rama and hence too expression -रामरानणयो-र्गुद्ध रामरावणयोशिव ] - comp. - आरि N. of Râma. - in N. of a niver in Laukâ.

राविष: [शवणस्यापसं इत् ] 1 N. of Indralit; राविषश्चास्यथी योद्धमारव्य च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशि: [ अश्रृते व्यागोति, अश्रृ-इस् धाती-रुडागमश्च ; cf. Up 4.132] ! A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude-धनराशि:, तोयराशिः, गशोराशि: &c -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation ( such as adding, multiplying &c.). - , , , , sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -- अधिप: the regent of an astrological house. -- गत a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up — चंक्र the zodiac. — अपं the rule of three. — नामन् ग. a name given to a child taken from the Rasi under which he is born. — भागः a fraction. अञ्चेषः the addition of fractions — भागः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राज्ञीक 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -मूत a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [ राज्-हृत् ] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रहुग्वलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country. region; as in নহাবেছ; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects, Ms. 9. 254.—হা,-ঢ়্ Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: f., -ष्टी A female ruler.

দাহিন: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [राष्ट्रे मनः च] Belonging to a kingdom. —य: 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियद्याल: Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रियस्यावावंग्रलीयसदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. ( शस्ते ) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S D. 548.

रासेससः,रासेबास: 1 The Råsa dance.
2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company,
party, assembly. -4 The love senument (श्रुंगार). -5 The sixth night
after delivery (बद्दीजागर) -6 Jesting,
joking. -7 Sxill in alchemy.

ससन a. (नी f) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

सुस्र: An ass, a donkey.

रास्ता 1 N. of a plant. -2' Ved. A girdle.

राहिर्य Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राह: [ रह-उण् ] i N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhika and hence often called Saimhikeya, असते हि तमोपहं सहर्नेत राहाहमहर्पति तम: Si. 16 57. [ When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being scrved to the gods. Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishau of the fraud, Vishau, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had stasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon. I -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation .- 3 Ab indoning .- 4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter -Comp. - 3 = 32. -उत्सृष्टं = लशुन q. v. -गत a. darkened. —यसनं, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse ( of the sun or moon ). -छबं greenginger. — भेडिन् m. N. of Vishnu. — सुतकं, 'the birth of Râhu', 2. e an eclipse (of the sun or moon). Y. 1. 146, cf. Ms. 4. 110.

হৈ I. 6 P. ( বিনান, বাল ) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (বিনান ) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (বিনান ) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move, -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [ रिच्-क ] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded, see रिच्. -कं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -अर्क: a Sunday falling on one of the रिका days. -पाणि, -इस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमापि देवा प्राचितमारिक-पाणिभवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक.

रिका N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्यं [ रिच्-थक् ] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unoostruced property; विभन्नेर सुताः पिन्नोक्ट दिन्यमुण समे Y. 1 117; Ms. 9. 104, नसु गमेः पिन्यं रिन्यमहिति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. —आद, -याह, -भागन, -इर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-m.) an heir. —विभाग: partition of property. —हारिन m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिकिथन a. I Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —m An heir.

रिक्कन m. Ved. A thief.

হিনা 1 A nit ( জিলা ). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिंखू, रिंग् ( रिंबाते, रिंगति ) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

ংকিন, ংবিদ 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिंखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिंगि: f. Going, moving, creeping. रिंगित Motion, surging (of waves). रिच 1.7 U. (रिणिक, रिके, रिक ) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणचिम जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आवि-र्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1.8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्ख्यमालोक-सुभग दूर्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up. part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in p. p., see 代布). -II. 1. 10 P. (रेचिति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon. leave. -3 To join, mix. -Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To

रिज 1 A (रेजते ) To fry, parch. रिटि: 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भूँग(मे) रिटि:

To discharge, emit ( as breath ). -3

रिधम: 1 Spring. -2 Love.

To leave, abandon.

रिष: [रप्पत् पृषो । Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. -चातिन, -म्, -जय, -निपातिन, -सून्न द. killing or vanquishing foes. -अवनं, न्यानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

दिव a. Bad, vile. - दे 1 Sin. - 2 Dist, impurity.

天 6 P. ( 院所信, 院所信) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kull.

रिस 1 A. (रेनते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिम्बन्द्र m. Ved. A thief.

বিদ্ধ 6 P. ( ऐफति ) To hurt, kill.

Ritti 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, hibidinousness.

रिंग Yellow or pale brass.

হিন্ন 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षत् m. Ved. An enemy.

रिश: A foe.

रिश्यः ( हयः ) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1, 4 P. (रेषाति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1
To injure, hurt, harm, तस्पेहाधों न्
रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायारसतां मार्गे तेन
गच्छन रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178.—2 To kill
or destroy; Bk 9.31.—3 To give
offence.—4 To perish, be injured
(4 P.).—5 To meet with a reverse
or misfortune.—6 To fail.

रिष f. An injury, hurt, harm. रिष a. Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P. Ved. I To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

Rep p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. - ± 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. - ±: 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिशि: f. See रिष्टं above. —m. A sword.

Rea a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिह 1 P. (रेहति ) 1 To hurt, kill; 800 रिस -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v. रिहायस, रिह्न स. Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 A. (शियते) To trickle, drip, distil, coze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणिते, रीण ; caus. रेप्यति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीज p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

(1521 1 Censure, reproach, blame -2 Shame, modesty.

राहकः The black-bone.

fiet Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

राति: f. [ री-किन् ]1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीति गिरामसूतन वृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19, सर्वेचेषा विद्विता रीति: Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्याः अनयेव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction: पदमंब्दन राजिंगसंस्थाविश्वत । उपकर्श रसादीना सा पुनः स्याचतुर्विवा ।। वैद्मी वाथ गोडी च प्राचाली

लाहिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (शती also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.-11 Calx of brass. -Comp. — पुष्प calx of brass.

रातिकं Calx of brass. —का Brass. राज् 1 U. (रीवति-ते ) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

र I. 2 P. (रोति, रवीति, रति) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कर्ल किमाप रोति शर्ने विचिन्न H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A (रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

₹: 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

ছব p. p. [ছ-क] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. — तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general, note (of birds), humming (of bees); पञ्चि, हंस°, कोजिल, अलि°. -Comp — जः an augur. — च्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रक a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुस a. [रचु-मन् नि॰ दुस्तम् ] Bright, radiant. —क्म: 1 A golden ornament, Si. 15. 78 -2 A thorn-apple. —क्मं 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -9omp. —क्मंच a. wearing golden armlets —कारक: a goldsmith. —पुष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. —रथ:, -वाहन: N. of Dropa.

जिसन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. —m. N. of the eldest son of Bhishmaka and brother of Rukmini.

इतिसर्जा The daughter of Bhishma ka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna ].

स्झ a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक्ष q. v.

stor p. p. [इज्ना ] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; (see राज्). -Comp. -र्य a., checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुज़् 1 A. (रोमते, रुस्ने, अस्मत, अरो चिष्ट, रोमिष्यते, रुमित ) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुस्मिरे स्थिरेक्षणविश्वमाः Si. 6. 46, Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न सजी रहावि-रे रमणीश्य: Ki. 9. 35; यदेव राचते परमें भवेत्तरप संबंध H. 2. 53, sometimes with gen. of person; द्रारिझाश्मरणाहा मरणं मम राचते न द्रारिझा Mk. 1. 11.—Caus. (राचम्रिति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16.—2 To illuminate, irradiate.—3 To like, find p'easure in —4 To resolve.—Desid. (हर-रा-विवते) To with to like &c.

रच, रचा f. [रच्-कि! वा टाप् ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; अणदास यज च रचकतां गता: Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमाणिरच: Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. −2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. −3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.). चळचच्यंगरचस्त-वाळकाच R. 8. 53, Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. −4 Liking, desire. −5 Lightning −6 The note of the parrot or Main 2.

চৰক a. [চৰ্-জন্] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid.—ক: 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon.
-ক: 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुवा See रुचू.

रुचि: (ची) f. [ रुच्-कि वा डीप् ] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिमिंदुवले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेदुरुचिमेही-पति: Si 16.71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in काचिभर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty ( usually st the end of comp. ); पटलं बहिबेहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरूच्या ' at will or pleasure' -7 Liking, taste ; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचि: स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 ' liking or love '; नस क्षितीशो रचये वसूव, भिचर्चिहै लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाटचं भिक्षकचेर्जनस्य बहुधा-ट्येक समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसारचे: Mal. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. - 9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरीचना). -Comp. -कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. —धामन् m. the sun. — भर्नु m. 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रचित p p 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested. स्विर a. [ रुचि राति द्रानि रा-क ] 1 Brigh, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमसचिरांचर Ch. P. 14; कनकर्षारं, रत्नकाचरं &c.-2 Tasteful, palatable.-3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, excuing appetite.-5 Corcial, restorative.-- रा 1 A kind of yellow pigment.-2 N. of a metre; see App. I.—— i 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

দ্বিষ্য a. 1 Pleasing, agreeable.
-2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty

श्च्य a. Bright, lovely &c ; see रोचर —च्छ: 1 A lover, bushand. —2 Rice. — सं A lonic.

कल् I. 6 P. (कलात, कम) 1 To breek to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43 -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); रावणस्थेह संदर्गत कपया भागविक्रमा: Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (श्रावनिक्त) To hart, kill.

रुज, रुजा f. [रत्-किए नाटात् ] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish, आतिश्वमित सकर-केनुमेनमो रुजमाबहस्राधिमतो से S. ी. 4; क रुजा इत्यमाधिनी M 3.2; चरण रुजापरीत 4.3. - Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19 52 -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. —क्र a. causing pain, sickning. (-7:) a cisease, sickness, illness. —मतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. —भेषजं a medicine. —सम्बन् n. feces, excrement.

रजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

स्ट्र I. 1 A. (राटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (राटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

सह I. 1 P. (शेटाँग) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (शेटाँग) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्टरा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow. .

र्द 1 P. ( इंटाति ) To rob, steal; cf. लट-

हेंद्र 1 P ( इंटिंत ) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

र्ड्ड a Maimed, multilated. — ड:, - इ A headle s body, trunk, ेल्ल्झ-रवरंडसुंडनिकरेवरिशिधिचे सुवः U. 5. 6, Mâl 3. 17.

रहिन्द्र 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superbuman power.

कर 2 P. ( रेहिति, इदित ; desid. रहिंदिति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथ्य केषामिह पुर: G. L 4: आपि बाचा रोदिन्यपि दलति नास्य हृद्यं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

noise. -3 (trief, pain, affliction. -4 Dis asse

च्दाः 1 A child -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

सदन, सदिनं Weepirg, crying, wailing, lamentation, अन्येतमाभीद्द्वित व निद्वि R 14.60, 70 Me 84.

मद् ॥ [गेनित हर्-सर् IIn 2.22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. -- q: I N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferror menifestations of Siva of Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group, सद्भागां शासरआस्मि Bg. 10 23, रुट्राणामपि मुर्धानः क्षतहंकारशंसिनः Ku 2 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. - 3121: a kind of tree. (-ai) 1. a resary. -2. the berry or this tree, used for rosaries; भन्मोद्धलन भद्रमस्तु भवते स-द्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. - आर: the god of love. -आक्रीह: a cemetery. —आवास: 1. 'the abode of Rudra ' the mountain Kailasa. -2. N. of Benaies. -3 a cemetery; cf. 193-सझगोचरः -गर्भः N. of Agni. -ज quicksilver. —पत्नी 1. the goddess Durga. -2. linseed. - निया 1. Parvatî. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -भू f. a cemetery. -रोदन gold. —सः f. a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रहाणी 1 The wife of Rudra, No of Fârvatî. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

গরিষ a. 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Untering praise or giving pleasure. -- ই Pleasure, delight.

रुष् ७ प. (रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुरोप, रुर्धे, अरुपत्-अरोत्मीत् अरुद्ध, रोतस्पति-ते, रोद्धं, रुद्धः desid. रुरुत्तिनिते ) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; इवं रुणाद्धि मां प्यमेत:- सुजितषद्यदं ४. 4. 21; रुद्धालोक नर्पतिपथे Me. 37. 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आज्ञायंथः कुसमसदुशं प्रायशो संगनानां सद्यापित प्रणायि हत्यं विषयोगे रुणाद्धि Me. 10. -3(a) To shut up, lock or block up, close op, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; वर्ज रुणाद्धि शां Sk. (b) To sur-

round, fence or hem in. - 4 To bind, confine, च्याळ बाळचणाळ तंत्रभिरसो रोच्चं समुज्जुभते Bb 2 6. -5 To besiege, invest blockade, अन्धत् वारणवदा नगर महीया: Mu 4. 17, अरणञ्चनः साकेतं or सास्यमिकाच Mbh; bk. 14. 29. -6 To hade, cover, obscure conceal. -7 To oppress, terment, affict excessively. —Caus. 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain -3 To oppress, terment, haiass. -II 1 P. (भेवति) To grow, germinate; ef. ez.

opposed. -2 Resinged, enclosed, hemmed -3 Shut up -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld -6 Covered.

स्थिर a. [कालिशन ] Red, tedcoloured.—र 1 Blood —2 Saffron.
—र 1 The red colour.—2 The planet
Mars.—Comp — अशनः 'a bloodeater', a demon, an evil spirit.—आह्या: a kind of precions stone —आतन one of the five retrograding motions of Mars.—आसर: hemorrhage,
piles.—उदारिन a emitting blood.
—पारिन m a demon.

हप् 4 P. ( रुपति ) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

EHT N. of the wife of Sugrava.

₹# ° 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुद्ध: 1 A bind of deer ; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुदुः, रुदु( बू )कः The castor-oil tree.

स्त्र 6 P. (स्त्राति ) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रशत् a 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. ( रुपाति ; rarely रुप्ते ; रुपित ; रुष्ट ) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended ; ततोऽरुप्य-द्याद्य Bk 17.40; मा सुद्दों मा रुपिऽयु-ता 15.16, 9.20. -II. 1 P. (रापति ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -Caus. To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा f Anger, wrath, rage, निर्मधसंज्ञानरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रह्लेष्यानिर्मध-रुषो हि संत: 16. 80, 19. 20.

रावित, रुष्ट p. p Angry, entaged, provoked

साष्टि: f. Anger, wrath.

मह् 1 P. (राहति, नगेह, अरुशत्, गेद्बति, गोत् रूट ) 1 To grow, कांग्रिया, shoot forth, germinate; स्ट्रायमबाल: M. 1 1; केंसरिर्धस्टै: Me. 21, छिन्नोऽपि गे-हति तर: Bb 2 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise, mount upwards, a secend. - 4 To grow over, heal up ( as a wound ), रेहर सम्बेचिद्धं न संरोहात वाक्सन Pt. 3.111 - 5 To reach to, attain. - Caus. ( रेहिंग ति ते, रेहिंगति ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. - 2 To raise up, elevate. - 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; अपन्यस्वतरिवाश्च्यः R. 8. 11. - 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. - 5 To fix, fasten. - Deval ( कार्मारी ) To wish to grow &c.

हत, हह a ( At the and of comp ) Growing or produced it, as in मही-

**रह** पकेंच्स <sup>६</sup>८.

चहतं A hole, cave, chasm दहा The Dûrvû grass

क्दन m. A plant, tree.

कह p. p. [का-क] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced, विषय-पासंग्रहातमा Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known, squitches जायन इत्युद्धः अञ्चय शब्दा युवनेषु ६ द: R 2. 53; (here अन has sense which is जागहन q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to योजिक or etymological

sense ), ब्युत्प्रतिरहिताः शब्दा र~ढा आखं-

हलादयः; नाम रूढमापि च न्यद्यादि Si.

10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10

Obscure. -Comp. - अधि a. having

formed a knot , U. 2. 26. — योवन a.

one who has attained to youth. - Ai-

gg a. firm in friendship, of deep-

rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

स्विह: f. [स्ट्-किन् ] 1 Growth, genmination. -2 Birth, production. -3
Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6
A traditional usage; जासान् स्वित्रेशिय-सी 'custom prevails over precept'.
-7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; सुरुवा-धेनां स्वितोऽय प्रयोजनान् h. P. 2; सस्नायज्ञाकि: स्वितः

स्थ्र 10 U. (रूल्यतिन्ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind -3 Ved To make dry.

सञ्ज a. 1 Rough, harsh, rot smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); सञ्जावरं वाहाति वायसंदर्भ Mk. 9 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Eullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7 70, Mn. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतरूक्षाभि-निवेशभीई B. 14. 43, संरंभरूक्षमिव सुंद रि ययदासीत् V 3. 20; S 7. 32, Pt 4. 91. - 6 And, parched up, dry, dreary, स्निग्धश्यामः क्षाचित्रस्तो भीष-णाभोगरूक्षाः U 2 14. ( स्क्षीन्त means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'b' smear'). — सः A tree. -Comp. — गंध, -गधनः bdollium — एवः the Sûkhota tree — पेषं ind without the addition of any liquid, as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि

warm 1 Making dry or thin -2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

हिं सित a 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

स्पू 10 U ( इव्यति-ते, इविन ) 1 To form, fashion -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate, र्याची निरूप S. 1 -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. -4 To find out, reek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To seitle, fix upon -7 To examine, investigate -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूपं [ र.पू-क भावे अचुवा ] 1 Form. figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमानित्येन भुंजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, क्रइच -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas) ; चक्षमित्रश्राह्मजातिमान् गुजो रूपं Tarka K., (it is of six kinds — शुक्तु, कुष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added ). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautifu, form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीपु कथं वा रयाद्रः रूपस्य संभवः  $S.\,1.\,26$  , त्रिया नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं Bh. 2. 27, रूपं जरा हति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 Animage. a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, typel pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation ). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer -15 A drama, play, see ज्ञपक -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. ( रूप 18 frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of, ' 'namely '; 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोल्प धनं ; धर्मह्यः सखा &c. ). -00mp. -आधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -आमिमाहि a. caught in the act, caught red handed. —अदाः Capid. —आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtezin. -- 317 अय: an exceedingly be utiful perscn. - इंदियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उञ्चय: a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. —कार:, -कृत् m. a sculptor. —ग्रह: the eye —ज a perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. -azi inheient property essence. -ux a. of the form of disguised as . जुगोप गोरूपधरिन नीवींस B. 2. 3 -धारिन a 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. — ৰাহাৰ: an owl. -भागानुबंध: the addition of a fraction to a unit. –ਲ੍ਹਾਵਰਕੁੰ exquisiteness of form, elegance — चिपर्यय: disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form - ज्ञालिन् a. beautiful. -संप्र, -सपितः f perfection or excellence of form, lichness of beauty, superb beauty; उद्पादि चास्या न्त्रसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनासि K.

स्वक त. [ स्वप्-च्युल् ] 1 Bodily, corpoieal -2 Figurative ( as words &c.). -a: A particular com, a rupee. -ai 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes : there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपल्पक ); दुश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्भुणरोपात्त रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamana, तद्रपक्रमभेद्रो य उपमानी-पमेययो: K P. 10 (see ad. loc. for details). -7 A kind of weight (=three qunjas ). -Comp. — என். a particular time in music. - ज्ञान्त: a figurative or metaphorical expression.

स्त्पर्ण [ स्त्य-त्युट् ] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour--2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. -ती A beautiful woman.

रुपिन a [रूप-इति ] I Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्यात्र: Dk. -3 Beautiful.

of the mountain Kailasa. — ਅਵਰਕ: a master of the mind.

स्बुक: The castor-oil tree.

ক্ষু I. 1 P. ( ক্ষার, ক্ষার ) 1 To adorn, decorate. -2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust) -II. 10 U. (ক্ষ্মার-র ) 1 To tremble. -2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration -2 Smearing, soiling

জবিব p. p. 1 Adorned -2 Smeared, covered, oversprend. -3 Soiled. -4 Made rough or rugged. -5 Pounded. -6 Perfumed. -7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; देरे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः M21. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते ) To doubt, suspect.

रेक: 1 Suspicion, doubt. -2 A ow man, an outcast; द्वता भिक्षा रेके: Pt. 1. 11. -3 Emptying, loosening, lpurging. -4 A flog.

रेकणस् n Gold.

रेक्णस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः ] 1 A line, streak, मद्रेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c.-2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line, न रेखामाजम-पि न्यतीयु: R. 1. 17. -3 A row, range, line, series. -4 Delineation' sketch, drawing ; लावण्यं रेखपा किं-चिद्गितं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian as tronomers drawn from Lanka to Meruand passing through Ujjayinî. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -- sin: a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance esst or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. — आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. — गाणितं geometry. -=यासः the marking down

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

বৈদ্ধ a. (বিদ্ধা f.) [বৈদ্ধার, বিবৃত্তিব তাতু ] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —ক: 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. ব্যুক্ত which means 'inhaling breath', and বুমক 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe.

3 Nitre, salt-petre. —ক Purgative, cathartic.

रचर्न,-ना [ रिव्-लाट् ] 1 Emptying.

2 Loosening, duminishing. -3
Emitting the breath. -4 Purging.

5 Evacuation.

राचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेजू 1 A. (रेजते ) 1 Toshine. - 1 To shake, tremble ( Ved. ).

रेजू m. N. of Agni.

रेट्ट 1 U. (रेटति-ते ) 1 To speak -2 To ask, request.

रेण: m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुराखुरहतस्तथा हि रेण: S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. — क्षित a. soiled with dust. (-त:) an ass. — दास: a bee. — सारत: - सारत: camphor.

বৈদ্ধা The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurama; see জন বৃদ্ধি. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रतस [ री-अपन तुर्च ] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). -00mp. —या m. a father. —मार्ग: the seminal duct or canal.

रेत Semen virile. -Comp. - नं An offspring or child. - जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

ইন্ন [ থা-ল ] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfum ed power.

रेष् 1 A. (रेपते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

₹q a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेक्स a. 1 Low. vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. -n. 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

কৈ a. Low, vile, contemptible.
—দ: 1 A burr, grating sound. -2
The letter g. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेब्( व् ) 1 A. ( रेव-व-ते ) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेस 1 A. (रेमते ) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

સ્મ a. Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly. -મ: 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभज़ं The lowing of kine.

रारहाण: 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेच् 1 A. (रेक्ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To leap, jump.

रेवट: 1 A boar. -2 A bamboocane. -3 A whirl-wind. —ई A kind of conch-shell.

रवतः The cition tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars.

-2 N. of the wife of Balarama; Si. 2

16. -3 A cow. -Comp. -अनः the planet Saturn. -रमणः N. of Balarama.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmada; रेवारोधिस वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुस्कंटते K. P. 1, R. 6. 43, Me 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेषु 1 A. (रेपते, रेपित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

्रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, neighing. र 1 P. (राधनि ) 1 To sound. -2 To

रें m. ( Nom. स, रावेत, राव. ) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रेवत a. (ती f.) Rich, wealthy.
—त: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N.
of a mountain.

रेनतः: N. of a mountain near Dvaraka , ( for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4 ).

্বেট 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship.
-3 Moving, shaking. -- ন: 1
Brightness. -2 Buying with ready
money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोग: [रुज्-वज् ] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयंति कमवश्यभुजं न रेगाः H. 3. 117 ; मोगे रागभवं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. —अंतकः, -हत् m. a physician. —आ-यतनं the body. —आर्त, -अन्वित, -ग्रस्त, -भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. —उपश्रम: cure or alleviation of diseaso. - a a curative, medicinal. — ; 1. a medicine. −2. the science of medicine. —সু: f. the body.
—ব্যার: consumption. —সুমুণ the
symptoms of a disease. — মানক: a physician. — शांति: f. alleviation or cure of a disease. - शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ट: fever. —हं s drug. —हन् m. a physician. — st a. curative. (-t) a medicine. —हारिन् a. curative. (-n.) a physician.

राजित :a. 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

राजिन a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

राज्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy. राच a Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [ स्च-ण्डू ] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. -कं 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.



रोचन a (ना o' नी f.)[ इव-ल्यु राचानि वा ल्यु ] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradicting, -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic.-त: 1 A stomachic -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N of several plantes— वाच, आराज, नाम, करंज, अनेष्ट, &c. -ने 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright aby inmament.

राचनकः The citron tree.

राचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोराचना q. v.), R 6 65, 17. 24; St 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sålmali.

राचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान a. 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -- A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

গাৰিত a. [ হৰ্-২তাৰ ] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; St. 1. 5.

रोड़ 1 P. ( रोडाते ) To despise.

रोड a. Satisfied. —ह: Crushing, grinding.

रादनं [ रुद्-रुद् ] 1 Woeping ; see

रोदस n. [ ह्व्-अह्न् ] ( in dual ), रोदसी f. Heaven and earth ; रव: अ-वणभैरव: स्थागितरोदसीकंदर: Ve. 3. 2 ; वेदाविष्ठ यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1, 1; 81. 18. 15.

रोध: [ ६घ-घर ] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; जापाद्धि पविद्वा स्मृतिरोधस्त्रे S. 7. 32; उपल्लाघ Ki. 5. 15, Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege, प्रातिराधमार्थस्य प्रते R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक a. Stopping, checking &c.

राधन: [ एत्-ल्यु त्यु त्या ] The planet Mercury. — ; Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् n. [र्ध्-अन्त् ] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; तंगा रोध:पतन-कल्ला गृहतीन प्रतान् V. 1. 8, R. 5. 42, Mc. 41.—2 A shore, high bank; k. 8. 33.—Comp. —चन्ना, —चती 1.a niver.—2. a rapid river.—चन्नः a rapid river.

रोधिन a. Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोच: A kind of tree (= लाध q.v.). —धः,-ध्रं Sin. —ध्रं Offence, injury. राप: [ रह-जिल् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अस् ] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Pianting. -3 An across, Si. 19 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपक: A planter.

संतर्ण [ स्र शिव स्थ प: तुरू ] ! The act of electing, setting up or raising. -2! lanting. -4 A healing application (said of sous).

effer p p. 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, laised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on , see 53 caus.

रोस. A hole, cavity. - म Water.

रामदः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). — कं 1 A kind of salt(वाह्यज्ञा). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp — प्यानं the city of Rome. — भिद्यातः one of the five chief Siddantas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन n. [रु-मानिन् Un. 4. 150]। The hall on the body of men and animals, especially, short hair, bristles or down, Ms 4.144, 8 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp. -अंक: a mark of hair, विश्वती श्वेत-रोमाकं R. 1. 83. -अंच: a thrill ( of lapture, horror, surprise &c. ), hornpilation; इषीद्धतभयादिभ्या रोमा-चो रोमविकिया S. D. 167. -अंचित a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. - 347: the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली, -आवलि:,-ली f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel), जिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपाव लिवपुः K P. 10, रोमराजि also. —उद्भमः, -उद्भेदः election of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation , Ku. 7..77. - Fu;, v) गर्त: a pore of the skin. केशर, -के-सर, -गुन्छं a whisk, chowrie. —पुलकाः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. - win: f 'the place of the hair', 2. e. the gkin. -th a pore of the skin. —राजिः, -जी, -लता f. a line of hair on the abdomon ( above the navel ); रराज तन्दी नवरो( लो )मराजि: Ku. 1. 38, S1. 9. 22. — बाहिन् a. cutting off hair. -विकारः, -विकिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9 46, Ku. 5. 10. -विश्वसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill ; वेपशुश्व शरीरे में राम-हर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण a causing thrill hormpilation, thrilling, awe inspiring, एतानि खळ सर्वभूतरा-( लो )महर्षणानि दीवोरण्यानि U. 2; संबाद्गिममञ्जाषद्धतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-or: ) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyasa who narrated several Puranas to Saunaka. (-जं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमेथ: [रोगं मश्नाति मंश्-अण् पृषो॰ गलीषः T;v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवनीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंधः Mbb.: उद्गाय इक्क्षंत्रकं भुगमुळं रोमंधम-भ्यस्यतु S.2 6.—2 (Hence) Frequent, repetition.

रोमझ a. [रोमाणि संत्यस्य झ ] Haily shaggy, woolly — ज्ञः 1 A sheep,

1am. -2 A nog, bear.

र्ह्स् Violent weeping, oxeessive lamentation, सुदान स्त्रोको सुवि-रोह्स्वान् Bb. 3 32.

रोलंब. A beer तस्या रोलवावली केश-

जारः Dk. , Bv. 1. 18.

रोष: [हर्-बन् ] Anger, wiath, tage, रोषोपि निर्मातिथा रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp — आसेप: an engry expression of dissent.

रोदण a (जी ति.) [ रच्-इच ] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. —जः
1 A touchstone. —2 Quicksilver. —3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोवित a Enlaged, irritated, pro-

হাত a. [ত্তু-প্রান্থ] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending.-3 Riding on , as in সম্বাহ্য 'a rider.' -তঃ
1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blessom, shoot.

रोहण. [ इह-स्प्र ] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. — जं 1 The act of mcunt: ing, 11ding, ascending. —2 Growing over, healing. —3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. —4 Semen virile. —Comp. — जुन: the sandal tree.

रोहंत: A tree in general. —ती A creeper.

tife: 1 A kind of deor. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

सोहिज a. Born under the asterism Rohini. -म: 1 N. of Vishņu. -2 N. of several plants:--वट, रोहितक, सूत्रज.

रोहिणि: = रोहिणी q. ए.

বাহিণিকা 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिजी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general, Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars ) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; Eq-रागांते ज्ञाज्ञिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी योगं 8. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vusudeva and mother of Balarama. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्ष च रा-Fost. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -- NEAT the eighth day in the month of Bha. drapada ( when the meon is in conjunction with Roblini ). - पति:, -पि--पब्छमः, the moon. —र्सणः 1. a bull.

-2. the moon. — शकद: the constellation Robins figured by a cast; रोहिणीशकटमकनंदनश्रीत्रनाति विशेष्टां थवा शक्ति Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).—सुत:, -भव: Mercury.

रोहित m. 1 The son. -2 A kind of fish. -- t. Ved. 1 A red, mare. -2 A doc

Red, red coloured. —a. 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deci-4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischan dra's son. -6 A kind of fish. —a 1 Blood. -2 Saffion. -3 A straight rain-bow. -Comp. —3 = ; fire.

रोहिन a. ( णी f. ) 1 Bising, growing. -2 Long, tall. —m. N. of several trees.—रोहितक, बट, अवस्थ.,

रोहिष: 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्स a. (क्सी f.) Golden. रोक्सिणेय: N. of Pradyumns, son of Rukminf.

ोंद्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity.-2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty, प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5 58, निदेश° 14.58.

रोचिनिक a. ( की f ) Yellowish. —क The tartar of the teeth.

रोस्य: 1 A staff of Bilva wood. -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

गोह (दू: 1 P. (रीट-इ-ति) To de spise.

राष्ट्र व. (बा-धा र्र.) [ रुद्र अणु ] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn ). -4 Bringing misfortune, culamitous. -- =: 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness, see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. - T 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth; solar heat.-Comp. -कर्मन् a. doing dreadful acts. (-n) a termble magic rite. - दर्शन a. frightful-looking, terrific.

रोधिर a. (शि f.)[ हविर-अण् ] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रोट्य a. Mude of silver, silvei, like silver — ट्य Silver.

रोम A kind of salt.

रोमक a. Roman. — के A kind of salt.

रोख a (बी 7.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru . R 3 31 -2 Dieadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. - च: 1 A savago. -2 N of one of the hells; Ms. 4.88.

रोहिण a. ( जो f ) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini.— σ: 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig tree -3 N. of Agpi.

रोहिणेय: 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. — यं An emerald.

रोहिष m. A kind of deer.

रोहिष: See रोहिष. — पं A kind of grass. — पो 1 A doe of the Robisha kind. — 2 A creeper. - 3 A kind of Dûrvâ grass

ਰ.

8: I An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosedy). -3 A technical term used by Panini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakaras).

लुद्ध 10 U. ( डाक्स्यात-ते ) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of

ਲਝਚ:, ਲਝਚ: A kind of breadfruit tree. --ਵੇਂ The fruit of this tree.

ਲੜਣ: A club, cudgel; cf. ਲਹੁਤ. ਲਜ਼ਨਵ: 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

তথা I. 1 A. (তথা, তথান) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II.
10 U. (তথানি-ন, তথান) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; আর্থুন: হান্যান্ত্র্য হব তথ্যন V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. —2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; মর্যুম্মান্ত্রির পান-ত্র্যান্তরির মিs. 9. 35. —3 To define;

इदानीं कारण लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense, यथा गगाशब्दः स्रोन्सि मनाध इति तट लक्षयति तद्दत् यदि तटेऽपि सनाधः स्यानत्ययोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2., अत्र गोशब्दो नाहीकार्ध लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष-अन् ] 1 One hundred thousand ( m also in this sense ), इच्छति शती सहस्रे सहस्रो लक्षमीहते Subhash.; त्रयो लक्षाग्त विज्ञेषाः Y. 3. 102.—2 A mark, butt, aim, target; पत्यक्षत्रवृत्वाले लक्षे बद्धा Mu 1.—3 A sign, token, mark.—4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षमुतः स्थितोस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. Comp.——अभीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

उसक a. [ उस् ण्डल ] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. --कं

लक्षणं [ लक्ष्यतेञ्चन लक्ष्-करण न्युट् ] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; सभू-

दुकूलं कलहसल्क्षणं Ku. 5. 67 , अनारं-भो हि कार्याण प्रवमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhash., उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्य लक्षण-मेतयोः П. 4 15. अन्याक्षेयो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यासिद्धेहिं लक्षणं B. 10. 6, 19. 47, गभलक्षण S.5, पुरुषलक्षण 'the sign or organ of virilty'. -2 A symptum ( of a disease ). -3 An attribute. a quality. -4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मी लक्षणम् -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32), द्वात्रिंशृह्यक्षणोपेतः; लक्षणसपन्नानां गवामध: सस्ती K. 64 -6 Any mark or features of the body ( indicative of good or bad luck ); क ताइधल्लं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 , क्लेशावहा भरेर लक्षणाई R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.); विदिशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. -8 Execlience, merit, good quality; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6.71 ( where Malli. renders it by अख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—एकेः प्रतिते तुक्तलक्षणा-हितलक्षणो ). -9 An aim, a scope, an



object. -10 A fixed rate ( as of duties), Ms S 406 .- 11 Form, kind, nature -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, anbject. -15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष ) ; मसुसलक्षणः Mal 7. -16 A line, spot -17 Observation, seeing. -w: IN of Lakshuana -2 The crane -orr ! An aim, of ject -2 Tle Rhet. ) An indirers application or secondary signification of a word. one of the three powers of a word, it iathus defined - मुख्यार्थवाने तयोग रहि तोऽश्र प्रयोजनात । अन्योथी लक्ष्यते यत्मा लगुणा सापिता किया K P 2 , लक्षणा शक्यमबैयस्या-ल्योन्पात्तनः Bhasha र.; see S D. 13 also. -3 A goose.-Comp. -- आन्वित ॥ possessed of auspicious marks -51 a able to interpret or explainmarks (as on the body ). — HE a ill-fated, unlucky. —लक्षणा = जहत्रक्षणा q. v. -सनिपात: branding, stig matizing.

लक्षण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind By hundreds of thousands, i c. in large numbers.

জনিব p. p. [ভগ্ৰন্ধ ] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld.-2 Denoted, indicated -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined.-5 Aimed at.-6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at -7 Inquired into, examined. -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्षीब्र S U. I To aim at, direct.

-2 To point to, refer or allude to; इयं कथा मामेन लक्षी करोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण a. [ लक्ष्मन् अण् न वृद्धिः ] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. -- or: 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrâ. [ He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu; (see R. 15, 92, 95). He married 17 mila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu].
— or A goose — or 1 A name, an appellation — 2 A mark, sign, token.
— comp — se: N. of Sumitra, mother of Lakshman.

लक्ष्मन n. [लक्ष-मानिन् ] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic. Si 11. 30, 8. 41, Ki. 11 18; 14. 64; R 19. 30, Ki. 7 43. -2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांजीतिक्य लक्ष्मी तनोति S 1 20; Mal. 9. 25 -3 Definition -4 The chief, principal (प्राप्त) —m 1 The crane of Sarasa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmana

लक्ष्मी f [लक्ष्डे सुद्च Tv ] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मी-रुपकुरुते यथा अरेषा Ki. 8 13, मानर्लस्मि तत्र प्रसाद्वशतो दोषा अमी स्युर्गुणाः Subhash. Bh. 3. 64, तुणिमव लघुलक्षी-नेव तान संख्णादि Bh. 2 17 -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10 -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm spleadour; Instre; मलिनमपि विमाशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S 1. 20 ; U. 6. 24 ; Mal. 9. 25 : लक्ष्मी मुवाह सकलस्य शशांक मृते: Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9 2; Kn 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as t'e wife of Vishnu. ( She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or ' jewels ' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons ); इय मेहे लक्ष्मी: U. 1. in. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; ( oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen ) ; तामकभार्या परि-चादभीरोः साध्वोमपि त्यक्तवतो चृपस्य । वक्षस्यमण्डसुख वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते-व हदमी: ॥ R 14 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. -- ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu.-2. the mango tree -3 a presperous of fortunate man. —कात: 1. an epitnet of Vishnu. -2. a king. - ug the red lotus-flower. —ताल: a kind of palm. —नाथ: an epithet of Vishnu. - पति: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 a king, वि-हाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुक Ki 1. 44. -3 the betel nut tree. -4. the clove tree. -g-: 1. a herse. -2. N. of Kuwa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Klina. -पुड्य: a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his buide after she has been brought home ). - पुजा the worship of Lakhmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Karttika (chiefly by bankers

and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day ).
— चलः the Bilva tree. — दमलः an epithet of Vishnu. — चसतिः f. Lakshmi's abode', the red lotus-flower.
— चारः Thursday. — चटः turpentine.
— सञः a favourite of Lakshmi — सहनः, नहोद्यः 1. epithets of the moon -2 camphol. -3 N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्षीबन् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Westthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -m. The bread fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pot. p. [ लख्-यत् ] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, percepitble ; दुर्लक्ष्यन्दिहाः महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki 17. 23 -2 Indicat ed or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp ) दूरालक्ष्यं सुरगतिषद्धश्वारणा तोरणेन Me. 75 , प्रतेषमानाधरलक्ष्यमीप्या Ku. 5 74, R 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable, यमामनंत्यात्मभूबोऽपि कारणं कथं स 👯 🗸 प्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5 81; cf. अलक्ष्य also .- 4 To be marked or characterized -5 To be defined -6 Tolesimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. - ३ए: A magical formula recited over weapons. - & i At. aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धरिवनां यदिषवः सिध्यति हक्ष्ये चले हि. 2. 5; दृष्टि लक्ष्येषु बक्ष्तन् Mu. 1. 2; द्वेण कौतुक्यवतः माथ बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64, 5. 49. -2 A sign, token -3 The thing defined ( opp. लक्षण ): लक्ष्ये कदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्ते-नमध्यासि: Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguiso; इदानीं परीक्ष किं लक्ष्मसम्स परमार्थसुप्तमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3, 3. 18 , कंपर्व-प्रवणमनाः सञ्जीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुव-मंजलिं चकार St. 8. 35, R. 6. 81 -6 A lac, one hundred thousand -0omp. —काम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) perceptible, as a dhram. —भद, -वेध: hiting the mark; Ki. 13 27. —विधि f. the visible road (बाजलोकमार्ग ). —सुस a. feigning sleep. - हन् a. hitting the mark. (-m.) an arrow.

लान्, लंख् 1 P, (लखति, लखति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1. P. (लगति,लग्न) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयामाथ इंसस्य करानवासेम्दाक्षलक्ष्या लगति सम पश्चात् N. 3.8; गमनसमये कंटे लग्ना निचस्य निचस्य मां Mål 3.2. -2 To touch, come in contact with; लगित्-भित्र कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193; कर्ण लगति

चान्यस्य पाँगरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति जीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेंगिते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खल्ल लगिति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one), तज्ञ विनानि कतिचिल्लगित्यति Pt. 4. प shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगपाति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

ন্তনিব a 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

ਲਜ਼ p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to stuck, held fast; लताविडपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious, (see लग्). - मः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. - # 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -काल:, -सहर्तः, बेला, -समय: auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work ( marriage &c ). -yr a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything.—नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मुज: (in astr. ) ascensional difference. — मंडलं the zodiac. — मासः an auspicious month. — যুদ্ধি: f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

ন্তমক: A surety, bal, bondsman. ন্তমিক। Incorrect form of নায়িক। q.v. ন্তমন্ত a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्रहः, लग्ररः, लग्रलः A club, stick, staff, eudgel.

लघर् m., लघाटः Wind.

लघु a. ( चु or हवी f. ) l Light, not heavy; नुणादापि लघुरन्लरन्लादपि

च याचकः Subhash.; रिक्तः भवीं मवति हि लघु: पूर्णता गौरवाग Me. 20 ( where the word means 'contemptible' also), R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt 1 253; Si. 9 38, 75.-3 Short, brief, concise, लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लह्बी मात्रा Mu. 1. - 5 Low, mean, despicable, contem; tible; Si 9 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Werk, feeble -7 W etched, frivolous. - 8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किंचित् पश्चार् वज लच गात: Me. 16, R 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food) -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody ). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful -16 Pure, clean -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 -m N of the Nakshatras -Ilasta, Pushya, and Asvinî. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'cchum, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; লঘু মন্ 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1.-2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुत्थिता S. 4 'risen early. '. -Comp. --आशिन, आहार a eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. — stan: f a brief mode of expression. —उत्थान, -ससु-त्थान n working actively, doing work rapidly .- ara a. light-bodied. ( -यः )a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. — estant a small bedstead. — गोधूम: a small kind of wheat. - चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृद्य व. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, littleminded, mean hearted. -2 frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. चिभिटा colocynth -जंगल: a kind of quail ( लाव-क ). —द्वासा a small stoneless grape. -दाविन् a. melting easily. —नामन् m. agallochum. - पात्रका the Rochana plant. - quif, - auf N. of a plant ( Mar. मोरवेल ). —पाक, -पाकिन a. easily digested. -year; a kind of Kadamba. — प्रयुक्त a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. —बड्र', बद्री *f*. a kind of jujube. — भन: humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -nin: a kind of partridge. -मूल the lesser root of an equation. —मूलकं a radish. —लयं a kind off fragrant root (बीरणमूल). - साझि a composed of fewer terms (as the eide of an equation ). --वासन् a. wearing light or pure clothes. 一百新日 a. having a quick step, quick-footed.
— इति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile
—2. light, frivolous. -3.mismanaged, ill-done — विश्वन a making a clever bit. — इस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R 9. 63. -2 active, agile (-२२१) an expert of skilful archer.

लघपति Den l' 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतमुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहित लघयेरदारच्या ना तदायात्रणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3(a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki 2 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant, Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38

তিঘিন ए. [ छोमींबः इमिन् डिज्ञ ] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance.
-3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit; मानुबतासुलभी लिगा पश्चकमिण मां नियोजयित K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive ligetness at will, one of the eight Siddhes q ∨

लचिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लचु q v · ) लचीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very

light &c., (compar. cf लघु q. v.)
लघुता, न्दं 1 Lightnes, levity. -2
Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इच्चोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रव्यापितेर्ग्रुगः (b) Obscurity of birth, hunbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect, Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness

সমূদ্র 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लब्द्धत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लंदी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; St. 12. 24.

लङ्क A technical term used by Pânini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक् अव नुम् च ] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Râvana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankâ was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mâlyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp.—आधप, -आधपत, -इंबर, -इंबर, -च्या. -प्ति: 'tord of Linkâ', ट e Râvaṇa or Bibhishaṇa. —आरि: an epithet of Râma. —व्यक्ति m. an epithet of Hanumat.



लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग 1 P. ( लंगीत ) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंग: 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, pramour.

लंगक: A lover, paramour

ਲੱਗਲੇ A plungh.

हंस्ह The tail of an animal, cf. अपूरु

लंघ 1 U. ( कंपति-ते, जीवत ; desid. ालेलियाति-ते ) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend, अन्ये चालंधिषुः शैलान Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लंबते सम सुनिरेष विमानिन् N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food -5 To dry, dry up ( Paras. ) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पहावान् हारिणो लंबितुमागच्छति M. 4. — Caus. or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते ) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः हवगेद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb.; Ms 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance), R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend, R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey, R. 9 9; Y. 2. 187 -5 To offend, in sult, disrespect, disregard, हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खल: सुजनं। वर्षणमिव त कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं॥ Vås. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भाग्यं न लंघयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhash. . Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, huit; ger खळ केसरिणी त्वा लंघयाते 8 7, नास्ति खल विधेरलंबनीयं V. 4, R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse , ( यहा: ) जगत्यकाशं त शोषामिज्यया भवद्वरुर्लेष्यितं ममोद्यत: R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

ਲੱਬੜ a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लंबनं [लंब-ब्युट् ] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; यूयमेव पथि शी घर्लघनाः Ghat. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig also ); नभोलंघन R. 16. 33, जनोयसुचै:पद्लंघनोत्सुक: Ku. 5. 64. wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलवनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, trangression, आज्ञालंबनं, तियमलबनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighti: g , प्रणिपातलंघनं प-मार्चुकामा V - 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आतपलंचनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence; Si. 12. 25

(where it means 'leaping' also).
-10 One of the paces of a horse

लंबनीय, लंडय र. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken. आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंबनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disreguided. -5 To be fasted; see लंब

लांचेत p. p [ लंब्-क ] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted, लेबित एष भूचे। पि शकुंतलाव्याधिना S. 6.

ਲੜ <sup>1</sup> P. ( ਲਵਰਜਿ ) To mark, see , cf. ਲੜ.

लज् i. 6 A ( लजते ) To be ashamed. —II. 1 P. ( लजति ) To blame &c, see लंजू I. —III. 10 P. ( लजयति ) 1 Го seem, appear, shine. —2 То cover, conceal; ( according to some लाजयति also in this sense ).

लाउन्न् 6 A. ( लाउनते, लिउनत ) To be ashamed, to blush ; of लहन्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लजारी A white sensitive plant.

लजा [ उन्ह भावे अ ] 1 Shame, कामानुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhåsh., विद्याय लज्जां R. 2. 40, Ku. 1 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty, हंगारलज्जां निस्त्याति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7, R. 7. 25; लज्जां त्वं मज्ज सिंधो Subhåsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -आन्वत a. modest, bashful. —आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shame-ful, disgraceful, ignominious, Pt. 5. 10. —शाल a. bashful, modest. —रहित, -ज्ञ्च, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

লডবান্ত a. Modest, bashful. -m f. N. of the sensitive plant (also লডিবার্থি-)

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashfui, modest. -2 Embaiassed, perplexed.

ন্তাৰিলন p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्या = लज्जा.

संचा A present, bribe.

लंडा I. 1 P. (उज्ञात ) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -1I. 10 U. (अंज्ञात ते ) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 Togive. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

ਲੱਗ: [ਲੱਗ-अਚ੍] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band; of. ਚੜ੍ਹਾ -3 A tail.

लजा 1 A current -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Steep.

लंजिका A prostitute harlot.

लह् 1 P. (लटाने) 1 To be a child.-2 To act like a child.-3 To talk like a child, prattle.-4 To cry.

लंद A technical term used by Panni to denote the Present tense or it terminations.

लट: 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A lobber. -Comp. - पूर्ण large cinnamon.

लडकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लट्स a. (Connected with the Prakrita लड्ड which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिकांत: कालो लट्टमललनाभोगसल्मः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators rende लट्टम by सलावण्य); तस्याः पादनसञ्जिणः शोभते लट्टमसुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhana has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean' young prety woman', 'a handsome woman', e.g. किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलट्टमालंबारवानियति 8.86; अनडप्लावण्यनियानसुमिने कर्य लोम लट्टमा तनोति 9 68, केशवंधिभवे-लंटमानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तिमं 11. 18.

लद्भ: A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लुट्ट: 1 A horse.-2 A dancing boy.
-3 N. of a Râga in music. -4 N. of a caste. —द्वा 1 A kind of bird.-2 A curl on the forehead.-3 A sparrow -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लघु I. 1 P. (लडीत) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडीत, लडयती) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame.-3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयीत-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

ਲਫ਼ਫ਼ a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prâkṛita word); see ਲਟਮ.

लड्ड = लरक q. v.

लड्डाः, लड्डकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लंह 1 P. 10 U. (लंडाति, लंडयति-ते ) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

ਲੱਡ Excrement, ordure.

लंदः London (a modern formation, probably from French Londres).

लता [ लन्-अच् ] 1 A creeper, creeping plant, लनाभाषेन परिणतसस्या रूप V. 4; लनेच संनद्धमनीज्ञपहुचा B. 3.7; (often used as the las member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

<sup>गत्हर १६८.</sup>, सुजलता, बाहुलना, घ्लता, विस्रु ਫ਼ਰਾ; 50 ਕੜ੍ਹ°, ਅਲਜ਼°, &c , cf. Ku 2 64 ; Me. 47 , S 3 15 R. 9 46. **–2** A branch. -3 The creeper called Przy ragu. -4 The Madhavi creeper. 5 Musk-creeper. - 6 A whip or the lash of a whip .- 7 A string of pearls -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The Dury's gires. .Tomp -अंग्रलि: f. a branch serving as a finger -- чेन a flower. — अनुजं а kind of cucumber. -अर्कः a green onion. -अल्जः an elephant. -आननः a particular position of the hands ia dancing. -उद्भ: the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. -- -- a particular position of the hards in dancing. -35-न्त्रिकाः, -कस्त्री musk-crecper. -गृहः, - है a bower surrounded with creep ore, an arbour ; Ku. 3. 41. - जिल्ल , -रसन: a snake. -तर: 1. the Sila tree. -2. the Tala tree. -3. the orange tiee. - पनसः the water melon. - पर्णः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतान: the tendril of a creeper; R. 2. 8. — भवनं an arbour, a bower. —ніч: coral. —нізи: a bower, an arbour. -मृतः a monkey. -गर्छ: f. Bengal madder. - यावक a ahoot, sprout.—बलयः,—य an arbour. -बुभ: the cocos-nut tree. -वेष: a kind of coitus or mode of sexual eujoyment. -वेष्टनं, विष्टतकं a kind of embrace.

लातेका I A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लिका A kind of lizard.

छप् 1 P. (ज्याने ) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिया लिपित किमापि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail, lament. —Caus. (लापनाने ने ) To cause to talk &c. —With उद् to call cut loudy to.

खपने [जर-भोगे रहरू] 1 Talking, speaking -2 Tuo monda

জানৈ p. y. Spoken said, chaitered &o. — ক Sycoth, voice.

लिक्सिका अ siad of necta - 2 20-1

स्य: Ven A qt ...

लग्न 1 A. (निन) जन, उन्हों, हर्ना, व्यक्त, स्वान हुदा, हिन्दान हुदा, हिन्दान स्वान हिन्दान हुदा, हिन्दान स्वान प्रस्तात प्रस्तात हिन्दान हुदा, हिन्दान स्वान हिन्दान हुदा, हिन्दान हुदान हिन्दान हुदान हुदा

To be able or be permitted ( to do a thing ) ( with inf. ) , सर्वेमपि न ल+य ते. नाधमां लम्पने कर्तु लोके देखाधरे. (The senses of ou are modified according to the norn with which it is used , । e. गर्ने लन् to conce.ve become prognant, पर्व or आक्नाई लग्न to gun a footing take a hold on , see under qq , अंतर लभ to get a footing, enter into , लेंभडनर चेतांस नीपदेश: It. 6.66 'was not impressed on the mind'; चेतनां, संज्ञां, लभ् to regard one's consciousness ; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; रवास्थ्यं लक्ष to enjoy ease, be at ease, द्राने लभ् to get an audience of &c). - Caus. (लमयति-ते) I To cause to get or receive, cause to take ; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon, मोदक शरावं माण-वकं लंभय V. 3 -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. — Desid. ( लिंग्सर्त् ) To wish to get, long for ; अलब्धं चेव लिप्पेत H. 2 8.

ल**ब्ब** p. p. [लम्-क्रमीणि क] | Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. - 3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.), see ਲਸ਼. —=ਬਾ A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (pe. haps for विप्रलच्या ). —दर्भ That which is secured or got; लब्बं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2.8, R. 19. 3 -Comp. siat a. 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission, R. 16. 7. — अवकाश, -अव-सर a. I one who his found an opportunity .- 2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work), लब्बाबका-शा में पार्थना S. 1. -3 one who has obtained leisure, bung at leisure; so लड्यक्षण. —आस्पद् a one who has gained a footing or secured a position, M. 1. 17. — эач а. 1. born, produced, sprung ; लब्बोद्या चांद्रम-मी.न लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. 029 who has got prosperity of clovation , न त्वती = शेदय: 'lie ower his rice or sleva tion to Aou ' - dia is cas myo 113 got his decired , got -affic bi-Come di y KDO VI, faminis, inteo ato . -- बेनस, -तंज्ञ a. one who as cone to us senses, recorded to consciousus in. — Avada born, pro duced -न.सन्, -शब्द u. renowned. celebrated. -- नाइ: the loss : 1 what has been acquired, लब्धनाशी यथा स्रा: -प्रान्तं 1. securing or kerp.ag Lafe what has been acquired. -2 bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, -क्ष्य a. 1. out who has hit the mark. -2. skilled in the use of missiles -auf a. 1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वदीये थिषये समृतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवणाः Raj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated, Mk. 4. 26. পাসু a respecting the learned কুৰতুত্তৰদান তত্বৰণানাত্ত্ব বিবৈষ্ট্ৰন ক্ৰমণ মতংশল lt. 11 2.—বিশ্ব a learned, educated, with নিৰ্দিশ কে one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लिय: f. [ लम्किन् ] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquire neat.-2 Profit, gain.-3 (In anth.) The quotient.

लाडिश्रम a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [ लम् लम् ] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c -2 \office once ... ing.

लगत: 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. - मं A rope for tying a horse (-m also).

लभ्य त. [लम्-कर्नाण वतु ] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable to be reached, आञ्चलभ्ये फले मोहाउप्याहारिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 1. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found, Ku. 1. 10. -3 Fri, autable, proper. -4 Intelligible -5 To be furnished or provided with

लमक: A lover, paramour.

लंपर a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; द्विभक्तलंपर इव Ritn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures.—दः A libertine, profligate, rake ( लंपाक in the same sense).

ਲੱਾ**ਨ:** A leap, jump, spring. ਲੱਸਜੇ Leaping, jumping.

लंबू 1 A. ( लंबत, लाबित ) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle, ऋषयो हात्र ਲੰਬਰੇ Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, 199t on , ललंबिरे मदास-लताः भिया इवं St. 7. 25, प्रस्थानं ते कथमि सखे लग्गानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging down towards 'or ' resting upon' the back or hips ). -3 To go down, sink, aschine or ha. g down ( as the sun ), fall down, लंबनाने दिवासरे, Si 9. 20; Ki. v. 1 , ह "र्युं ग्लाबेतक वल पुण्याः उपनि हो म सं । वि (=गलिर) -4 ical oras breas. -5 To delay, . था 'प. - र राज माणावरी - राय १. (लंबपति-ते) 1 101 ac 7c, 09 .... lang down. -2 To ит пр. визрепи. -3 То sure-toh oue, animad ( as the hand ); करेण वातायनलंबितेन 1.10 21; की लंबसे-दाहरणाय हरने 6. 75. - 1 To causa to be attached, join -5 Io depress.-WITH उद्र to stand up, stand erect, पादेनेकेन गर्ने द्वितीयेन च भूनले। तिष्ठाम्युलंबितस्ता-वद्यावतिष्ठि भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [लंब-अन् ] i Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पाडचोरमंतापितलंबहार: B. 6. 60, 84, Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5 Long, tall. —7: 1 A perpendicular.

200 latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the reach, complement of latitude. —3 A bribo.

200 mp — 727 // big-bellied, potbellied, portly ( r) 1 N. of (lanear.

2. a glutton. —18: (r) 1-17 g;) a canel. —50: 1. an an. —3. a goat.

3. as slephant —1 a folcon —5. a demonential kanasa. —197; —571,—1971 the sine of the co-late ide. —357 // potbellied, portly —731 gig a woman with large pendent breasts. —1975 a. naving fat or protaberant buttocks.

लंबन: 1 A perpen hoular (in geom.).
-2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.)

लंबन: [लह्ल्बुल्युना] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The phlegmatic humour. -न 1 Having down, depending, isseending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon) -4 A sort of long necklace. -5 A mode of fighting

संबा 1 An epither of Durga. -2 Of Lakshmi.

ভবিষা The soft palate or uvula. ভবিষ p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see ভবু).

लंबुचा A necklace of noven strings. लंभ: 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Meeting with -3 Recovery. -4 Gain.

ਲੱਸਜੇ 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Recovery.

छंतिन p.p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 triven. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लग्र् 1 A. ( लयते ) To go, move.

लयः [ ली-अन् ] ! Sticking, union. adherence. -2 Lurk.ng, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction. destruction, universel destruction (प्रलय), लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed '. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object) ; पश्यंता शिवकापिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Mal. 5. 2, 7 ; ध्यानलयेन Gat. 4. -6 Timein music ( of three kindr द्व, मध्य, and विलिवत), किमलयैः सलयौरिय पाणिभिः R. 9 35 ; पाद-यासी लयमत्यात: M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation ; अलग Si. 4. 57 having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music.—Comp. — अर्थ: the sun at the destruction of the universe — आरंभ: -आरंभ: an actor, a dancer.—तास्त्र: the time of destruction (of the world).—तत् a. dissolved, melted away—पुनी an actress, a female dincer.

ल्यनं [ ली-ल्युत् ] l Adhering, clinging, st cking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house

ਲਬੇ 1 P. ( ਲਹਿੰਗ ) To go, move

छले I i U. (लहातिन्ते ) To plry, move about, sport, daily, fiolic, पनस-फजानीव वानरा हहाति Mk 8 8 गज्ञ-कलमा इव बंधुला कलामः 4.28, हलद्व-जगरवोरकोदराणा Mal. 5 15 -II. 10 U. or Clus. (लालविनेने, लालिन) I To cause to sport or play, caless, fondle, coax, dandle, लालने बहवो दोषास्ताहने बहवो गुणाः । तस्मारपुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताहये ज त लालवेन् ॥ Subhash , Ku. 5.15.-2 To desire -III. 10 U. (ललविन्ते ) 1 To fondle, Mk. 4.28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

লন্ত a. I Playful, sportive.—2Loll.
ing. —3 Wishing, desirous. —0omp.
—লিভ = সন্তাজিৱ q. v.

লন্তব্ a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about, Mâl. 5 5.-3 Lolling. -Comp. —বি-ভ a. ( লল্পজিৱ) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fiorce. (—ভ্ৰ:) 1. a dog.-2. a camel.

ਲਲਾਂ [ ਲੜ-ਰੜ੍ਹ ] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, delliance. -2 Lolling the tongue —न: 1 A child. -2 The Sala and Plyala trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शड नाकलाकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue, -Comp. — त्रिय: the Kadaml ba tree.

লেলাৰ A little or miserable woman; Kâv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाक: The penis.

ललाटं िलड्-अन् इस्य लः, ललमटति अद्-अण् वा Tv. ] The forehead; लिखित-मापे ललाटं मोज्झितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. -Tomp. —अञ्चः an epithet of Siva. —तरं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पृष्टः, -प्र-हिसा 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2. a tiara, fillet —रेखा 1 a line on the forehead. -2. a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. —लेखा the line on the forehead.

ਲਗਾਵਕ 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललादंतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललादंतपस्तपाति वपनः Mal. 1, U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead, उल्लाईनयमसमित R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिक्लाइनपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —प. The sun

ल्लाहिका I An ernament worn on the forehead -2 \ mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead. ल्लाहिकाचंद्रस्प् रालका Ku. 5. 55, नरमल्लाहिका K. 139, तेन रसेन ल्लाहिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ਲਲਾਵੁਲ a. Having a high or handsome forehead

छलाम a. (मी f.) 1 Beautiful, levely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. — म 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general, (m. also in this sense); अहं त लामाअमललाममूना अञ्चलतायद्वाय अन्योमि S. 2, Si 4 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -6 A row, series, line -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. — म: A horse.

जलानकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind, कन्याललाम क्रमनीय-मजस्य लिएसी: R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectorial mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail, see ललाम.

ल लित a. [लल्-क ] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful, ललिनललितैज्योतस्ना-पायेरकुत्रिमाविभ्रमैः ( अंगकैः ) U. 1. 20 ; विवाय सृष्टिं ललिता विवात: R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Mâl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6.45; Me 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine , प्रियशिष्या ललित कला विधी B 8 6; सदाशितेव ल-लिताभिन प्रस्थ शिक्षा M. 4 9, V. 2 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. -7 Tremulous, trembling. -a: N. of a musical scale. - il Sport. dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amotous gesture in a woman, सुकुमारतयांगाना निर्यासो ललितं भवेत S. D.; St. 9. 79 , Ki. 10 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp -आभेनय a. consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. — अर्थ a. baving a pretty or amorous meaning, V. 2. 14. - qa a. 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. -2. consisting of amorous words. ্রখন an amorous composition. — पहार: a soft or gentle b ow.
— ভাজির a. excessively beautiful, U
1. 20. — ভাজির a. unnerved yet charming, Mal. 1. 15.

रहिता I A woman (in general)
-2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk.-4
A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचता the fifth day in the bright naif of Asvina. -सम्ती the seventh day in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

लवः [ल-अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering (of corn ). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, smali quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense, जललवसुचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् सुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अशु 15. 97 ; अमुत<sup>°</sup> K1. 5. 44 ; भूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलव क्षीते दास इव Git. 11, 80 तुण, अप राध, ज्ञान, सुख, धन, &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time ( = the sixth part of a twinkling ). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree (in astr.). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Rama, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the were sage Vålmiki, and they taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyana at assemblies &c.; ( for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -12 A kind of quail. --1 Cloves. -2 Nutineg. - ind. A little; लवमापि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

ल्डबंगः [ लू-अंगच्च ] The clove plant, द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git.
1. —ो Cloves, —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Uloves.

लवण a. [ लू -स्डू पृषो० जलम् ] 1 Saine, saltish, bring. -2 Lovely, handsome. -u: 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. - 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrughna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. -4 N. of a hell. -of 1 Salt, sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt. - Comp. - अंतकः an epithet of Satrughna. - man: the salt ocean ; ेजं sea-salt. —अंब्रराशिः the ocean; आभाति बेला लवणांदुराज्ञेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. — эне т. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-n.) salt water. -- MAT: 1. a salt-mine. -2.a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. -3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलय: the ocean. -- उत्तमं 1. rocksalt. -2. nitre. -33: 1. the ocean. -1. the sea of salt water. -3-ब्कः, -उब्धिः, -जळः &c. the ocean.

—आरं a kind of salt. — जलोजनः a muscle, shell. — मेहः a kind urinary direase. — सञ्जनः the salt sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wiah for sait. लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लविष्यत् m. 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवर्स [ लू माने कभेणि च ल्युट् ] I Mowing, cutting, resping (of corn &c).
-2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लबली A kind of cresper; मया लक्पः पाणिकीलेतलबलीकंदलानिभः U. 3 40.

डवाक: 1 A sickle, a reaping inat ument. -2 The act of cutting or howing.

जनाणक: A sickle, scythe.

लिब a Sharp, edged. - विः = लिबन लिब An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लग्न 10 U. ( लाशयति-ने ) To exercise or practise any art, cf. लम्.

ल्ह्या(ग्रा)नः न्तं Garlic, निष्ठिल रसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण ल्र्ड्यन इव B. G (= Bv. 1. 81); यज्ञःसौरभ्यलञ्जनः Bv 1. 93.

लघ् 1 1, 4 P. ( लघति-ते, लघ्यति-ते, लघ्यति-ते, लघ्यति-ते, लघित ) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the prepossition आभि q. v.) -II. 10 U. ( लाषयति-ते ) = लश् q. v.

लित p. p. Wished, desired. लड्ड: An actor, a dancer.

लस् I 1 P. (लसति, लसति ) 1 To shrae, glitter, flash; मुक्तहारण लसता स्वीच स्तवहरं K. P. 10; करवाण स्वाहरं स्तवहरं कि. 10; Amaru. 16, N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -5 To sound, resound. -Caus. (लावपति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लासक प. ए. लसा [ लसति, लस्-अच् ] 1 Saffron. -2

Tumeric. लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लिसना क्रिक्ट किस्न्ह] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्

लक्षीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cenes -4 Lymph.

हरत a. 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 A. ( लजते, लजित ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame ( oft. with instr. or inf.); श्लीजनं बहरन्त्रधं न लजसे Batn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To

blush. -Caus. ( ভাজাবারি র ) To put to shaine , R. 19. 14.

लस्तक: The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकित् m. A bow.

लहरि: –रि f: A wave, a large wave or billo v; करेणोरिक्षतास्ते जनि विजयंतां लहरयः G: L: 40 , इमा पीयूष लहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितं 53, 80 आनंद्र, करणा, सुधा &c.

লা 2 P. ( ভানি ) To take, receive, obtain, take up : লন্ত: অঙ্গান Bk. 14 92, 15 53.

তা f. 1 Taking, receiving. -2

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुट: प्रत् रणमस्य उक् ] Armed with a club or cudgel. —क: A sentinel, watchman, Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sita.

लाश्राणक a (की f.) [लक्षणण नीवपति उक् ] 1 One who is acquaint ed with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a se condary sense (as a word, as distinguished from नाच्य and व्यंत्रक q. q. v. v). स्थादाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽन व्यंत्रकाश्चिष्ट प्राप्त हो स्थापिकः शब्दोऽन व्यंत्रकाश्चिष्ट प्राप्त हो स्थापिकः शब्दोऽन व्यंत्रकाश्चिष्ट पर्त है पर्त हो स्थापिकः निर्माणकः निर

लाक्षण्य a. [ लक्षणं वेति ज्या ] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Convers ant with, or able to explain or interest signs.

কাश्বा [ তথ্যবৈত্তমা তথ্য ব পুণাত বাই:]

1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips, of. অভক; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree), বিভয়বস্থাত্যামান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমা ্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমা তাথামান্ত্রমান্তরমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্তরমা

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. -2 Relating to a luc (लक्ष).

लाख 1 P. (लाखति ) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adoin. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लाग्राडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाच 1 A. ( लावते ) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [ लवे।भवि अण् ] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlesseness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance.-5 Disrespect, contempt. dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लावव-कारिणीं कृतिथयः स्थाने खबूत्तिं विदृ: Mu 3 14; Bg. 2 35 -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of costitution. -9 Activity, dexterity . readiness; हस्तलाधर्व Versatility ; बुद्धिलाधर्व. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; ( अल्पोपास्यतिसापेक्षरवं लाघवं ), आकाशो लायवादेक: Tarka, K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

ভাৰত [ভ্ৰ্কতৰু বুণা ভাই:] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). - Comp. — মুহ: a ploubman, peasant. — নুহ: the pole of a plough. — হবল: N. of Balarâma. — বুহার: f. a furrow. — দাত: a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन m. [लागलमस्यास्ति इति ] 1 N. of Balarama; बंधुप्रीत्या समर्शिक्षालांगली याः भिषेचे Me. 49.—2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीया (for लांगल-ईया) The pole of a plough.

लांग्लं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virde.

लांगुलं [लंग्-कलच् पृषो॰] I A tail; लांगुलचालनमध्वश्रणावपातं...श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरते Bh. 2 31 'wags bis tail'.-2 Themembrum virile.-3 A gravary.

लांगूलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लांज 1 P. (लाजति, लांजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry. लाज: [लाज् अच्] Wetted grain. -जा: (pl.) Parched for fried grain (f. also); (तं) अवाकिरन्याल्लताः पदनेराचारलाजीरिव पौरकर्याः R. 2.10, 4 27, 7.25; Ku. 7.60, 80. —जं = चनीर प. v.

ਲਾਂਦ 1 P. (ਰਾਡਜਿ ) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize.-2 Todeck, decorate.

लांछनं [ लांछ कर्मणि लग्र् ] 1 1 sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवांछ्वानीकमुहूर्नलांछने ( घनुषि ) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' \$0.; जातेऽथ देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोरसवे

साइसलाञ्चनस्य Vikr. 10.1, R 6.18, 16.84; so স্থান্তব্যুক্তারক। Mal. 1. 'bearing the characteristic epithet স্থান্ত '-2 A name, an appellation.
-3 A stain, stigms, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7.35. -5 A landmark.

কান্তিব p.p. [লাক্-ক] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated -4 Furnished with.

ਲਾਵ m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च ( लाटान्यासः ) प्रायेण लाडजनप्रियत्वाल्लादानुप्रासः S. D. 10 -e: 1 A king of the Latas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man -Comp. -अनुपास: one of the five kinds of अनुपास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Manata: — शास्त्रस्त लाटानुप्रासी भेदे तात्पर्यभात्रतः, e. g. बदन वर-वर्णिम्यास्तस्याः सत्य सुवाकरः । सुवाकरः क नु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविवे द्यिता दयदहनस्तुहिनदीनितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवद्हनस्तुहिनद्गीवितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाहक a. ( हिका f. ) Relating to the Lâtas.

ਲਾਇਵਜ, ਲਾਇ 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D 629. -2 N. of a Pråkrita dialect; see Kåv. 1. 35.

স্থার 10 U. ( স্থার্থনি-র ) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. সূত্র.

लांडनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

हात p p. Taken, received.

ਲਾਜਿ: f. Taking, receiving.

ਲਾਧ: 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लाबः, लाबकः A sort of quail

लाबु: ( जूः ) A kind of gourd.

लाबकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लम् भावे घन् ] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यायमात्रण झुद्धिलाभममन्यत R 12. 10; श्लीरत्लाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; श्लणम्व्यविद्धितः असन्यदि जीतुर्वे लाभवानसी R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुन्धुः समे कृत्वा लाभालाभी जयाजयी Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, जूत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लिएसा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिएसु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभक: Gain, profit.

लामजाकं The root of a particular fragrant grass ( बीरणमूल ).

लापस्यं Lasciviousness, lustful. ness, lewdness.

लालक a. ( की /. ) Fonding, coaxing.

লালন a. (লিফা /.) Fondl.ng, coaxing, caressing. —ন: A sort of poisonous mouse. —नं [ लल्न्युर् ] I Caressing, fondling, coaxing, सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; লালন বহবা दोषास्ताहने वहवो गुणा:; Pt. I. 169, Bh 2.42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after, प्रणामलालसाः K. 14, ईशानसं-दर्शनलालसानां Ku 7.56, St. 4 6.-2. Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in, विलासलाल ने Gît. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c —सः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्कृत्याय बहु लुक् भावे अ ] 1 Longing or aident desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty -3 Regret, sorrow -4 The longing of a pregnant woman ( दोहद ).

लालसीकं Sauce.

ਲਾਲਾ [ਲਕ-ਗ੍ਰਿ ਅਤੂ ਟਾਰ] Saliva, spittle; Bh 2 9. -00mp. —ਮਜ਼: N. of a hell. —ਸੇਜ਼: passing mucous urine. —ਸ਼ਰ: a spider. —ਸ਼ਰ: 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva, Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) [ललाट प्रभोमाल प्राति दश् ] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्त लाला-टिकी Udb -3 Useless; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant.—क: 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाही The forehead.

लालिक: A buffalo. —का  $\lambda$  jesting reply.

তাতিন p p 1 Caresced, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Sedused. -3 Loved, desired. —ন Pleasure, love, 10y.

लालितक: A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालिस्यं [ललिनस्य मानः वन् ] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace. sweetness; वृंडिनः प्रतालिस्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिम् m. A seducer. स्रास्त्रिमी A wanton woman लालका A kind of necklace.

लाव a (बी f.) [त कर्नार चन् ] 1 Catting, lopping, cutting off; जुजान चिलावं R. 13 43. —2 Piucking, gathering.—3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6 87. —न: 1 Cutting —2 A quail

लावक: 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योध्य-ते लावका: Mk. 4.

लावणा तः (णी f) [लगणे सस्झन अण् | 1 Salt. -2 Salted, diessed with salt.

लावाणिक a (की f.) [लाने नम्हृत् रण्] 1 Salted, dressed with ealt. -2 Dealing in silt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, लीलपेव सुननोस्तुलिय-स्वा गारवाह्यमपि लावणिकेन '1 10. 38. (where it means 'a salt merchant ' also). —क: A salt merchant —कं A salt-vessel, silt cellar.

लावण्य [लवणस्य नाव ण्यत् ] 1 Saltness.

2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथाणि तस्या जावण्यं रखया किचिव्निवर्तं ऽ. 6. 13; 7. 18, (लावण्यं is thus defined in Sabdak:—मुक्ताकलेणु खायागस्य ल्यानिवांतरा! अतिभाति यद्येषु तहावण्यमिश्चयते॥).—Gomp.—अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

ठावण्यसय. ठावण्यवत a. Lovely,

जानाणकः N. of a district near Meadha.

लाविक: A bull'alo.

लाच See लाझ

हार्क α (का or की f ) Covetous, greedy, avaracions

लास: [लम.चन् ] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing, मन्त्रजनितलासे: Rs 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth

लास क. (शिका f.) [ लस-जुल ] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. —क: 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. —कं A room in the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.
-3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यें [ लस्-ण्या ] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति काय लास्यमञ्जा ...वाचां विपाको सम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

च्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

ন্তি: 1 Fatigue -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिचुकः Sae लक्ष्वः

लिक्षा. लिक्ष्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louso -2 A very minute measure of weight (sud to be equal to 4 or 8 trasarenus) जालांत्रमंत् भाना यज्ञाण क्यां रजा । तेश्चतुर्भिभेवेल्लिया, от वसरणवेशी विसेश लिक्षेता परिमाणत Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, जिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave, अरासिकेषु काविन्वानि-वेदन शिरसि मालिख मालिख मालिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्यामिते कठिन्या निज्ञा-लिखद व्योम्नितमः प्रशस्ति N. 22.54, Y. 2 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिभिधिनेव न्धिनिव Mâl 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint , स्व-मद्तिलक लिखित सपुलक सुगमिव रजा नीकरे Git 7; मत्साहुर्ग विरहतत वा भावगमां लिखंती Me. 85, 80 , Kn. 6. <sup>48</sup> , स्मिरना पाणी खड्डलेखा लिलेख K. P. 10 क्षेत्रग्रहः चलु तदा द्वपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाग्र लिखितस्व वीक्षितो येः Ve-3. 11.-3 To scratch, rub, scrape, teur up न किंचिडू से सर्गन केवलं लि-लेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुव K1 8 14, मुर्ध्ना दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22 -4 To lance, scarity.-5 Co touch. graze. -6 To peck ( as a bird ) -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावादो ल्ख्ट् ] 1 Writing inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

তি জিব p. p. [তিন্তু-ক ] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see ভিন্তু-ব: N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with হাব). — ব l A writing, document -2 Any book or composition.

ਲਿੰਦਕ: A nit, the egg of a louse ; cf. ਲਿਆ਼.

लिंख् 1 P. (लिखनि) To go, move.

लिए: 1 A deer. -2 A fool, blockhead. —n. The heart.

লিজ্ A technical term used by Panini to denote he Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations ( the two moods being distinguished as বিশিলিছ and সাংগীলিছ).

लिंग् I. 1 P. ( लिंगति, लिंगित ) To go, move. -II. 10 U ( लिंगगति ते ) 1 To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) recording to its gender.

लिंग [ लिए-अच ] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emble n. a bidge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवतिंगवासिगौ R. 8. 16, अथवा मावृष्णेरेन लिंगनेम राजीपचारः समिति V 4; मुनिबीहद्विषश्मी 11 71; Ms. 1.30; 8 25, 252 -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a decaptive badge, तिंगेर्स्टर संहातिकाया-स्ते R. 7. 30; भगगकालिंगधारी Ma. 1; न लिंगं धर्म हारमं स. 4 85, ८०० लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. - 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 ( In logic ) The hern or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the hetu's being found in the qg or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this hetu and the major term; it is thus defined -माविपञ्च मेनावल्लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex , गुगा: पृजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च नय: U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phalling.-11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications ( such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्ग &e. ) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e g in कृषिना महर्यातः the word कृषिन re stricts the meaning of HEISTA to 'Kama', see K. P. 2 and commentary ad loc. -13 (In Vedanta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body , of. प्वशेष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun ( पानिपाद ):-16 (In Sin phil.) Pradhina or Prakrti ; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a pri many cause and itself becomes a producer. ) -Comp. -- wi the glans penis. —अनुज्ञासनं the laws of grammatical gender. —अ ਵੈਂਚ the worship of Siva as a linga. - वेदः, - ज्ञीरं the aubtle frame or body ; ਵਰਦ ਲਿੰਗ ( 13 ) above. — यादि α. wearing a badge. —नाज्ञ: 1. less of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of ponis -3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्ज्ञ: the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g that smoke is a sign of five ), as विद्विश्यादयभूमवाः नथं पर्वतः इति लिंगवरामर्शः. —पुराणे N. of creof the 18 Puranas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a linga. - वर्धन a. causing prection of the male organ. —विषयेगः change of gender. - इसि a. hypocritical. - इसि: &



religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a linga. —स्य: a religious student.

लिंगक: The Kapittha tree.

लिंगनं Embracing.

लिंगवत् a. 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders.-3 Wearing a Linga (as a Jangama).

लिंगिन a. [लिंगमस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1 Having a mark or sign. -2 Characterized by. \_3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp. ), स वार्ण-लिंगी विदितः समयायौ युचिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने व-नेचर: Ki. 1. 1; 80 आर्यालींगन् -4 Furnished with a linga -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. -m. 1 A religious student, Biahmana ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of Siva's linga. - 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. - An elephant -5 (In logic) That which possesses the linga or middle term; i. e विद्व is the लिंगिन in the familiar instance पर्वती विद्वामान् धूमात् -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of linga ). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a Saiva sect. -Comp. -- aq: the dress of a religious student.

लिह् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini to denote the Perfect

tense or its terminations.

নিস্তু A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini for nominal verbs.

हिंदु a. Ved. Slimy, sippery ( पि-चिल ).

लिए 6 U. ( लिंपति-ते लिंप ) 1 To annoint, smear, besmear; लिंपतिन तमें। गानि Mk. 1.34.—2 To cover, overspread; Si. 3.48.—3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिएयते Pt. 4.64, न मां कर्माणि लिंपति Bg. 4.14.18.17; Ms. 10 106.—4 Го инвате, kindle, तस्यालि-पत शोकाशि स्वांत काष्ट्रीय ज्वलन् Bk. 6.22.

लिप: Smearing, anointing.

लिपि:, -पी f. [लिप इक् वा लीप ] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand writing. -3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनाहिएया Vârt.; लिपेयंशवद्यहणेन वाक्समयं नदी- छखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.), अयं द्दिशे भवितित वैधसीं लिपि ललाटेडार्थेजनस्य जायतीं N. 1. 15, 138. -6 Painting, drawing. -00mp. -करः

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason.

-2. a writer, scribe. -3 an engraver ( also তিৰ্ণিক্য ). — কাম: a writer, scribe. — কা a. one who can write.

-- বাম: the art of writing or transcribing. — ক ন্তৰ্ক a writing-tablet or board. — কালো a writing school. — মালো a writing materials or apparatus.

তিন্দিকা See ভিপী.

তিম p. p. [ তিঘ্-ক] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, spiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, prined.

ਲਿਸ਼ਕ: A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixteth part of a degree.

लिएसा [ ल्प् सन्भावे अ ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining, Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिएसु a. Desirous of getting &c.

लिबि , -बी f = लिपि प्. v.

लिनिकर: A scribe, writer, copyist. लिंग: Sme tring, anointing, coverng.

हिंप्ट a. Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिंपाक: [ छिप् आकर् पृषो ॰ ] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass. -कं A citron or lime.

ਲਿੰਧਿ:, ਲਿਕਿ: f = 8ਿੰਧ  $q \cdot \nabla \cdot$ 

ভিন্ন I. 6 P. (ভিন্নবি) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt; see হিন্. -II. 4 U. (ভিন্নবি-নি) To become small, be decreased.

ਲਿੰਦ p. p. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिंड्न: An actor, a dancer.

लि हु 2 U. (लेढि, लीढि, लिलेइ-लिलिहै, अलिबित-त, अलीड, लेक्यति-ते, लेड, लीड, destd. लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick, कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करों लेडि हािमनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38; Si. 12. 40. -2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap, N. 2. 99. 100.

লীভ p. p. [ लिह्-आस्वादे क ] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्-

ली I. 1 H. (लयति ) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति ) 1 To adhere. -2 To melt, usually with वि. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन ) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To he or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover; (भूगांगनाः) लीयते सञ्जलातेषु शनकेः संजातलञ्जा इन Ratn. 1. 26; हारिशिश्चरपातिसं दागंगा-न्याकुंच्य लीयते निभूत Bv. 1. 106; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku, 1. 12, 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. -4 To be dissolved, melt away. -5 To

be sticky or viscous. -6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माध्य मनासिजविशिष्मया-दिव भावनया त्विथे लीना Git. 4 -7 To vanish, disappear. —Cruss. 'लायतिने, लायपति-ते, लीनयति ते, लालयतिने । To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form only a is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिली ग्यते = पूजामधिगच्छति ; of P. I 3.70 ).

ਲੀ: f 1 Adhering, clinging to -2 Embrac ng. -3 Melting, dissolving.

তাল p. p. [ তী-ক ] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. -2 Luaking, bid, concealed. -3 Resting or reclining on; S. 6. 16. -4 Melted, dissolved; Mâl. 5. 10. -5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; লয়: মান্ট ভালা মন্ত্ৰিন দেবি -6 Devoted or given up to. -7 Disappeared, vanished; (see of).

लीका A nit , see लिक्षा.

लीला [ ली-किष् लिय लाति ला-क वा Tv. ] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleas ire, amusement, क्रवं य-यों कंद्रकलीलयापि या Ku. 5, 19, oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीलाकमलं, लीलाश्चकः &c. -2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्सष्टलीलागितः R. 7.7; 4.22; 5 70; क्षुम्यति पसममहो विनापि हेतोलीलाभिः किसु सति कारणे रम-ਹਵ: Si. 8. 24 , Me. 35 ; (ਲੀਗ in this sense is thus explained by अप्राप्तवलभसमागमनायिकाया -सख्याः पुरेाऽत्र निजाचित्तविनोद्दुद्धवा । आ-ल।पवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरासुकृतिमाकल-यति लीलाम् ।। ). -3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play, लीलया जवान 'killed with ease'. -4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien, यः संयति पासपिः नाकिलील R. 6. 72 ' appearing like Pinakin'. - 5 Beauty, charm, grace; सहरवलोकितमंडनलीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. -6 Pretence, disguise, di-simulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः,लीलानटः &c. -Comp. --अ( आ )गार: -रं, -यहं, -वेइसन् n. a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -жіп a having graceful limbs. —आचित a. sportively handsome. –अबर्ज, -अंबुजं, -अरविंदं,-कमलं,-तामरसं, -पदां &c. · toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. - अवतार: the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं 1. a pleasuregarden. -2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —কল্ড: 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलहा - चतुर a. sportively charming ; Ku 1. 47. –ਜਵਜੰ a sportive dance क्याउट्य: a sham man, a man în disguise. -- मार्ज mor

sport or play, child's play, absenceof the least effort. ्रात: f. diversion, sport. ्युकं an instrument like
Indra's thunder-bolt.-पापी a pleasuretank. — पुकः a parrot kept for
pleasure. — साम्य a. to be effected
with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायाति-ते Den, U. To sport,

play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

ভালেৰে a. 1 Sportive, playful. -2 Beautiful, graceful. -a: 1 A charming or handsome woman. -2 An amorous or wanton woman. -3 N. of Durgå. -4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhaskara charya. -5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

द्धक् ind. A technical term used by Panini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

हुङ्ग A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

हुंच् 1 P. (हुंचित, हुंचित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare.-2 Totear off, pluck or pull out.

हुन् f. 1 Plucking out. -2 Dropping out.

हंचः, -हुंचनं Peeling, plucking out. दुंचित p. p. 1 Peeled. -2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

हुद्द I. 1 A. (होटते) 1 To resist, repei, oppose. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (होटबादिने) 1 To speak. -2 To shine. -III. 1, 4 P. (होटबिंद, हुटबिंदी) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of हुट. -2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for हुट or हुट्ट).

ह्य A technical term used by Panni to denote the First or Periphragic Future or its terminations.

हुदू 2. I P. (लेडित) To strike, knock down. -II. 1 A. (लेडित) 1 To roll on the ground. -2 To go, move. -3 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लेडियित ) To rob, plunder. -IV. 6 P. (लुटित ) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; माणिल्लेडित पादेषु काचः शिरास भागते H. 2. 68; लुटित न सा हिमकर-किरोन Git. 7, हारीयं हरिणाझीणां लुटित स्तममेहले Amaru. 100; गृहे गृहे पूरुप तवांगवणां मुग्ये सुवर्णावलयो लुटित Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 -2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुडनं [ हुर्-लुद् ] Roling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

हाडित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

ন্তু ভ্ৰ I. 1 P. ( ন্টাছনি ) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. ( ন্টাছনিন ) To stir, churn, agitate, ( used with নি in the same sense ); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (ন্তুছনি ) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

छुँद्र I. 1 P. ( छुटति ) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder -3 To be lame or crippeld. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P, 10 U. ( हुँदगतिन्ते ) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To disregard, despise.

लंदा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुटाक व. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणाना हृद्यलंटाकी परिष्यक्कमाणा निवारयाति K. P. 10; आ: सिनशकुनयः केयं लुटाः कता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. -2 A crow.

ন্ত্ৰহ 1 P. (কুঁচনি) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder. -6 To resist.

छंडक: [छंट्-ण्बुल् ] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुटनं [लुंद्-लुद् ] Plundering, robbing, stealing, यदस्य देश्या इव लुंट-नाय कान्यार्थचौराः प्रमुणीभनंति Vikr. 1.11.

ਕੁੱਡਾ 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

छंडाक: 1 A robber. -2 A crow. छंडि: -डी f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

े हुंड़ 10 U· ( हुंडयिन-ते ) To plun. der, rob, pillage.

छंडिका I A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुंडी Proper or becoming conduct.

छुंद्र 1 P. ( हुंदाति ) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुपू I. 4 P. (लुपाति) 1 To con. found, perplex. -2 To be perplex ed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. ( gq a-ते, दुद ) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सचि छुंपसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —Pass. ( लुप्पते ) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो व ल्रुटय-ते Ms. 9. 211. −2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). -Caus. ( लोपयति-ते ) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To emit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् गुरुमलीपयन् R. 12. 9. -Desid. ( छुळुप्सति, छुळोपिषाति ) , freq. लोखप्यते व लोलोहिः

ਕੁਜ਼ p. p. [ ਕੁਧ੍-क ] 1 Broken, vio lated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of , R 14.56. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.) -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use ; see हुन. — तं Stolen property, booty. –Comp — उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, 2. e. an upama in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under surr. -qe a. wanting in words. -- qei-दक्तिय a. deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. — प्रतिभ a. deprived of

सुम् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (हुम्बति, हुम्बति, हुम्बति) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.), तथापि रामो सुस्क्रमे मृतायः -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. (लोमयति ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुष्टवे बहु लोभयत् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lnst. -3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोमयानवयनः श्रम्था इन्सेम्बलाग्रजपद्विताविभः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

हुडध p. p. [ म्-क ] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनहुडध, मांसहुडध, ग्रुजहुडध &c. —डध: 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुड्यक: 1 A hunter, fowler, सुग-मीनसञ्ज्ञानां तृणजल्ञसंतोषविहितद्वरी-नाम्। लुड्यकधी वर्षिञ्चना निष्कार्णवेरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part.

छुभित p. p. Perplexed, disturbed. छुंच् 1 P, 10 U. ( छुंबति, छुंबयति-ते ) To torment, harass.

लंदिका A kind of musical instrument.

ন্তুন্থ 1 P. ( लेलित, নুলিন) 1 To rell, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; নুলিবনুত্বি ন্যাবিৰ ব্যৱস্থ Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush; see নুলিন below. —Caus. ( लोलपति-ते ) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः लुलायः [ लुल् वन्नर्थे क, तमामाति भण् ] A buffilo; खुराविधुतधरित्रीचित्र-कायो लुलायः

छुलित p. p. [ हुल्क ] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving, सुराह्यमाप्तिनिमित्त-मंभक्केसोतमं नौहुलितं वनंदे B. 16. 34'



59. -2 Disturbed, touched; छुलित-मकरंदो मधुकरे: Ve 1.1.-3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching; अनिति छुलित-पाघातांकं (कनक-नल्पं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसङ्खितसुग्धान्यधन-मंजातखेदात् (अगकानि) U. 1. 24; गाहोत्कटा लिलित्छुलितरंगकरताम्यतीति Mål. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful, वन छुलितपहुर्व Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. ( लोषति ) See लूष्. लुष्भ: An elephant in rut.

छुहू 1 P. ( लोहित ) To covet, desire or long for , cf. लुभ.

लू 9 U ( लुनाति, लुनीते, लून ; caus लावयतिन्ते , desid. लुल्यातिन्ते ) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather ( flowers &c. ) , ज्ञारासनज्यामलुनाद विद्योजसः R. 3 59 , 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरामन्द्यनेद लुनीहि नंदन Si. 1. 51 , क्रीहिति साकेरिव लूनपक्षेः Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate , लोकानलावीहिजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -With आ to pluck ( gently ) ; Ku. 2. 41. — विद्य to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

खूता [ लू-तक् ] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. —तंतु: a cobweb. —मजेटन: 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.

ਲੂਜ p. p. [ ਲੂ-ਜ਼ ] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed.
-4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded.
-ਜੰ A tail.

জুনন a. Cut, divided. —ন: 1 A cut, division; wound. —2 Sort, species. —3 An animal.

लूमें [लू-मस्] A tail. -Comp. - विष: 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूष् I. 1 P. ( लूपति ) To adorn, decorate. - II. 10. U. ( लूपयति-ते ) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

ন্তহ্ৰ A teachnical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

छट्ट A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [ लिख् भावे वज् ] 1 A writing, document written document ( of any kind ), a letter; ले जो यं न ममेति नोचगमिदं सदा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितऽथं लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खल्ल वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -30mp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य).

— अधिकारित् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary ( of a king &c. ). — अर्ह: a kind of palm tree. — ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्र, -पात्रका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). —संदेशः a written message. — हारः, -हारित् m a letter-carrier.

लेखक: [लिख ण्डल्] 1 A writer. scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. —कं Writing down, transcribing. - Somp. —दोप:, — मनादः a slip of the scribe,

copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्न्सु स्प्रुट्स] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. —न: A kind of reed of which pens are made. -न 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). —नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. —साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

উত্তৰিক: 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy ( being unable to write ). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [ लिख् अ टाप् ] 1 A line, streak; क्लांतिच्चेवोरायतलेखयोगी Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2, Me. 44, विशुद्धेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिलेखाविधिखु नित्तरां चतेते कि करोमि Mâl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लड्योद्या चांड्मसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उपास सपावस्थापालेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 Tosport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य व. [लिख्-ज्युत् ] To be drawn, written, painted, soratched &c. - च्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. —आस्ट, -मृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. — जत a. painted, drawn in picture. — च्याजित a paint-brush, writing-pencil. — पत्रं, -पत्रंत 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. — प्रसंग: a document. — स्थानं a writing place.

लंद A technical term used by Pânini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations. लंदचित Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep -4 To shine.

ਲੋਫ਼ Excrement, feces.

लेत:-तं Tears.

ਲੋਧੂ 1 A. (ਲਪਰੇ) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेप: [लिए-घत्र् ] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general ( such as whitewash, mortar &c. ). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand ), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors ( पितृ, पितामह and प्रितामह ), ( these wipings being offered to t e three ancestors after the great-grand-father, i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपभाजश्रतुर्थाद्याः पित्राचाः पिंडभागिन: -5 A spot, stain, defile. ment, pollution. - 6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food.-Comp. -कर: a plastermaker, white-washer, bricklayer. —भागिन, -सुद्ध् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपन: 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपन:[लिए-लाइ]Incense. नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188.

-2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन a. Smearing or covering with. —m. A plasterer, brickla yer.

लेट्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c.—ट्यं 1 Plastering, smearing.—2 Moulding, modelling, making models.—90mp.—इत् m. 1. a model maker.—2. a bricklayer.—जी a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेय: The sign Lee of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लालहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. —हा A certain position of the fingers.

লীন্তিৱাৰ: 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ন্তহা: [ন্তিয়-বস্ ] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity , ক্লল( v. l. ছব্ )নির্মান S. 2. 4; সমনাবিন্তর: Ku. 3. 38; মারি, যুগ &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two kalas). -4(In Rhet ) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R বি:-- নুগদ্যানিষ্কাখনবা ব্যাক্টাৰ নাম্ব্যুমাখনবা আছিল নাম্ব্যুমাখনবা আছিল নাম্ব্যুমাখনবা আছিল বিজ্ঞান কৰা had loc. (Mammata apperes to in lude this figure under বিজ্ঞান, see K. P. 10 under বিজ্ঞান and commentary) — "omp. - ভক্ক i. only surgested, or hintel, at, instructed. তিত্যা L ght.

ন্তম্ভ [ভিন্নুব ] A clod, lump of earth. - Jomp. - भेदन: an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिक: A rider of an elephant.

लेह: [लिह-पर्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in सपुनो लेह: Bk. 6.82-2 Tasting.
-3 A lambative, an electuary. -4
Food. -5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहन Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिन: Borax.

हेडा a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —हां 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

ला N. of one of the eighteen Puranas.

ন্তীমিক a. (কী f.) [ভিন-ত্য ] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. -2 Inferred (অনুনিন). —ক: A maker of images, statuary.

हैपा 1 P. (हैपति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

होह् I. 1 A. (होकते, होकित) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (होकपति-ते, होकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोक: [लोक्यतेऽसी, लोक्-घत्र ] 1 The world, a division of the universe, (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. मूलोंक, सुवलोंक, स्वलांक, महलींक, जनलेकि, तपलेकि, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक : and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one pelow the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, मुतल, रसातल, तलातल. महातल and पाताल ). -2 The earth, terrestrial world ( मुलोक ); इहलेकि in this world (opp. परत्र ). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहे तेः 8.5. 7; R.4.8.-5 A collection, group, class, company; आक्रष्टलीलाच नरलोक-

पालान R. 6. 1; or जजाम तेन क्षितिपाल-लोक: 7. 3 -6 A region, tract, district province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice ( of the world ) ; लोकवत-लीलाकेवरूपं Br. Sat. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्याचिवातैषणस्त राजः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work ). -8 Common or worldy usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः मिद्धा लोकाञ्च लो-किकाः, त्रियतद्विता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके नेदे चाति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकनैदिके जिति प्रयुक्तते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places ) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेडे च मथित: पुरुषोत्तम: Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly '; as लोकाविज्ञात ; so 'विद्धिष्ट ). -Comp. — эк: space, sky. — эतिग extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. - आधिक a. extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वे पंडितराज्या-जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4.44; Ki. 2 27. — आधिप: 1. a king. -2. a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -- अनुराग: ' love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. — अतरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 55; लोकांतरं गम. -प्राप &c. ' to die.' -अपवाद: public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -अभिभाविन a. 1. overcoming the world .- 2. Pervading the whole world ( as light ). —अम्युद्धः public weal or welfare. -अयन: N. of Nåråyana. —अलोक: N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्वापकाशश्व लोका-लोक इवाचल: R. 1. 68; लोकालोक-च्याइतं धर्मराज्ञेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस-§ S1 16.83, Mv. 5.10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhandarkar's note on L. 79 of Mal. 10th Act ). ( - की ) the visible and the invisible world. - आचर: common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; siq शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन m. the soul of the universe. -आदि: 1. the beginning of the world. -2. the creator of the world -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. -त: ) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Charvaka. (-d) materia-

lism, atheism, (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha ). ---आयातिक: an atheist, a materialist. — ईश: 1. a king ( lord of the world ). -2. Brahman. -3. quicksilver. -376: f. 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt 1. 371. -2. common talk, public opinion. - sat a. extrarodinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च क्रति: Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (-:) a king. -एकचंध्र: an epithet of Såkyamuni. - gqor desire for heaven. -कंटक: 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2. an epithet of Ravana , see कदक. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्न, -and m. the creator of the world. -कट्च a. 1. resembling the world. -2. regarded by the world. (-₹q:) a period or age of the world. -aid a. liked by the people, popular; V. 6.21. - arturnitor: an epithet of Siva. -गति: f. actions of men. -गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षस n. the sun. —चारित्र the ways of thet world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmî. — जित् m. 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. any conqueror of the world. -3. a sage. -π α. knowing the world. - ज्येष्ट: an epithet of Buddha. —तर्द knowledge of mankind. — an course of the world. — a षार: camphor. - त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उत्कातलो-कत्रयकंटके अपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. — and: a particular division of the world. - and m. an epithet of Siva. —नाथ: 1. Brahman. -2. Vishnu. -3. Siva. -4. a king, sovereign. -5. a Buddha. -- नेतृ m. an epithet of Siva. - q:, - qre: 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; लिलताभिनय तमद्य भर्ता म-रतां इष्ट्रमनाः सलोकपालः V.2. 18; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78; (the lokapa las are eight, see সম্ভিৰ্ণান্ত ). -2. a king, sovereign. —पाक्त: f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पति: 1. an epithet of Brahman.-2. of Vishnu. -3. a king, sovereign. -पथ:. -पद्धाति: f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -पितामह: an epithet of Brahman. -प्रकाशनः the sun. -प्रवादः general umour, current report, popular talk. —प्रासिद्ध a. well-known, universally known. - वधु:,-वांधव: 1. the sun -2. Siva. — बाह्य a. 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. -2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. ( -हा: ) an outcast. —भावन, -भावित् a. promoting the welfare of the world. —सर्वादा an established or current custom. — HIT f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -Hij: an established



custom. -यात्रा 1. worldly affairs. the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7:यावदयं संसारस्यावत्प्रसिद्धेवयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular usage or custom.-3. worldly existence, career in life; Mal. 4, 6.-4. support of life, maintenance. - Ta: a king, sovereign. -रंजन pleasing the world, popularity. - रव: popular talk or report. -लेख: a public document. -लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. - ara: public rumour , common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-अवणादहासी: R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour.—विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. - विधि: 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. -2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. — विश्वति f. 1. world-wide fame.-2. unfounded rumour, mere report. - ga 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. -2. an idle talk or gossip. - वृत्तांत:, -व्यवहार: 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. -2. course of events. -व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. -- ad general practice or way of the world. - gfa: f. 1. a popular report .- 2. world-wide fame —संस्रति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः ग्रह: 1. the whole universe. -2. the welfare of the world. -3. worldly experience. -4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. cur rent among the people, usual, customary. -2. generally received or secepted. —स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence, the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. ( -तं ) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, behold-

ing occ.

लोकंपुण a. Filling or pervading the world, लोकंपुणैः परिमलैः परिप्रस्तिस्य काइमारिजस्य कडुनापि निनातरम्या Bv. 1.71.

लोक्य a. 1 World-wide. -2 Usual, customary.-3 Right, real.-4 Heavenly. -5. Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

होन्य I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe.—II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see.—III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) I To speak.—2 To shine लोचं Tears.

ন্তাৰক. [ন্তাৰ্-তুলু] 1 A stupid person. -2 The pupil of the eye. -3 Lamp-black, collyrium. -4 A kind of ear-ring. -5 A dark or blue garment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. -8 A lump of flesh. -9 The slough of a snake.-10 A wrinkled skin.-11 The wrinkled brow.-12 A plantain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening. -2 Visible. —नं [लोच्येतंड-नेन लोच्-करण लाह ] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. -2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय सनुरो लोचन मीलियरना Me. 110. -30mp. —गोचरः, -पथः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोद् 1 P. (लोटिति ) To be mad or

foolish.

लोद् A technical term used by Panin to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing. लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

ਲੀਣ: Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोइ 1 P. (लोडित ) To be foolish or mad.

होडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोजार: A kind of salt.

लात: 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign, token. -तं 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोजं [ ल्-पून् ] Stolen property, booty , लोजेण ( or लोटजेण ) ग्रहीतस्य कंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोच., लोब: N. of a tree with red or white flowers, लोबद्दन साझनतः प्रकृद्धं R. 2. 29, सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोधपाडुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोप: [ लुप-मिल चन् ] 1 Taking away, deprivation, robbing, plundering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. -4 Violation, transgression, वर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want, failure, absence, R. 1. 68. -6 Omission, dropping; तहन्मस्य लोपे स्पात् K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.), अद्दोषं लोप: P. I. 1. 60. -8 Being perplexed or confounded -9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लुप-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. -2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा,लोपासुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal. लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox. लोपिच a. 1 Injuring, harming. -2

Subject to elision. ਲੀਵੜੇਂ See ਲੀਤੇ.

लोभ: [ लुम्-मावे वज् ] 1 Covetousless, avarice, greed, cupicity; लोमश्चेत्युणेन कि Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after ( with gen. or in comp), कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5, आनन्यर्गलाभात् Me. 109 -3 Avarice personified ( one of the six enemies of man ) -Comp. -अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious.—शरमञ्a.greedyminded, avaricious.—विरह: absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a.:(नी f.) Alluring, enticing.
—नं [ लु म्-ल्यु द ] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement -2Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a Enticing, alluring, attractive; S 1.21; 6.19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

ন্তামিন a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लाम: 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोसकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [त्र्मनिन्] The hair on the body of men or animals, see रामन. \_Comp. -अंच: 1.= रोमाच q v.-2. wool, down. - 3. a tail. - आलि: -ली,- आवलि:-ली, -राजि: f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. –कर्ण: a hare. –कीट: a louse. –कूप:, -गर्तः, -रंधं, -विवरं a pore of the akin. — इं morbid baldness. —पाद: N. of a king of the Angas, U. 1. 4. —माजि: an amulet made of hair. - वाहिन ध. feathered. — शातनं depilatory ( rewhe hair of the body ). --govamithrilling, causing horripilation. —सार: an emerald. —हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन see रोमहर्ष &c. —हत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमज्ञ α. [लोमानि बाहुल्मेन मत्यस्य ज्ञा ] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. -- 51: A sheep, ram. -- 511-1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3An ape. -4 Green vitriol.-Comp.-gaya: the Sirîsha tree .- मार्जार: the civet-cat.

लोनइयं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal

लोल a. [लोड् -अच् डस्य लः, खुल् धत्र वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of bair ); परिस्फुरहोल।शिखामाजि-हैं जगज्जिवत्संतिमधांतवाहीं K1. 3 20, लोलाशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं V. 2. 22; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापांगै: लोचनै: Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady , येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषहर्द स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमुष्टं R. 6. 41, so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Fiail, transient, S. 1. 10.-5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of ( mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोल: करिकलभको य: पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6, इस्तं कंपनती रुणांद्ध रशनाज्यापारलोलांगुलिं M. 4. 14 ; कर्जे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16, 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. -gr 1 N. of Lakshmi.-2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. --असि n. a rolling eye. —अश्विका a woman with rolling eyes. - [जिह्न a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —ਲੀਲ a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. ਲੀਲਿਰ p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लो**लुप** व [ लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो॰ भस्य पः ] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of ;अभिनवमधुलोः लुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवस-तिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोस्येनां कथं 8 5. 1, मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलेखिए मन: S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). -ur Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोल्स a. Ardently desirous. covetous, see लोलुप.

लोहा 1 A. (लोहते) To heap up, acccumulate.

ਲੀਦੂ:, -ਦੂੰ A clod, a lump of earth ; परव्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पर्याते स पर्याते ; समलोधकांचनः है. 8. 21; स लोधवातं इत, Mu. 2. - & Rust of iron. -Comp. — ब्र:, -भेदन: -नं an instr. 3 ent for breaking clods, a harrow.

ਲੀਦਜ: 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark. लोष: A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, red lish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. 73 Made of iron.

一頁:, - 章 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9 321.-8 A fishhook —₹: The red goat. —₹ Aloewood. -Comp -अजः the red goat. -अभिसार:,-अभिहार: N of a military cermeony resembling नीराजन q. v. -आभिष: the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कांत: a loadstone, magnet. —कार: a blacksmith. —िकहं rust of iron. — वातकः a blacksmith. –चूर्णे iron-filings, rust of iron. — जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. — সাত a coat of mail. - faq m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. —नाल: an iron arrow. -पृष्ठ: a heron. -प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. - == a. tipped or studded with iron - मारक a. calcining a metal. — 明命新 red pearl. — रजस n rust of iron. - राजक silver.—लिंग a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्भन् n iron-armour, mail. —前妻: an iron spike. — अनुष्ण: borax. — संकर blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहामिय लाति ला-क] ! Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vesael.

ले।हित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [ रुह्-इतच् रस्य लः Tv. ] 1 Red, redcoloured ; स्नस्तांसावविमात्रलोहिततलो चाह्य घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku.3. 29; सहश्रकत्पल्लवलेशिहनीभिषञ्चे ।शिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढा: Ki. I6. 53. -2 Copper. made of copper. -a: 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. - at N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. - 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. -अझ: 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian ) cuckeo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (-ei ) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. —अंगः 1. the कांग्रिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. - अपस n. copper. — अर्जन n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अज्ञोक: a variety of Asoka (having red flowers ). —अश्व: fire. —आनन: an ichneumon. - Mrs a. dripping with blood. — इक्षण a. red-eyed. — उद a. enter a. red-spotted. - acor a. darkred. —क्षय: loss of blood. — ग्रीव: an epithet of Agni. —चंदन saffron.—पुsum: the granate tree. —मृतिका red chalk. - ज्ञतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. -ਗ਼ਕਲ a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -क: 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. - - 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red. redden, so लोहितायाति.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness

लोहित्य: 1 A kind of rice. -2 N.of the river Brahmaputra, see लीहित्य. लोहिनी A woman with a red col.

oured skin.

लोकायतिकः A follower of Char. vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लैं। किक a. (की f.) [ लोके विदित: प्र-मिद्धो हितो वा उण् ] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 Gene. ral, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular ( opp. आर्ब or शास्त्रीय ) , Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वै-विकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of ; as in बहाली किक. -काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. -Comp. — ₹ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा ਰਥੰ S. 4.

लोक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोइ 1 P. (लोडाते) To be foulish or mad

लौल्यं [लोलस्य मावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Fickle; ness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालील्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, **16**. 76 ; 18. 31.

लोह क ( ही f. ) [ लोहभेव लोहस्य विकारः अण् ] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Coppercoloured, red. — Iron; Bk. 15. 54. –हा A kettle –Comp. —आरसन् m., -भू: f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कार: a blacksmith. - i rust of iron. –ਚੰਬ: –ਬੰ an iron-fetter, irons.—ਮਾਂਡੰ an iron vessel. –ਜਲੇ rust of iron. -হান্ত: an iron-spike.

लौहित: The trident of Siva. लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लोहित्यः [ लोहितस्य मावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्य-স্বা] N. of a river, the Brahmapu <sup>trå</sup>; चकंप तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो-तिषेइवर: R. 4. 8; (where Malli. 8ays, तीणी लीहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority ). — स्य Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. ( ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति ) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्बी 9 P ( ल्विनाति ) To go, move, approach



₹.

च a. Powerful, strong. च: 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm.-3 N. of Varuṇa-4 Conciliation. -5 Ad lressing. -6 Auspiciousness.-7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Râhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. च N. of Varuṇa (Medinî). -ind. Like, as; in मणी बोइस्य लं: वे वियो बरसवरों मम Sk., (where the word may be q or वा).

वंशः विमाति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम Tv. ] 1 A bamboo , धर्जुवशविश्च द्वीऽपि निर्मण: किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23, वंश-मनो ग्रणवानिप संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वज्ञ has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage, स जातो येन जातेन गति वंशः समस्त्रति म. 2; सर्यभनो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c. ; see वंशकर, वंशम्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reedpipe ; कूजादिरापादितवंशकुत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multi 'ude (usually of similar things), सांद्रीकृतः स्पंतनवंश चक्रै: R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Sala tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten hastas. ).-12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -Comp. --эні, -эн Total. the tip or end of a bamboo. cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo -3r-बकीतेन genealogy. —अनक्रम: genealogy. —अज्ञचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आगत a. 1uherited. —आवर्ती a pedigree, genealogy. - ona: bamboc-manna. - ofa-म: a thicket of bamboos. —क्षकः cottony seeds floating in the air. --a. 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race : वंशस्थिति वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-र:) 1. a son; त्विय समुत्पक्ष-स्य वंशकरस्य सुखं प्रेक्षिण्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. —कर्पूररोचना, -राचना, -लोच-ना bamboo-manna. — कुत् m. the found-family succession. —क्षीरी bamboomanna.—चरितं the history of a family. —चितकः a genealogist. — छेन् a. the last of a family.  $-\pi a$ . 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family- ( - - ) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant.-2. the seed

of the bamboo. (- i ) bamboo-manna. ( -রা ) bamboo-manna. —तंडूल: he seed of the bamboo. — at a 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्य = वंश-तदुल q v -नितन् m a buffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo -नाथ: the chief or head of a race. - नेच the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. ( -त्र: ) a reed -yan: 1. a reed. -2. a white kind ment. - q'ar lineal descent, family succession. — पूरकं the root of sugarcane. — and m. the supporter or head of a family. - भाज्य a. heredi. tary. (-54) a hereditary estate. —राज: a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मी: f. the fortune of a family. - चित्रति: f. 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. - siert bamboo-manna. —হাতাকা a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vina. - feara: f. the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V 5. 15.

ৰহান: 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of ffsh. ---- Aloe-wood.

वंशिक a. Lineal, genealogical. — कं

विश्वका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

चंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञासीद्धवि करसरोजाद्दिगलिवां H. D. 108; कंसरिपोध्येपोहत स वोऽश्रेयासि वंशीरवः Git. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weightt -comp. —चरः, -धारिन m. 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंद्य a. [ वंदो भवः यत् ] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. - र्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रघोवेदयाः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; चूनं मतः परं वंद्याः रिडिवच्छेव्दिशः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

बंसगः Ved. A bull. बंह See बंह. बंक See बंब. वकुल See बङ्कल. बक्क 1 A. (बक्कते ) To go, move.

नक्ट्य pot. p. [बच्-तस्य ] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared, तचाई वक्तस्य न वक्तस्य (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. -च्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ a. or m. [ उचितं बहु विक्तं, वच्-तृच् ]
1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2
Eloquent, an orator; अप्रियस्य च
पश्यस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Râm.; किं
करिष्यंति वक्तारः ओता यत्र न विध्यते;
दुईरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र माने हि शोभनं Subhâsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder.
-4 A learned or wise maningeneral.
-5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्तवनेन वच्-करण पृन्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face , यहका सह रीक्षस न धानिनां अषे न चाइन्मुषा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzie, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point ( of an arrow ), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to anushtubh; See S. D. 567; Kav. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. - Comp. - आमन: saliva. -æ: a tooth. -∓: a Brâhmana. - तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. - is: N. of Ganesa. - दलं the palate. - पट: a veil. - पद a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. -परिस्पंत: speech. -भेदिन् व. pungent, sharp. - try the aperture of the mouth - बास: an orange. - ज्ञोधर्न 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. - शोधिन n. a citron. (-m.) a citron, tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous, वक्र: पंथा यद्यि भवतः मस्थितस्योत्तराशो Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasivs, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech), किमेतेवक्रमणितैः Ratn. 2; चक्रवाक्यरचन्तरमणियः...सुवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see चक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair.). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition.

-6 Cruel, malignant ( as a planet ). -7 Prosodially long. -新: 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. - i The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrogade motion (of a planet). -Comp. -अंगं a crooked limb. (-म:) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3 asnake. -उत्ति:f.1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone : Mammata thus defines it:-यदक्तमन्ययावाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते । श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रीकिस्तथा द्रिया K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या कैयं स्थिता 7 &c.). -2. equivocation, insinua-·tion, inuendo ; सुषंधुर्वाणभद्धश्च कविराज इति त्रयः। वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो वि चते न वा ॥. -3. sarcasm. —कंट: the jujube tree. - कंडक: the Khadira tree. —खड्नः -खड्नकः a sabre, scimitar. -गति, गामिन् a. 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-fa: f.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gart.-- श्रीव: a camel —चंद्र: a parrot. —तुंद्र: 1. an epithet of Ganesa. -2. a parrot. - = = a boar. - gre: a. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (-f.)squint, an oblique look. —नकः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. --नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, -पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुन्पः the Palâsa tree. —बालिधः, -लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भाव: 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —বৰুদ্ধ: a hog.

वऋता, -त्वं 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion.-3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

नकि a. 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

बिकत a. Bent, crooked.

विकास a. 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —m. A Jaina or Buddha.

विक्रमन् m. [बक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्तांडुजसौरभं स च सुधार्थंदी गिरां विक्रमा Git. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वकीक 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

बक्तीयू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रीभाव: 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रयः वक्रोडिः रि वक्रोडिका A gentle smile. ৰহ্ম 1 P. (ৰহ্মাৰ) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

agroi 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. -or: -orr pl 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

क्सच: Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् a [बह् अस्त् स्ट्च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; क्पाटवक्षाः परि-णद्धकंघरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —m. An ox, a bull. -Comp — जः, - उद्दः, - उदः (वक्षाजः, वक्षोउद्दः, वक्षोउदः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. - स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षास्थलं) the breast or bosom.

षक्षी Ved. A fiame. वस्य, वंस्यू (वस्ति, वंस्ति) To go,

बंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

ৰক: 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाह: See अवगाह.

वदर: The bend of a river.

वका The pummel of a saddle. वेडिल: A thorn.

चंक्रि: 1 A rib ( of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some).

-2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n.

चंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

also in these two senses ).

ig: A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

चंग् 1 P (धंगति) 1 Togo. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगा: (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगाइत्लाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनाञ्चतान् R. 4. 36, रत्नाकरं समारभ्य बह्यपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. —2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. —2 Tin.—Comp. —अरि: yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass.—2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —ग्रुह्बजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंदा 1 A. (वंबते ) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin, -4 To censure, blame.

बस् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be deflective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वाक्ति, उवाच, अवोच्त, वक्षांत, वक्तं, उक्तं) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव विश्व K. P. 10, (off. with two acc.),

तामुचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिध्या R. 14. 6: sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech '; उवाच धाऱ्या प्रथ मोदितं वच: R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं व-क्यते बाक्य Râm.-2 To relate, describe, रघुणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell. communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महचनात्सारिय: S. 2; Me. 98. –4 To name, call, तदेकसप्ततिग्रुणं मन्वंतर-मिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. - 5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. - 7 To censure; reproach. - Caus. (वाचयाति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse.-3 To say, tell, declare.-4 To promise. -Desid. ( বিৰম্বানি ) To wish to speak, intend to say ( something ) ; विवक्षता दोषम-पि च्युतात्मना त्वेयकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषि-त Ku. 5. 81.

वक्सन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वकान m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

च्यु a. Talkative. - म: 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c. ).

ब्रवद्य: Ved. A sound, noise.

चरः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. -दा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —दं Speaking, talk. -Comp. —अदे: a sun-worshipper.

वच्छाः a. Talkative, eloquent. -m. A Brahmana.

बचंदा A kind of talking-bird.

वचर्न [वच्-स्युद् ] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying . - 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken ) sentence, नतु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्प्रहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dicturn, rule, precept, a passage of a racred book; शास्त्रवचनं,श्रुतिवचनं,स्मृति-वचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction ; महत्त्वनात् 'in my name, ' by my order. '-6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word ; अत्र पयोधरशब्द: मेचवचन: -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural ). -11 Dry ginger. -Comp. — उपक्रम: introduction, exordium. - a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (-7:) the author or रिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रम: discourse. — माहिन a. obedient, compliant, sabmissive. —qg a. eloquent. - mr mere words, unsupported assertion. — विरोध: inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. - as a hundred



speeches, v. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. — सहाय: a companion in conversation — स्थित व ( वचनेस्थित also ) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [वन्-अनीयर् ] 1 To be said, spoken, or related -2 Censurable, blameable. -य Blame, censure, reproach; न कामग्रुचिवंचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5.82, वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामग्रुपिनं यद्यपि प्राप्ति योजयितुर्वंचनीयसा Pt. 1.75; Ki. 9.39, 65 Mk. 4.1.

वसर: 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person ( शह).

वस्तु: A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

चस् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धाउया प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तह्नचः Ku. 5. 36, वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं प्रशोक्तं रुसे फले Subhash. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Sing. ing, a song of birds. -6 (In gram.) Number. -Comp. —कर a. 1 obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. —कसः discourse. —गहः the ear. -प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; अध्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वसस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise. वसांपति: An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. - 2 Utter ed, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संमा-नित.). -3 Told, addressed ; असावतु-क्तोअपि सहाय एव Ku. 3.21. — कं A speech, words collectively, a sentence. - The A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each ) -Comp. —अद्यक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहार: a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. — ġ̄र्क: a word ( feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. -प्रत्यु-कं speech and reply, discourse. -वा-क्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement, उक्तिरधीतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in पक्तयोकत्या पुडपवंती विवाक्तिरास्त्रों Ak.

वज् .l 1 P. (वजति ) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (.बाजयति-ते ) 10 4

1 To trim, prepare -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [ यज्-स्न् Un. 2. 28 ] 1 Hard, adamantine. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. 4 Cross. - 7;, -7 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra ( said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhîchi q. v. ) ; आशंसंते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि बैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौषहते च बन्ने S. 2 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसस्तिाणे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्राद्पि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमाद्पि U 2.7, R. 6. 19 -5 Sour gruel. -- 7: 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kusa grass. -3 N. of various Steel. -2 A kind of talc. -3 Thunderlike or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan -6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. -Comp. —अंग: a snake. —अभ्यास: cross-multiplication. —अशनि: the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकर: a diamond mine , R. 18 21. —आस्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आयात: 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity .- आभ: a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुद्य: an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकट: an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N.of the mother of Sakyamuni. — कोल: a thunderbolt, an adamantine shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mal. 9. 37, cf. U. 1. 47. —卖z: a mountain consisting of diamonds. - केन्द्र: N. of the demon Naraka. - arri an alkalıne earth. -गोपः = इंद्रगोपः पु. प. —चंचुः a vulture. - वर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. - जित् m. N. of Garuda. — ज्वलनं, — ज्वाला lightning. — ਰੁੱਫ: 1. a vulture. –2. mosquito, gnat. -3. N. of Garuda. -4. of Ganesa. —तुल्य: lapis lazuli or azure stone. - de: a kind of insect. —दक्षिण: N. of Indra. —दंत: 1. a hog. -2. a car. -दंशन: a rat. —देह,-देहिन्य. having an adamantine or very hardy frame. -- धर: 1. an epithet of Indra ; बज्रधरप्रभाव: R. 18, 21. -2. an owl. -नाम: the discus of Krishņa. - निर्धोषः, -निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणि: 1. an epithet of Indra, बज्र सुसुक्ष विवयं ज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -3. an owl. --पातः --पतनं a stroke of lighting, fall of thunderbolt; U.4.24 — ged 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. - Ha m. an epithet of Indra. —माजि: a diamond, an adamant ; Bh. 2. 6. — на а 1. hard, adamantine.

-2. cruel, hard-hearted. — मुद्धिः an epithet of Indra. — रदः a hog. — लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपचित्रेन Mål. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). — लोहकः a magnet. — नथः 1. death by thunderbolt. — 2. crossmultiplication. — च्युहः a kind of military array. — च्लुगः a porcupine. — सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine; क च निज्ञननिपात बज्रसाराः चारस्ते S 1. 10; त्यमणि कुम्मणान्यज्ञसारीकरोषि 3. 2. — सुचैः, —ची f. a diamond-needle. — हृद्यं an adamantine heart.

चल्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

चन्नित् m. 1 N. of Indra , नतु चन्निण एव चौर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यद्स्य पश्याः V. 1.15 , R. 9.24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वंचा 1 P. (वंचति ) 1 To go, to arnive at ; ववंचुश्वाहवक्षिति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totier, tremble. — Caus. ( बंचयति-ते ), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun ; अहिं वैचयति ; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud ( said to be A. only, but often P. also ); मूर्जा-स्त्वामववं चंत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ व-चयसे जनमञ्जातमसमशरज्वरद्रनं Gît. 8; (बंधन ) वंचयन प्रणयिनीस्वाप सः R. 19. 17, Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of ; R. 7. 8.

चंचक a. [वंच-णिच्-ण्डल] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. --जः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

বৰ্ষ: 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

चंचनं-ना [वंच्-ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1 5; स्वर्गाभसाधिस्रकृतं वंचनामिन मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mål. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigms.

चंचुस a. (की f.) Deceitful, fraudualent, crafty, dishonest.=सः ∆ Jacka!.

वंज्ञल a. Crooked. —ल: [वंच्-उलच् पूषो० वस्म जः Tv.] 1 A common cane or reed; आमंज्ञवंज्ञललत नि च तान्यम् नि नीरभ्रनीलिच्छलानि मरिचराति U 2.23, or मजुरवज्ञलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुहुले Git 1. — A kind of flower. —3 Ine Asoka tree. —4 A kind of bird.— ला A cow that yields much milk.—Comp—नुमः the Asoka tree. —ित्रणः the ratan.

बह् I. 1 P. (बटाति ) To surround. II. 10 U. (बटबाति ते ) 1 To tell -2 To divide, partition -3 To surround, encompass. -4 To tie, string, connect. —Caus (बटबाति ) To speak.

वट: [ बर्-अन् ] 1 The fig tree; अयं च चित्रकृदयायिन बर्सान वट: इयामो नाम U. 1, R. 13. 53. -2 A small shell or course. -3 A small ball, globule, pill. -4 A round figure, a cipher. -5 A kind of cake. -6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -7 Equality in shape. -20mp. -पूत्र a variety of the white basil. (-त्रा) a jasmine.-वामिन m. a Yaksha.

चंदन: 1 A kind of cake. -2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

बहर a. Wicked, villainous. --र: 1 A cock. -2 A mat. -3 A turban. -4 A thief, robber. -5 A churning stick. -6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, -वटारकः A cord, string. वटिकः A pawn at chess.

चहिना 1 A pill. -2 A chessman -3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.आबोळी) made of rice and Masha.

विद्य a. Stringed, circular. —m. = बिटक q. v.

वरी 1 A rope or string. -2 A pill, bolus.

चहु: 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'ch.p' or 'fellow'; चरलोपं वहु: S. 2; लिवार्यनामालि किमप्यं यह: प्रविवधः स्फ्रारतोत्तरापरः Ku. 5. 83, cf बहु also. -2 A religious student or Brahmachârin q v.

भद्धः 1 A bry, lad. -2 A Brahmachârin. -3 A fool or blockhead. बहरिन a. Ved. Broad, wide.

बद्ध 1 P. (वटनि) 1 To be strong or powerful. -2 To be fat.

चटर a. [वट्-अरत्] 1 Dull, stupid.
-2 Wicked. र: 1 A fool or blockhead.
-2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow.
-3 A physician. -4 A water-pot.

वहाभि: -भी डि॰ वलामि:-भी.

बड़वा 1 A mare. -2 The nymph Asvinî who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins, see ন্রা. -3 A tomale Ma... A A harlot, prestitute. -5 A vomum of the Brakmana custo (ব্রাটির) -comp. -সারি:, -সাম্ড: the submitted fire. -সুড়: I the submative fire. 2 N. of S.va.

asi A kind of orke.

बिलि ५७० विश्वाः

बहु a 'arge 'ार्ड, great.

वार् 1 P. (वशन / To sound

au: S. und. not .a.

विषिद्ध क [ Un. 2 70 ] 1 A merchant, trader; पर्यावनः केवल जीविकार्य वं ज्ञानपण्य विष्णं वद्वति M. 1.17.—2 The e.gn Lebra of the zodiac.—f. herebase 156, trade—Comp—कर्मन् थ, —किया traffic, trade—उनः 1. Merchants (coloctively)—2. atrade, merchant.—परः 1. trace, traffic—2 a merchant—4 the sign L.bra of the zodiac.—इतिः 7. trade, traffic, Dn 3 31.—सार्थः a caravan

विणज: 1 A merchani, trader. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac

वणिजवाः A mo-chant.

चणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic

वंद् 1 P, 10 U (वटति, वंटवति-ते ) To divide, apportion, partition, share

et a Unmarifed —z: 1 A part, portion, share. -2 The handle of a sickle. -3 An unmarifed man, a bachelor.

बंदक: [ ेट्राव् साथे क ] 1 Lividing, distributing. -2 A distributer. -3 A part, portion, share.

वैदनं [बैद्-खुद् ] Tarbbioming ap portioning, dividag.

ਜ਼ਰਾਲ:, -ਜ਼ਰਾਲ: 1 A contest of heroes. -2 A snovel, bue -3 A out

बंद् 1 A. (वंडते ) To go alon o c'

ਜੰਤ a. 1 Unmarried -2 Dwarfish.
-3 Clippled -3: 1 An unmarried man, a backclor. -2 A servant. -3 A dwarf. -4 A javelin, dart.

the young bambon -2 The new sho t of the palm tree. -3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). -4 A dog -5 The fail of a dog. -6 A cloud. -7 The female breast.

वंड्र I. 1 A. (वंडने) 1 To divide. share, apportion. -2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वंडयति-ने) To share, divide, apportion.

TE a. I Manued, crippled. -2 Understood -3 Emasculated. -2: 1 A man who is encurarised or has no prepare. -2 An ox without a tail. -2. An architet woman, cf. is.

i€v. 1 A misei, stragy person.
-2 A ounuch.

दंडाल ४०० वंटाल.

वत 8 ७ वत.

चन त. 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered =2 Ashed, begged. -3 Hurt, killed.

वतंस See अवतस , कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2

बत्. f. A rive. of heaven. —m. 1 A road. - 2 A disease of the eyes.

नताका A barren or childless women; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

बत्सः [बद्स; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the joung of an animal ; तेनाद्य वस्तिन् लोकमसु पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वेहेलाः पारकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. -2 A boy, son, in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and tranlateable by 'my dcar', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; आयि वन्स कृतं कृतमातिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं व-रभेन U. 6. - 3 Offspring or children in general, जीवद्वत्सा 'one whose child.en are living . -4 A year. -5 N. of a country, (its chief town wis कोशाभी and ruled over by Udayana ), or the inhabitants of that country (pl. ). - ent 1 A female call. -2 A little girl ; बत्से सीते ' dear Elta ' de - 7 The breast. - Comp. —अर्थाः a kied of evenmber. —अत्न a wolf. — देश:, -राज: a kind of the Vulsas, लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाटचे च दक्षा वयं Ratn 1. --काम a. fond of children. (-HI) a cow longing for her calt. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves -zid: a kind of arrow. —नाम: 1. N. of a tree. -2. a kind of very strong poison. -पत्तनं N. of the town Kausamba. - पाल: 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarama. — नेधा a cow longing for her calf. —ज्ञाला a cow shed.

THE 1 A little colf, call in ! general. - 2 A child. - 3 N. . fa plant (क्टन ). - कं Green or clackwaithate

TRATE A weared calf, a sken, a young ox; महोसता दरागर रहना तिव R. 3 32. — (7 ) beifer , आहिनामा-भ्यागताय बरमतरी वा सहीके वा निवंगात गृहमोधनः U 4.

बरिसका A heifer

वत्स्वर: [वम्-भरन Un. 3. 71] 1 A year, Y. 1 205. -2 N. of Victina. -comp. - star: the month Phalguna. -आदि: the month of Margasishr. -Rain deht to be paid by he end of a year

वत्सल व [बरम लाति ७,-०] ी Child-loving. affectionate ichols children or offspring ' as बत्सामा चेतु:, माता &c -2 Affectionale lewerus. fondly loving, devoted to, fond of. kind or compagaionate toward , ---इत्सलः क्र स तपरिव जनस्य हेता Mal. 8 8; 6 14; R 2. 69. 8, 41, 40 STEME-गतवत्सल , बीनवन्पल &c. -ल: १ A fire fed with grass -2 N. of Vishing -3 The sultiment of affection (बात्मल्याम). -ला A cow fond of her calf - Affection, fordres Pt. 2. 9

परसल्यति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for , जनमनपरयता मां त्रम्लयनि

चित्सन् m. Childhood, youth, oarly youth

वस्मीयः A cowheid.

बद् 1 P. ( ।इति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain preparsition, see below, उनाद, अनादीन, बदिष्यतिः बदितुं, उदित , passः उद्यते desid. विवादिषति ) 1 To say, spenk, ntto:, address, speak to ; बद पदीने स्प्र-चल-तारका विभावशे यद्यक्णाय गल्यते Kn 5. 44; agai et: R 1. 59 'the foremost of the elequent '. -2 To an nounce, tell, communicate, inform, यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं -3 To speak ef. describe; Bg. 2. 29 .- 4 Tolay down, state; Ms. 2 9; 4 14 -5 To name. call ; वदंति वण्यात्रणपाना धर्मेन्य दीप म बुधाः Chapilr. 5 45 , तद्द्रप्रपाकीपाननः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति चाता प्राविद: Ku. 5 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak, कृतज्ञतामस्य वद्धि सपदः Ki. 1 14 -7 To raise the voice, atter a cry, sing, कोकिलः पंचरान पद्ति । वदंति मधुरा वाचः &c. 8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिवंदते Vop -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert,

lab wr ( Atm ), 33 733 11 - Caus. ( पारापि, ते ) 1 To a me to meak or say -2 To cause to on d. ul.y on a must ी mer ement ची गामि वादयंती Viko 1.10 ਵਵਟਿਵੇਵ੍ਸੂਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿ 5 **-3** To out I. . ( cit.

ar a Sy king a king a laking

त्रस्य चित्रतेष्ट्रेन म् त्रश्ने ल्युट् 🕽 🤨 The िविद्या । प्राप्ता का का स्थिति । स्थानी 8. 2 12 20 Budar, upper sar 60.-2 The march, नदने शिनवेशिना सुजगी पिशुलको रतनामिनेत्र साहा Br 1 111. -J Agy -0°, to k 13p orance. -4 The front po mi -5 Print term (in a STE es 1. -6 That mill or yex of atiinoi -30my -- 2477. ^ i.va -surface I blackress of the face. -2. a Lied of distray

बदर्ना bysech d ecarge.

वदस्य व See त्यानः

वडामः An almoad

वहर See बहर.

नदाल 1 A whale ool. -2 ' kind of sheat-fien

बढाबाद त. [ ालात बद्ति वद -अच नि० ] 1 A amaker, eloquent. -2 Talkutive, garrufon 4.

बहान्य a. I Spearing flucatly, eloquent. - 2 Speaking tindly or affably -3 Liberal, munificent, gererous, Ma 1 224 -- A beralar generons person, munificent or bountiful man, शिरमा वहान्यश्रदः माद्रमेन वहति स्रतरवः 🖰 र. 1. 19 . तामे नद्राच्यत्रने तरवे नमोऽस्त 1.94 , N. 5 11 , R. 5. 24.

बढ़ ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month ) ; १९ in ट्येष्ट्रबाह्य (opp.

TET I Fit to be spoken, Lot blamable ; cf. अन्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month , agger: the dark fortnight ). -zi Speech, spoaking about.

बश्च 1 P. ( नवति ) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for gq in the Acrist and Repodictive)

न्य: 1 Killn.g. murder, slaughter, destruction) ; अन्त्यनी वधमाहती कासी निहमतम्हर: V b. 1 ; मनुष्यनभः hemieide ; uşinu: de. -? A Now, sticke. -3 Parth is. 4 Dimmearance -5 Mul iplication (in mate ) -6 A killer, slayer .- 7 A vanquisher. victor. -8 Ved. a deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbelt. -Comp. - अपक a poison. — af a deserving capital punishment. - Tan a resulting in death, proving fatal. - sar a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपाय: a means of killing. — क्रमाधिकारिन m. a hangman, an executiocer. —जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2 a butcher. - दंड: 1 corporeal punishment (as whipping &c ). -2. capital punishmint. - निर्णेक: atonement for muriar. -भूमि: f. -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution -2. a slaughter-house. —स्तंभ: the gillows · Mk. 10

वधक @ (धका, विका f ) Killing, destructive, injurious. - 7: 1 Au executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of

वधवं A deadly weapon.

चयना Ved. A deadly weapon.

aug n. A destructive weapon.

बाधिने 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

नधुः, f. -वधुका 1 A daughter-in law. -2 A young woman in general.

बशू र [ उद्यते णितृगेहान पतिगृहं वह् ऊ॰ धुम्च , of Un 1 83 7 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्ग पाप ध्वजच्छा-यानेवारिताष्णं R 7.4. 19; समानयंस्तु-ल्यगुणं वधूवर चिरस्य वाष्यं न गतः प्रजा-पानि: S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, epouse ; इयं नमाति वः सर्वाश्चिलोचनवधूfeff Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law ; एषा च रचुकुलमहत्त-राणां वधुः U. 4. 4 16 , तेषां वधूस्त्वमिस निदीन पाधिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general ; इरिरिइ सुग्धवधूनिकर विलासिन विलमति केलिपरे Git. 1 ; स्वयज्ञांसि विकामवतामवतां न व-धूष्वधानि विसूर्जनि धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation .- 6 The female of any animal ; मृगवध्ः a doe ; व्याध्रवधः, गज-वधु: &c. -Comp. -- गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. — স্থৰ: a wife; female, woman. - uzr: the party of the bide (at a wedding). -बद्ध bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयन: A lattice, window. वध्(ध्र) ही 1 A young woman or

female, रथं वधूदीमारोप्य पापः काप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गापवपूटीदुकूलची-राय (कुष्णाय) Bhasha P. 1. -2 A

daughter-in law.

बस्य a 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Septenced to be killed. -3 Vulner. able. - 4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished - Eu: I A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An onemy. -Comp. -qeg: a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भू:, -भूमि: f, —स्थलं, —स्थानं a place of execution. - HIST a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed. — first 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. -2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वर्ष 1 A leathern strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. -2 Lead. -- भी A leathern thong.

बाधि a. Castrated, emasculated.

निमा: m. A castrated person, eunuch.

ৰধ্বয়: A shoe.

वस् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनाति, बन्नते, usually बन्नते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc), तोयवादिनतं नैव चातको चन्नते जलस् -2 To seek for, seek to obtain -3 To conquer, possess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure. -III. 1 P, 10 U. (वनति, वानयतिन्ते) 1 To favour, aid. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To sound. -4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अचू ] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120 , वनेऽपि वोषाः प्रभवं-ति रागिणाम् -2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed , चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीणी: R. 16. 16. 6. 86. -3 A place of abode, residence, house .- 4 A fountain, spring ( of water ). -5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. -6 A wooden vessel. -7 Wood, timber.-8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. -9 Ved. A cloud. -10 Light; a ray of light. -11 Worshipping. ( As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', ' forest '; वन-वराहः, वनकद्ली, वनपुष्पं &c.). -Comp. —आग्नि: a forest-conflagration. —अ-जः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. -2. the forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. — wat 1. another wood. -2. the interior of a forest, V. 4. 26. —आदिजनी a lotus-plant growing in water. - MRET wild turmeric. -31-चंका: a florist, maker of garlands. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -आलेat a sun-flower. -- MIG: a hare. —आखुक: a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest stream. -317-ईकं the root of wild ginger. (-का) wild ginger. - आअस: abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brâmaņa. —आअमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. — आश्रय: 1. an inhabitant of the wood. -2. a sort of crow or raven. - 37HIE: &

rhinoceros. - 3 gar the wild cottonplant - उपहर: a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester .- 2. an anchorite, a hermit. -3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. - wild pepper - कदली wild plantain. - क-रिन् m, -कुंजर:, -गज: a wild elephant. -कार्पासी (सि:f.) the wild cotton tree. —कुझदः a wild fowl. कोलि: f. the wild jujube tree.—खंड a forest. - गव: the wild ox. - गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -ग्रप्त: a spy —ग्रहम: a wild or forest shrub. — ni = r a 1. frequenting woods. -2. living in water. (-7:) 1. a hunter. -2. a forester. (-t) a forest. - ggor surrounding a forest and stopping all egress, S. 2 -- -दन 1. the Devadâra tree. -2. aloewood -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. - sign: the wild Champaka tree. - = a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-7:) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनी वन-चरा वसतिं Ki. 6. 29, Me. 12. -2. a wild animal. -3. the fabulous eightlegged animal called Sarabha.—चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. — जान: 1. a wild goat. -2. a boar. — छिद्र m. a wood-cutter. — जः 1. an elephant. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. the wild citron tree. —जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger .- 2. the wild cotton tree. -जीविन a forester, woodman. -तिकाः the yellow myrobalan tree. -a: a cloud. - are: a forest-conflagration. -दीप: = वंपकः -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. — इн: a tree growing wild in a forest." - with an avenue of trees. - fait: f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेन f. the female of the wild ox or Bos gavæus. - u: a woodman. —पहुन: the शोभाजन tree.—पांसुल: a hunter. — 47% the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुरुष: forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. — प्रवेश: commencing a hermit's life. - प्रा retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. ( - For: ) a wood situated on a table-land. — जिय: the cuckoo (च्यं) the cinnamon tree.—बहिनाः, -व-हिंज: a w'ld peacock. — भू f. forestground .- मक्षिका a gad fly .- मही wild jasmine. - माला a garland of woodflowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna, R 9 51, it is thus described:—आजानुलंबिनी माला सर्वेतुंकुसु-मोज्ज्वला । मध्ये स्थूलकद्वाह्य । वनमालेति कीर्तिताश <sup>0</sup>धर: an epithet of Krishpa. —मालिन् a. adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (-m) an epithet of Krishna. धीरसमीरे यसनानीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5; तब विरहे वनमाली साखि सीदति ibid. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvaraka. — g a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.), —ца: a cloud. —ца: a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. — (新本: a forest-keeper. —राज: the lion. —राजि: -जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. -2. a long tract of forest .- 3. a path in a forest. —इंड a lotus flower.—लक्ष्मी f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood .- 2. the plantain. —ਲਗਾ a forest-creeper. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैक्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. — बह्रि:, -हुताज्ञन: a forestconflagration. - नास: 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; S. 4.9. -2. a wild or nomadic life. -3. a forest-dweller, a forester —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन m. 1. a forestdweller, forester. -2. a hermit, so वनम्थायित् --वीजः, -वीजकः the wild citron tree. - ब्रेताकी the egg-plant. —वीहि: wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus —अन m. 1. a jackal. -2. a tiger -3. a civet cat. — Hene: a kind of pulse. –मद्र, –संवासिन् m a forester. —समृहः a thick wood.—संपर्वशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. -मरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —₹थ: 1. a deer. -2. a hermit. - स्था, -स्था the holy fig tree. —हथली a wood, forestground; Ku. 3. 29. - सज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

वननं Ved Wealth.

वनस् n. Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. -2 Wealth. -3 A wood.

नायु: N. of a district, R. 5. 73. - 3 omp. — जः a. produced in Vanâyu, (as a horse)

वनाहिर: A hog, wild boar.

वि: 1 N. of Agni. -2 A heap -3 Asking, begging. -f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood, as in अशांक-वनिका•

ৰনিৰ a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. -2 Desiring. -3 Giving, bestowing. -4 Abounding in water. -5 Living in a forest. -m. 1 A tree -2 The Soma plant. -3 A Bråhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vânaphrastha q.v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket ( of trees ) , अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी मायवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिञ्चनाः ( pl.) 'A Kımsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly, also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense.

घनेचर a [वने चरति चर्-ट अलुह् म॰] Dwelling in a wood. —र: 1 A forester, woodman, वनेचराणां चनितासखाना Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit, -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनित p p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c -2 Served, worshipped

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदंस्यतां लोकाः सर्वे वदंतु ते। यूनां
परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2 117;
पाधकवनिताः Me. 8 -2 A wife, mistress, वनेच्याणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1.
10, R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman.
-4 The female of an animal. -Comp.
-दिच् m. a misogynist (womanhater). —विलासः wanton pastime of
women.

वॅनिष्टु: Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice -2 The rectum.

बानिन्यु a. Begging, requesting;

वनीक: A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीपकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीपकानां स हि कलपभूष्टः N. 15.60.

वनीयित Den. P. 1 To beg ( as alms ). -2 To ask, entreat, request. वह: Ved. A malicious person (हिंसक).

चन्न ८. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for.
-2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m.
1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). -2
Possessing, enjoying, using.

बंद् 1 A. (बदते, बंदित ) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगत: पितरो बंदे पावतीपरमेन्द्ररे R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. — With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. बंदक: A praiser.

चंद्य: 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

बंदनं [ बंदन्सुट् ] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmana &c ( by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. -- ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माइंग,

-मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंद्नीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. -2 Parasitical plant; (वंदाकः, नकी, -का, -वंदारः also in this sense).

वहारू a 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमञ्जूहीतो महास्तिवंद्गरः Mu. 7. —n. Praise. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

चंदिन m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मचेद्रात्पदु-तर्गिरा चंदिनो नीलजंडाः V 4 4; (the bards form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sudra mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पाल: a keeper of prisoners, failer.

ব্য a. 1 Adorable, venerable. -2
To be respectfully saluted; R. 13.
78; Ku. 6.83, Me. 12.-3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. — আ 1
A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

वंद: A worshipper, votary. — इं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See वंबुर.

वंदय. वंध्या See वंध्य, वंध्या.

वन्नः [ Un. 2. 23 ] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वन-भवः यत् ] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्याभेवास्य संविधां B. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्ग-भास्वनां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. —न्य: 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fiuits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —िद्देष: a wild elephant.

वस्ता 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उत्त ; pass. उप्पते ; destd. विवन्सित-ते ) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथारिण बीज-सुटन्ता न वसा लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142, न विद्यामिरिण वपेत् 2. 113; याहुशं वपते बीजं ताहुशं लभते फलं Subhâsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly V.edic). — Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

qu: 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

वर्ष [वर-स्टुट् ] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shavings, shearing; Ms. 11 152. -3

Semen virile, seed. - নী 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (বিরোভা).

वपा [ वप-अच् ] I Fat, marrow; Y. 3.94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. -- कृत् m. marrow.

विपेतः A procreator, father. वपः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

बद्दा a Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. — इं Beauty ( of form ).

वपस a. [वप्-उमि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). -n. 1 (a) Body, person ; (समंर ) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयि-ण्याति Ku. 4. 42 ; नवं वयः कांतमिटं वधुsa R. 2.47; Si. 10.50. (b) Form, figure, appearance ; लिखितवपुषी शंख . पद्मों च हुट्टा Me. 80 , परिघः क्षतजतुल्य qq: B11. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved Water. -Comp. -- गुज:,-प्रकर्प: excellence of form, personal beauty, संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्श्वेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप-कर्षाद्जयद्वरं रघः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. -wa: a humour of the body.

वषुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दहुने जगतीयुजा सुनि: स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वस m. [वप्-तृच् ] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शाले: स्तंबकरिता वसुग्रेणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3.142.-2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage.-4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्र: -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वर् -रन्] 1 🗛 rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां (उदीं) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47 , see नप्रक्रीड़ below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place ; बृहच्छिलावप्रधनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40.-4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीवं महावतमिवात्र चरंति वमा: S1. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6.8 -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general ; ध्वनय-प्रतेतुरु व्यमपा Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. -- 4: 1 A father. -2 A Prajapati. - ਜ Lead. - Comp. - आਜ- चात: butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.), Ki. 5. 42, cf. तटावात. —िक्रिया, —कीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वपिक्रयाम्भवतस्तदेषु R. 5. 44: वपिक्राडापरिणत-गजभभणीयं द्वर्ज्ञ Me. 2.

चमकः The circumference of a wheel.

चित्र: I A field. -2 The ocean. -3 Difficult position ( दुर्गाते )

वभी A mound of earth, hillock. वसू 1 P. (वस्रीत ) To go, move.

नस् 1 P. (ब्मिति, वान, cous बामयिति, वमयिति; but with prepositions only बमयिति ) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चाविम्पुर्धेखे: Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. -2 To send forth or out, pour cut, give out, give off, give forth, emit (hg. also); किमाग्रेयशवा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2 7; R. 16 66, Me. 20, अविदितगुणांप सत्कविभाणितः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vås -3 To throw out or down; वातमाल्य: R. 7. 6. -4 To reject.

चम: Ejecting, vomiting, giving

नत्यु: 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. -2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

चननं [ यम् त्युन् ] 1 Ejecting. vomiting. -2 Drawing out, taking oi getting out, as in रचनिभिष्यव्यमनं R. 15.29, Kv. 6. 37. -3 An emetic. -4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain. --नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

निम: [नम् इन् ] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat rogue. - निम: f. 1 Sickness, nausea. -2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo ( वंश ).

वंशास्त्रः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -म्र्ी An ant. -Comp. --सूरं an ant-hill.

वया 1 A. ( वयते ) To go, move.

ब्य: A weaver.

चयनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [अज्-अस्त् वीभावः ] 1 Ages any time or period of life, गुणाः पुआस्थान गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U.
4.11, नव वयः R. 2.47; पाश्चिमे वयसि
19 1, न खळ वयस्त्रजमा हेतुः Bh 2.
38, तेजमा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11.1,
Kn. 5 16. -2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनितानिलासः Subhâsh,
so अतिऋांतवयाः -3 A bird in general;
समर्णीयाः समये वयं वयः N 2 62; मृगवयोगवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2.9;
Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. -4 Crow; Ft. 1.
23; (here it may mean 'a bird'

also ). -5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. -6 Energy, strength -7 Health, soundness of constitution. -Comp. --अतिग, -अतीत a (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. — अवस्था बस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Mal 9 29. -कर a. causing health and vigous of life, prolonging life - na a. 1. come of age. -2. advanced in years. (-市) the departure of youth, -पारिणति:, -परिणाम: 11peness of ale ; advanced or old age. - unioi 1. measure or length of life. -2 duration of life. — बुद्ध a. ( वयो बुद्ध ) old, advanced in years. —संधि: 1. transition from one period of life to another, त्रयो वयःसंधयः -2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). -रथ a ( वय:स्थ or वयस्थ ) 1. youthful .- 2. grown up, mature. -3. strong, powerful. (-स्थ:) a friend; contemporary. (-FUT) 1. a female companion. -2. the yellow myrobalan tiee. -3. small cardamoms. — स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f (वयो-हानि: ) 1. loss or decline of youth. -2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयसा तुल्यः यत् ] 1 Being of the same age. -2 Contemporary. -र्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age) -र्या A female companion or friend, a weman's confidente.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

न्युनं [ वय उनत् ] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. -2 A temple ( said to be m. also in this sensa in Unadisûtras ). -3 A rule, precept, order. -4 Manner, custom. -5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middleaged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous -2 Giving strength or health.
-3 Giving food. —थाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. ( वर्यति-ते, strictly caus, of g or g of class 10 ) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see g.

वर् a. [ वृ कर्गण अप् ] 1 Best, exsellent, most beautiful or piecious, choicest, finest; with gen, or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; व्यतं वर: R. 1. 59, वेदविदां वरेण 5 23, 11. 54, Ku. 6. 18; द्वरः, तरुवसः, सरिद्रस &c. -2 Better than, preferable to; संधिम्यो धारिणा वरा: Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —र: 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. - 2 Choice, selection. - 3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्त देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वर वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon', पीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीहव R 2. 63, भवलुड्धवरोदीर्ण: Ku. 2. 32, (for the distinction between बर and आज़िस see आशिस् ). -4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. -5 A wish, deare in general. - 6 Solicitation, entreaty. -7 Charity, alms. -8 Surrounding, enclosing. - 9 Obstructing, checking. -10 A bride-groom, husband; वरं वर-यते कन्या , see under वधू (1) also. -11 A suitor, woosi. -12 A dowry. -13 A son-in-law. -14 A dissolute man, libertine. -15 A sparrow. - Saffron; (for ath see separately). -Comp -эіп a. ha ving an excellent form. (-v:) 1. an elephant. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 N of Cupid. (-iff) turmeric. (-i) 1. the head. -2. the hest part. -3. an elegant form. -4. pudendum muliebre. -5. green cinnamon. — अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ड a. 1. worthy of a boon. -2. very worthy, highly esteemed. -3. very expensive. —आनना a lovelyfaced woman. --आजीवित m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (-5:) 1. an excellent rider. -2. a rider on an elephant or horse. -3. mounting, riding. ( -gr ) an elegant or a beautiful woman ;कार्य कुर वरा-रोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mal. 6. 11. -आलि the moon —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. -2. the chief seat, seat of honour. -3. the China rose. ( -त: ) 1. a door-keeper. -2. a lover, parameur. - = 1. a.chief, sovereign. -2 Indra. —ईश्वर: N. of Siva. —उरः -5: f. a beautiful woman ( lit. having beautiful thighs). -- and: an opithet of Indra. — चंडने 1. a kind of sandal wood. -2. the pine tree. -तड a. fair-limbed. (-3: f.) a beautiful woman . वरतनुरधवासी नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. — ततुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. — त्वचः the Numba tree. - a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. -2. propitious (-q:) 1. a benefactor. -2 N. of a class of Manes. -3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. ogta: the boon-giving or beneficent hand ( placed on the head of a suppliant by a derty &c. ). (-ar) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. -2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. — 314 the granting of a boon. —इम: agallochum. —निश्चय: the choice of a bride-groom. - que: the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding; R. 6. 86. - agr N. of Lopa. mudrå. -प्रस्थानं, -पात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the c lebration of marriage. - 45%: the cocoa-nut tree. -anan saffron. -युवति: -नी f. a beautiful young woman. - via: N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama, see नवरत्न, he is identified by some with Katyayana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pânini's Sûtras) –ਲਵਬ a. received as a boon. (-ਵਧ:) the Champaka tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्ण gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. -2. a woman in general. -3. turmeric -4. lac. -5. N. of Lakshmî. -6 of Durgâ. -7. of Sarasvatî. -8. the creeper called Prayangu. -9. a vellow pigment. 一頁: N. of Siva. - ATT a. 1. very wanton. -2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse.-was f. 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride found the neck of the bridegroom.

नरतः [ र ब्रुत् ] 1 A wish, request, boon. -2 A cloak. -3 A kind of wild bean. -4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. - कं 1 The cover of a boat. -2 A towel, wiper.

वरजं [ इन्स्ट्र लयु वा ] 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. -3 Surrounding, encircling. -4 Covering, screening, protecting. -5 The choice of a bride. -6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). -7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. -णः 1 A bridge. -3 The tree called Varuna. -4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां सुदे सनळ्दानळदाः Ki. 5. 25. -5 A camel. -6 A kind of ornament on a bow. -7 N. of Indra. -70mp. —माला, न्यज्ञ See वरस्रम्.

चरट: [ब्-अटन्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —टा-नी 1 A goose; नवमस्तिवेरटा तप-स्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it, भी वयस्य एते खल्ल दास्याः पुत्रः। अर्थ मल्यवनी वरटाभीता इय गोपालदारका अर्थ्य यत्र यत्र न सायंते तत्र तत्र गच्छति Mk. 1. —ट A jasmine flower (क्रुट्यूड्य)

वरणसी More usually written, वाराणसी q. v.

वरंड: [इ-अंडच्] 1 A multitude, group. -2 A pimple or eruption on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A heap of grass. -5 The string of a fish hook. -6 Pocket. (The word वरंडलंडक in यदिवानीमहं वरंडलंडक इव

ह्रस्टिक्टर णातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to moan 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down, so in the case of the Sùtradhâra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

Tish a. 1 Large, great, spaceous. -2 Frightened -3 Miserable, wietched. -n: 1 A mound of earth. -2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. -3 A wall. -4 An eruption on the face.

नरहा 1 A dagger, knife. -2 A kind of bird (सारिका) -3 The wick of a lamp.

ৰাইন্ত: The castor-oil tree. ব্যা 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather), St. 11. 44 -2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

बास ind. Rather or better than. preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative , समुज्ञयन भूतिमनार्थसंगमाहरं वि-रोधोपि ममं महात्माभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, at being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and नच,न त, or न पुन: with the clause containing the thing to which the first is pieferred, (both being put in the nominative case ); वरं मौनं कार्य न च चच-नसुक्त यद्वतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परध-नास्वादनसुखं H. 1; वरं पाणत्यागी न पुनर्यमानासुपगम: 2bid.; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याञ्चा मोवा वरमधियुणे नाधमे लब्ध नामा Me. 6.

त्रायतु m. A suitor, wooer, lover.

ব্যক্ত: A kind of wasp. — তা 1 A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

वरह्य n. Width, breadth ( Ved. ). वरह्या Ved Desire, wish.

atl 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 Turmeric. -4 N. of Parvati.

वराक a. (की f.) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न एकं छुवं यन्म वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, यत्किहुज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नाह्यतंपे Mal. 10 -2 Low, vile. -3 Impure. -क: 1. N. of Siva. -2 War, battle.

वराटः [ वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv. ] ] A course. -2 A rope, cord.

नराटक: 1 A courie, प्राप्त: काणवरा-टकोपि न नया तृष्णेऽधुना सुँच मां Bh. 3. 4. -2 The seed-vessel of the lotusflower. -3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -3omp —रजस m. the tree called नाणकेशर. नराटिका A cowrie : Bv. 2. 12.

वराण: An epithet of Indra.

**वराणसी** See वाराणमी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वग्लः, -वरालकः Cloves.

वराजि: -सि: A coaise cloth.

वराहः [ वराय अभीदाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहाति द्वीमं आ-हत्-ड Tv. ] I A boar, bog विस्नव्धं क्रियता वराहतनिभिर्मुस्ताक्ष-ति: पत्न के S. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile. -6 An array of thoops in the form of a boar. -7 N of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation , cf. वसति द्शनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंध-कलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशुक्तररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. -8 A particular measure. -9 N. of Varahamihira. -10 N. of one of the 18 Puranas. -Comp. —अवतार: the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. — कंद: a kind of esculent root. —कर्ण: a kind of arrow. -- काणिका a kind of missile. - agq: the period of the boarincarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. - miar the sensitive plant. -द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Maghain bonour of Vishnu. -- नामन् n. an esculent 100t. — मिहिर: N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बहरसंहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vıkrama.). — श्रंगः N. of Siva. चराह: Ved. A boar, hog.

नरमन् m. 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. -2 Ved. Circuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् n. Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room, space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5 Ease.

वरिवसि (स्य )त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्था 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. -2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

TRE a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent.

-2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4
Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked;
(superl. of 35 q. v.). —2: 1 The francoline partridge. -2 The orange tree. —2 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun. -2 The plant called शताबरी.

**वरीमन्** m. Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्•

वरीयस a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; Mâl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive ( compar. of 35 q. v.) .- 4 Extremely tender or younger. -n. Ved. Rest.

वरी( ली )बर्द: An ox, a bull. वरीय: N. of Cupid, the god of

The: N. of a class of Miechchhas बहद्ध: N. of a low caste.

वस्ताः [बृ-उनन् Un. 3 53] 1 N. of an Aditya (usually associated with Mitra ). -2 ( In later mythology ) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter ( represented with a noose in band); यासां राजा वरुणी याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवप-इयङजनानाम् ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29 ; त्वं विश्वेषा वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ता: Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुण: पाति Mb., अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भ्रमन्त्रस्यद्तुपारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuna tree. -Comp. —अंगरुह: an epithet of Agastya. —आत्मज; spirituous liquor ( so called being produced from the sea ). —आलयः, -आवासः the ocean--देव, -देवतं the Nakshatra Satabhi. shaj. - पादा: 1. a shark. -2 the noose of Varuna. -लोक: 1. the world of Varuna. –2. water.

वस्तानी Varuna's wife.

वरुणाविः f. N. of Lakshmî.

बक्झं A cloak, mantle.

and m. Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. - A A guardian deity.

वस्त्यं [वृ-ऊथन् Up. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (m. also in this sense); वरूथो रथमुप्तिया तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house. residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). -u: 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वस्तिथन a. 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वस्त्रियना जितवतः किल तस्य धतुर्भतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -m. 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. --An army ; स्विद्धितसालिलासहंघ्येनां जगाम यस्तियानी Si. 12. 77 ; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य a. [ वृ-एन्य ] 1 To be wished for, desirable, oligible; अनेन चेदि-च्छिसि गृह्यमाणं पाणि वरेण्येन m R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief, वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्त-मिवेदुचिंचं दूरीकरोति न कथ विद्वा वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158 , तत्सावितुर्वरेण्यं भॅगों देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10, R. 6 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. — vý Sattron.

वरोट: The Marubaka plant. —हं Its flower.

वरोल: A kind of wasp.

वर्कर: [ वृक्-अरन् ] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 or rope of leather ( कर्नर: ) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [ वृज्-पञ् ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection ( of similar things ); न्यपेधि शेषोऽप्यच्यायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7, во पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side Ku. 7.53. -3 A category. -4 A class. of words grouped together , as HARLY-वर्गः, बनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. - 6 A section. chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyâya in Rigveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (वर्म, अर्थ, and काम). -Comp. —अंत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, i. e. a nasal. - aa: the cube of a square. out the fifth power —पदं, -मूलं the square root. —पक्रीतः f. an affected square. - वर्ग: the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication

वर्गयति Den.. P. To multiply. वर्गशस ind. In groups, according

to classes.

चर्गिन a. Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण a. Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय a. Belonging to a class or category .- 4: A class-fellow.

चर्य a. Belonging to the same class. — हर्य: One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow,fellow-student(in learning), या यस्य युज्यते भूमिकातां खल् भावन तथैव सर्व वर्गाः पाठिताः Mal. 1 ; उद्घाह ना जुहुविरे सहुरात्मवन्थाः Si. 5. 15.

बर्च 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, he bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् गः [वर्च्-असन्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre. brillrance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. -- ਸ਼ੁਰ: constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् n 1 Vigorous, energetic. active. - 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्ज: Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving. avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जन [ वृज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, innury, killing.

वर्ज ind. To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.), गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्कांताः S. 4 , Ku 7. 72.

वर्जित p. p. 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished.-3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without ; as in ग्रुणवार्जित.

वज्ये a. 1 To be avoided or shun. ned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. - 34 A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be under-

वर्ण 10 U. (वर्णयाति-ते, वार्णत ) 1 To colour, paint, dye ; यथा हि भरता वर्णै-र्चर्णयंत्पात्मनस्तन्तं Subhash. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate ; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gît. 3, Ki 5. 18. –3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्ण: [वर्ण्-अच् ] 1 A colour, bue; अंतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कुण्णैः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paintcolour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वरयादातुं जल-मवनते ज्ञाङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 46 ; R. 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste ( especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैरुय, and शृद ); वर्णानामानुपूर्वेण Vart.; न काश्च-हुर्णानामपथमपकुष्टों अप भजते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species ; as in सवर्ग अक्षरं - - 6 ( a ) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. ( b ) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. -7 Fame, glory,



celebrity, renown; বাজা পজাবৈদ-ल्डब्बर्ण: R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality, merit, virtue -9 Praise. -10 Dress, decoration .- 11 Outward appearance. form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle. 13 A covering, lid. -14 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतकम ); उपात्तवणे चिरिते पिना-ਰਿਜ੍ਹ: Ku. 5. 56. ' celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -15 The housings of an elephant. -16 A quality, property. -17 A religious observance. -18 An unknown quantity. -19 The number 'one'. -20 Application of perfumed unguents to the bodv. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode. - 1 Saffron. - 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -- अंका a pen -अधिप: a planet presiding over a caste or class. -अपसद: an outcast. -अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast, degraded. - wf: a kind of bean. -आग्रम: the addition of a letter; भने-टर्णागमाईसः Sk. —आत्मन् m. a word. -आश्रमा: the (four) castes and stages of life, R. 5. 19. —उदके coloured water; R. 16. 70 - क्रिका an inkstand. - क्रम: 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. - ज्व a. 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. — चारक: a painter. —ज्येष्ठ: a Brahmana. —तुलिः, -तुलिका, -तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. —ह a. colouring. (-q ) a kind of fragiant yellow wood. —दाजी turmeric. -दृत: a letter. - gran a. violating the distinctions of castes. - यम: the peculiar duties of a caste. - पात: the omission of a letter. - qr = a paint-box. -yed the flower of the globe-smaranth. -yequ: the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्ष: excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. —मातु f. a pen, pencil —मातृका N. of Sarasvatî. —माला, -राज़ि: the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk. —वर्ति:, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush, pencil. —वादिच m. a panegyrist. -विपर्यय: the substitution or change ofletters; (भवेत) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). — Ti a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp मात्रावृत्त). —व्यवस्थितिः f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters .- शह: a Brâhmana. -संयोग: marriage between persons of the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of castes. -संकर: 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage .- 2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended). Si. 14. 37. —संघात:, -समाञ्चाय: the alphabet. —स्थानं an organ of utterance. - हीन a. outcast.

ैं देवर्णकः [ वर्णयति, वर्ण्-ण्वुल् ] 1 A mask, 2017105

the dress of an actor -2 A paint, colour for painting, Si 16.62.-3 A paint or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एते: पिद्यसालवर्णकानिभेश-लिसमाभेष्ये: Mk. 5.46. Bk. 19.11.-4 A bard, panegyrist.-5 Vermilion.-6 Sandal(the tree).-7 A letter, syllable.—जा 1 A mask.-2 A paint, colour for painting.-3 Fine gold.-4 Vermilion.-5 A closk, mantle.—ज 1 A paint, colour, pigment, S. 6.15.-2 Sandal.-3 A chapter, division.-4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [ वर्ण्-लयुद् ] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation, स्वभावो तस्तु डिभावे: स्वक्रियास्त्रप्रवर्णनं K. P. 10 -3 Writing -4 A statement, an assertion -5 Praise, commendation. ( -वर् only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmenc. वर्णासः Water.

चर्णाट: 1 A painter.-2 A singer.-3 One who maintains himself by his wife ( श्लीक्ताजीव ).-4 A lover.

वर्णिका [ वर्ण अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्या टन् ] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिश्रह: the assumption of a character or mask; तत: प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवहाभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिश्रह: कथं M21. 1.

वर्णित p. p [ वर्ण्-क ] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extelled, presided.

चिंच a. [वर्णोडस्त्यस्य इति] (At the end of comp.) I Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. —m. I A painter. -2 A scribe, writer.-3 A religious student, a Brahmacharinq.v.; अथाह वर्णो Ku 5.65, 52; वर्णाञ्चमाणां ग्रस्ते स वर्णी विचल्लाः अस्तुतमाचचले R.5.19.-4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. —लिगिच् a. disguised as or wearing the marks of a religious student; स वर्णिलिगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं हैतवने वनेचरः Ki.1.1.

বৰ্ণিনা I A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging on any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

agí: The sun.

चर्च a. To be described, (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तृत q. v.). — एवं Saffron

चर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood, as in करपवर्त q v. -Comp. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [इत्-ण्डुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A house's hoof. -- A sort of biass or bell-metal.

नतेका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वतंन a. [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, hving, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. —a: A dwarf. —at 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. - + 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living, समरास च तदुपांते-दवाव गोर्वतनानि U.1 26, (the word may here mean 'abode or residence' also ). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, muintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, mrving about: -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, preceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तन: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -नि: f. 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [ यून्सानच् ] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary, प्रधितयसमां भामकाविन्मीमिछ्कविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानक्वः कालिदासस्य क्रियाया कथ परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or moving round revolving. -4 Dwelling in. —नः The present tense (in gram.); वर्तमानमामीट्ये वर्तमानवद्दा P. III. 3. 131. —नं Presence.

वर्तस्तः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्ति: -तीं रि. [बृत् इन् वा छीप्] ! Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill), सा पुनर्मम प्रथमद्शीनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवातीरिव चक्षुषोरानदृसुत्पाद्यती Mal. 1; इयममृत-वर्तिनयनयौः U. 1. 38, कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लाचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp; Mal. 10. 4 -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument ( such as a bougie ). -8 A streak, line. -9. Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्व Mal. 1; अं-गुलिक्षरणसम्बर्गतिकः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Mal. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् व ( नी रि )[ वृत्-णिनि ] ( Usually at the end of comp ) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving .- 4 Performing, practising. वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence. वती (ति )रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-बुजच् ] Round, cir-· cular, globular. – ਲ: 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. —ਲਂ A circle.

वतमन् [वृत्-मनिन् ] 1 A way, road. path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्य-जाञ्ज Me. 39, पारसीकांस्ततो जेतु प्रत्स्थे स्थलवरमेना 'by land'; आकाशवरमेना 'through the air. '-2(Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; मम वत्मीनुगच्छीत मद्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्र-मापि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वत्र्मनः परम्। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतंगवतर्मना पुनरंका अयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 ' after the manner of a moth. ' -3 Room, scope for action; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिद्पि पदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 'roadwork', engineering. —पातः deviation from the road. —संदः, -वधक: an affection of the eye-lids. —राग: a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मानि:-नी f. A road, way.

वर्ज a Ved. Protecting. — र्ने A dam, dike.

वर्ध 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति ) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -\$1 Lead -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [ बुध्-णिच् ण्बुल् ] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. - a: A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [ वृध् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] l Inoreasing; growing. -2 Causing to -2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water jar of a particular shape. - I Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing, as in नाभिवर्धनं - - 7 A means of strengthening restorative. -8 Filling.

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वर्धनिका A snall vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृब्-शानच् ] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. N. of a district ( said to be the same as the modern Bardvana). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door the south side. -- N. of a district (the modern Bardvana. ). - comp. gt the city Bardvâna

वर्धमानक: A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापन [वर्षं छेदं करोति, वृत् णिच्-आप् च तता भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered : cf.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध 1 A leather strap or thong -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्धी A leather strap or

वर्षन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ़ 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन n. [वू-मानेन् ] 1 An armour, a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयममीण वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीव्लजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu 2.8.-2 (Hence) Sheker, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चंडवर्मन् प्रहारवर्मन् cf , दास--Comp. - at a. i. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear armour (i.e to take part in battle ) ; सम्यग्विनी-तमेथे वर्महरं कुमारं B. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिच् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

बामि: A kind of fish.

वर्ष a [ ब्र-यत् ] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp. ) ; अन्वीतः स कु तिपयै: किरातवर्यै: Ki. 12. 54. —र्य: The god of love. - 4 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्बट. वर्वणा See बर्बणाः

वर्वर a. [वृ-अरच् बुद् च] 1 Stammer ing. -2 Curled. - : 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair .- 5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. —रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. - t 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion.-3 Gum-myrrh.-Comp. —उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्गके A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्गीक: 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्बू ( बु )र: A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षे [ वृष् भावे थत्र् कर्तरि अच् वा ] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; fa-द्धरस्तनितवर्षेषु Ms 4. 103 ; Me. 35 -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything , सुरभि सुराविः सक्तं पुष्पवर्षे प्पात R. 12. 102; so इर-वर्ष:, शिलावर्ष:, लाजवर्ष: &c. -3 Seminal effusion -4 A year (usually only n. ) ; इयति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रमश्यस्यतीव वतमातिधार R. 13, 67 ; न ववर्ष वर्षाण द्वादश दक्षशताक्षः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent; ( nine such divisions are usually enumerated:—1 कुरु , 2 हिरणम-य ; 3 रम्यक , 4 इलावृत , 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाला ; 7 भद्राश्व; 8 किनर; and 9 भारत /; एतदू-ढगुरुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वहो Si. 14.5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only m. according to Hemaehandra ). -Comp. — अंशः, अंशकः, —अंग: a month. —अंद्र n. rain-water. —अयुतं ten thousand years —अचित्र m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. - आयोप: & frog. —आमन्: a peacock. —ਤਧਲ: hail. - to a cloud. (-tr) a cricket. -कोशः, -पः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -- गिरि:, -पर्वतः ' a Varsha mountain, 'i.e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven.—हिम-वान् हेमनूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च। चैत्रः कर्णी च शूंगी च सतिते वर्षपर्वताः ) —ज a. (वर्षेज



also) produced in the rainy season.
—यर: 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4, ( वर्षचर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन m. the hog-plum.
—प्रा: a series or collection of years.
—प्रतिवंध: a drought. —प्रिय: the Châtaka bird —वर: a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —व्सः f. birth day. — सत्वं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक a. Raining.

वर्षणं [ वृष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Raining, rain. -2 Sprinkling, showering down ( fig. also ); द्रव्यवर्षणं 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

ৰ্মাৰ্ক: f. [ ৰূত্-প্ৰানি. ] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding ( বর্নি ).

वर्षा (Usually f. pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon, भी- को पंचामिमध्यस्था वर्षास स्थंडिलेश्यः Y. 3.52, Bk. 7.1.—2 Rain (sing. in this sense).—Comp.—काल: the rain, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः.—कालीन a. belonging to or produced in the rainy season.—प्रभंजनः a high wind.—सू m. 1. a frog.—2. a kind of insect (इत्योप)—मूः, भ्वी f. 1. a female frog or a little frog.—2. hogweed.—3. an earth-worm—राजः 1. a night in the rainy season.—2. the rainy season.—2.

नार्वेक a. Raining, showering. —क

Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक a. (की f.) [ नृष् उक्ज् ] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोक्तरें बुद्स्य परिहार्धमू- षरे Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -Comp. -अब्दः, -अंबुदः a rain-cloud.

ৰাথিত a. 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (superl of ভার ৭. v.)

वर्षीयस् a. (सी f.) 1 Older, very old. -2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

बद्में The body ; see below.

वर्धन् त. [वृष्-मनित् ] 1 Body, form -2 A measure, height; वर्ध्व द्विपाना विश्वंत उद्यक्षेत्रेनचरेम्पश्चिरमाचर्चक्षिरे S1. 12. 64; गजवर्ष्व किरातेम्पः शशंसुद्वेवदार- वः R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain), Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ड वर्ड वर्डण वर्डिण वर्डिन

वर्हिस्

See बर्ड्, बर्ह, वर्हण, बर्हिण, बर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

वल 1 A (वलने, but sometimes वलाते also, जलित । 1 Togo, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6 41, पण-यिनं परिरद्ध तथांगना ववलिरे वलिरोचित मध्यमा · Si. 6. 38, 6, 11. 19. 42 · , त्व इ-भिसर्णरभमेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियाति चलती Git 6 -2 Tomove, tuin, move or turn round, बलितकंधर Mal 1. 29; दृष्टिरन्यतो न बलाति K -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, he attached to , हृदयमद्ये तस्मिन्नैवं पुनर्व-ਲੜੇ ਕਲਾਰ੍ Gît. 7 , Nulod. 3. 5. -4 To ıncrease , वलन्नपुरानिस्वना S. D. 116 ; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनित्विताकुलतया वरद्धा-थां राधां सरसमिदम् चे सहचरी Gat. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -WITH 74 to move to and fro, soll about , स्वि. द्यति क्रगति वेल्लति विवलति निमिषति वि-लोक याते तिर्यक् K. P. 10. — सं l. to mix, blend. -2 to connect, unite with ( mostly in p. p.; see सबलित )

चलनं [बल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In astr.) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

चलित p. p. 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled, Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted, Mai 8. 11.

व्ल ८०० बल.

वलक्ष see बलझ.

वलग्नः, -मं The waist.

वलिभः, भी / [ वल्पते आच्छायते वल् अभि वा ङीष् ] ( Also frequently written वडिभः-भी ) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch, धूरी-जीलविनिः सूतिर्भेलभयः सांदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2., सीयान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपारिचयद्वेषि पारावतानि M. 2. 13. -2 The topmost part ( of a house ), हृष्ट्वा हृद्धा भवनवलः भीत्रेगवातायनस्था Mâl. 1. 15; Me. 38, S1. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâshtra; आस्त सोराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वार्त्य See अवलव .

चलय: -यं [वल्-अयन् ] 1 A brace let, armlet, चिहित्तविशद्धिसिक्सलय- लच्या जीवित परिमिद्द तव रिक्तलया दिंग 6, Bk. 3 22; Me. 2, 60, R. 13. 21, 43 -2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.), भ्रांतस्वलयः Dk.'; चलावमवलयां (चर्चा) R. 1. 30; दिग्वलय Si. 9. 8. -5 An enclosure, a hower; as in लतावलयमंड - -यः 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat (चल्योद्ध 'to form into a bracelet,' Ku. 5. 66; चल्योभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलचित a. 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling, Mâl.5.6.

वलाक See बलाक. वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo.-2 A frog. वलाहक See वलाहक.

चिल-ली f. (Also written बालि:-ली)
I A fold or wrinkle (on the skin).
बिलिभिक्षेत्रमाक्रांतम् -2 A fold of akin
on the upper part of the belly
(especially of females, regarded as a
mark of beauty); मध्येन साविद्यालस्या बिलियं चार बभार बाला Ku. 1.
39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof
-4 A line made on the body with
fragrant unguents. -Comp. --भूत् a
curled, having curls (as hair),
कुसुमोद्खाचिताच् चलीभूतव्यलयम भूंगरचस्तवालकाच् R. 8. 53 -सुखः, -बद्नः a
monkey, Mâl. 9. 31.

वलिक:-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

चलिन, बलिम a. [ बलिन म वा ] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् a Wrinkled.

वलिर a. Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिशं-शी A fish hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

बल्कः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

बल्ल a. Strong, robust, powerful. बल्क् 10 U. (वक्क्यतिन्ते ) To speak. बल्कः - ल्कं [ वल् सवरणे क, कस्य नेत्व ] 1 The bark of a tree, स वल्कतासारीत तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्धं न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11, 11, Bk 10 1. -2

Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; 11; 14 A part, fragment ( खड). -Comp. -तर: a kind of tree. -द्रम: the birch tree. -रोध: a variety of the Lodhra

चल्कचत् a. A fish (having scales).
चलकलः — लं [ बल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं ] 1
The bark of a tree. -2 A garment
made of a bark,bark-garment,इयमधिकमनोक्षा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S; 1. 20,
B 12.8; Ku. 5.8; हैमबल्कला: 6. 6
'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf.
चीरपरिवहा: in Ku. 6. 93). — Comp.
— संवीत a clad in bark.

विकलः A thorn. वरुक्टं Bark, rind.

वर्ग 1 U. (बल्गति-ते, बल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20.-2 To leap, bounce, bound,; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); बल्ग बल्गनि सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance prance; हारे

हमिनभूषणाश्च तुरंगा चल्गंति यह द्पित। Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125, Si. 18 53. -4 To be pleased, Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat; निजिताखिलमहाणेनौषधिस्यद्सारममृतं व-विलग्ते Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासमाविनिर्गलस्कणसुषो वल्गंति चेल्पासरा; Bv. 1. 72.

बत्यानं Leaping, jumping, gall ping, R. 9. 51.

बलगा A bridle, rein; आला । गृह्यते इस्ती वाजी वलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1 50.

चल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance, Kåv. 2. 73. —तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निर्मितादपराद्वेषोधांद्वणकरेथेव चलितं S. 2. 27

मल्यु तः [ बल् संबरणे उ ग्रह् च Tv ] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet, Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. —adv. Beautifully, splendidly, Pt. 1. 62. —व्यः A goat.—comp. —पन्नः a kind of wild pulse.—च्यान तः Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

ब्ह्युल: The flying fox.

बल्यालका 1 A cockroach. -2 A chest.

वस्त्याति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते ) To eat, devour वल्भने 1 Eating ~2 Food.

वित्मक, वाल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

बल्भी An ant. -Comp. --कूट an ant-hill.

चल्मीक:-क [ वल् ईक् सुद् च Un. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c.; धर्म ज्ञाने: संचित्रपादल्मीकामिन पुत्तिका: Subhash., Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -क: 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vâlmîki.-Comp—ज्ञाप a kind of antimony ( used as collyrium ).

वल्यू (ल्यु )ल् 10 P. (वल्यू-ल्यु-लयति) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

बहु 1 A. (बहुते) 1 To cover.-2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

ষস্ত্ৰ: [ বন্ত-বন্ত্ৰ ] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three Gunjas. -3 Another weight of one Gunja and a half; or of two Gunjas (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn.-6 A Masha of silver.

बहुकी [नर्न् कृत् गारा॰ डीप्] The (Indian) lute; अजसमास्कालितवहासी-

गुणक्षतोज्ञ्य लागुष्ठन खांशुभिष्मया S1. 1. 9, 4 57, K5. 1. 8, R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्लभ क. [वल-अभन्न Un. 3. 125]
1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. —भः 1 A lover, husband; (खेदः) व्यि विल्मति तुल्यं बल्लभालोकनेनं Mål. 3. 8, Si 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt 153.-3 A superintendent, an overseer 4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). —भा A beloved female, mistress, wife, बल्लसमा राजानः अर्थेत S. 3, Mu. 3. 9 -Comp. —आचार्यः N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishnava sect. —पालः a groom.

बहुभायितं A mode of sexual enloyment; cf. दुरुषाधित.

वहारं [वह-अरन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

बहुरि:-री रं [बहु-अरि बा डीप ] 1 A creeping plant, अनपायिन मंश्रय हुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय बहुरी Ku 5.131, तमे बहुरी Mil 5.7.-2 A branching foot stalk.

वह्नव. (नी f ) See बहुब, Si 12.39

वाहि: f, [बह इन्] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant, भूतेक्क्स्य सुजंगवहिबलयंग्रङ्गद्भजूटा जटा Mâl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp —दूर्वा a kind of grass.

ৰন্ধী f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. - comp. — ক pepper. — সুস্তা: the Sâla tree.

ৰন্ধ [বন্ধ-বন্] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

चल्नर: [बल-करन् ] 1 Dried flosh.
-2 The flosh of the (wild) hog
-र 1 A thicket. -2 A desert,
wilderness. -3 An uncultivated
field. -4 Ground impregnated with
salt.

नलह I. 1 A. ( बल्हत ) 1 To be preeminent or excellent. -2 To cover -3 To'kill, hurt. -4'To'speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. ( बल्हबति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

विहेक, वल्हीक See बल्हिक, बल्हीक.

बह्म 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित') 1 To wish, desire, long for, निःस्वी वष्टि शतं शती दश्शतं Sânti. 2.6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभैव भवस्य ज्याप सेनान्यस्थांति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वष्टि भाग्रिरह्रोपमंबा-प्योश्चयसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (.कांती).

बद्धा α [ बह्य कर्तिरि अच् भावे अप् वा ] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in comp , शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed -4 Charmed. fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. – हा:, – हो 1 Wish, desire, will. – 2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission , स्ववज्ञ 'subject to oneself', ındependent, पर্ৰহা ' under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रमु-शक्तिसंपदा वशमेको चपतीननंतरान् R. 8 19, वर्श नी, 01 आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; বহা गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit ; न शको वश वशिनासुत्तमं गंतुमईभि 🖰 8.90 , वज्ञे 🦡 or बज़ीक to subdue, overcome, win over, to fascinate, bewitch. - नजान (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of, 'oa account of ', ' for the purpose of ', दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &ः -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. -- 7: The residence of harlots. -Comp — अनुन, –ग, –वर्तिच ( ८० वर्शगत ) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. ( -m. ) a servant. — эпсия: в porposee. - frat winning over, subjection. — a. subject, obedient, नमस्थामो देवाचानु इतविधेस्तेऽपि वज्ञागाः Bh. 2. 94, Pt. 1. 139. (-47) an obedient wife

नश्चद् a. Obedient to the will of compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.), कोप्स किं द करभोर नश्चित्रप्थ: Bv. 3.9, 2.136, 157, N. 1.38, साददर्श ग्रुप्य किंद्यद्वसमनंगिनवासं Git. 11, अभिसारयते कालं या मन्नप्यशंबद्दा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

नजा [ वज्ञ-अन् ] 1 A woman. -2 A wife -3 A daughter. -4 A hushand's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A harren woman. -7 A harren cow. -8 A female elephant, अभिरत्नेषु ममोर्वज्ञी पियतमा युधे तवेथं बज्ञा Vi. 4. 25.

ৰিয়া: 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वाशिक a. Void, empty. —का Aloe-wood.

वाहीता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वाज्ञन् a. ( नी f. ) [ नशः अस्यस्य इति ]
1 Powerful. -2 Being under control,
subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One
who has subdued his passions ( used
like a noun also ); प्रधापयामास नशी
वासिष्ठ: R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5.
28. --m. Ved 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A

बहिनी The Sami tree.

विश्वार: A sort of pepper. — र Sea salt.

वाशिष्ठ See विमिष्ट.

नशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurement, एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीय: Mål. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subjugation.

वह्य ॥ [ बज्-यत् ] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवह्योविधात्मा प्रसाद्ध्राध्याच्छाति Bg. 2.64.—2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled , Bg. 6.36.—3 under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient तस्य पुत्रो भवेन्द्रश्यः समुद्रो पार्मिकः सुधीः H Pr. 18, oft in comp. , ( मनः ) हृद्धि व्यवस्थात्य समाधिवह्यं Ku. 3 50.—इयः A servant, dependent —इया An humble or obedient wife; यं जाह्मग्रीमयं देवी वाग्वह्येवासुवर्वते U. 1.2 ( who has full command of language ).—इयं Cloves.

वक्यका See वक्या.

न्यू 1 P. (वषति ) To injure, huit, kill.

नष्ट ind An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity), इंदाय नष्ट, पूष्णे नष्ट &c.—Comp.——कार्ने m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation नष्ट.—नार: the formula or exclamation नष्ट.

वक्त् 1 A. (वक्ते ) To go, meve.

बद्धा. A calf one year old.

बब्क्यणी, वब्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (चिरवसूता गो).

नस् I 1 P. ( नसति, sometimes नसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वस्त्यति, वस्तुं, उषित ) 1 Т० dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc., but sometimes acc. ) , धीरसमीरे यसनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in , वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्त-नि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति, भूतिः श्रीहीभूतिः कीर्तिदेशे वसति नालमे Subhash. -3 To spend, pass (as time ) ( with acc. ). -Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably--3 To dwell, inhabit. - Desid. (विवल्सति) To wish to dwell.-II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परि-धूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21, St 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9, Bk. 4. 10. -Caus. ( वासयति-ते ) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. (वस्पति) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (बामयति-ते) 1 To eut, divide, cut off .- 2 To love. - 3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer, -V 10 U. ( असयित-ते ) To scent, perfume.

वसति: -ती 🎋 [वस्-अति वा डाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding, आअ-मेषु वसातें चके Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in '; S. 5. 1. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation, हर्षो हर्षो हृद्यवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः P. R 1. 22, S. 2. 14. -3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig ), अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपुदां Ku. 6 37, 80 विनयवसतिः, धर्मेकवसतिः। -4 A camp, halting place ( शिविर ). -5 The time when one halts or stays to 10st, 2. c. night; तस्य मार्ग-वशादेका वभूव वसातिर्यतः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः = रात्रि Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c , तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7 33, 11. 30. - 6 A Jama monastery.

वसथ An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

चसनं [ वस्-आबारे त्युट् ] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. -2 A house, residence. -3 Dressing, clothing, covering. -4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes, वसने परिश्वसर बसाना S. 7.21, उरसंग वा मलिनवसने सौम्य िशिष्य वीणा Me. 86, 41. -5 An ornment worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, veinal sea son (comprising the two months चैत्र and वेशाल ) , मधुमाधवी वसंत: Susr., सर्वे प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; विहरति हारिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. -2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kâmadeva; सहनः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. – 3 Dysentery. – 4 Smallpox. -5 (In dramas ) A nick-name for the Vidûshaka or buffoon. - Comp. -अदतार: the advent or setting in of the spring, वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मा-द्यितुकं रूपं पेक्ष्य S. 1. - उत्सव: the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phalguna, and indentified with the Hole festival. - - are: the spring-tide, vernal season. —योषिन m. a cuckoo. — 311 1. the Vasanti or Mâdhavî creeper. -2. the spring festival; see वर्सतोत्सव. -तिलक: -कं the ornament of the spring, कुई वसंत-ातिलकं तिलकं बनाल्याः Chand.M 5. (-कः -का -क) N. of a metre, see App. 1 चन्नः 1. the cuckoo. -2. the month called Chaitra. -3, the musical mode हिंदोल. -4. the mango tree. —दूती the trumpet-flower. —दुः, -द्रमः the mango tree. - i aff the fifth day in the bright half of Magha. - iy:, -योध: -साम: epithets of the god of ৰমা [ বন্-সন্ ] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fast, marrow, adeps, suet, Mu. 3 28, R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation -3 Brain. -Comp. -সাভয়:, -সাভযুক্ত: the Gangetic porpoise. —ভ্ৰম the mast of the brain. —মাথিন m. a dog

नासि: [नम्-इन्] 1 Clothen. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

नस्ति p p. 1 Worn, put on. -2 Dwelling. -3 Stored ( as grain ). -वं Abode, residence

वसिरं Sea salt.

ৰ্মিছ: (also written ৰাইছে) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the Rigveda. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. বিয়ামিল. -2 N. of the author of a Smriti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

बस a. 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. -n [वस्-उन्] I Wealth, riches; स्वयं पद्राधेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्तुता वसूपमानस्य व-साने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18 , R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (頁面). -8 A yellow kind of kidney bean. -m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense), सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सता मृत्योर्धखे वर्तते Mâl. 5. 24, K1 18; (the Vasus are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 ध्रव, 3 मोम, 4 वर 📭 वब, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष and 8 प्रभास , sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; वरी बुवश्च सोमश्च अहंश्रेवानि-लोडनलः। प्रत्युषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवो ऽष्टाविति समृताः). -2 the number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Siva -5 Of Agni -6 A tree. -7 A lake. pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A 18y of light, निरकाशयद्भविमपे-तवसं वियवालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. ?. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाध मग्नमापत्प योधी Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases any means 'wealth' also ). -12 The sun. -f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (बाद्ध ). -Comp. -ओकसारा 1. N. of Amaravati, the city of Indra. -2. of Alaka, the city of Kubera, -3. of a river attached to Amarâvatt and Alakâ. -कीट:, -क्रमि: a beggar. —तातिः f. Ved. wealth. -दा the earth. -देव: N. of the father of Krishna and son of Sura,

a descendant of Yadu. ेसू: -सुत: &c. opithets of Krishna. - देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishtha - देच्या the ninth day of alunar fortnight. -धार्मका crystal. -धा 1. the carth ; वसुधेयमेवश्यता त्वया B. 8. 83; S 7 33. -2. the ground ; Ku 4.4 °अधिप: a king. eur: a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuna. —धारा, -with the capital of Kubera. - awi one of the seven tongues of fire —प्राण: an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. -रोचिस m a sacrifice, religious ceremony. - NT 1. wrought gold -2. silver. - वेण: N. of Karna. - स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

ৰম্ভ ( ন )দ: The plant called Arka — ক 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसंधरा . R. 4. 7 ; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् α. Wealthy, rich. —ती The earth, वसुमत्या हि दुपाः कलित्रणः R. 8. 83, S. 1. 25.

वसुल: A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते ) To go, move.

वस्तः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय Sce वक्कय.

वस्कयणी Sho वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त 10 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hu.t, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat , see वस्त. -Comp. -अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तक An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

बरितः m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. -Comp - मल urine. -िरस्स n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. -2. the neck of the bladder. - जोयनं a diuretic ( which clears the bladder ).

वस्तु n [वस् तुन्] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानस् -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनेवारभते कृतांतकः ं 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वत् स्पेतं कृतांतकः ं 4. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वत् स्पेतं कृतांतकः -4 Essence, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also'); आगाविकेनामञ्ज्ञवस्तुकां संभावपानि

M. 1 -6 The plot (of a d.ama), the subject-matter of any poetre composition , कालिदासंबंधितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशक्केतलाख्येन नाटी नोपस्था-तब्यमस्माभिः 🗗 1 अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुष-बहुभानात् V 1 2 , आशीनेमस्क्रिया वन्तुः (देशो वापि तन्त्रख S. D. 6, Ve. 1.-7 The pith of a thing.-8 A plan, design -f. Ved A day ( ') -энта: 1. absence of reality. -2 loss of property or possessions — उत्थापने the production of ary incident in a drama by means of mugic, conjuration, see D 420. — squr a variety of Upama according to Dandin who thus illustrates it —राजीविभवित तक्त्र नत्र नीलोत्पले इव । इय प्रतीयभानेक्यमा वस्तूपमेव सा ॥ Kav. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upama where the सावारणयम or common quality is omitted ). -डपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material, किया हि वस्तूयहिता प्रसीदाति R. 3 20. -माञ्च the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards doveloped ). - रचना style, arrangoment of matter.

नस्तास and. 1 In fact, in reality' really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

नस्यं A house, an abode, a residence, Si 13.63.

वस्त्रं [ वस्-ष्ट्त् ] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -Comp. --अगार:-रं, -गृहं a tent. -अंचल:, -अंत: the hem of a garment. -- आगारं a clothier's shop. कुद्धिमं 1. a tent. -2 an umbrella. —ग्रंथि: the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel ); cf. नीवि - निर्णेजकः a washerman. -परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. — पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. — पूत a. filtered through a cloth, वस्त्रपूर्त पिचेज्जल Ms. 6. 46. -भे इकः, -भेदिन् m. a tailor. —योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं safflower. -विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्रपति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

नस्नं [ नस्-नः Un. 3. 6 ] 1 Hine, wages (in this sense m. also)., -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्ननं A girdle, zone.

वस्तसा A tendon, nervo.

वस्तिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 4 garment. -2 An abode.

वंह 10 U [वहयात-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine

बह 1 U. (बहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवा-क्षीत, अबोढ, वक्ष्माते-ते, बोढ़, ऊढ , pass उद्यते ) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft with two acc.), sien ग्रामं चहति, चहति विधिद्धतं या हविः 8.1 1 , न च हब्यं वहत्याग्नै: Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जलानि या तोर-निखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामत शाजधानीं R 13. 61 ; बिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bung, वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain, न गर्बमा वाजिध्ररं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; ता-ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्या वकाशः Ve. 3.5 ' when my father is leading the van &c. ', वहति सुवन-श्रेणीं जेष: पणापलकाश्यिता Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17, Me. 17. -5 To carry off, take away , अदे: शूंगे वहति ( v. l. for हराति ) पवनः किस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry : यदूढया वारेणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70, Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear , वहसि हि धनहाये पण्यभूतं कारीरं Mk. 1. 31, वहति विषधरान पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show , लक्ष्मीस्वाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of ; मुखाया मे जन-न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्य M. 4, तेषां नित्याः भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. -10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94 , 10 दु:खं, हर्ष, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses ) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on ; वहतं वलीवसौ वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनर्वहत् K., I't. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow ( as rivers), प्रत्यगृहुर्महोनद्यः Mb.; परो-पकाराय वहति नद्य: Subhâsh. -13 l'o blow (as wind )); मदं वहति मारुतः Râm., वहति मलयसमीरे मदनसुपनिचाय Git. 5. -14 To breathe. -- Caus. (बाह्यति-ते ) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over ; स वाहाते राजपथ: शिवाभि: R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-चेद्रध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry ; Bk 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go.-7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to visit. —Desid. (बिवक्षाति-ते) To wish to earry &c.

जद p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, -द: A married man. -दा A girl who is married. -Comp. - कें-केंट a mailed —भार्य a. one who

has married a wife. -वयस: a young-man.

कार्ट: f. 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

नह: [ बह्-कर्तरि अच ] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद). -8 A measure of four Dronas. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

नहति: 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती: -वहा A river, stream in general.

बहत: 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह-ल्युर] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

नहित p. p. 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंत: 1 Wind. -2 An infant

वहल a. See बहल. — 7: A raft, boat.

वहिन्नं, वहिनकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूपस्यदृश्यत किमपि व, हिन्नं Dk.; प्रज्यपयोधिकले धृतवानासि वेदं विहितवहिनचरित्रमखेदम् Git. 1.

वहिष्क See बहिस्. वहिष्क n. Outer, external.

वहेडकः The Bibhîtaka tree.

बाह्नि: [वह-नि ] 1 Fire; अतुणे पति-तो बह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्याति Subhash. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Leadwort -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. - 9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -- -- a. 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -is a kind of agallochum. -iu: 1. incense. -2 resin. - mf: 1. a bamboo. -2. the Sami tree ; cf. अशिगर्भ. -दीपक: safflower. -नामन् m. 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. lead-wort. -भोग्यं clarified butter. - मित्र: air, wind. -रेतस m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोइं, -लोइकं copper. -व-र्ज the red water-lily. —बहुम: resin. —वीजं 1. gold.—2. the common lime. —शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -स-खः the wind. —संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree,

यहां 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वाह्निक, बह्नीक ८०० बल्हिक, बल्हीक

ar ind. 1 As an alternative con junction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; of =. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुवी दहनो वा G M., आरित ते माता स्मरासि वा तातं U. 4. (b) like, as , जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पश्चिनी वान्य-ज्या Me. 83; मणी वोमूह्य लंबेते Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जीत चातिद्धितवलो दुर्योधनो वा जिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवस्त्रियया प-बोर्ज बोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12 , St. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7 64, K1. 3. 13. (c) optionally, ( in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Panini); दोषो जो वा चित्तविशागे P. VI. 4 99, 91. (d) Possibility; ( in this sonse at is usullay added to the interiogative pronoun and its derivatives like द्व or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यर्य वचासि मया स्थातव्यं 🖔 ; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मतः को वान जायते ८ ६. 1. 27. ( e ) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated at has the sense of 'oither-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभी-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2.60; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्त्रगोर-वाद्वा नवनाटकदर्भनजुत्हलाङ्वा भवाद्भिरवधा-नं दीयमानं पार्थथे V.1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ, ज वा not, neither, nor , यदि वा or if ; यहा or, or else ; किं वा whether &c. ).

वा 1.2 P. (वाति, वात or वान ) 1 To blow; बाता बाता दिश्ति विश्ति न वा सप्त-धा सप्तभिका. Ve. 3. 6 ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मच-तो वदः स्थाः R. 3. 14 ; Me. 42 ; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, burt, injure. — Caus. ( नापयात. ते ) 1 To cause to blow. -2(बाजयात-ते) To shake. - WITH आ to blow ; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकामसुष्मिलावानावान्मातारे-भा निहात Ki.5.36; Bk. 14.97. — म, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृद्यानि हरज-राणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. ( वायति ) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. ( वापयाति-ते )1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

ৰাঁহা a. ( शों f. ) [ वंश्-अण् ] Made of bamboo. — शो Bamboo-manna.

चांशिक: [ वंश-टक् ] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [ वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः ] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken, शृद्ध में बान्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; बावये न संतिष्ठते ' does not obey', Si. 2. 24 -2 A sentence, period ( complete ulterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याचीग्यताकांक्षासाति-युक्तः पदाञ्चयः S. D. 6, पदसमृही वाक्यं Tarka K.; श्रीत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तिद्वते तथा K. P 10.-3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr ) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp -अर्थ: the meaning of a sentence Gum a variety of Upama according to Dandin , see Kâv. 2. 43. — энегч: conversation, discourse. —खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. –੧ਫ਼ a word in a sentence. –ਪਣੀ ਹੈ N . of a work sitributed to Dhartmheri. -पद्धति: f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. - unit: 1. a treatise, connected composition .- 2. the flow of sentences. - प्रयोग: employment of speech, use of language. -ਮੇਰ: a different assertion, a divergent statement ; वाक्यभेद्रान्बहूनगम्त Mu. 2 -रचना,-विन्यास: arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. - 19-शारद a. eloquent, skilled in speech. - शेष 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence ; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेष: V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागर: I A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brahmana, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone, whet-stone -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

arm A bridle.

नागार a. Breaking one's promises erhdious, faithless.

वागाशानि. A Buddha.

वागुरा [ वा-हिंसने उरव् गत् च ] A trap, not, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वागुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान Pt. 1. 116 -Comp. — मृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild spimals. (-तिः) a fowler, huntsman , Ms. 10 52.

वाग्रारक: A fowler, hunter, dearcatcher, R 9.53.

वागिमन् वः [ वाच् अरत्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य कः तस्य लोपः of. P. V. 2. 124 ] 1 Eloquent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिर्लेडितकार्यस्य-वाश्वालं वाग्मिनो वृथा St. 2.27, 109, Ki. 14.6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishpu.

साग्य a. [बाच यच्छति, यम्-छ ] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. —2 Speaking truly. —ग्य: Modesty, humility.

aran: The ocean.

বা্হ্ম 1 P. ( বাপ্তারি ) To wish, desire.

बान्त f [वन्-क्रिप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारण च Un. .2. 67. 11 A word, sound, an expression (opp अर्थ), वागर्थाविव संपृक्ती-वागर्थपतिपत्तथे R. 1.1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; बाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mal. 4; लोकिकाना हि साध्नामध वाग-नुवर्तते। ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमधानुः धावति U. 1. 10. विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच-भारते Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1 49, Si 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3 -3 A voice, gound ; अज्ञरीरिणी वास्त्वचरत U. 2; मनव्यवाचा R. 2. 33 -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Saraswati, the goddess of speech \_Comp. —अपहारकः ( वाग-पहारक: ) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of probibited texts — अर्थ: ( वागर्थ: ) a word and its meaning , R. 1. 1; see above. - असि: cutting speech ( cutting like a sword ); स्फ्ररज्ञसाधे विवृणोति वागासिः Ki 14 12. —आडंबर: ( वागाडंबर: ) verbosity. bombast. —आत्मन् a (वागात्मन्) consisting of words ; ऋषे प्रबुद्धोसि वागा-त्मिन ब्रह्माण U. 2 —ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods - 3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku 2.3.-4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-TT) N of Sarasvatî -ईश्वर: (वागीश्वर: ) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2 an epithet of Brahman. ( - री ) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech -ऋषभः (वाग्रुषभः) 'eminent in speech, 'an eloquent or learned man. - कलहर ( वाक्तलहः ) a quarrel strife. --कीर: (वाक्कीर: ) a wife's brother. —गुदः ( वागादः ) a kind of a bird — गुण: ( वाग्गुण: ) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hema chandra. ) --ग्रलिः, -ग्रलिकः ( वाग्यलिः &c. ) the betel-bearer of a kind &c; ef. ताब्लकरंकवाहिन् - चपल त. ( वाक्च-पल ) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं ( बाक्रचाप-=q)idle or frivolous talk, chattering, ssiping. — इलं ( वाक्छल ) ' dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply. a prevarication, एतावरेवास्ति मे वाक्छ-लं Mu 2, केनेटमस्तं में वाक्छलाड वृष्टं K 330. — जाले ( वाग्जाल ) bombast, empty talk, अनिलोंडित कार्यस्य वाग्जाः ल वाग्मिनो वृथा S1. 2. 27. — इंबर-( वाग्डेंबर: ) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language —वंड: (बाग्डड) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2 restraint of speech, control over words, cf. त्रिदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed (-ar) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —दिश्व (बारदिस्ट) a 'poor in words,' i. e. speaking lit'le —दलं (वाग्दल ) a lip. —बानं (नाग्टानं ) betrothal. —इस्व (बारहर) 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-w:) 1. a defamer. -2. a Bråhmana not invested with the sacred threed at the proper time of his life. - देवता, -देवी ( वाग्डेवता, वाग्डेवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of aperch; बाग्देवनाया: सांस्रख्यमा-धते S. D.1. कल science, learning. - दोष: ( arraig: ) I the utterance of a (disagreeable ) sound द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छको वाग्दाषाद गर्दभो इत: H 3 -2 abuse. defamation. -3 an ungrammatical speech — नेबधन (वाग्निबंधन ) a de pending on words -निश्चयः (वाडः निश्चय: ) affiance by word of mouth. marriage contract - निष्ठा (वाइनिष्ठा) faithfulness ( to one's word or promise). -पद् व. (वाक्पद्) skilfulin speech, eloquent. —पति a (बाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-ति:) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसांपाति: is also used ). -2. the constellation Pushya. -- पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation —मचोदन (बाक्पचोदनं ) an order expressed in words - अतोदः (वाक्प्रतादः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language --प्रलापः ( वाक्प्रलापः ) eloquence --बंधनं (बारबंधनं ) stopping the speech, silencing , Amaru. 13. - मनस n (the dual वाङमनसी in Vedic language ) speech and mind ; अधैनं तृष्ट्युः स्तृत्यमवाङ्गमनसगा चरं R 10. 15 — मार्ज (बाङ्गमार्ज) mere words. —सुख (बाङ्सुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface -- यत ( वाग्यत ) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. —युम: ( वाग्यम: ) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -याम: (बाग्याम: ) a dumb man. -युद्धं (बाग्युद्ध ) a war of words, (het) debate or discussion, controversy. -रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech. silencing - नजा: (वाग्वजा:) 1. adamantine words ; अहह दारणो वाग्वज्र: U. 1 -2. harsh or severe language.

--विदाध a. (वाग्विदाग्ध) ekilled in speech. ( -> 11 ) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -- विभव: ( वारिव-भव. ) stock or provision of words. power of description, command of language, नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशासितं V 3, रघुणामन्वय वक्षे तद्भवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1 9, Mal 1. 26. - विलास: (वाग्विलास:) graceful or elegant speech. --व्यवहार: (वाग्व्यवहार:) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधान हि नाटच शास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M 1. —ह्यय: ( वाग्र्यय: ) waste of words or breath. - व्यापार: ( वाग्व्यापार: ) 1. the manner of speaking. -2 the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. --स्यमः (वाक्स्यमः) restraint or contiol of speech.

वाइसय a. ( यो f. ) 1 Consisting of words, R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words, Ms 12.6, Bg 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Elequent, rhetorical, oratorical. -य 1 Speech, language; म्यरस्तान नगेलांतेरे भिद्धाभिरक्षरेः। समस्त वाङ्मय व्याप्त केलोक्यामेव विष्णुना Chand. 1, Ku. 7.90, Si. 2 72. -2 Eloquence -3 Rhetoric. -यो The goddess Sarasvatt.

बान्द: 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant

वाचयम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn, उपस्थिता देवी तहाचंयमी भवं V. 3; विद्वामी वसुवातल प्रवचःश्रावास वाचयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाच्यमत्वात् R. 13.44.—मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

ৰাবন a. [ বব্-তব্ৰু ] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly ( as a word, distinguished from ভাষণিক and অ্যাক ); মামানেনিবি বার্থনাস্থানী ম বাবক: K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. --ক: 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp. -- पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [ वच्-णिन् स्वार्थं वा णिच ल्युत् ] l Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance, as in स्वास्त-वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं प. प. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वास्त्रनिक a. (की f.) [ वचनेन निर्वृतं  $\varepsilon\pi$ ] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचरपति [ वावः पतिः षष्ठयळुर् ] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Bṛihaspati, preceptor of the gods.-2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तबूरीकृत्य क्वाति



भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतासते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

arar 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text of aphorism -3 An oath.

वाचाट व. [वाच् आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous: talking much or idly; अरेर पाचाट Ve. 3, Mv 6; Bk. 5. 23.

বাবান্ত a [বান্-आलच् वरण न कः ] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying -2 Talkative, garrulous; see বাবাৰ, Si.1.40.-3 Boasting, swaggering

शासिक a (का, की f.) [बाधा कृत वास् उक् सम्य न क ] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words, वासिक पारुष्यय -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. —के 1 A message, anotal or verbal communication ; वासिक मरण्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रात-यमिति लिखित Mn. 5 ; निर्धारित प्रे लेखेन खल्कन्वा खल्ल वासिक Si 2 70 -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. —Comp -एवं 1. a letter. -2 a messenger, newsbasier.

वाचित्र a (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent — क्ति: f 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र साहियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -2 Good or elever speech.

बाच्य a [बच्-कर्मणि ण्यत ] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed, बाच्यस्त्वया महचनात्म TIME R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name '. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word ), ef. 884 and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, 1eprohensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्मको मही-पाल: प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -= 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदामनु संरिधतः शुचा नृपतिः सिनिति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य बाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. · 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of आमिया q. v.; cf. लक्ष and यंग्य , अपि तु वाच्यवै चित्रयमति-भामादेव चारुताप्रतीति: K. P 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -comp --अर्थ: expressed meaning — বিশ্ব one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अवन) division of Kavya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. ज्ञब्दाचित्र); see বিস also. — বর্ম severe or harsh

बाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy. नाजः [ नज्-वज् ] ! A wing -2 A feather -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Siâddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water -5 A prayer or mintra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice —7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. - पेय: -य N of a particular sacrifice. — सन: 1 N of Vishnu -2. of Siva. — सन: the sun.

पाजसनेय: N. of Yajnavalkya, the author of the Vajasaneyi Sambita or the Sukla Yajurveda.

ৰাজমনীৰিন m 1 N of the sage Yajnavalkys, the author and found er of the white or Sukla Yajurveda.

-2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vajasaneyins.

वाजिज् a. [ वाज अम्त्ययं इति ] 1 Swift, quick -2 Stiong. —m. 1 A hoise; न मर्द्भा वाजिधुरं वहांति Mk. 4 17; सत्यम्मतित्य हरितो हरींश्च वहीते व.जिनः S. 1; R 3. 43, 4 25, 67, S. 18 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vajasaneyin branch of the Yajur. vera. -4 N. of Indra, Bilhaspati and other gods. —तो 1 A mare. -2 N of Ushas (dawn) -3 Food (Ved.) -Comp. —पृष्ट: the globeamaranth. —मञ्चः a chick-pea. —मोजनः a kind of kidneybean. —मेघ a horse-sacrifice. —जाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess ( Vod. ). -2 A conflict. -3 The soum of ourdled milk.

वाजीकर a.-Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ 1 P. 'वाछति, वाछित ) 1 To wish, desire, न संहतास्तर्य न भिन्नवृत्तः प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसभिः समीहितु Ki. 1. 19 -2 To seek for, pursue. - WITH अभि, नसं To wish, desire or long for, Bk. 17. 53.

बांद्धतं Wishing, desiring.

बाछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.), बांछा सज्जनसंगीम Bh. 2. 62, Ki. 4. 25.

्वाङित p. p. Wished, desired. —तं A wish, desire.

चाछित् a. 1 Wishing \_\_2 Lustful —ती 1 A libidinous woman −2 A wanten.

जार् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

ৰাই: -ই বিশ্বর ] 1 Amendosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court, বৰাইজুলুইলিল্বছঃ: Dk; so ইয়া কেন্দ্রেল তি -2 A garlen, tark, an or hard. -3 A road. -4 The groin -Comp.
— ভাল: the describet of an outcast Brahmana by a Brahmana female, see Ms 10.21

चाहिता I The ste of a houre. -2 An orenard, a gurien, अये दालियेन दशवादिकामालाप इन भूगते S. 1; ह० पुष्प<sup>0</sup>, अज्ञोक &c.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰ 1 The site of a house. —2 A house, dwelling. —3 A court, an enclosure. —4 A garden, park, orchaid ব্যৱস্থান লিখিলুৱা ১০০৫ -5 -5 A 1004 -6 The grove. —7 A kind of green.

नारच a. Belonging to a park or garden. -5 nmm. - एटर १ sendal. -2. safion. ( -एपी ) the "lank अतिवसा

वाट्या, बन्द्यात्तु', नाद्य की ें oॉthe plant अनिवला.

नाइ 1 A. ( पहने ) To bathe, dive. नाइमः [ जनाया अव्यं बहनान समने वा अत् ] I Submarine fire. — 2 A Brahmana — न A stud or collection of mares. — Comp. — आग्नः - अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडिनेयः [बडना हण्] A bull. —यो (m dual ) The two Asvins.

TIEST A collection of B. Umaner.

बाह See बाह.

वाज See नाज.

wifit f. 1 Weaving. -2 1 weaver's loom -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatî.

वाणिजः / meichant.

वाणिजिन्न: 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The sumbmaxine fire. वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

चार्णनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman -2 A dancing girl, an actress -3 A drunken woman ( literally or figuratively ), an amorous and wanton woman, P. 6, 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, l-ngrage; वाण्यका ममलंकाति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यके Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice, क्वा वाणी मयूरस्य Ak so आकाशवाणी. -4 A like ary production, a work or composition, महाभि मा कुर विषादमनादरेग मान्सपेमसम्माम सहणा खलातां Bv. 4. 41; U 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Shassiff. the goddess of learnin.

चात p. p. [ ना-क ] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -त: 1 Air, wind. -? The ged of wind.

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the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflamation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. ( মুস্ত ). -Comp. —अट: 1. an antelope (बातम्ग ). -2 a horse of the sun. -- sig: a disease of the testicles. —अतिसार: dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अयं a leaf. -अयन: a horse. (-न) 1. a window, an air-hole; Mål. 2.11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. - sry: an antelope. — AR: 1. the castor oil tree. -2. N. of several plants:— शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भागी, स्तुही, विडंग, ज्राण, जतुका &c. —अन्य: a very fleet or swift horse. — आएयं 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोदा musk. —आलि: ली f. a whirl-wind; एतेन धातालीपुंजितेन झुष्कचर्णपुटेन प्रच्छाद्यामि Mk. 8. - street a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout .-- are fa: f. a violent gust of wind. 一家设:f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. —कर्मन् n. breaking wind. —कुंडालेका scanty and part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. - and: dust. -केलि: 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन m.a bird.-ग्रहम: 1.a highwind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. wind. -- त्हं cottony seeds floating in the air. -wgs 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. —ध्वज: 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -- पित्तं a form of gout. - ga: 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhima or Hanumat. —पोथ:, -पोथक: the tree called प्लाश -प्रकोपः excess of wind. - and m., f. a swift antelope. 一项表id flatulence in the bowels ( cansed by indigestion ). –ਸੰਫਲੀ a -रक्तं, -शोजितं acute gout. -रंग: the figtree. - T: 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest .- 2. the rain-bow .- 3. a bribe. -रागः, -व्याधिः gout or rheumatism. —वस्ति: f. suppression of urine. —वृद्धि: f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन m. the castor-oil tree. - sir the lower belly. - ag colic with flatulence. —सहः a. gouty. —साराधिः fire.

चातक: 1 A paramour ( जार ). -2 N. of a plant.

वात किंव a. ( नी f.) Gonty.

भन: A swift antelope.

वातपति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

बातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायण: 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, how shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

बातल a. ( ली f.) [बात रागभेद लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -- ल: 1 Wind.-2 The chick-pea ( चणक ).

वातापि: N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya.—20mp. —द्विष m., -स्दनः, -हन् m. epithet of Agastya.

चाति: [वा-किञ्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air.-3 The moon. -Comp.-गः, -गः: 1. a mineralogist. -2. the eggplant; (वातिगण: in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातावगतः टक् ] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gonty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. —क: Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

ষারীয় a. Windy. — i Rice-gruel. বারুন্ত a.1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed; H 2-26. — ভ: A whirl-wind.

बातुलि: A large bat.

वातूल व. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वाल्या [ वातानां समुहः यत् ] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tompestuous wind; वाल्याभिः प्रवीकृता दश दिशस्त्रात्रापे दःतदः Bv. 1.31; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21; Mâl. 5. 6; 10 3.

वाह्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सलमं [ वसलस्य भावः व्यज् ] 1 Affection ( towards one's offspring ), affection or tendernessin general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकारिज्यात Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98; so भार्यां, भजां, भरणागतं, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

नाहिस:-हसी f. The daughter of a Sûdra woman by a Brâhmana.

नात्स्यायन: 1 N. of the author of the Kâmasûtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyâya Sûtras

वादः [वर्-बन् ] 1',Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रस्तुत दीपकाः St. 2. 55; so केतववादः Git. 8; सांत्रवाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहुने विद्वर्णत तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account; ज्ञान्त्रतादीनितिहास-वादान् Mål. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

controversy; बादे बादे dispute, जायते नरववोधः Subbash ; सीमा . -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारगवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law ). -Comp. -- अद्यवादी (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. —कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. - TET a. disputed, वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः —चचु व. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवाद: controversy. - युद्ध a dispute, controversy. -- रत a. disputations. -- नादिन m. a Jaina. — विवाद: disputation, discussion, debute. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादक: I A musician.-2 A speaker. वादकं [वर् णिक् कर्मणि ल्युद् ] I Sounding.-2 Instrumental music.

चादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

चादित p p 1 C unsed to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded. चादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -comp. —नज: a band of music.

चादिन a. [ वर्-णिति ] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्योगीकरणन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निम्न स्थात्र्वामिनो स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्वामिनो स्थात्र्यामिनो स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यामिनो स्थात्र्यास्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्यास्य स्थात्र्य स्थात्य स्थात्र्य स्थात्र्य स्थात्य स्थात्

वाविश: A learned man, sage, scholar.

नार्स [ नद्-णिच् यत् ] I A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 ( नाराविः Malli.). -00mp. —क्तरः a musician. —भारं I. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद्र a. (रा f.) Made or consisting of cotton. ---रा The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्रायण See बादरायण.

बादल: The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधा See वाबू, वाब, वाबक, वाबन-ना, वाबी.

वाध (ध) भ्यं Marriage.

वाञ्चीतासः A rhinoceros.



बान a. 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. —न 1 Dry or dried frunt (m. also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fiagrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [ वाने वनसम्हे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-कः] 1 A Bråhmana in the third stage of his religious life.—2 An anchorite, a hermit. —3 The Madhûka tree. —4 the Palåsa tree.

वानर: [वानं वनसवधि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णति रा-क , वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. —री A female monkey. —Comp. —अक्ष: a wild goat. —आचातः the tree called Lodhra. —इंद्र: N of Sugriva or of Hanumut. —प्रिय: the tree called भ्रीरिन.

वानल: A kind of holy basil ( the black variety ).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower;  $e.\ g.$  the mange.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

नानायः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanâyu horse, i. e. a horse produced in the Vanâyu country.

वानीर: A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरासि वानीरगृहेषु सनः R. 13. 35; Me 41; Mål. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्ता).

ৰান p. p. [বন্ন ] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. — অব: a dog. — সামান m. a foul feeding demon.

नांति f. 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting -00mp. —जुन्, —व a. emetic.

बान्या A multitude of groves or

ৰাথ: [ বণ্-বসূ ] I Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. — বৃত্ত: a weaver's loom.

वापनं ! Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

नापित p. p. 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापि:-पी र्र. विष्-हज् वा कीष् ; Un. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or tircular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकताञ्चलाबद्धसापानमार्ग Me. 76. -Comp. —हः the Châtaka bird.

वाम a. 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलो चनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्वंचितवामनेत्रा R. 7.8, Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्वायं नद्ति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; e. g. वामेनात्र वदस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable, तद्दी कामस्य वामा गति: Git. 12; Mal. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (b) Acting contray, of an opposite nature; यात्येचं मृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामा: क्रलस्याधय: S. 4. 17 ( c ) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory, S. 6.-4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad, Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामले चना q. v. -6 Short. - #: 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. - 6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice ( as drinking wine ). - in Wealth, possessions. -00mp. -- आचार:, -मार्ग: the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the Tantras. —आपीडनः the Pilu tree. —आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -35, -356 f. a woman with handsome thighs; ताविदं विषष्टिण्यते कथं वद वामां र चिताधि-रोहणं R. 8. 57. — हुन् f. a woman (with lovely eyes ). — ==: 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva — ==: f. a beautiful eye-browed woman, Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with levely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वाम-लोचना: K. P. 10, R. 19. 13. - शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature, crosstempered , तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं नि भेत्सीयाम: Mal. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनाथि दाक्षिण्यमवल्ल्ये Mâl. 8 ( where both senses are intended. )

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length, बामनाचि-रिव वीपभाजनं R. 19. 51, कथं कथं तानि( दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्); जिल्ल स्म जिन्नति सुरारिनंधने छलवामनं विमयवा-मनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. - : 1 A dwarf, pigmy; msj-लभ्ये फले मोहादुद्दाहुरिव वामनः B. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, ( 800 विल ) ; छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भत-वामन पद्नलखनीरजानितजनपावन । केशव

धुतवामनह्म जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kâsikâvritti, a commentary on Pânini's Sutras. -5 The tree callod अंशोट. -Comp.—आकृति a. dwarfish. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purânas.

चानानिका A female dwarf.

नामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामञ्ज. An ant-hill, a mole-hill. वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gauri. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Sarasvati.

वासिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome.
-2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceifful.

वामिका An epithet of Durga.

वामी 1 A mare, अधौष्ट्रामीशतवा-हिताध B. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-वज् ] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -दंड: a weaver's loom.

चायक: 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Bråhmana, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. ( तो f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Våyu. -2 Aerial. —नी The north-west quarter ( presided over by Våyu).

वायकीय, वायक्य a. Relating to the wind, aerial. - comp. - पुराणं N. of a Purâna.

वायसः [ वय पव अण् Up. 3. 120 ] 1 A crow, बलिमिव परिभोक्तं वायसास्तर्भः यति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloewood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. —आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. —इश्चः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [ वा-उण् युक् च Un. 1. 1 ] 1 Air, wind; वायुविधूनयति चंपकयुष्परेण्न् K. B., आकाशास्त्र विकृषीणात्सर्व- गंधवहः द्युस्तिः। वलवाश्ययते वायुः स वे स्वशंग्रणो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other:—आवह अवहंश्वेय संवहंश्वीद्रहस्तथा। विवहांद्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्यात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान भाव उदान. -4 Morbid

affection or viviation of the winay humour. -Comp. -आस्पर्द the sky, atmosphere. — केतु: dust. — कोण: the north mest. -ig: flatulence (caused by indig-stion ). —nid a. swift as wind, very nicet. — Tin: 1. a hurricane, storm. -1. a wh rlp.ol. -- 13 = 17: the ange of the wind. - aga & 1. allected by wind, flatulent. -2. Couty. — जातः, - तनयः, - तदनः, - पुत्रः, - सुतः, - तुन्नः epitheis of Hanamat or Bhima. -दाष: a cloud. - निम्न a affected by wind, crazy, mad, fran tic. —ानेब्रिसि: f. 1. u lull, calm -2. care of windy distempers ( such as gout &c. ). - ggrof N. of one of the 18 Punanus. -- Tro 1 harl. -2. the rain-bow. — 1747:, - मञ्चण:, - दुब्द् m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. - 2. a saakko, of. पवनाजान. - रोषा pight. — 5737 a. broken down by wind, R. 9. 63. - T & a m, n. the sky, atmosphore. — ate: emoke. — at-हिनी a vein, an aitery, a vessel of the body. - नेन. - नन a. swift as wind. -- नाव., -तावि: m. fire.

वार् n. Water, Bv. 1. 30. -Comp—आसनं a reservoir of water — शिंदिः ( वा शिंदिः ) a porpoise. — चरः a geo.e, gender. — दः a cloud. — दरं 1. vater. -2. - ik -3 speech. -4. the speed of the mango. -3. a curl on a horae's neck. -6. a conch-shell. — दिः the ocean. े अने a kind of salt. — पुड्व ( वाःपुःष् ) cloves. — सदः an alligator. — पुद्च m. a cloud. — पासि the ocean. — नदः a ship, boat. — सदनं ( वाःसदनं ) a reservoir of water, a cisten. — स्य a. ( पास्य ) being in water.

arr: [ 4-44 ] 1 Phat which covers, a cover. -2 A multinde, large oum ber, as in aregara. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A hard, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in gu-बार, शानिबार -6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अप्तरीवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18, often used in pl. like the English 'times', बहुबारान् ' many times ' कतिवारान ' how many times '. - 7 An occasion, opportunity -3 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a niver. -10 N. of Siva.-11 Ved. A tail. - 1 A vessel for hold. ing spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. -आंगना, -नारी,-युवति f, योषित् f,-वनिता,-विला सिनी, -संदरी, - श्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16 — art: 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Medin?). — खु( चू) चा the plintain tree. — मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. — चा( चा) णः, — जं armour, a coat of mail, अजमत्केतक रजः। तद्योधवारपाणानामयत्वपटवासतां R 4.55, Si. 15. 118. — चाणि: 1. a pipoi, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (—णि: f.) a harlot — चाणी a harlot — च्या 1 corn. =2. the plantain tree — चेळा a time or period of the day when no act is performed. — सेचा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

नारक a [ वृ-णिच् ण्डुळ् ] Obstructing, opposing. -क: 1 A kind of horse.
-2 A horse in general -3 One of the paces of a horse. -- क 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume ( वाळ or स्रोबेर ).

नाराकित्य m. 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वार्कः A bird

नारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

याहरं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. -दा A goose.

चार्ज a (जा f.) [ बुन्त लेबु वा ] Warding off, resisting, opposing.
— जा 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing, न अवति विस्तंतुनीरण वार्णाना Bh. 2. 17 -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Rossitance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. --जा: 1 An elephant, न भवति विसत्तुनीरण वार्णाना Bh. 2 17, Ki. 5 70, R 12 93, Si 18 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp -च्या. -च्या, -च्या, क्यार the plantam tree -नाइयं N of Hustinapara.

वारणसी See वाराणमी

वारणावत '-तं N. of a town

वार्त्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं 2nd. Often tin.e., repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दुशोचद्भमं वाष्पपुर: Mal. 1. 35.

बारता 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf.

वाराणसी The hely city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह ब. (हा f.) [ वराहस्थर विष न् वात् अण् ] Relating to a boar; वरा हीमारमयोनेस्तन्त्रमवनविधावास्थितस्यान्त्रस्या Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259.—हः 1 A boar. -3 A kind of tree.—Comp.—कल्प:N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). -- पुराज N. of one of the 18 Puranas.

नाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Saktı of Vishnu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. -- कंदा N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [बु इण् Un. 4 124] 1 Water, यथा खनन खनिवेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छाति Subhash - 2 A fluid -3 A kind of perfume ( वाल or हुविर ). —िर:,-री f. 1 A place for fastening an elephant , नारी बारै: मस्मरे बारणाना S1.18.56, R. 5.45.-2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech -comp -- ইয়া: 1. the ocean. -2. N of Vishuu. -- उद्भवं a lotus. - ओका: a leech - कर्पुर a kind of fish ( इलांग ). -- क्रदलक: the plant श्राटक — क्रिमि: a leech. - चरनर. a piece of water. -- at a. aquatic. (-v:) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -चामरं moss. —ज a produced in water. (-3:) 1 a conch-shell, Si 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-si)1. a lctus; Si. 4 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गोर्सवर्ष). -4. cloves. -- तस्कर: 1. a cloud -2. the sun -- ar an umbrella -- z: a cloud; वितर वारिद् वारि द्वातुरे Subbash.; Bv. 1. 30. (-\(\frac{1}{2}\)) a kind of perfume. -\(\frac{1}{2}\): the Chataka bird.-धर: a cloud, नववा-रिधरोदयादहोभिर्भवितव्य च निरातपत्वरः म्पै: V. 4. 3. --धारा a shower of lain. -धि: I. the ocean, वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिद्ध: शतै: Gît. 12. -2. a jai or pot. -नाथ: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3 a cloud. -4. the habitation of the sarpent race. - निधि: the ocean. -- qu:, -vi 'journey by sea', a voyage. -- प्रवाह: a cascade, waterfall —मसि:, -मुच् m, -र: a cloud. -यंज a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water, M. 2. 13. -- (21: a raft, boat, float .-- राजि: 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. -- रहं a lotur. -- लोमन m. N. of Varuna. -- बास: a dealer in spintuous liquors. --वाहः, -वाहनः & cloud; Pt. 2 142 - 57: N of Vishnu. --संभव: 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony -3. the fragrant root called उशीर पू र.

वारी See वारि (f)

वारीट: An elephant.

वारु: A war elephant ( विजयकंतर ).

बास्ट: A bier.

वारुण a. ( णी f.) [ वरुणस्वेदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to Varuna, साक्षेऽन्तुतं वद्न पार्शेवेध्यते वारुणेर्मुशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuna. -3 Given to Varuna. - U: N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. -of Water.

वारुणि: 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhrigu.

बाह्याति 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna ) -2 Any apirituous liquor; पयोपि शौडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्याभिधीयते II. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 ( where both senses are intended ), Кu. 4. 12. - 3 The asterism जतभिष्ज. -4 Dûrva grass. -5 N. of the wrfe of Varuna -6 A kind of Dûrva. -Comp. - बल्लभ: an epithet of Varuna.

arks. The chief of the serpent. race. -g:, -g 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat - sî A door step.

बारंडी N of a part of Bengal (and Behar ) now called राजशाही.

वार्श a. ( शी f ) [ युक्ष अण् ] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree -3 Made of bark. —क्ष A forest.

चार्ट्य a. Made of trees - र्ये An enclosure made of trees &c.

ariora: A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः /, वार्ताकेन ॥ . वार्ताकी f, वार्ताकु: m f. The egg-plant वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त a. [श्री-अग् ] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार ) .- 3 Following a profession. - & I Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन R. 5. 13, 13. 71; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्तमाख्य-इाज्ञे न संतति 15. 41, Si. 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्तसुद्धैः K1. 13 34. -3 Chaff.

araf 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence, मागरिकायाः का बाचा Ratn 4. -3 L. relibood, profession. - 4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R 16.2, Ms 10. 80, Y 1.311.-5 The egg-plant.-6 N. of Durga. -7 ( In Rhet. ) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embelishment. -Comp - आरंभ: a commercial undertaking or business. -मार्च 1 mere report. -2 superficial acquaintance with any subject, shall low knowledge. - नहः, -हरः 1. a messenger -2. a chandler. - जातिः one who lives on agriculture. - इयति-कर: general or common report.

वात्रायनः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वात्तिक α. (की f.) [ वृत्ति टक् ] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. -- 7: 1

An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —क [ वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथ: ] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said, or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions, उक्तानुक्त दहकार्थ-व्यक्ति( or चिंता )कारित वाक्तिम् ( the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtvâvana on Pânini's Sûtras ). -Comp. -- -- N. of Kâtyâyana.

बार्चेब: N. of Arjuna , Ki. 15. 1. बार्द्धकं [ वृद्धाना नमूह तस्य भावः कर्भ वा बुञ् ] 1 Old age , किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोाभे वलकलं Ku. 5-44, R. 18, N. 1 77. -2 The infilmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

बार्द्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धकं = वार्द्धकः

वार्द्धाष:, वार्द्धाषक:, वार्द्धाषव 🐠 🗛

बार्द्धण्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

बार्ध नार्धी f A leather thing.

साधीयासः 1 A th nocetos; see नाजान also. -2 A wild goat with long

THUT A collection of men in armour.

वार्य A blessing, boon. - (pl.) Possessions.

वार्वणा A kind of blue fly,

वार्ष a. ( पीं f. ) [ वर्ष-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक a. (की f.) [वर्षे वर्षास वा भवः टস্] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season , वार्षिकं संजहारेड़ो धडुजैंत्रं रचर्चा R 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year; मानुपाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्धक्तिर्वे द्शवार्षिकी ; 80 वार्षि-कामका Y. 1. 124. - का N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षक a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkl-

ing, pouring down.

बारण्यः 1 A descendant of Vrishui. -2 Particularly Krishna. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वाह **'वाईद्**थ वार्हद्राधि वाहरूपन वाईस्पत्य बाहिण वाल वालक

See बार्ह, बार्हदथ, बार्ह-द्रथि, बार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, बाहिंग, बाल, बालक-

वालि विलय See बालि बल्य.

बालि: N of a celebrated monkeychief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugifiva, his younger brother [ He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugrava usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to be husband when Rama slew him 1.

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel, अकृतज्ञ-स्योपकृतं वालुकारिवव मुनितम्. -2 Pow. -aff A kind of cucumber. -Comp. — अारिनका sugar.

बालेय See बालेय-

वालक a (लकी f.) [बल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वारुक्रल a. (ली f. ) [बरुक्रल-अणू] Made of the bark of trees. - A bank-garment. - or Spirituous-liquor.

बालमीकः, -वालमीकिः [ बल्मीके मवः अण् इञ्च ना ] N. of a celebrated sage. and author of the Ramayana. | He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, be was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The eage then told him to repeat the word mara (which is Rama inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage re-appeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmika' he was called Valmiki, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablu-tions, he saw one of a pair of Krauncha birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

बाह्यभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

ৰাৰ হুক ৫. [ বর্ য ভূ ভূক্-ক ক সূ ] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent. ব্যৱক: A kind of basil.

बाबद: A boat, raft.

वावृस् 4 A. ( वावृत्यते ) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावृत्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

ं वावृत्त a. Chosen, selected, proferred.

वाह्य I. 4 A. ( वाह्यते, वाह्यते ) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (हिन्यः) तां श्रिताः पतिभयं वचाहिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

बाज्ञक a. Roaring, sounding.

বাহান 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The wardling or cry of birds, humming ( of bees &c. ).

বারে: Fire, the god of fire বারিলে 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता I A female elephant; अभ्य-पद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनी-रिव द्विप: R. 19. 11; ( also written वासिता in this sense ). -2 A woman.

नाकी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general ( such as an axe, spear &c. ). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाद्युरा Night.

नाम a. Ved. Roaring, bellowing, —आ: 1 A day. -2 A bull. —आ: 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. —अं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

बाब्कल a. Large, great. —ह: A warrior.

बाह्य: -हवं See बाह्य.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयतिन्ते ) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविश्वितगंधा Ki. 9. 60; प्रकटितपटवासेवीसयन् काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. —2 To steep, infuse. ~3 To spice, season.—II. 4 A. See वाज्ञः

वासः [ वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा वज् ] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling;

वासी यस्य हरे: करे Bv. 1. 63, R. 19, 2. Bg 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -3(31)-गार: -रं, -गृहं, -वेइमन् n. the inner apartments of a house, particularly bed-chamber; धर्मासनाद्विशति वास-गृह नरेंद्र: U.1.7; समय: खलु ते वासगृह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions ( such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -at-ਭੂਲਂ betel mixed with other fragrant spices. - भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. —याष्ट: f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch 00, उत्कीणी इव वासयाष्ट्रेषु निशानिदा-लसा वर्हिण: V. 3. 2; Me. 79. -योग: a kind of fragrant powder. - सजा = वासकसन्जा व. ए.

वासक a. (का or सिका f.) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्बुङ् ] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. ---Clothes. -Comp. —सजा, —सजिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her, an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nâyıkâ, S. D. thus defines her: - कुरुते महन यास्या (यात) सजिजते वासवेश्माने । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ।। 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलञ्जा विलयति रोविति वासकसञ्जा

नासनं [ नास्-ल्युट् ] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (नासनं निक्षपातार-भूतं सपुटादिकं सपुद्र गथ्यादिग्रतम् ). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in ab stract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 Faise idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination, संसारवासनावद्वांखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पश्चिणा) मध्य मम सुमहती वासना चानकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

बासित p. p. [ बास्-क ] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having -7 Famous, celebrated. — तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge, cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय a. ( यी f. ) [ वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ् ] Habitable. —यी Night.

वासंत a. (ती f.) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -a: 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. महयसभीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -af 1 A kind of jasmine ( with fragrant flowers ), वसंते वासंतीकसमस्क-मारेरवयवै: Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

गसंतिक a. (की f.) Vernal; वासंति-कस्तकाभि: S. 6. —क: 1 The Vidûshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

नासर:-रं A day (of the week). —र: N. of a Någa. -Comp. —संग: morning.

वासव a. ( वी f. ) [ वहरेव स्वार्थे अण् वस्ति संत्यस्य अण् वा ] Belonging to Indra , पांडुता वासवी विगयासीत् K. , वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -व: N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. - † The constellation Dhanishtha. -Comp. -दसा 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [ Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahasena of Ujjayinî and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sreharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota ( see Ratn. 1. 10 ), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियद्वहितरं नत्सराजोऽत्र जहे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayını. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; ( see Mål. 2. ). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketa, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

बासबी N. of the mother of Vyass.



वासन् n. [ वस्-आच्डाइने असि णिख ] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीणीन यथा विदाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽ-पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku 7. 9, Me 59. —2. A pall. —3 A curtain. —Comp.—जुटी (वास:जुटी) a tent — खंड: 'a piece of cloth'. a rag, tatter

नासि: m., f. An adze, a small hatchet, chise!. —िस: Dwelling, abiding.

नासि (श्री ) ह व. (श्री f.) [ बसि-शिष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishtha, as a Mandala of the Rigveda.—ह: A descendant of Vasishtha.—श्री The Gomati river.

बाह्य: 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वेष:

वाह्यकि:, वाह्यकेय: N. of a cele brated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [ वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण् ] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishpa.

वासुरा [ वस्-उरण् ] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

न्ह्य: f. A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एपासि वासु क्रिसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद् Mk. 1.

बास्त 800 बास्त.

वास्तव a. (वी / ) [वस्तेव अग् ] 1 Real, true, substantial.-2 Determined, fixed. —व Anything fixed or determined.

बास्तवा Dawn.

बास्तविक a (की f.) [बस्तुनो निर्देश टक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तन्य a. 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेडस्य वास्तन्यकुद्धांनितां यपु: Si. 1. 66.-2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -च्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानाविगेतनास्तन्यो महाजनसमानः Mâl. 1. —च्यं I A hibitable place, house.-2 Habitation, residence ( बसति ).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

नास्तु m., n. [ वस्-तुण् Un. 1.,77 ] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; रवेरविषयं वास्तु किंन दीप: अस्तारायेत् Subhash.; Ms. 3. 18.—Comp.—नाम: a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house.—संशयनं,-शांति: f.a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

पाम्तोध्यति: 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N of Indra.

गस्तेय a. ( यी f. ) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. —2 Abdominal.

ৰান্ধ a. [ ৰন্ধ-এল্ ] Made of cloth. —ন্ধ: A carriage covered with cloth. বাহব See ৰাবে.

वास्पेय: The tree called नागकेशर.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह a. [ बहु-प्यू ] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp ); as in अंद्रवाह, तोयवाह, &c. —ह: 1 Carrying, bearing. —2 A porter. —3 A draughtanimal, a beast of burden. —4 A horse: R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. —5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. —6 A buffalo. —7 A carriage, conveyance in general. —8 The arm. —9 Air, wind. —10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhâras; बाहो भारचतुष्ट्यं.—?omp.-विष्यु m. a buffalo. —श्रेष्ट: a horse.

वाहक: [वह ण्युल ] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

बाहनं [ वाह्यति वह्णिच ल्यु त्युट् या ] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse, स दुःचापयशाः भाषदाश्रमं श्रातवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस m. Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन a. [वह-णिनि ] Bearing, carrying. —m. A chariot.

वाहिनी [ नाहो अस्पस्या हिन ङीप् ] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुद्ध न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -90mp. —िनेन्श: the camp of an army. —पनि: 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

बाहस: 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

्वाहिक: 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

बाहिन्शं The part of an eleuhant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See बाहीक.

वाहुक See बाटुक.

वाह्य See नाह्य. —हा: A beast of burden, an ox &c. —हा A carriage.

arris: N. of country (the modern Balkh). Comp. — 7: a Balkh-bread horse.

नाहि (हि) का भा 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -- के 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Feetida.

ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :- (a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c. ), as वियुद्ध, विह, विचर्छ &c.; (b) the reverse of an action; as की 'to buy'-विकी 'to sell'; सम ' to remember' - विस्म 'to forget'; c )  $\operatorname{division}$  , as विभग्न, विभाग ; ( d ) distinction ; as बिशिष, विशेष, विविच, चिवेक; (e) discrimination, व्यवच्छेद; (f) order, arrangement; as faur, विरच ; (g) opposition; as विरच, विरोध; (h) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (श) deliberation, as fact, (i) intensity; विध्वंत -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots a expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as ex or निर्, a. e., it forms Bah. comp , विधवा, ब्यम: &c.; (b) intensity, greatness; as विकरात: ; (c) variety, as विचित्र ; (d) defference , as বিস্তপ্তব্য ; (e) manifoldness, as विविध; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विलोस, (4) change, as विकार ; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्।

(a: m, f. 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंहा a (ज्ञी f.) Twentieth. — हा: A twentieth part.

विंशक a. (की f.) Twenty.

विज्ञात: f. Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईश:, -ईशीन m. a ruler of twenty villages.

विशातिक a. Worth twenty.

विंशतितम a. (मी f.) Twentieth.

विश्चित् m. 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः -तः A kind of tree ( of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25

विकच a. [विकर्-अर्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचिकिंगुकसंहतिकच्चके: Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3 -3 Destitute of hair -4 Manufested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26, विकचनसञ्ज्योहे: Mu. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकु 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट a. 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (a) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पुणुललाहतरचाहतविकनभूकुदि सा Ve. 1; विधामिन निकर्शविभूतुद्दनद्ल नगलितामुतधारं Gît. 4 (b) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, largé, broad, spacious, wide; जुभाविहानि विकरोदरमस्तु चा पं U. 4. 30; आवारेष्ट निकरेन विवाहनभामि कुमाहललम्या St. 10. 42, 13. 10; Mal. 7. -4 Proud, haughty, विकर परिकामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32 -5 Beautiful Mk 2 -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure.-8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed —2 A boil, tu mour.

विकत्स् 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्बनेन पार्थमाना विम्न्थते V. 2.
-2 To depreciate, speak ill of, dis parage; सदा भवान फाल्सनस्य स्पेर्समान विकारथते Mb. -3 To humiliate.
-4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन a.1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वासीटयविकत्थन भवति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. —न 1 Vaunting. boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकल्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

चिकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble, कि यासि बालकदलाव विक्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फ्रांति नयनं वामा बाह्महुन्थ विक्पात 9 13, Bg. 2.31. -2 To become changed or deformed -3 To shrink or retreat from. —Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विकाप a. 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकंपित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकर: Sickness, disease.

विकरण: The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations. विक्रात a. Ve.y diendful or formidable, frightful, U 5. 26.

विकर्ण: N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5 -2 The Arka plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

বিহুম্ব a. Acting wrongly. —n.
1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226.
2 Various or divergent duty. -3
Returing from business. —Comp.
—কিয়া an illegal act, irreligious conduct. —হয় a. doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

নিন্দিক a. 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. -ক: A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c

বিকাই 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective

निकल a 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed. mutlate ।, क्रम्कुद्किलोमगाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8 66, U. 4 24 -2 Frightened, alarmed, Mal. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिविवेकाविकलः Bv. 1. 31, मस्ति° S 6 24; Pt 5.8; Mk 5. 41. - 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid, किमिति विषीदिस रादिषि वि-कला विहसाते युवतिसभा तंव सकला Git, 9; विरहेग विकलहद्वया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्चातियुगले पिकस्ताविकले Gtt. 12, वहति विकलः कायो मोह न सुचिति चेतनां U. 3. 31; Mal. 7. 1. 9. 12 -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला, -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -sin a having a redundant or deficient limb. —इदिय a. having impaired or defective organs of sense. -artor a. with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22 —कार्ज a. helpless, piteous; Mal. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. —पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; बनीभूतः ज्ञोको विकलयति च संमुर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

ৰিকলৌকু 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate.

-2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a Kalaq.v.

विकल्मण a. Sinless, stainless, guiltlesss.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योद्ये पुडरोकं Mal. 1. 28; Si. 9.47, 82; Ku. 7.55; निजहृद्धि विकसंत: Bh. 2. 78.—2 To burst, become divided.—Caus To open, cause to expand; चहा विकासयित करवचकवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15.12; Amaru. 84

विकसः The moon.

निकसित p p Blown, fully opened or expanded, Bv. 1. 100.

বিকাস: ! Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth U. 6.28; see বিকাহা also.

विवाससं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व(इव)र् तः 1 Opening. expanding; कुकेशपरेच जलाशणोषिता स्वा रसंत कलमा विकस्वरेः Si. 4. 33 -2 Loud, distincty audible (as a sound); उद्हीयत वेक्टनान्करमहजाद्स्य विकस्वरेः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

বিকাতিকা A perforated coppervessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling, cf. নাবংলা-

বিকাস্য 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -- Caus 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

বিজ্ঞায়: 1 Manifestation display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written বিজ্ঞান in this sense), Ku. 3. 29 -3 An open or direct course; বিজ্ঞান্ত নিয়ন্ত 
विकाशक a. (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

বিদ্যান 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding ( of flowers &c. ).

विकाशि (स) त् a. (नी f.) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth.-2 Expanding, opening, flowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंद N. of Vishnu's heaven. -डा N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुंडित a. 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Woak

विक्रह्मः The moon,



विद्धानं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विक्रणनं A side-glance, leer.

विक्रणिका The nose.

विक्र 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect, विकारहेतौ सति विकियते येषा न चेतांसि त एव धीरा: Ku 1 59 , R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform, विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75, नास्य विम्नं विकुर्वति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.), हीनान्यतुपकर्द्गणि परृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter ( a sound ), विक्वाण: स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.) .- 10 To rejoice (A) -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकार: 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1.44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खुल परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः मती-कारस्य S. 4, Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्छत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेण व्ययमत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकार खतन्यं अमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mål. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face), प्रमथमुखविकारैहाँसयामास यहं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (În Sân. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakriti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेत: a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation, विकारहेती सति विक्रियंते येथां न चेतासि त एव धीराः Ku 1.59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions, अमति सुवने कंदरीज्ञा विकारि च योवनं Mâl. 1.17.—2 Changing, modifying.—3 Spoi'ing, corrupting.—4 Affected by love.

विक्रवीण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

বিস্তুর p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9Unnatural. -10Perverted, spoiled, see a sove. -1 Change, modification -2 Jhange for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विक्रति: f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविक्रतिः, अंग्रली- पकं सुवर्णस्य विक्रतिः &c.-2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणा विक्रतिर्जीवित्रस्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56, U. 5. 29, Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion, S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor, see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विस्तृ 1 P. ì To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow), शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतानिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

निकर्प: 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

चिक्कण: N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. — जं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. — 2 Across throw.

ৰিক্ত p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither aud thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; ( see কুছ with ৰি ).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3.61, Ki. 2.59; Bk. 1.3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; आंभगींच गांच सादि लक्सते विकिरत Mål. 5.34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिर: 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; ककोलीफलजिएअपविकिरच्याहारिणस्तद्भवो भागा: Mål 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

ৰিনিবৰ্গ 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad.-3 Tearing up.-4 Killing (ছিল্ল).-5 Knowledge. -দ: The Arka tree.

বিনার্গ p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed.

-2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -20mp.

-নিন্ন, -মুখন a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair, বিজ্ঞান বিনার্থন মুখনা Ku. 4. 4 — র a kind of perfume.

विकल्प 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1.339. -2 To be optional. —Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पने S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation, तहिलाचे नियोगन स विकल्पपाञ्चस्यः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion, Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; नायाविकल्पपाचितेः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. - उपहारः an optional offering. - जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पन 1 Admitting of a doubt.
-2 Allowing an option.-3 Indecision.
-4 Inconsideration.

বিইছা a. ( হা f. ) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as haad). —হা 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Vens. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. যামাছ ধৰ্মুবস্কুনি: S.1.1.).

ৰিকাহা — পূ a. 1 Without husk. —2 Unsheathed, uncovered, Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक: A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; বিজ্ঞান বিৰক্ষণ 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1.24.—2 To assail, overcome, conquer.—3 To cleave; split open ( P. ).—4 To advance, proceed.—5 To show prowess or valour, Mâl. 8.9.

विक्रम: 1 A step, stride, pace, गतेषु होलाचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. विव्क्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valout, अद्धरमेतः खल्ल विक्रमालंकारः V. 1, R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayınî; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 strength, power. -Comp. —अर्क., -आदित्यः see विक्रम — कर्मन n. a heroic deed feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride ( of Vishna ), छ॰ लगभि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भवनामन Gtt. 1.

ৰিকামিব a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic.-2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विकास p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond.—2 Powerful, heroic, valuant, chivalrous. —3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). —त: 1 A hero, warrior.—2 A lion. —तं 1 A pace, stride.—2 Heroism, valour, prowess.—3 The jewel calldd वैकात.

चिकातिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विकाद a. Valiant, victorious. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रत: The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration ; इमश्चपवृद्धिजनिताननविकि-यान R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अध तेन नियुद्ध चिक्रियामभि-शतः फलमेतद्व्यपूत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34.-3 Anger, wrath, displeasure ; साधीः पकोषितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhash., लिंगेसुद: सद्वतिविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 ( बेकल्य Malli. 'defect' ). - 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); भूविकियाया निरतप्रसंगै: Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in राम-विकिया V. 1. 12 'thrill '. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. - 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties), R. 15.48.-9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. - 3991 kind of Upama mentioned by Dandin; see Kav. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense), गवा शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीय सुतं यदि Râm., विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्च द्धान्य Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222, Santi. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; नाकस्ताच्छाडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलान्य Pt. 2. 65.

বিক্রন্: Sale, selling, Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. —সত্ত্যাথ: rescission of a sale. — কু a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रियकः, विक्रियन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

निकेय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article ).

নিজ্জ 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; আমীন বিকাল তথাখিবই Mk. J. 41, Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter ( with acc. ). -3 To call out to ( with acc. ). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

বিকৃত p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out.
- 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. — হ 1 A
cry for help. - 2 Abuse.

विकोशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विज्ञव a. I Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आय-कांक चन्ह्राव्याः R. 19. 38; Kn. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Sr. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निसर्वद्वाधमबाधविज्ञवाः क सूपतीमां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6 -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 25. -5 Distrossed, efficied; gripved;

निराकरणविक्कवायाः भियायाः S. 6, Si. 12. 63, Ku 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from, मृगयाविक्कवं चेतः S. 2 -7 Faltering, प्रस्थानविक्कवगतेरवलंबनाधि S. 5. 3.

ৰিছিন p p. 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

ৰিক্কিন্ত p. p. 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed.-2 Injured, destroyed.
— স্ব A fault in pronunciation.

विक्केदः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्रेशः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विश्वत p. p. Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck — तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विश्चिष् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract -5 To ex tend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard.

বিশ্বিল p. p. 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated; Mâl 9.8.-5 Refuted, ( see শ্বিত্ with বি ).

चिक्षेप: 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. सहार), R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro, लागूल Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity, Mâl. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -Comp. — अनः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. — जाकि f. (in Vedânta phil.) the power of Mâyâ (अविद्या).

बिश्चवर्ण 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending.
-3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

चिक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva.

-2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीर: The Arka tree.

विद्यम् 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. —Caus. To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

ৰিম্বাম: 1 Shaking, agitation, movement, বাৰি R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle.

বিষ্ণ বিষ্ণু বিষ্ম বিষ্ম বিষ্ম বিষ্ম বিষ্ম

विसंडित p. p. 1 Broken up, divided. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89 -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit. विखासा The tongue.

विखुर: 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate. — Caus. To proclaim, announce, publish.

বিভয়ান p. p. 1 Renowned, wellknown, celebrated, famous. -2 Called, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्याति: f. Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaiming. —2 Explanation, exposition. —3 Confessing, acknowledging.

লিপতা 10 P. 1 To number, compute, Y. 3. 104 -2 To regard, consider, Me. 109; R. 1. 87 -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation.-2 Considering, deliberating. -3 Paying off a debt.

विश्वचंद्रः The tree called इप्रश्नी.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away ( as time &c.); संध्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish, disappear, सलज्जाया लजाव्यमदिव दूरं सुगढूकाः Git. 11; Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. — Caus. To spend, pass; विगमयन्थितद्व एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4.

चित्रत p. p. 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.), चित्रसदः -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. -तं The flight of birds. -Comp. -आर्त्वा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). - च्यास्य a. sinless, pure. -भी a. fearless, intrepid. - स्वय a. unlucky, inauspicious. - स्वइ a. indifferent, void of desire.



विगम: 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारजन्यविगम च तन्मु से R 19. 15; इतिचिमम M 5. 20, Rs 6. 23 -2 Abandoning, सरणाधिगमान् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death -5 Separation.

विषर: 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विनर्ह 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; त विगर्हति साधव: Ms. 9.68; 3 46, 11.53 -2 To despise, contemn.

चिगईणं, -जा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse ; Ve 1.12.

विगोहित p p 1 Censured, reviled, abused -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile -5 Bad, wicked. -- सं Censure.

विगल्ल 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रातिविगालतवधे केशहरते सुकेश्या V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विश्वित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विशाह 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (वीर्षिकाः) म च्यमहत विशाह सम्मयः R. 19.9.—2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमीपि विशाहते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाञ्चयः Ki. 2.3, R. 13. 1, Mu 1. 26 —3 To stir about, agitate, विशाहमानां मर्यं च नौभिः R. 14. 30.—4 To follow, practise; तथा सुनीनां चिरतं व्यमाहात Ku. 5. 19.—5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाद p. p 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाह: Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विग्रण a. 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; अयान्स्वधर्मो विग्रण: परधर्मात्त्वद्वविद्वात् Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Ma. 6 11. -2 Destitute of qualities.-3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विग्रह p p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

निशे 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विशीयसे मन्मयदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

चिगान 1 Censure, reproach, derfamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, incousistency; यरपुन: कारणियण विगानं द्कितं तरपरिवर्ष विगानं दक्षितं हर B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विभीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled.-2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

ianna. f. 1 Censure, abuse, represent. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

বিষ্ট্ 9 U 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of . বিজয়ই নিধুলা জাইন খুবা K: 18 12 -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; বিষ্টা অন নদ্যভিত্নিগ নতা ব হুল্মনংৰাহ্থমন্ত্ৰিৰ হৈছ: Si 1 51, Bk. 6 86; 17 23, Ki. 14 24 -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विग्रहात p. p 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound)
-2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed.
-4 Obstructed, stopped, see विग्रह

विश्वत: 1 Stretching out, extension. expansion -2 Form, figure, shape.-3 The body 'त्रयी विग्रह्वत्येव सममध्यारम्बि । खया M.1 14 ;ग्ढाविशह R 3 39 9 52 , Ki 4 11,12 43 -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts), वृत्त्पर्थ(समामार्थ)चोधकं वाक्य विग्रहः -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह ), विश्वहाच शयने पराङ्गमुखी-नीनुनेतुमबलाः म तत्वर R. 19. 38, 9. 47; St. 11. 35.-6 War. hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. HG), one of the six Gunas or modes of policy; see gor -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विश्रह बत् a. Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विद्योव a. Decapitated

विषद् 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated.—2 To be spoiled or ruined.
—3 To be stopped, break down.—4 To assume various shapes; Mâl. 9. 24r—Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tea. apart; विषयंस्थानमाद्रभोस्य: Mâl. 5. 2.—2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destraction.

विचटित p. p 1 Separated, severed -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3 · 43.

चिपटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatika (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विषड् 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कारंडवाननविषद्भितवीचिमालाः Rs. 3. 8; 4. 9; विषद्धितानां सरलम्भाणां Ku. 1, 9, Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door)

विश्वसंन्त 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विषाद्वत p p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed, Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened -3 Rubbed, touched -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

বিষদ: 1 A mallet, hamme. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विषयः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विषयो मुक्तांष तु Ms 3 285; तृष्यस्कालकरालत्वनावित्रसम्याकीणभाणाइन U. 5. 6; Mål 5 14. -2 Food in general. -संBees' wax.-Comp -आत्, -आत्त्व m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten

विचात: 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियाद्यानां सपता विचातं Ki. 3. 52.—2 Killing, slaying.—3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियावयाताय क्यं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविचात्रशांत्ये 11 1.—4 A blow, stroke.—5 A bandoning, leaving.—Comp.—सिद्धि: f. the removal of obstacles.

विद्योगित p. p Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

বিশুস্থ p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

विद्यः [विद्युक ] ( rarely a ) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hir drance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविद्यः सता राक्ष-तरि त्वयि S. 5. 14; मूर्तो विश्वस्तपस इव नः S. 1. 33: हुकारेणव घतुषः म हि विप्ना-नपोहति S. 3. 1. : Ka. 3. 40. -2 Pifiiculty, trouble -Comp -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईन्दर: epithets of Ganesa. वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्नु, -कारिन् a. opposing, obstructing — ध्वमः, -विवातः remova, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. —प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R 15.4. —राजः, -विनायकः, -हारित् m. epithets of Ganesa. —सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

ৰিম্বানি Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

বিলিন a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387 -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विख: A horse's hoof.

विच् 3,7 U. (वेवेक्टि, वेनिक्ट, विनक्टि, विक्टे) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); ज्ञास स बहुश्योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk 14. 103.

विचाहिल: 1 A kind of pasmine.-2 N. of the tree called Madana.

विचक्षण a. 1 Clear-sighted, farseeing, circumspect.—2 Wise, clever, learned: विचक्षणः प्रस्तनमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19—3 Expert, skilful, able, R. 13. 69.—णः A learned man, wise man, न द्रवा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्द्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् m. A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

विचञ्चस् a. 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

विचर 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इष्टान्देशान विचर जलट Me. 115; विचचार टाव R. 2. 8; Ku. 3.31.-2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave -4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly: Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through, pervade .- 6 To attack march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail. - Caus 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss call in question debate, आजा गरूणां हाचिन्तारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate ; take into account, consider ; परेषामात्मनश्चेव यो विचार्य बलावलं Pt. 3; साविचार्य यत्क्रतं H. 1 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt -5 To examine, investigate. - 6 To seduce. विश्वारितं Wandering, roaming.

विचार: 1 Reflection. deliberation. thought, consideration; विचारमार्ग पहितेन चञ्चपा Ku. 5 42 -2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्वार्थ-विचार. -3 Trial (of a case); विष-सलिलतलाग्निपार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचार-मृद्ध: शतिभासि में त्वं R. 2 47. - 5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection .- 7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circum, spection. -Comp. -T  $\alpha$ . able to decide, a judge. - q: f. 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. Particularly the judgment-seat of Yama. — जील a. thoughtful, considerate, prudent. —स्थलं 1. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

विचारक: An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

বিৰাণে 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

বিবাংগা 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought.-3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mimamsa system of philosophy.

ৰিবাধির p. p. 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed -2 Decided, determined. —ৰ Deliberation, thought.

विचारित् a. 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

विचर्चिका Itch, scab.

विचाचित a. Anointed, smeared.

विचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move; पति पत्र विचलति पत्र शिकत-भवद्वपयांन Gît. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea): इयचालीइंगसां पति: Bk. 15. 70. -4 To deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -5 To fall off or down — Caus. 1 To shake, move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve, lead away from -3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

নিবল a. 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady ( fig. also ). -2 Conceited, proud.

বিষয়ের 1 Moving. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up; Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for . विचित्रक्षेत्र समेतात इसशानवाट: Mål. 5; R. 12. 61, 13. 23; भिगतमां विचित्रव V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon; R. 10. 23; Ki. 16 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

विचय: I Search, seeking, looking out for; तुरगविचयच्यमान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

বিখিব p. p. Searched, searched through.

বিভিন্নি: f. 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः  $^{m_{ullet}}f_{ullet}$ , विची  $f_{ullet}$   $oxed{A}$  wave ; cf.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

ৰিভিন্ন a. 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled; Mu. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted -4 Beautiful, lovely; কৰিছিভিন্ন লন্তথ্নমন্তিই Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; হুববিভিন্তমিবলোই বিভিন্ন বিপাক: Si. 11. 64. —না A white deer. —না I Variegated colour.

-2 Surprise. -Comp. -- in a. having a spotted body (-n:) 1. a peacock. -2. a tiger. - as a. having a lovely body. (-e:) a cloud. - gy a. diverse. - वीय: N. of a kind of the lunar race. [ He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyavati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of Nayoga. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively ].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. —कं Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

बिचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind, बिचित गंती यमनन्यमानमा S. 4. 1 -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्सापु विचित्य संयमधनाग्रुक्ते कुले चारमनः S 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण a. 1 Occupied by, wandered through. -2 Entered.

विचेतन a. 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate; Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् a. 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेद्द 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion.-2 Movement. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित p. p. 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. -तं 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play; निमिष चेव्यमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

বিভন্ন I. 6 P. ( বিভ্ঞান also বিভ্ঞান বানি-নৈ ) To go, move. –II. 10 U. ( বিভ্যানি-নৈ ) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

বিভন্তর্:, বিভন্তর্ক: A palace, a large building having several stories ( ইম্বব্য ).



विच्छर्दकः A palace ' तन्न विच्छंद

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

াইন্ডাইর p. p. 1 Vomited, ejected.

2 Neglected, disregarded.—3 Given
up, abandoned, left; Mâl. 7; U. 1.

4 Marred, impaired, lessened,
Mål. 1.

विच्छाय a. Pale, dim; Ratn. 1 26.—य: A gem, jewel. —यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिड् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; यवधे विच्छितं भवति छुतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिन्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74.

विच्छित्ति. f. 1 ( a ) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off, Bh. 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Di viding, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rogue; विच्छित्तिशेषै: मुरसुन्द्ररीणां S. 7. 5, SI. 16.84.-6 Limit, boundary ( of a house &c. ). -7 A pause in a verse, cæsura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty), स्तोकाप्याकल्परचना विाच्छित्तिः कातिपोष-कृत् S. D. 138.

াৰভিছৰ p. p 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; S. 1 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with uuguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेद: 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Mâl. 6. 11 -2 Breaking; Si. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance; विच्छेद्दार्शन: R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c.; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat; मन:शिलाविच्छिरता निषेदु: Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छरित p. p. 1 Covered, overspread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed. चिन्द्रु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -Caus. To throw down or destroy.

বিভয়ন p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युति: f. 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failurs; as in गर्भवि-

विज् I. 3 U. (बेबेक्ति, बेबिक्ते, बिक्त)
1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with बि and allied to बिच with बि q. v.) -II. G A., 7 P. (बिजते, बिनकि, बिज्ञ)
1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afrail, चक्तं बिजा कुररीच युप: R. 14.68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. —Caus. (बेजबित-ते) To terrify, frighten.

चित्र p. p 1 Trembling, agitated.-2 Frightened, alarmed.

विद्यू m. A bird ; a die ( ? ).

विजित् m. 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

বিজন্ 4 A. 1 To be born or produced.—2 To generate, produce.—3 To grow, arise, spring.—4 To be changed or transformed.

ৰিজন a. Lonely, retired, solitary.
—ন A solitaty place, retreat ( বিজন
means ' privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् a. or m. A bastard, one born illegitimately. —n. Birth.

বিজ্ञান p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. —না A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

ৰিলানি: f. 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

বিলাবীৰ a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजिपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

्विजर् a. Young, fresh. — t A stalk.

বিসন্দ: 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general.
-3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित p.p. 1 Spoken, talked; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वच:) S. 2 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; स्थजेष्ट षड्चगै Bk. 1.2, प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेचया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः शिर. 10, Bk. 2.39, 15.39.—2 To surpass, excel; च्छुमैचकमंद्यजं विजयते Vb 1 33.—3 To win, aquire by conquest; भुजविजित्तविमान R. 12. 104 विजित्तारपुर: 1.59, Santi. 2. 14.—4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent, विजयतं देवः S. 5; रहस्यं माधुनामद्यपिध विद्युद्धं विजयते U. 2.2; Mal. 2.4.

विजय: 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph , दिग्विजयादारभ्य 'conquest of the world; 'Ki. 10. 35, R. 12. 44; Ku. 3, 19, S. 2, 14, -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name - आभित्रयामि समामे यद्हे युद्धदुर्भ-दान् । नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मा विजय विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle -7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. \_Comp. -अभ्यपाय: a means of victory -र्डज: N. of Siva. -- ist: a war-elephant. —हांद: a necklace of 500 strings. —हिंडिम: a large military drum. —नगरं N. of a town. —मर्देल: a large military drum. —सिद्धिः f. success victory, triumph.

বিজ্ঞাৰ 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvamitra to Râma; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival = বিজ্ঞানেৰ see below. -6 Yellow myrolalan. -Comp. —হল্মা: a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina. —হ্লামা the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarâ. —ম্বামা the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor.

বিরিগীথা 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगोषु a 1 'Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यज्ञासे विजिगीयणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -षु: 1 A warrior. a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

বাজিব p. p. Subdued, conquered overcome, defeated. -Comp. - সাংমন্ a self-subdued, self controlled. — হাইব a having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

বিজিনি: f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kav. 3. 85.

विाजिन: -नं (-তঃ, -ੋ-ਲਂ) A sauce (mixed with gruel), विजिल्ल a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपाविजिल्लामानन Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest

विज्ञल: The silk-cotton tree.

विजुंस् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth, ज्याम्भियत चापरे Bk. 15. 108, विज्ञिमितिम बांतरिक्षेण Mk 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). 3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill, सुस्क्षत्रवा संगळतूर्यमिस्त्रवाः..... केवळ सम्मिन सागधीपतेः पथि व्यञ्चंभत दिवीकसामिप R. 3 19, 12. 72; रजीधमारस्य विज्ञिभतस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show manifest oneself; तत्वविवद विज्ञेभते Mâl. 7 -5 To spring back (as a bow) -6 To display activity -7 To become increased or developed.

াৰিভূমতা 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; বৰিডু নাযবন্দপ্তিকাৰ্না বিভূমতীয়েঁ-থিডু কছ্মতিডু R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

विज्ञाभित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5.51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested R 7.42. U 6.2.-4 Appeared.-5 Sported.—त 1 Sport, pastime -2 Wish, desire.-3 Display, exhibition, अज्ञानविज्ञाभितमेतन् -4 An act, action, conduct, Mâl. 10.21.-5 Fruit, result.

विज्ञनं -लं 1 A kind of sauce ; See विज्ञल. -2 An arrow.

विजिल =विजिनः

विज्ञहं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. -Caus. (विज्ञापयवि) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयवि); सीता- आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञापयं ; राम:- नन्वाज्ञापय U 1, R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

ৰিৱা, বিভাগের a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. - ল: A wise or learned man.

ৰিজ্ञ p. p. 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

বিল্লামি: f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement. ৰিল্লাব p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, colebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligenco, understanding; Pt. 1.24; 5 3; विज्ञानमय: कोश: 'the sheath of intelligence '( the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; धयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2.-4 World ly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience ( opp. রাব which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit ') ; ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानिमवं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyaya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores -Comp. -- ईश्वर: N. of the author of the Mitakshara, a commentary on Yajnavalkya's Smriti. - पाद: N. of Vyasa. — मात्रक: an epithet of Buddha. — ara: the theory of know-ledge, the doctrine naught by Buddba.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned, see

विज्ञापक: 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं नता 1 Respectful statement or comunication, a request, an entreaty; कालभ्यक्ता खल्ल कार्यविन्द्रिविज्ञाच्या भर्तृष्ठ सिद्धिमेवि Ku. 7. 93, R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञाप्ति See विज्ञाति.

विज्ञाप्यं A request ; U. 1.

বিতৰৰ a. Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विजामरं The white of the eye.

विजोिल: -ली f A line, row.

बिट् 1 P. (बेटाति ) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

चिट: [ विट-क ] 1 A paramour ; त्व-इत्सल: क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविट: पतिरसो परिश्वतु त्वां Mål. 8, 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtezan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidushaka, see inter alia Mk acts 1, 5, and 8); for de finition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue, cheat. -5 A catamite -6 A rat. -7
The Khadira tree. -8 The orange
tree. -9 A branch together with its
shoot. -10 A mineral salt. - Comp.
—সাম্প্রিন a kind of mineral. —ত্বতা
a medicinal salt.

चिटंक: I An avialy, dove cot. -2 The loftiest point, prinacle, elevation, अयमेव महीधरविदक; Mål. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

चिटंकक See विटंक.

विटंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विटप: [विट विस्तारं वा पाति पिवति पा॰ क Tv. ] 1 A branch, bough ( of a creepen or tree ), कोमल्विटपादुकारि-णो बाहु S. 1. 21, 32; यद्नेन तक्षने पा-तितः क्षपिता तहिटपाश्चिता लता B. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48, Ku 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension.-6 The septum of the scrotum.

विद्यपिन m. [ विद्यप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] 1 A tree : परितो दृष्टाश्च विद्यपिन: सर्वे Bv. 1. 21,29 -2 The fig-tree -Comp. -मृग: a monkey, an ape

विदि:-री f. Yellow sandal

বিহু(হু)ল: N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency.

विदेक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विदर: N. of Bribaspati.

विद्ध 1 P (वेडाते ) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विदं A kind of artificial salt.

বিভাগ a. Clever, skulful. — গঃ, -গ N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विहंच् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुविहंचयामास न पुनः प्राप तिच्छ्यं R. 4 17; वपुःमक्षणेण विहं-वितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13, 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयंति मन्यंति विद्यवयंति निर्भरसंयंति रमयंति विषान्यंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विच्छ्यसे जैने: K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एक्मारमाभित्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचि-त्वृतिः प्रार्थापता विद्ययंति S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

चिहंब: 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विदेवनं -ना 1 Imitation -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud -4 Vexation, mortification -5



Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughtei; इयं च तेडन्या पुरतो विहंबना Ku. 5. 70, असति त्विष वास्णीमदः प्रमदानासधुना विहंबना 4 12. विहंबित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified -5 Frustiated, -6 Low, abject, poor. — ते An object of idicule.

विडारकः A cat.

**विडाल**, विडालक See विडाल, वि-डालक•

विद्वीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds, see द्वीन.

विड्डल: A sort of cane. विड्डरजं Lapis lazuli.

विडो( डो )जम् m. N. of Indra.

वितंस. 1 A bird-cage -2 A rope chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंदः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

ৰিবঁড়া 1 A captious objection idle carping, a trivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen pada: thas or categories in Nyâya philosophy); ম (রহম:) সবিষয়ংখাণনাহানী নিব্রা Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The cleander plant.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मने न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41, R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futite; as in वितथम्यस्न R. 2. 42.

वित्रश्य a. False , see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

वितद्भ: f. N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितन 8 U. 1 To spread, strecth ; स्फ्रारिनावितताजित्वः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover. fill ; प्रस्वेदिविततं यदन प्रियायाः Uh. P. 9, यो वितत्य स्थितः ख Me. 58. -3 To form, make, अणीवंधाद्वितन्वद्धि-रस्तेभा तोरणस्त्रजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6.1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow, V.1. 4.-6 To write or compose (as a work), विराटपर्वपद्योती भावदीयो वित-न्यते. -7 To do or pertorm ( as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mål. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

fana p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched.-2 Elongated, large, broad.

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected, वितयज्ञ: S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused, (see तन् with वि). —तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. —यन्तन् a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

वितति: f. 1 Extension, expansion -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row, Mâl. 9. 47.

चित्त a. 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. चित्तः A good horse -f. A widow.

বিনানা A disordered or discordant lute, Ku. 1. 45.

चितप 1 A. 1 To shine, रानिवेतपतेऽ-स्पर्थ Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat.-3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् a. 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर् 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief. शिराषपुष्पाधितसौ- कुनायो बाह्न तटीयाचिति मे नितर्कः Ku.1. 41.-3 fancy, thought, Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt, Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

বিনার্কা 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दि:,-दी, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्श्विः -र्द्धी, वितर्श्विका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितलं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustâ.

नितरित: [ Cf. Un. 4. 181 ] A measure of length equal to 12 angulas ( being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger ).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -5 Dismayed, sad, श्विति-पतिमंडलमन्यतो वितान B. 6. 86. -4 Dall, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -तः, -तं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, acanopy; विकृष्ठे सामनकाकियशीरितानं ममाब्द: V. 4. 4, R. 19 39, Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. —3 A cushion. —4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; मस्तारस्थागता इवोच्छासाणिज्योतिर्विताने विज्ञः Mâl. 6. 5, Ki 17. 61 —5 A sacrifice, an oblation, चितानेद्वरयेचं तव मम च सोभे विधिरसूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. —6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. —7 Season, opportunity. — न Leisure, rest.

বিবালক: —-- 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Mada

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning, Mal. 9. 15.

चितानी हु 8 U. To spread or extend over ( as a canopy ), overshadow.

वितुन्तं 1 The pot-herb called हु-निष्ण्णक -2 The plant called श्वाल.

चितुस्तकं 1 Corrander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -- দ: The plant called নাণুলুকী.

ਬਿਰਦ  $p \cdot p$ . Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितृत्व a. Free from desire, content.

az 1 P. 1 To closs or pass over, go beyond, R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with, भगवान मारी-चस्ते दर्शनं वितरति 8.7 . वितरति ग्रुकः प्राज्ञे विद्या यथेव तथा जहे U. 2.4 , वित-रति चुपो नोचितमहो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48, निवासद्वोदजटं चितेषः है. 14. 81; Mal. 1. 5, 0. 7, v. 5, 44. -3 To Cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाइंकामिह विद राति इंसओं का. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (asmedicine ), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To torgive, pardon. -8 Tomerease, enhance. - Caus. To carry through, accomplish ( fig. also ).

चितरणं 1 Clossing over. -2 A gift, donesien, present, प्रणीशा नदव: इति वितरणेथीन स्वया याचकाः Subbâsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितीर्ण p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over.-2 Given, bestowed, imparted, U. 3. 25, Si 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended, R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तू with दि.)

वित्त् 10 U. (वित्तयतिन्ते ; वित्ताययतिन्ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त p. p. [ निर् लाभे न ] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, acquired. -3 Examined, investigated.
-4 Known, famous. —त 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -2 जागमः, —उपार्शनं acquisition of wealth. —क्रेंगः an eputhet of Kubera, Bg. 10. 23, Ms. 7. 4. —जानि a. one who has married a wife. —तः a donor, benefactor. —माना property. नर्भन a. profitable, lucrative. —मानामः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् a Rich, wealthy.

ৰিবি: f [ৰিব্-কিব্] 1 Knowledge.-2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition.-4 Likelihood.

विश्वस् 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; विश्वस्तसुग्धहरिणीसहुशैः कंडाक्षे: Bh. 1. 9. — Caus. To terrify, frighten.

वित्रास: Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

विश्र 1 A ( वेथते ) To beg, ask,

विश्वरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief.
-त A widow; cf. विश्वरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेति or वेद, विवेद-विदाच-कार, अवेदीत्, वेदित्, विदित ; desid. विविदिवति ) l To know, understand, learn, and out, ascertain, discover, न चैताद्वितः कतरस्रोगरीयो यद्वा जयेमयदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg 2.5, त मोहाधः कथ-मयमसुं वेतु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27, R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience, Mu. 3.4.-3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be ; य एनं वेत्ति इंतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि ज्याधिन्यालग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्ते Moha M. 5; Bh. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 30- — Caus. ( वेदयति-ते ) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound , बेदार्थ स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To fell, experience; Ms. 12. 13 -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, वित्त ) 1 To be, to exist; अपापाना कुले जाते मिय पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 , नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सत: Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root (1) अस. -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (बिंदति-ते, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain , एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्रभयोविंद्ते फलं Bg. 5. 4, Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विद्ति मात्र Subhâsh. ; Ms. 8. 1 1. -3 To fell, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry, Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. ( विते, वित्त or विन्न ) 1 To know, understand .- 2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तुणहाति लोकोयं विंचे मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6.39.-3 To and, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. ( बेद्यते ) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate .- 2 To feel, experience

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-3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations — वेति सर्वाण शास्त्राण गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । वित्ते वर्भ सदासद्भित्तपुष्ठा च विद्रति ॥ cf. also:—सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेति विचारण । विद्रते विद्रति प्राप्तो र्यन्छक् रूनम् शेष्टिंद् कमात्॥) [ cf. L. video, A. S. witan, Goth. vait ].

बिह् a. [At the end of comp.] Knowing, conversant with, बेद्बिह् &c.—m. 1 The planet Mercury.—2 A learned man, wise man.—f. 1 Knowledge.—2 Understanding, intellect.

विद: 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -दा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt, अविदितगतयामा रात्रिश्व व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well known, भुवनविद्येत वंशे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. —त: A learned man, scholar. -तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंश: Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विद्या p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle, Pt 1. 164, U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -- पर: 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -- एस A shrewd and clever. woman, an artful woman.

विद्रधता -स्वं Shrewdness, cleverness, skill, elegance &c.

निद्श: 1 A learned man, scholar.
-2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. — य Ved. 1 Knowledge.
-2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विद्रः Breaking, bursting, rending.
— रं The prickly pear.

विद्भाः (m. pl.) [ विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः ] I N. of a district, the modern Berar , आस्त विद्भाँ नाम जनपदः Dk. , अस्ति विद्भाँ प्रश्नपुरं नाम नगरं Mål. 1 , R. 5. 40, 60, N. 1. 50 =2 The natives of Vidarbhas. —भै: I A king of the Vidarbhas. —2 Any dry or desert scil. —Comp.—जा,—तनपा,—राजतनपा, —सुभूः epithets of Damayantî, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. —जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विद् 1 P. I To break, split, crack; त्विद् प्रिन्थद्लिक्यद्सावापे N. 4 88. -2
To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

বিক্ত a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.).
-ত: 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain eboay. — i 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wickerwork. -2 The bark of pomegranate.
-3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विद्लनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारः A lizard.

विदाह: 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन m. A substance causing inflammation.

विद्श् f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषा (दशार्णानां) दिश्च प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Målvå. -3 = विदिश q. v.

ৰিব্ৰ: 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead ( হাইবস্ত্ৰমন্থ্ৰমান ) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a [विद्-कुरच् P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent -T: 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pandu. [When S, tyavati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarashtra being blind and Panudu pale and sickly-she asked them to scek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slavegirls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Påndavas, and saved them. from several critical dangers ].

विद्वल: 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विद्न p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर a. Remote, distant; सरि-द्विद्रशंतरभावतन्त्री R. 13. 48, U. 6. 39.—र: N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidurya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदूरस्मि-नेवमेचशब्दादुद्धिस्था रत्नशलाक्येव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 2. 45. (The forms विदूर, वि-दूरेण विदूरतस्था विदूरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mal. 3 18).

\_comp. —n a. spreading far and wide. —si the laps lacale.

चित्रक त. (की f.) 1 Defiting, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —क: 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint diess, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body); the S. D. thus defines him — कुमुमनसंतायभिनः क्षेत्रभूकिः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

faguor 1 Pollution, corruption -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदृतिः A seam.

चित्र 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; रेंग्नि: किल नखेरतस्या विद्वार स्तनो द्विज R. 12. 22; न विद्योर्थे कितनाः खल खियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. —2 To rend ( विद्वा: 18. 36; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां विद्यार Rs. 36; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृद्यानि व्यवारयत् Bg. 1. 19. — Pass. To be rent or torn (with grief &c). —Caus. To rend, tesr in pieces, tear or rip up, Mål 5. 15; 10 1.

ragre: 1 Rending or cutting assunder, splitting -2 War, battle -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). — Tr A swelling in the groin.

विदारक: 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course).
-3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —क Alkaline earth.

विदारण: 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karnikara tree. -जा War, battle. -जं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); अने माने अनवानिवारण वर्षः Mu. 5. 6; ध्वजनहृद्यान्दारणमनाभेजनस्वर्गानिक्षश्चकाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting.-3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent ssunder, split open. - 2 Opened, ex panded; (see g with वि).

विदेश: Another country, foreign land or country: भजने विदेशमधिकेन जितस्बद्धप्रवेशमध्या कुशल: 81. 9. 48

को वीरस्य मनस्तिन: स्वविषय: को वा वि-देशस्तथा H. 1. - Comp. — ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशिन, विदेशीय a Foreign, exotic. —m. A foreigner.

निद्ह a. 1 Bodiless; incorporeal--2 Titukless. —हा: (m. pl.) N of a country, the ancient Mithila (see App III), R. 11. 36, 12 26. -3 The natives of this country —ह: 1 The district Videha. -2 N of Janaka. —हा The same as विद्वनिधे.

ৰিব p. p. [ অব্-চ ] 1 Pieiced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. — A wound. -Comp—কৰ্ণ a. having bored ears.

विदान n Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान a. 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science ; (तां) विद्या म्भ्यसनेनेव समाद्यितुमहीसि R. 1. 88, विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिक प्रच्छन्तगुतं धनं &c. Bh. 2 20 (According to some Viduas are four :—आन्बीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीनिश्च शाश्वती Kâmandaka), चतसुष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृग विद्यास निरू डिमागता: Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu add: a fifth आत्माविद्या ; see Ms 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyas, is stated to be fourteen, a e the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mimamsa, Tarka or Nyaya and the Purınas, see चतुर्दशविद्याणार्तेल चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; U 6.6, cf. आविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgå. -5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनुपालिन, -असुसेविन a. acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, -अजन, -आगम: acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. -अर्थ: seeking for knowledge. -अर्थिन m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आधारः a receptacle of learning; Mal 2.11. -आरंभ: introduction of a boy to learning. — эточ: a school, collegeany place of learning. —उपार्जनं = वि, याजिने q. v. -कर: a learned man. —चण, −चंचु a. famous for one's learning. - বৃত্ত: the Bhûrja tree. -zz m. a teacher, an instructor. -दानं teaching, imparting, instruc. tion. - an the goddess of learning. उपने 1. wealth in the form of learn. ing. -2. wealth acquired by learn ing. — धरः (-री f.) a class of de migods or semi-divine beings ; विद्या धराघ्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3.70 —प्राप्तिः = विद्यार्जन q v —लामः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition mada by learning. — विशिष्ट a. distinguished by learning. — विद्यान a illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. — बुद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. — व्यसनं, -व्यवसाय: pursuit of knowledge. — व्यवसाय: pursuit of knowledge. — व्यवसायक, -स्नानक: a Bilhmana who has finished his course of religious studentship ( वस पारियत ).

विद्युत् 1 A. I To shine, sparkle be bright; इयद्योतिष्ट सभावद्यामसी नरिशिखचरी St. 2 3; 1. 20 -2 To light, illuminate (usually caus. in this sense).

विश्वत f. 1 Lightning; वाताय करिला विश्वत Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. -2
A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्सेव:
a flash of lightning. -िजह: a kind of demon or Rākshasa -ज्वाला.
—शोत: a flash or lustre of lightning.
—वासन n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पात: falling or stroke of lightning —पिन bell-metal —ल्वा, -लेखा (विश्वता, विश्वता) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked of zigzag lightning.

विग्रस्तत् a. Having lightning; Me 64. —m. A cloud, विग्रस्तानिव चातकेः

Ku. 6. 27.

विश्रोतन a. ( श्री f. ) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

चिद्र: 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्राधिः An abscess.

বিহ্নাতা a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

निद्ध 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat, जलसवात इवासी विद्युत: Ku. 4 6.—2 To melt, dissolve.—3 To become divided, burst asunder.—Caus. To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter, प्रतिरवाभागभाषितनष्टविद्याविताशेषजननिवहः Mâl. 3, असी कुंभिश्चारया खरनिखरविद्यावितमहाग्रक्शावश्चामः स्विपाने गिरिंगभें हरिपति: Bv. 1.52.

াইরখ: 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विदाव = विदय पु. V.

विद्यावर्ण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

निद्वाचित a. 1 Put to flight, touted, chaselaway. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

াৰ্ছৰ p. p. 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid

चिद्धम: 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals).

-2 A coral; तवाधरस्पाधिषु चिद्धमेषु R.
13.13; Ku. 1.44 — 3 A young shoot or sprout. — comp — लता 1.a branch of coral.—2.a kind of perfume. — लातका a kind or perfume. (बल्का)

विद्स् व [विद्-क्षमु] (Nom sing. m. विद्वन् ; f. विद्वा ; n. विद्वन् ) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनंदे ब्रह्मगो विद्वान् विभिन्ने कटाचनः तव विद्वानाप तापः कारणं R. 8 76; Ki 11.30.-2 Wise, learned. —m A learned or wise man, scholar ; कि चस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेष R. 5. 18. -Comp — कल्प, -देशाय. -दे- 5य व. (विद्वन्कल्प विद्वन्द्याप, विद्वह्य ) alightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वन्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

बिद्धिष m., विद्वष: An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोरत्यस्त्रमय Bh. 2, 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

বিছিত p. p. Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेष 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346 —2 Disdainful pride, con tempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्राप्ताविष गर्वाद्ना-द्र: Bharata.

बिह्नपण: A hater, an enemy. — जो A woman of a resentful temper. — जो 1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन, विद्वष्ट्व a. Hating, inimical. —m A hater, an enemy.

विश्व I. 6 P. (विश्वति ) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -Il. 1 A. (वेशते ) To ask, beg.

विष: विष्-क अच् ना 1 A kind, sort, as in बहुविध, नानाविध. -2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals) विविध, अष्टविध &c -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetation

विधवनं 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विश्वहर्ण Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [ विगती थवी यस्याः सा ] A widow ; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रीवि-ति तत्वति: Subhash :-Comp.. -- आवेदन marrying a widow —गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

n i

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पु-सवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्व धीरः सहुशीःर्थध-

त्त सः R. 3 10 ; तस्तो देवा विधेयासः Bk. 19 2; विधेयासदिवाः परमरमणीयां परि-णितं Mal 6. 7 प्राय: शुभं च विव्धात्य-श्रम च जंतोः सर्वेकषा भगवती भावतव्यतेव 1.25 ' ये हे काल विधत्तः S 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time', तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विद्धाम्यह Bg. 7. 91; R 2 38, 3.66 Ve. 1. 1, Ki. 1. 3, 16 62, 18 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which faar is used; cf. = ). -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix. settle, command, enjoin: प्राङ्क्ताभिवर्धनात्युंमो जातकर्म विधायते Me 2.29, 3.19; Y. 1. 72: श्रुटम्य त सवर्णेव नान्या भार्या वि-धीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तुगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपवं विदः धाति J. N. V. -3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture , तं वेधा विदधे नून महाभूतममाधिना R. 1. 29; अगानि चंपकरलेः म विधाय नूनं काते कथ घाँडेतवानुगलेन चेतः S. Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute ( as a minister ). -5 To put on, wear · Pt. 1. -6 To fix upon, direct towards ( as mind &c ). योगे धेयममाधासद्भिस्त्रभे बुद्धि विधद्ध्वं चथा: Bh. 3. 54, Bg 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, pul, lay.

निया 1 Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence -4 The food of elephants, horses, &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

विभात m. 1 A maker, creator: Ku. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाना भद्र नो विनरत मनोजाय विधय Mâl. 6 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. -3 A granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1 57. -4 Fate. destiny; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman -6 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —आयुस् m. 1. sunshipe. -2. the sun-flower. — भु; an epithet of Nârada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. -2
Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपश्चित्रशाह ८. 1: आजा, पज् &c -3 Creation, creating; R. 6 11, 7 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकाराविधान R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24 -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants ( to make them intoxicated , विधानसपादिवदानजोभिते. K. (where विशान सपादिवदानजोभिते. K. (where विशान means 'rule' also), उत्याद्यस्त्वल्यस्त्वल्यस्त्विधानपिंडस्नेह्-स्तिस्तिपित्वाहुस्माधिराज Si 5. 51 -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 Anact of hostility. -Comp —गः, -जः a wise or learned man. —युता a in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

বিধানক Distress, affliction, pain.
বিধানক a (বিকা f.), বিধানি a.
1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing,
making, performing, executing -3
Creating -4 Enjoying, prescribing,
laying down. -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विध: [विदा-कि ] 1 Doing, perf. m. ance, practice, an act or action, बद्यध्यानास्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3 41, योगाविधि R. 8 22, अस्याः मर्गविधी V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Mal. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode: Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time ( as distinguished from नियम and परि-संख्या q. q v. v.) विधिरत्यंतमनासौ; चिकीषाँक्रतिसाध्यत्वहेतुधीविषयो विधिः, व हाति विधिहतं या हवि: S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance injunction, law, a sacred command. relig ous commandment ( opp. अर्थ-बाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with leg ands and illustrations', see अर्थवद् ), पश्चिपर वाक्यं विधि: 88 ज्योतिष्टीमैन स्वर्गहामा यजेन; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितय तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony, स चेत् स्व 4 कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरायो भवति च्युतो विधिः m R 3.45, 1.34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; साम-ग्रन्थाविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधियु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7 -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधो वामारभे मन ससुचितैषा परिगतिः Mål. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishnu. - comp. - a. disregarding prescribed rites or rules - = a. knowing the ritual. (-;:) a Brâhmana versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -द्शेकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts and corrects any deviation from them. — हुए, -विहिन a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -देशक: 1. = विधिद्र्शक above. -2 a preceptor, teacher.-हेचं diversity of rules, variance of precept or com. mandment. —पूर्वनं and. according to

rule. — प्रयोग: application of a rule.
—्योग: the force or influence of fate. — चय: f. an epithet of Sarasvati. —्होन a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform.
-2 Design, purpose, desire in general.
विधित्सिन n Intended to be done.
—तं Intention, design.

विधिवत, विधित: ind. According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेष pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. -2 To be enjoyed or prescribed -3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of , अध विधिविधेयः परि-=rg: Mal. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); निदाविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7. 62; सभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधे-वीक्रुनोडिप Mal. 1: Bg. 2. 64, भ्रातुः सोहार्देन विधेयीकृतोस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1, Si. 3. 20, R. 19. 4. -4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive अविधेथेदियः पुसां गौरिवैति विधेयता Ki. 11. 33. -5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.), अत्र मिथ्यामहिमत्वं वानुवा-द्यं आपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty, Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. -2 The predicate of a proposition. - q: A servant, dependent. -Comp. --अविमर्श: a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly ( and-मृष्टः प्रावान्येनानिर्द्शि विवेयाशा यत्र K. P. 7. вее examples ad. loc. ). — элгя т. N. of Vishnu. - a. one who knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञ: Pt. 1 337. - uz 1. the object to be accomplished. -2. the predicate.

विद्य: [ व्यन् कु. Un. 1. 23 ] 1 The moon; सबिना विपन्नति विपुर्गप सनित्रति विदेनति वामिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Camphor. -3 A demon, fiend -4 An expiatory oblation. -5 N of Vishnu. -6 N. of Brahman. -7. N. of Siva. -8 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp. -अयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पजर: (also विज्ञरः) a scimiter, sabre. -पिया a Nalishatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विशूत.

विधुति: f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor, वैनायक्याश्चिरं वो वद्नविधुतयः पांतु चीस्कारवस्यः Mal. 1. 1.

विध्ननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. -2 Trembling, tremor.

विश्वंतुदः N. of Råhu; विश्वमिन विकटविश्वंतुद्दंतद्छनगळितामृतधारं Git. 4; आभिमुख्यं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि वि-

धुंतुद: Pt. 1. 326, N. 4. 71, Si. 2.61.

विधुर a. [ विगता वर्षस्य अनू समाः ] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable, Mal. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6 41, Ki. 11. 26, St. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh 3. 8, 114. -2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; माय च विधुरे भावः कांतापवृत्तिपराइमुखः V. 4. 20 , विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनानन्छ मां पापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32 ; विधुरवंधुर-वंधुरमक्षत St. 6. 29, 12. 8. -3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलंकाविद्या मधुराननश्री: Bv. 2. 5. -4 Adverse, hostile, unfilendly; Pt. 2. 81. - 7: A widower. - 7 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. -Comp. -दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm , विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनी मदादरा भवति II. 2. -2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar an ! spices.

विभू 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुविधूनयति चंपकपुष्पेणून Kavırahasya; ,सृदुपननविधूनान ks 6. 29, 3. 10; दोषोवेणी विधुन्नाना Mb. -2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेविधविद्युत्ति Bk. 9. 28, R. 9. 72. v. 1. -3
To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give up, abandon, N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विश्वत p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 'Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. —त Repugnance. -Comp. —कत्मब a. free from sin. —केश a. one who has tossed about the hair, Ki. 8. 33 — नित्र a. awakened.

वियूति: f., विधूननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

निधानित n. 1 Ag tated alarmed. -2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विस् 10 U. 1 To ssize, catch, catch or take held of, अंशुक्तपह नेन िस्त: Amaru. 79, 85 -2 To put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40 -3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विस्ता निसं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); Bh. 3. 23. -4 To fix uçon, direct towards. -5 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange; manage. -7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

বিষ্ণুব p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasped.

-2 Separated, kept as under or sepa
rate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4
Checked, restrained. -3 Supported,

protected, borne up, (see y with वि). — ते 1 Disregard of a command. -2 Dissatisfaction.

नियात: f. Arrangement, regulation नियमंस्य 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. -2 To be dispersed or scattered -3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined —Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. -2 To injure, hurt.

निष्यंस: 1 Ruin, destruction. -2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. -3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् a. 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

বিধ্বাংল p. p. 1 Ruined, destroyed, Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound. Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3 To fill with cries. -Caus. To cause to cry or utter notes, अंदुदे: शिखिगणो विनायते Ghat. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of s

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent, विनमंति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34, Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7 52.

चिनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa, see गरुड. -2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नंदनः, -सुनः, -सुनः, -सुनः, -सुनः, कार्यात or Aruna.

विनति: f. 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility.
-3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping, विनम a. 1 Bent down, stooping; Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down. -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the Tagara tree.

वितश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be frustrated or foiled. -- Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

चिन्न्नं Perishing, loss, destruction disappearance. — न: N. of the place where the river Sarasvati is los. in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

বিলম্ভ p. p. 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनादि: f. 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाश: 1 Destruction. ruin, utter lose, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख a. about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मन् a. subject to decay, perishable, tran sient: विषयेषु विनाश्यमंस् त्रिद्वस्थेष्व पिनिःस्पृहोऽभवत R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

वितस a. (सा -सी f.) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना शार्त. Without, except (with acc, instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना रुपः। यथा दानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना रुपः। यथा दानं विना रुपः। यथा दानं विना रुपः। यथा दानं विना रुपः। तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv 1 119; पेकेविना मरो भाति सदः खळजनेविना । कहुवर्णविना कान्यं मानमं विषयेथिना 1.116, विना वाहन्यस्तियः। क्रियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; रि। 2.9. (विनाक्त means 'to leave, abandon, barcave, deprive of ', मद्भेनं विनाह्यता रतिः Ku 4 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp — उत्तिः f. affigure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्धसंय एवं विनाक्तिः B. G.; see K. P. 10 also

विनाहिः, विनाहिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghațika or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change in to a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of स् for स्वार्ण प्राप्त

বিন্যক: 1 A remover ( of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuda.-5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuda.

विनास(सि)क a. Noseless.

विनाह: A cover for the mouth of a well; cf ज्नाह.

বিনিফু 6 A. 1 Tothrow, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण p. p. Scattered, thrown about.

विनिश्च 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

िक्शियः Throwing down, sending forth. विनिगड a. Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिश्रह 9 P. 1 To restrain, check, obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रह: 1 Restraining, 'curbing' subduing; Bg. 13 7, 17. 16; Ms 9. 263 -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र a 1 Sleepless, lawake (fig. alao); नामेकतस्तव विभत्ति ग्रह-विनिद्ध: R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, cpened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्ध-अंदाररजोरणांग्रही Kn. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4.19.—2 To attack, assail. — Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy, कटेन विनिपातिनों पानि Mk. 2. 8 —2 To throw or pull down.—3 To kill, deprive of life.

निपात: 1 Falling dowr, a fall.
-2 A great fall, calamity, an evil,
loss, ruin, destruction, विवस्त्रशाना
भवति विनिपात: शतसुखः Bh. 2 10.
(where it has sense 1 also), िर्धेहतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातिषि समः समुद्रतेः Ki.
2. 34. -3 Decay, death -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect.
-Comp — श्रीसन् a. portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमय: 1 Exchange, barter, कार्य-विनिमयेन M.1 : संपद्धिनमथेनोभी दृधतु-भ्रुंचनद्वयं R.1 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेष: Twinkling (of the eyes)

विनियम् 1 P. 1 Torestrain, check, curb; Bg. 6.24 -2 Tolimit, restrict.

बिलियत p. p. Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; asin विनियता-हार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियम: Control, restraint, check. विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तातम कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

चितियुक्त p. p. 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

चिनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposul; बसूद विनियोग्याझः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67, प्राणा-

यामे निनियोग: &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा डि किंकरा: प्रभाविष्णुपु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्शम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गम: 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

বিনিজি 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णय: 1 Complete set tlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्वेधः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

বিলিমিল p. p. 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast).-4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिष्ठंच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्माक्तः f. Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत See निर्वृत.

विनिविद् See निविद्

विनिविद्यु 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —Caus. 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49, R 5. 63; मदुरासे कुच-कलझं विनिवेश्य Git. 12. —2 To populate or colonize. —3 To introduce. —4 To add, insert.

ানিনিয়: 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S 6.14.

বিনিয় 10 U. cr — Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off. suppress; বিনয় বিনিয় Mâl. 1.18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return.—2 To cease, come to an end; सरिवता तु पुरुषे सम्मे निनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60, Bg. 2. 59. —3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from), वेचनात्, युद्धात् &c.—Caus. 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. —2 To restrain, withhold.—3 To renounce.

খিনিত্ব p.p. 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased. desisted from. -1 Retired.

विनिवृत्ति: f. 1 Cessation, stopping, iemoving, शकाभ्यस्याविनिवृत्तवे R. 6 74 -2 End, stop, termination

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain, विनिश्वेत रूप्या न मुखमिति ना दुःखमिति वा U. J. 36.

विनिश्चय: I Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वास. Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a eigh.

वितिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत p. p 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. -a: Any great or usavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or hoaven. -Z A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. I To romove, take away. destroy ( said to be Atm only except where it has ' a part of the body ' for its object ) , पहुपटहध्वानिभिर्विनीत-निद्य: R. 9. 71 , विनीतखेद: 13. 35, 46 , 15. 48, St. 10 62, Kt. 7. 30, Ku. 1 9, 5 32. -2 To teach, instituct, educate, train, विनिन्धुरेनं ग्रावी ग्राधियं R. 3. 29, 5. 101. 15 69, 18. 51; Y, 1. 311, Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control ( fig. also ), नन्यान्नि-नेक्यानिव दुष्टमस्तान् है. 2. 8 , 6. 27, 14. 75 ; Ki 2. 41 , वनगज हव तरमान्स्रोभ्यु-पार्यविनेय: Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.), R.2, 49.-5 To pass away, spend (aa time), कथमपि यामिनी विनीय Git. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete. finish. -7 To spend, apply to use ( Atm. ); ज्ञत विनयते Sk. -8 To give. present, pay, pay off (as tribute) ( Atm. ); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7.9.-10 To bid, direct, order, Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय a. 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. - 7: 1 Guidance, dis 'cipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training , प्रजाना निनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mal. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency, अद्या-स्यन्सुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners, R. 6. 79, mal. 1 18. -4 Modesty,bumnity, सुद्ध शोभसे आ रेषु त्र एतेन विनयमाहातम्थेन U. 1, विद्या द्वाति नि नयम् ; तथापि नीचौर्वनयादृहृश्यत <table-cell-rows> 🕹 34; 10. 71 (where Main. renders विनय by इंदियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion ). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obessance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing, St. 10. 42 -8 A man who has subdued his senses -9A trader, merchant.-Comp —अवनत a. stooping humbly.-प्राहिन a tractable, obelient, submissive. –भाज a. modest, well-behaved.-नाच a. speaking mildly of affably. - 797 a. modest.

विनयनं I Removing, taking away , Me. 52 -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

निनीत p / 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. - 3 Refined, well-behaved. - 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple. ( as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued .- 10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable -12 Lovely, handsome. ( See all with also). -a: 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -आरम्ब a. humble, lowly.

विनोतक 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीति: f. 1 Training, good behavrour .- 2 Respect, reverence, esteem. विनीय: 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin.

crime विनेतृ m. 1 Aleader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor, स तथेति वि-नेतुरदारमतेः पतिगृह्य वची विससर्ज सुनि

R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher, अयं विनेता द्वताना Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

बिसद 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (नीवां, आतोद्यं & ). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभि: Git. 10, Si 4.66, S. 3; 21, Mal 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time).-3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क्ष च खल्वात्मानं विनोदयाभि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोद्यामि S. 6, R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with ; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन दिगंतलंबी सोपि त्रदा-ननराचि विजहाति चंदः R. 5. 67.

निनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अमिनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; भायेणैते रमण-विरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, भिश्येव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीद्गिवनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोप्यस्लभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रासिकाजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं GIt. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoymant. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदन 1 Removing. -2 A diver-Bion &c. ; तल विनोद.

चिंद्र त. 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -- 要: A diop , see 領蒙

दिश्यः ! N. of a range of mounntains which separates Hindustân proper from the Deccan or south it is one of the seven Kulaparvaias q. v.. and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa, see Ms. 2. 21. [According to alegend the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru ( or Himalaya ) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do, whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. Thegods being alaimed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (becau e according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru ]. -2 A hunter. — त्या 1 N. of a plant (लवकी). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -आर्बर the great Vindhya forest. - 32:, -कृटन: epithets of the sage Agastya. —वासिन m an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an opithet of Durgâ.

विज्ञ P. P. [विं कर्मणि क ] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married ; ( See विद ).

বিলক: N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place , विन्यस्यती भुवि गणनया देहलीयुत्तgri: Me. 87 . Bk. 3. 3.-2 To fix in or on, direct towards; राने विन्यस्त-मानसाः Râm. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तप्तनीक: Y. 3. 45. -4 To ai range, dispose, adjust.

चिन्यस्त p.p 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged.-5 Delivered. -6 Picsent.

ed, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यामः 1 Enstrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Airangement, adjustment, disposition , अक्षरांवेन्यासः 'inscribing letters', प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रवंध-विन्यामचैद्रस्यानिधिः Vàs. 'composition of a work &c. '-4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle. विष् 10 A. (वेषयति ले) To throw, cast.

ay m. 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -f. 1 Praise, a bymn. -2 A finger.

चिप्स a. Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary —दा: 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent, ग्रुजास्त्रस्य विपक्षिण ग्रुजिना लेभिनेतरं R 17.75, Si 11 59.—2 A rival or fellow wife, R. 19. 20.—3 A disputant Ki. 17 43 —4 (In logic) A negative instance an instance on the opposite side, ( ¿ e entat in which the मान्य or major term is not found), निश्चित्रसाध्याभाववान निपस: T. S, Mu 5. 10.—5 (In gram.) An exception—20mp—भाव:, —द्वार्त्तः f. hostility.

विवसता-वं Hostility, enmity, opposition, R. 3 62.

विष्यू 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit: (समारंभाः) गर्भशालिमधर्माणस्तस्य ग्रहं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -2 To digest. -3 To cook thoroughly. -4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. -5 To roast —Caus. 1 To cook thoroughly.-2 To melt, liquefy.

विपन्त्रिम a. 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts)

चिपक्ष a. 1 Fully riponed or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled . यद्य तस तपस्तरथ निपक्ष फलमद्य न: Ku 6. 10 3 Cooked.

विपंचिका, विपंची 1 A lute -2 Play, sport, pasture.

निषद् 10 U. I To tear up or out, (केतकवर्षे) निषादयामास युवा नखाये: R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

विपादनं 1 Terring open, splitting.
-2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation.

विषण् 1 A. 1 To sell, barter, आभीरदेश किल चंद्रशांत विभिन्नराहेर्निय-णांति गोपा: Subhash. -2 To bet, stake.

नियण:, चिपणनं 1 Sale ; Ms. 3. 152. -2 Petty trade.

विपाणि:, -णी /. 1 A market, marketplace, atall; हा हा नह्यात सन्मधस्य
विपणि: सीभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38, Si.
5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or
commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffc,
Ms. 10 116.

निपणिन् m. A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विष्यः A wrong road, bad way ( lit. and fig. ).

विषद् 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad stote, म बंधुयों विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, paish, नाथनंतस्त्वया लेका-स्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्पसे U. 1 44; हा तात एवं ते नरेंद्राचिताराधनांपकारणं जने। विप

द्यते Mål 5, Mk. 1 38. -5 To obstruct. — Caus. To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः f. 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity, संपत्ती च विपत्ती च महतामेकरूपता Subhash. -2 Death, destinction; अतिरम्मकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृद्यवाही जल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2.99; R 19.56, Ve. 4.6, हिमसेकविपात्तः नलिनी R. 8.40. -3 Agony, torment (यातना) —त्तः (m.) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier, Ki. 15.16.

विष्टू f. 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तस्वनिकष्याचा उत्तेषां (सित्राणा ) विष्टू H. 1. 210 -2 Death; सिहाद्वापद्चिपदं द्वसिहः R. 18. 35. -Comp -उद्भरणं, -उद्धारः relieving or extricating(one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —यस्त, —युक्त a. overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate —साम्र 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

चिपन p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined.-5 Disabled, incapacitated —न: A snake.

चित्रिणम Caus. To change or transform into. —Pass 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृद् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also), Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

निपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; करणां विद्धातु वा भगवती नीतिविपरेतु वा Mâl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

fवर्रात a. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2.53.-3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. -4 False, untrue; Bv. 2.177.-5 Unfavourable, adverse.-6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner.-7 Disagice. able, inauspicious.—त: A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.—त: 1 An unchaste or faithless wife.-2 A perverse woman.-Comp.-कर,-कारक, -कारिय, -इत्, a. perverse, acting in a contrary manner, Si. 14.66.—वे-तस्, -मति a. having a perverted mind.

— रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित — लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties

विपरीतता, न्स्वं Uentrariety, inversion, opposition , लाके गुरुन्व निपरीतता वा स्वचेधितान्येव, नरं नपंति Subhash

चिष्णेय. 1 Contractety, reverse, inversion, आहितो जयविषर्यशोष में का ध्य वन परमे शिना त्वया B. 11 86, स्वज-रीरशरी।रिणाविष श्रुतसंयोगिविष पेयौ यदा 8. 89 , नभस. स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विषयेयः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11 44, निपर्यये तु 8 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the care, निपर्यये त्वस्याधिपतेरुद्धावितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात Ve. 5 -2 Change ( of purpose, dress & ), कथमेत्य मितिविष र्यय करिणी पंक्रभिवाबमीदिति 🖾 2 6. so वेषविपर्यय, Pt. 1 -3 Absence or non-existence , समुद्रगारूप्विपर्येडपि Ku 7 42 , त्यांगे श्लाबाशिपर्यय. R. 1 22. -4 Loss, निदा संज्ञानिपर्यय. Ku. 6 44 'loss of consciousness' 5 Complete destruction, annihilation -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespas, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverso fate. -9 Hostility, enmity -10 Perverse ness, opposition

विषयीय: Reverse, contrariety, V. 4, निष्यंय above

निर्पास् 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert.-2 To change, alter -3 To take wrongly, misunderstand, मतीकारो व्याधेः सुरक्षिति निर्पर्यति जनः Bh. 3.92. -4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.), देवेनोपहतस्य इद्विरथना सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu 6.8, (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat).

निपर्यक्त p.p. 1 Changed, inverted, reversed, इंत निपर्यक्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real. -Comp.—पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

विषयांसः 1 Change, contraliety, reverse, विषयांसं याता वनविरलभावः सिनिस्हां U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavoura bleness, as in देवविषयांसात्-3 Interchange, exchange, प्रवहणांव-पर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake.

चिएलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a pala).

विपलागनं Running away, fleeing in different directions

विपश्चित् a Le trned, wise . विप-श्चितो विनिन्दुरेनं ध्रवो ग्वर्गायं B. 3. 29. --m. A learned or wise man, हबद्ध ; भवंति ते सःयतमा विपश्चितां मनागतं वाचि निवेशयति ते K1 14 4 , l't. 1 100.

विषाक: 1 Cooking, diessing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, lipeness, maturity, development (fig also ), असी प्यस्तंवधनः पिशंगता गता विपाकेन बलस्य ज्ञालयः K: 4 26 . वाचा विधाको HH Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-deve; loped, or dignified words'. -4 Con sequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth : अहो मे दारुणतर: कर्मणा विपाक: K. 354 : ममैव जन्मांतरपात कानां विपाक-विस्फूर्जथुरपसद्य: R 14 62, Bh. 2. 99: Mv. 5. 56. -5 (a) Change of state; कष्ट बतान्यादिव वेववशेन जाता दुःखात्मक किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4 6 (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity , ईट्ट्यानां वि पाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्धतः U- 3.3 . वि पाके घोरेऽस्मिक्य खलुं निमृदा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठ: A kind of large arrow.

विषांडु a. Pale, palled; परितो विषांडु द्यद्भाशेर: St. 9. 3, Ki 5. 6, 80 विषांडर St. 1 5, Ratn. 2 4

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on he foot. -2 An onigmi, a riddle.

विपाञ्, विपाञा f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab ( now called Beas ).

विषिनं [ वप्-इनन् पृषो॰ , cf. Un. 2 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket , इंदावनविषिने लिलतं वितनीतु श्रुमानि यात्रस्यं Gtt 1; विषिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिनात् स्थानि 
विप्रत a. 1 Large, extensive, capa. cious, broad, wide, spacious, विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3 7; शिरास तलुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; काली हापं निरवधि-विपुला च पृथ्वी Mil. 1.6 , so विपुल पृष्ठ, 'विपुल: कुक्षि: &c. -2 Much, ample, coprous, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2 -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling, Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). –ਲ: 1 N. of the mountain M∋ru. –2 Of Himâlaya. -3 A respectable man. -Comp. — छाच a. shady, umbrage ous. - जनना a woman with large bips. - माति a. endowed with great talents or understanding. .-- TH: the sugar-cane.

विषुला The earth.

rage a. Ill fed.

jवेषुय. The Munja grass.

चित्र [ वप्-स् पृषो॰ अत इत्यम ; Un. 2. 28 ] 1 A Brahmana . see the quotations ander जाजण -2 A sage, wise man -3 The Asyatha tree -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -Comp — चर्चि: = नगर्भि: q v — कार्ष्ट the cotton-plant. — चित्र: the Palass tree — समायम: a concourse or synod of Rrahmanas. — स्त्र the property of a Brahmana.

বিসকাল p p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, cutstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

विश्रास्त 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm, कि सच्छानि नियकराषि 8 7; (b) To oppress, तिस्तर विश्र हता कार तारकेण दिवाकसः Ku. 2 1 -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend, 8 4 17 -3 To affect. couse a change in, कमप्रमवश न विश्र हुर्युविश्वापित यदमी रपुश्रीत भावाः Ku 6. 95 -4 To distigure, deform, आमरणोन्तित रपमाश्रमसुन्ने भाषावीविश्वापति 8. 1

নিসন্ধাৰ: 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Kt. 3 55.—2 Injury, offence.—3, Wickedness.—4 Opposition, counteraction.—5 Retaliation.

ৰিমন্তন P. P. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed -6 Irritated, provoked, বিসন্তা: দ্বা কুব্ৰ S. 6. 31.

বিসন্ধারি: f. 1 Injury, offence -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

বিষ্ণ্ড 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract, U. 5. 31.

विषक्षे: Distance, remoteness.

বিষক্ত p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed, -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमञ्ज्ञक a. Remoie, distant.

विप्रणश See म । श्र.

विपातिकार: 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

वित्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests).

2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity,

confusion. 4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

বিসলিবল্প p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed -3 Contested, disputed -4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ऋच्याद्भय इव मृताना-मदांतेभ्यः सदा भयम्। तेषा विप्रतिषेधार्थ राजा सृष्ट: स्वयस्वा Mh -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिर्विप्रतिषेध तमाच चक्ष वि चक्षणः Si. 2 6 (त्त्यचलविरोधो विप्रतिषेव Malli.) -3 (In gram ) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to twodifferent rules, conflict of two equally important rules , विवातेषध पर कार्य P I 4 2; विरोधो विश्वतिषेध:। यत ही प्रसंगा वन्याथा वेक रिमन पाटनतः स विप्रतिषयः Kasika, See Mbh also -4 Prohibi-

ৰিমনি (না) सार: 1 Repentance, Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

বিষত্ত p p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

বিমন্তp. p. 1. Lost. -2 Vain, uscless.

विप्रमुच See प्रमुच्.

rays n p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

বিষয়ের 7 A. To separate, disjoin, to deprive (one) of —Pass To be separated from (with instr.).—Caus.
1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

বিষয়ক p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from ( with mstr. or in comp.); প্ৰকাৰিময়ক: ম কানা Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विभिनेतः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation, as भिष्- -2 Especially, separation of lovers; मा सूदेवं क्षणमापि च ते निद्यता विभिनेतः Me. 115, 10, सद्यस्त्वया सह इजोद्दि विभन्योगः V. 5. 16, R. 13. 26, 14 66. -3 Quariel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

विषयप् 1 Г. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel.-2 To discuss, debate -3 To lament, bewail.

বিষ্ঠের 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation

विपलाप: 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mu-

tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wranglung. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

বিঘলম 1 A 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain.
-3 Po insult, disrespect - 4 To vio late, disregard

दिमल्ब्स p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated.

2 Disappointed -3 Hurt, injured.

—स्म A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Navika in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. —मिय दुरवाप सकतं यस्या नायाति सैनिथिम्। विष्ठल्डवेति मा ज्ञेया नितातमयमानिता । 118.

वित्रलंभ: 1 ( a ) Deceiving, deceit. tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delu-Bion ; अतिक्रामिता खल् प्रियसची अने-नाजकुलविपलंभेन Mal 6 -2 Eepecially, decriving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The sevaration of lovers; शक्षवे विवजनस्य कातरं विव-लंभपरिज्ञाकिनों व ब. R. 19, 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet ) The feeling of sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of singe ( opp. संभोग ) ; अपर ( वित्र र्डभः ) अभिलाप-पिरहेर्षाप्रवास शापहेत्क इति पविषयः K. P. 1, यूनोरधक्तयोभीको युक्तयोवीयवा मिथः। अभीष्टालिं-गनादीनामनवातो पहुष्यने । वित्रलंभ स विज्ञेय डज्बलम्बि:--; cf. S. D. 212 et seu.

विमलभन Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रस्यः Complete distruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकरूपेन महता मेघानां भूपसामपि। ब्रह्माणीय वि-वर्तानां कापि विप्रस्यः द्वतः U 6-6.

ৰিমন্তম p p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

नियम 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); से. 12. 11. —Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विभवास: Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विश्वासनं 1 Banishment. - 2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

বিসাধিব p p 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent -2 Banished, heng in exile. -Comp — মনুনা a woman whose husband is absent from home

विपादिनका A female fortune teller A. 64.

faufin a flegrived in denti

विभियं a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful — ये Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; जनमापि न विभियं संया कृतपूर्व तव कि जहासि मा lt 8 42, Ku 4 7, Ki 9. 59, St. 15. 11; U 3 13.

विशुष् f 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid), संताप नवजलविभुषा गृहीत्वा St. 8, 40; स्वेद्विभुष: 2.18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

चित्र 1 A 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered, यद्भिन स्थालरपात: सम्यक् नेता तत: प्रजा। अकर्णधारा जलधो विद्यतह नीरिय H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73 -3 To be confused (as mind).-4 To be ruined or destroyed.-5 To fail —Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim -2 To divulge, spread abroad -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms 11. 199 -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mai . गुणानावायधातश्यादश्याद्शीवद्वाचयाति ये Si. 2 56 -5 To confound, bewilder.

विकास: 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confu sion, perplexity -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M 1.-5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सन्वविष्ठवात R. 8 41. -8 Adverseness, evil tuin, अथवा भम भारप-विष्नवान R. 8. 47. - 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its buiface); अपवीजित शिक्षवे श्राची...मति-रादर्श इनागिद्रश्यते Ki 2 26 (where विभूव also means प्रमाणनाव: 'absence of reasoning') .- 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evill, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विद्वाद: 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult.-3 A horse's canter or gallop.

निहुत p. p. 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared -6Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Deprayed, dissolute, profiligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse -11 Turning out false; नेत बाच विद्या स्थाहरानि U 1 18.

निप्रपः See विश्वष् विष्सा See वीप्ताः विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable, नम विफल-मेतद्वस्त्यमधि योवनं Git 7, जगता वा विफलेन कि फल दि. G, St. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66, Me. 69 - 2 Idle, unuvaning – ला V of a plant (केत की)

বিদ্দুলীয় ৪ U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render frustless

বিদলীমু 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विदेश 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

चित्रंय: 1 Constitution -2 Obstruc-

विवाध See बाय्

বিৰাঘা Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विद्युम् 1 P, 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake, निर्मालय नेत्र सहसा व्यद्धस्य Ku 5 57.-2 To be come conscious.
-3 To observe, perceive, find out.
-Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousess, अथ मोहप्रायमा सती विवज्ञा वात्मनभू विद्योधिता Ku.
4.1.

विद्व p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2 -2 Expanded, blossomed, full blown -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

पिसुद: 1 A wise or learned man, sage, अस्य मासपदीन भी इत्याहुर्विच्या जना: Pt 2. 43. -2 A god, detty, अभून्द्रपे विद्युवस्याः परंतपः Bk 1 1, गोसारं न निवीना सहयि महेन्द्रां विद्युवाः Subhish -3 The moon. -Comp. अधिपतिः, -इंदः -ईश्वरः epithet of India. -द्विष्, हासुः a demon, V. 1 3.

विद्यदान: 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

वियोध: 1 A wakening, being awake.

2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awaking, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्याभवाधिमान) in Rheto ric, निद्यानाशासरं जायमध्या वियोध: R. (१. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विद्योकः 800 विन्योकः

speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with contradict.

विभास् 1 L) 1 To divide, distribute, विभाग्य निवर्ग वद्यिमारकृत: N 1. 16 पत्रिया व्यभजवाश्रमाहहिः R 11 29 , 10. 54, नपुर्विभक्तावयर्व प्रमासिति

Si. 1. 3; संध्यामंगळदीपिका विभन्नते शुद्धांतदृद्धों जनः V. 3.2 'distributes or places' -2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c); विभन्ता भ्रातरः 'divided brothers'. -3 To distinguish, discriminate. -4 To honour, worship.

ৰিমন্ধ p. p. 1 Divided, partition ed (as property &c.). -2 Divided, separated in interest, as in বিমন্ধা সাবে:. -3 Parted, separated, made distinct; St. 1. 3. -4 Different, multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Ornamented. -8 Measured. —क: N. of Kâittikeya. —कं 1 Solitude, retire ment. -2 A share. -3 Property (divided). -4 Separation. -Comp—ज: a son born after partition of the family-property (between his parents and brothers).

বিদন্ধি: f. 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. -2 Division, separation in interest. -3 A portion or share of inheritance. -4 (In gram.) Inflection of noun;, a case or case-termination.

विभज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभंग: 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); श्रुविभंगकुदिलंच वीक्षितं R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविध्यविकारविभंगं Git. 11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतसुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5.8; R. 8 69.—2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2; घान्विभवः Mål. 1.26, R. 1.9; Ki. 5. 21.—3 Exalted position, rank, dignity.—4 Magnanimity.—5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine, प्यसा कमलेन विभाति सर: Bb. 2, 71. -2 To seem, appear. -3 To become visible, come to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of light. -3 Beauty; splendour. -Comp— कर: 1. the sun; बत बत लसत्तेज: पुंजी विभाति विभाकर: K. P. 10. -2. fire. arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the.
— वसु: 1. the sun. -2. fire; रचिष्ण्यामि तस्ते विभावसी Ku. 4. 34; R. 3 37, 10.82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभात -ती Day-break, dawn; S.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तज्ञ निभागः स्यात् Ms. 9.120, 210; Y. 2 114.—2 The share of an inheritance.—3 A part or share in general.—4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nylya phil. as a Guna), Ku. 2. 4, Bg 3.28—5 The numerator of a fraction—6 A section.—7 Arrangement.—Comp.——कल्पना बीotment of shares; Y. 2. 149.—योजाः a deed of part.tion—भाज्ञ m. one who shares in a property al ready distributed, Y. 1. 122.

विभागत: ind. Proportionately.

विभागज्ञ: ind. Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing. विभाज्य a. 1 Portionable, to be divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night, अपर्वणि ग्रहकलु भेडुमंडला विभावरे कथ्य कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5 44. -2 Turmeric. -3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A perverse woman. -6 Atalkative woman ( स्वरती ).

বিমাৰ I A. I To lay down as lan optional rule -2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

বিদাধা 1 An option, alternative. -2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

fants 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. -3 To pierece, penetrate. -3 To divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To loosen, untie. -7 To alienate, estrange. -Pass. To change, become changed. -Caus. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न p. p. 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded. -3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. -4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7 Different, various. -8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरहामजन स्पेश्च रथ्याः परितः स्फ्रंस्या St. 1 14. -9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Become faithless. -नः N. of Siva.

विभेदः 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. -2 Division, separation. -3 Wounding. -4 Perplexing, be wildering. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity, opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः,-तं, विभीतकः-कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक a. Frightening, terrifying. विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crc w), यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U-4.29.

विभु a. (भू भी f.) 1 Might, powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3 Able to, capable of (with i.f.); (धनुः) प्राथितं भवंति विभवः शिखरमणि रच: Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self subdued, firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवर्श न विश्कुर्यार्वेश्वमपि तं यदमी स्पृश्ति भावाः Ku. 6 95-5 (In Nyâya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all pervading, pervading all material things ; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभ्रत्वम्.-6 Firm, hard. - H. 1 Ether -2 Space. -3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king -6 The supreme ruler; Bg 5. 15, 10. 12 -7 A servant. -8 N. of Brihman. -9 Of S.va; Ku 6 95, 7.31, Ma. 1. 1. -10 Of Vishnu.

Fax 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice for -3 To pervade. -4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. —Caus 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see, Mâl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 6. 7, U. 2. 24. -3 To see or observeminitely, perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 10 decide, settle, make clear. -5 To manifest, show, reveal. -6To separate. -7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To convince -9 To establish, prove; S. 6. 10.

विभाव: 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind, (one of the three main divisions of Bhava, the other two being अनुमान and আদিলামিন বু q v v.), स्य गुद्धोधका लोके विभावा: কাৰ্যনাহয়খা: S. D. 62, its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक, see आलंबन —2 A friend, an acquaintance. —3 Any exciting circumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक a. 1 Manifesting, showing.

विभावनं-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. -2 Discussion, investigation, examination. -3 Conception, imagination. -ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent, कियाया प्रतिषेधीय कल उपक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विर्: तेन p. p. 1 Manifested, made clerrly visible. 2Known, understood, ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4 Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred, indicated. -6 Proved, established. -00mp. —एनोइस ब. 'with whom \$

part has been discovered,' who has beend found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute), विभावि-तैकदेशेन देयं याभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत p. p. 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great,

विभृति: f 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted lank. -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमानिणो विभूfa: Mu. 3, R 8. 36 - 5 Wealth, riches, R. 4.19, 6.76, 17.43.-6 Superhuman power ( which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लाधिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकान्य, महिनन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसाथिता ) ; Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूष 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate, र्नेयुरा ने विभूषधंति पुरुषं Bb. 2. 19, Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration ; वि-शेषतः सर्वविदा समाजे विभूगगं मौनमपं-हितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूपा ! Ornament, decoration; संपेदे अमसालिलोद्रमो निमुगा K1. 7. 5, R 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित p. p. Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विश्वत p p. Upheld, supported, ma ntained.

विश्रेश 1 A, 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray - 4 folose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. -Caus. 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one ) of.

विभेश: 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice. विश्रंित p p. 1 Led astray, seduced -2 Deprived of .- 3 Destroyed, ruined.

ਰਿਸ਼ਵ p. p. 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ru ned. -3 Disappeared, vanished .-4 Deprived or devoid of.

विश्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse. scatter about. -4 To be confused or disorderd, be bewildered or perplexed; Fg. 16. 16. -Caus To confuse. confound ; प्रभामस्थादी जगविवमही विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रम: 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flar of mind caused by love, चित्तवृत्यनव-स्थानं श्रंगाराद्विभ्रमो भवत्. -5 ( Hence ) Putting on of ornaments &c in wrong places through flurry ; विश्वन-स्वरयाङकाले भूषास्थानाविवर्ययः , यश्चाटस-रोविभ्रममङनाना संपाद।येत्री शिखरैविभार्स Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement, Mal. 1. 26, 9 38. -7 Beauty, grace. charm, N. 15-25. U. 1 20, 34, 6 1, Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16 64, Mal 7. 8 Doubt, apprehension. -9 Caprice, whim.

विश्वना Old age.

विभात p p 1 Whiled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp. —नयन a. with relling eyes. —शील a. 1 confused in mind -2. intextcated, drank (-w:) 1. a monkey. -2 the d sc of the sun or moon.

विभ्राति: f 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विश्वाच 1 A To shine brilliantly or istensely, विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभाज् a. Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर a. Free from jealousy, unenvious, Bg 4.22.

विम( मं )य 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To d stroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमाथ: Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become perplexed or confused -2 To be intoxicated or mad- -Caus. 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त p. p. 1 Intoxicated -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् a. I Free from intoxication; Pt 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् Caus To disrespect, dishonour, insult , त्वया नाम सुनिविमान्यः 8 5. 20 , स्त्रीमिविमानिताना कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk 8 9.

विमत p p. 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful -a: An enemy.

fania a Stupid, devoid of intelligence, fochsh - a: f. 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 D slike. -3 Stupidity.

विमान: -मं 1 Disrespect, dishonour.

heavenly car ( moving through t'e skies ) . पदं विमानेन विगाहमान: R. 13. 1, 7. 51, विनानीराजकृतहंसमंडल: K; R .2 104, Ku. 2. 45, 7 40, V. 4. 43, Kt. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or ecrveyance in general, R. 16 68.-5 A palace (with seven stories), नेत्रा भीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानायभूमी: Me. 69 -6 A horse -comp. - चारिन, -यान a moving in a balloon. —्याजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. -2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour contempt, humiliation , विमानना सुभ कतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43, अभवन्तास्य िमानना कचित् R. 8 8.

विमानित p. p Disrespicted, disto oure !.

विमनस् -विमनस्क a. 1 Sed. disconsulate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discompo-ed, U. 1. 7. -2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered .- 4 Displeased .- 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीक्रा a 1 D.s pleased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sid, discomposed.

विमन्यु a. 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

त्रिमय: Exchange, barter.

विमर्थः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 Impitionce, non-forbeirance. -3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In dramas ) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a lovestory caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five Sandhis. in a dra na , it is thus defined in S. D., यत्र सुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिः को गर्भतोऽधिकः। ज्ञापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च स विनर्ष इति स्मृत: 336 ; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विनर्श in all these senses).

विमल a 1 Pure, stainless, spotlese, clean (fig. also ). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water ), विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. –ਲ: An Arhat. –ਲਂ 1 Silver gilt. –2 Talc -Лотр. — आदि: the mountain Girnar in Gujerat (famous for its inscriptions ). —ara an offering to a deity. - माणि: a crystal.

विमांस: -सं Unclean meat ( as of dogs ).

विसात f. A step mother. -Comp. -স: a step-mother's son.

विमार्ग: 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp. -गा an unchaste woman , विमागेगा-🛂 A measure. -3 A balloon, a | बा श्च राचि: स्वकांते Bv. 1 125 -- गामिनः -प्रस्थित a. following evil coursess; नियमयासि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्त्रदंदः S.5.8. विमार्गण् Searching, looking out for,

seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित a. Mixed, blanded, mingled (with instr. or in comp.), पंभिविमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb, द्परयोरिह को न को न तमति बीडाविमिश्रो रस: Git. 5.

विसुख a. (ख f.) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined. opposed; न अदेशि प्रथमसुक्रतार्थक्या संश्र्याय पासे भित्रे भवित विसुखः कि पुनर्थस्तथोचीः Me. 17, 27; Mu. 27, (रञ्जां) मनः परस्रोविस्स्याद्वति R. 16. 8, 19 47.-3 Adverse; H. 1. 130 -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करणाविस्त्वन सृत्युना हाता त्वां वद कि न में हत R 8 67.

विसुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2
To loosen, unbin l, unfastan, untie,
आसीदिवस्तरना च विमोचयंगी (वलक् छ) S. 2. 12 -3 To give up, lay
aside, abandon, quit, विसुच्य वासांसि
एक्ति सांपत Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go,
let loose, Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except,
set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6
To shed, pour down (tears), चिरमभूणि विसुच्य गायवः R 8. 25. -7 To
throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes),
undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease.
-10 To take, assume. — Pass. To be
deprived of, be freed from.

ৰিন্তুক্ত p. p. 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, qutted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Hurled, discharged. -5 Given vent to. -Comp. —কাত a. raising a loud

cry, weeping bitterly.

विद्यक्तिः f. 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. -3 Absolution, final liberation.

विसद्ध a. 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown ( as a flower &c. ).

fags 4 P. 1 To be confused, be-wildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed, Bg. 2. 72; 3.6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. --Caus. 1 To infatuate, hewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विसुर्ध a. Confused, confounded, bewildered.

निष्ठ p. p. 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguled -3 Supid. -4 Wise, learned. -द: A kind of divine being.

निमुद्द 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruis, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

निमर्बः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; निमर्दे स्पानि कुलाकि, 1 कहन M. 3; R. 5.65, करन्दिका मुंगानिमद्भुत्राधिरोति Si. 4.61, 11.28. -3 Pressing together (as

in embrace ). -4 Spailing, marring; कुत्हल विमर्कारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk 1.-5 Touch; contact -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter, विमर्देशमा मुस्मिनवराव. U. 5, 3 44 -8 Destruction, devastation, R-6 62 -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

निमर्देश: 1 Glinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

-5 Destroying.

विमर्देन, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, tranpling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, विमृद्धित p. p. 1 Pounded, crushed, groun l. -2 Rubbed -3

Anointed, smeared.

विसृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, feel.

-2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृगते हि विसृश्यकारिणं गुणळुच्धाः स्वयम् संपदः Kı 2 30; सामपवाते व्यसूशः स्वयं जनापवादं स नर्दम्स्य Bk. 3. 7, 12 24; Ku. 6 87; Bg. 18. 63, Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe.

-5 To examine test; तद्वभवानिमं मां च शाबे प्रयोगे च विस्तृतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

বিদর্গ: -র্ন 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion -2 Reasoning -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see বালান বিষয় p. p. Considered, reflected

upon, pondered over.

বিদাস্থা: 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -3 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-जा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging.-3 Quiting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying ( as eggs ).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation,

emancipation.

विमोहन  $\sigma$  (ना or नी f.) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —नः, नं N of a division of Hell. —नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विक्रापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving -2 Cleaning, wiping -3 Clusing to wither or fade away waisling away.

विंच — बं See विंच । विंच रु See विंच रु । विंच रु : The mustard plant । विंच ।— बी f . N . of a creeper । विंच का See विंच रा । विंच सु : The betel nut tree , वियत् n. The sky, atmosphere ether; पश्योव्यक्षतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकुसुन्यो प्रयाति S. 1 7, R. 13. 40.
-Comp —गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges -2. the galaxy - चारिन (वियचारिन्) m a kite. — भूति: f. darkness.
—माणि: (वियन्मणि:) the sun.

वियातिः A bird.

नियस 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

विषम: 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, s'op.

नियात a 1 Bold ( भूष्ट ). -2 Audacicus, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See विनमः

चिद्य 2 P 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of -3 To exclude, deprive of -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

fagr p.p 1 Deprived of, separated from, V. 4. 18 -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मब्मानसमुद्रतं स्पं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मृहता Ki. 2 49; R. 13 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कुपावती Ku. 5 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.); प्राणेने वियोजयित Pt. 1; असुभिनं वियुज्यते K. 38. — Caus 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अज्ञानता मया सैव पन्नै: शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4.18.

चिस्त p p. 1 Detached, severed, separated -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing deficient.

वियोग: 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेक्यवे तथा वियोग: सहमा चोपनत: सहु-सहो मे V.4. 3, त्वयोपस्थितवियोग-स्य गावनस्थापि सम्बस्धा हृश्यते S 4; सधित भूडामर्शि हि सिद्धियोग: Ki. 5. 51; R 12. 10, M. 88; Si. 12 63. -2 Absence loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन a. 1 Separated -2 Absent, apart -m. The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband, ग्रहनि: श्वासेत: कपिमेनीगी निरणेषीव्थ तां वियोगिनीति Bv 4 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित p p 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोगिन:-ना f. 1 Marffold birth.
-2 The wome of animals ( Kull fo

Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

94. -2 To compose, put together. write; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

বিষ্টের p. p. 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid

বিষয় a. Free from dust or passion. —ল: An epithet of Vishnu.
—ল: 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

विराजस, विराजस्क a. 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकु 8 U. To rendar free from dust.

विरजीसू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरंचः, -चिः N. of Brahman.

विरंज् 1, 4 U. 1 Togrow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केजा आपि विरज्यंते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवताः Pt. 1.82 (where it has sense 2 also).—2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिराजुरकोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1.53; यां चित्रयामि सततं मिय सा विरक्ता Bb. 2.2; Bk. 18.22.—3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments.—Caus. To colour, dye.

বিংক p. p. 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. —কা An unfortunate or unbappy woman.

THE REAL PROPERTY.

বিশক্তি: f. 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

विरद: A kind of black agallo-

विर्**जं** A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वीरण

विरस् 1 P. 1 .To end, terminate, come to an end; अविदित्तगतयामा राजिरेव

च्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावडुक्त्वा विरते सुगेंद्रे R. 2. 51; Si. 2 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषये-ध्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरक्षमी विरसास कर्मणः R. 8. 22, वस्मैतस्माद्दिरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

निरत p p. 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; निरतं गेयमुत्तिकत्सवः R. 8. 66.

विराति: f. 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; विरातिवनितासंगद्धदित: Bb. 3. 79.

चिरम: 1 Cestation, stop. -2 Sun-

विराम: 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance; सुधा विना न प्रयुचिरामं Bh. 2.80; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवती ज्ञासितव्या Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानियमापे पाति विरामं Gtt. 5, U. 3.16, Mål. 9 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice Mk. 3.5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल a. 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विषयां याती धनविरल-भावः क्षितिकहां U. 2. 27, 1. 20; भवति विरलमिक्तम्लीनपुष्योपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि तेपासुपदेशार: K.; Pt. 1 29. -5 Few, little ( referring to number ocquantity); तस्व किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरले। भुवि Bv. 1. 117 ; विरला-तपच्छवि: Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). — s Curds, coagulated milk. - ind. Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जाउक a bandylegged, bow-kneed. - द्वा a kind of gruel.

विरस a. 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावरकोकिल विरसान यापय दिवसान वनांतरे निवसन Bv. 1. 7; Mål. 1. 31, 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. —स: Pain.

निरहः 1 Parting with, separation.

-2 Especially, the separati n of lovers; सा निरहे तव नीना Gît. 4', अणनिप निरहः पुरान सेह ibid., Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want.

-5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see निष्ठंभ (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. —अवस्था the state

of separation. —आर्त, -उरकोडा, -उरहास a. suffering from separation, pining away in separation. —उरकोडिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nayika in poetic compositions; see S D. 121. — जनर: the fever or anguish of separation.

निरहिणा 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

বিদ্ধের p. p. 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, tree from (mostly in comp.)

विरहित्य. (णी f) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; इत्यति युवतिज्ञनेन सम सखि विरहिज्ञनसम्द्राते Git. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction, विराग-कारणेषु परिहतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

शिराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1 88. -2 To appear or look like, R 2. 2). -3 To be eminent or illustrious. — Caus To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

नेपाज m. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2
A man of the Kshatriya or warrior
tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1 32, तस्मात् निराहजापत Bv. 10 90.5 (where निराह is represented as born from Purusha).
-4 The body. -5 (Ia Vedånta phil.)
N. of 'intellect' considered as
ruling over the aggregate of bodies.
-f. N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्

विराजित p. p. 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराट: 1 N. of a district in India.

2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pândavas lived incongnito in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarâ was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Paitshit who succeeded Yudhisthira to the throne of Hastinâ pura. — ? omp.— जः a sort of inferior diamond.— प्रेच n. the fourth book of the Mahâbhârata.

ाविराटकः 🗛 ्रतं Bv. 1.125 —गामिन्। mond. विराणिन m. An elephant.

विराध् 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, of fend, wrong; क्रियासमिसहारेण विराध्यंत समेत कः Si. 2. 43; विराद्ध एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा चनः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराह P. p. 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under एवं with वि above.

विराध: 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a poweful Rakshasa slain by Rama.

बिराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish. विरास See बिडाल.

विरिच , विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

र्वितिचः 1 N. of Brahman, Vikr. 1.45; N. 3.44; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

🐞 विरिद्धः A note, sound.

विस्त 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; नद्य सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरोषि सग्रस्सुक: V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6.
27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरोति न चापि स ज्ञोभने Pt. 1. 75; जीर्लदाद् गृहस्य विरोति कपाटं Mk. 3; ऐने त एव गिर्धा विर्वनमप्रा: U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound ; आ-लोकशब्दं वयसां विरावेः R. 2 9, 16. 31.

विराधित a. 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -जी 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विषत p p. 1 Screamed, shouted.

-2 Resounding, filled with cries. -तं
1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2
Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3
Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing, प्रभृतविषतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतनेभिरीद्शं S. 4.9.

fatto p. p. 1 Broken to pieces, shattered -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

Fig. 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous.

-3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate -2 To delight in.

-3 To sport with.

विरुक्तत m. A bright weapon.

विरुद्ः दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. - panegyric, laudatory मुख्याक्ष्मिक्ष , गद्यपद्यसयी राजस्तुतिविरुद्युच्यते

S. D 570; नदीत मददतिनः परिलस्ति वाजित्रजाः पठति विश्वावलीमहितमंदिरे वादिनः॥ B. G.

विरुद्धि Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. 1.

iasy o oppose, obstruct, hinder, t vent. —Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4.116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद्ध p p. 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a hetu in Logic ); साध्याभावन्यातो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; e. g. इाडडो नित्य: कुतकत्वात् T. S -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper.-11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. 一爱 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, dissagreement. -Comp. - if a. evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् m a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थवीयस्मात् विरुद्धमः तिकान्मतम्.

विशेव: 1 Opposition, obs'ruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility ; विरोधो विश्रांतः U. 6. 11; Pt 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by pro. perly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so: :representing things as being together though really they cannot be together ; ( this figure is largely used by Bana and Subandhu, पुष्पवस्यपि पवि. त्रा, कृष्णोप्यसुद्र्शनः, भरतोपि शतुद्रः being familiar instances ); it is thus defined by Mammata. — विरोवः सोडविरोवेडाप-विक्रुद्धत्वेन यद्भचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास ) -Comp. —उक्तिः, f , -वचनं contradiction, opposition. —कारिन a. fomenting quarrels. —表页 a. opposing (-m.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2. esieging, blockad-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Conradiction, inconsistency.

বিচ্ছ 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R 2 26, Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. - Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

নিজর p p. 1 Grown, germinated, shot up, Mk. 1.9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed.-5 Ascende i, mounted.

विरोप(ह)ण 1 Healing ( as a sore), वणविरोपमंत्रैं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरोह: Growing, shooting forth.

चिद्धार्ग 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विस्त a. (पा or पी f) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured, Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -प 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. —Comp.—अस a. having deformed eyes; व्युविश्वासं Ku. 5. 72. (-स:) N. of Siva ( having an unusual number of eyes), दूझा वृग्यं मनानेजं जीवर्गत दूशेव्याः। विस्तासस्य जियनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामल्लोचनाः॥ Vb 1 2; Ku. 6 21. -क्र्यं 1. daifiguring. -2 injuring —च्युद्ध m. an epithet of Siva. —क्षा a. deformed.

বিজ্ঞান a. 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. —দ: A nickname.

विरूपिन् a. (जी f) Deformed, ugly, distigured. —m. A pole-cat.

विरेक: 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरेचनं See विरेक.

विरेचित a Purged, cvacuated.

विरेफ: 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter .

विरोक: -कं A hole, pit, chasm; Si 5.54. — स: A ray of light

विरोचन: 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prarhâda and fither of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp — जुत: an epithet of Bali.

ৰিল্ I 6 P. ( নিজেনি ) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -II. 10 U. ( নিজেমনি ন ) To hrow, send forth.

विलं See बिल

ৰিজয় 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildereed; নিহ্মাণাবিল্যানি মান্বৰ ৰজানি U. 6, see নিজয় below.

বিজয় a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed -3 Surprised, astonished -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोनेषु स्वलितस्त्रा भवति च नीडाविलस्त्रिय है 6 4.-5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षिमतस्क्रितिदेशनां द्याभि: K. 233; Ratn. 3.14.

নিত্ৰত a. 1 Having no cha acteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 'Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. — 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

বিতামিন p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Dis, cernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग् 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

ৰিজয় a. 1 Clinging or sticking toresting on, fastened on; আক্রনিজ্পহ্ম-বিজয় S. 7. 25: Si. 9. 20—2 Cast, fixed, directed, Ku. 7. 50.—3 Gone by, elapsed (as time).—4 Thin, slender, delicate; মধ্য মা বিশ্বিজ্ঞামধ্য Ku. 1. 39; V. 4 37.— র 1 The waist.—2 The hips.—3 The rising of constellations.

विलंग 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवस्तायामास विलंबिनाच्या R. 5. 42; 16. 32, Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गतु पद्यते समर्थ विलंदिय Ku. 3. 25, R. 5 48, Ki 2 45, Si. 17 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abardon, leave aside. मना बन्यान्यसम्ब विलंध सा R 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel. इति क्योरियलं प्रायस्त्र दृष्ट्या चिल्ह्यते Kåv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fast. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलंबन 1 Transgressing, overstepping -20ffence, transgression, injury.

ৰিজ্ঞাৰ p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

বিজ্যুর A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यत्रां शुकाक्षेपविलक्षितानां Ka. 1 14, R. 14. 27.

विलञ्ज a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To laneni, mran, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीणमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स वाष्पगद्भदं R. 8. 43, 70, Bk. 6. 11, तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Git 3. -3 To pratile, talk idly, babble.

ৰিল্যন 1 Talking -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; বিল্যনিবিট্ডের্ডেম: U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

বিল্লাথির I Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलाप: Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्वके विला-पाचार्यक शरे: R. 12. 78.

विलंच 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, Le suspended from, B. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still, ता प्राक्ट उर्खी तम निपेद्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलंबेत पुरी निष्णां: Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; क्लिंचिन केल: कालं निनाय स मनोर्धे: B. 1. 33; कि विलंब्यने त्वरितं त प्रवेश्य U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain -2 To put off, retard procrastinate, postpone -3 To waste, lose.

বিজন: 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, precrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुर नितंबिनि गमनविलंबनं Gft. 5; or तन्मुखे विफलं विलंबनमसी रम्योऽभिसार-क्षण: 1bid.

विश्वेचिका Constipation.

বিউবিব p p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3
Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). — ব
Delay — ব ind. Slow, tardily.

बिलंबिन a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नतां ज्ञाभिभूदि विजबिनो चताः S. 5. 12 ; शिराषमागं बिलंबि केशरं 6. 17 ; अलजु बिलंबियोधरोष बद्धाः Si 4 29 59 , Ku. 1. 14 , Ki. 5. 6 ; R 16 14, 18. 26 ; Mk 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विल्बिन बिग्जिल्ड जा निल्पित रोदिनि वास हसकता Git. 6.

विलंभः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, douation.

निलय: 1 Dissolution, liquefaction.

-2 Destruction, death end; नयद्य
मामात्मनें रोगेषु चिलयमंग U. 7. -3
Destruction or dissolution of the
world ( विलयं गम् to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; द्विसोऽहाम, जमगमद्विलयं St. 9. 17).

ৰিত্যন 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विललास तहविदुविल्सित चंद्रमसो यहदन्यः Bk. 10 68; Me. 47; R 13 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; मेन विलस्ति महत्तद्दों Si. 15 11; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse of eself, play, frolic about sportively; कार्य चपला मधुरि-छुणा विलस्ति युवित्रिकस्ता पर्यत्त स्पान विलस्ति केलिपरे Git 1; पर्ये त्या सहिविल्लास B 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself, (खेदः) त्विष विलस्ति तुल्यं बहुआलोकनेन Mål. 3 8.-6 To move atout, dart, shoot upwards.

ৰিলমন্ pres. a. ( না f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright.-2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Spo tive playful; see ৰিলম্ above.

निल्सनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 S. orting, dailying.

विल्लित p p 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -त 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash, राधोसुना सहरसन हिरणनशीना भारसरहिद्धिलीनतानि विह्नवंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविल्लितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अविश्विनानि चैनांतिनपुरस्य वैनहत्तनस्य विल्लितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Mål. 2. 9

विलास: 1 Sport, play, pagtime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as । विलासमंख्ला B. 8. 64; so विलासम्बन्धा के कियान में कियान में कियान के किया के कियान कियान के कियान के कियान के कियान कियान के कियान कियान कियान कियान

विलासने 1 Sport, play, pastimie -2 Wantonness, dallience.

विलासनती A wanton or amorous weman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents, it is thus defined



in S D:—श्रृंगारबर्हुकेर. का दशक स्थांगसंग्रता। विदूषकविटाभ्या च पीटमर्देन भूषिता ॥ हीना गर्भ-विनर्षाभ्या सविम्बा हीननायका। स्वरम्बता सनेपथ्या विस्थाता सा विलासिका ॥ 552.

निलासिन् a. (नी f) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. —m. 1 A sensualist, voluptrary, an amorous person, उपनान ममुद्धिग्रसिना करणे यत्तव कातिमत्त्रगर K. 4 5. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4. A snake. -5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of the god of love.

विद्यासिनी 1 A woman (in general).
-2 A coquett shor wanton wo nan; ; हरिहिं हुए रवधूनिकरे विद्यासिनि विद्यासिन किल्पिति कालिएरे Git. 1, Ki. 7. 69; Si. 8 10, R 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

বিস্তান্ত: 1 A cat ( = ৰিভান্ত) -2 Au inst.ument, a machine.

निलिख् 6 P 1 To write, insc ibe -2 To draw, paint, delin-ate, portray; विलिखति रहासे छुरंगमदेन भनंतमतम-इत्भूत Git. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up, मदंशहर्यमानी विलिखति श्यानादुरियनः क्षां खुरेण K. P. 10, व्यालिखन्य पुटेन पक्षती N. 2 2; पादेन हैमं विलिखेख पिंड R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. -4 To implant, infix; तावतापि विलिख्यंते हृद्ये शोकशंकवः H 4. 72 v. I.

शिलिखन Scratching, scraping, writing.

ৰিন্তাৰ 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Digging. -3 Uprooting. -4 Dividing, splitting

विलिष् 6 P. 1 To shear, anoist, rub on , तथाहि चर-ाभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिध्यते मौलिभिरंचरौकसां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15 6, St. 16. 62. -2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

বিভিন্ন p. p. 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.-2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

বিঔদ: 1 An unquent, an o'niment.
-2 Mortar. -3 Plaster (in general).
-4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. -2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body ( such as saffron, sandal & ), न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुद्धनं नालंकता मूर्धनाः Bb. 2. 19, यान्यन सरमिक्रसमधूपानलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. -2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired ( सुवेज्ञा ). -3 Ricegruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेट्य: Rice gruel. विली I 4 A To cling or stick to, adhere to. -2 To rest on, settle down or alight on ; पुरोऽस्य याज्ञ सुवि व्य शियत Si. 1. 1?.—3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in, विलिल्ये यत्कु क्षिस्थितशिक्षिति वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. –4 To vanish, disappear. –5 To perieh. –—II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

নিকান p p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to -2 Perched or settled on, alighting on -3 Contiguous to, in contact with.-4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied.-5 Disappeared, vanished.-6 Dead, perished.

त्रिद्धंचनं Tear ng off, peeling

ৰিন্তৰ C us. 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. -2 To disturb, confuse.
-3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Azitating, shiking about, stirring up, churning, St. 14 83.

ৰিক্ৰীন্তিন p. p 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. - Rolling on the ground. — i Butter lk.

विलंडनं Robbing, lundering.

विलुप 6 P. 1 To break off, pull cut, cut off -2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off -3 To mar, spoil, im pair.-4(a) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear, भियमस्येतविलुतदर्शनं Ku. 4 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To eat up; क्रमाद्धिंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3 28, Mk. 1. 9. -5 To wipe or rub off. —Pass. To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear, जरावि-लक्षमानाचमानचित: Dk.

ৰিন্তন p. p. 1 Broken or torn off, Pt. 2. 2. -2 Saized, snatched away, carried off. -3 Robbed, plundered -4 Destroyed, ruined. -5 Impaired, mutilated.

বিস্তব্দ: A thief, robber, ravisher বিস্তাব. 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. -2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Carrying away. -3 Destroying, destruction.

विद्धम् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. — Caus 1 To allure, entice, attract, समर यावज विलेश्यमे दिवि Ku 4. 20; अंगनास्तामधि तं व्यलेशमयन ( मुखे: ) R. 19. 10 -2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क्ष दृष्टिं विलेशमयामि S. 6; लालतालाकि रेपनाननयने। भवानुर तंटां विनोद्यास V. 2.

दिलोभ: Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. -2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुक्त सामाचारितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय थियः प्रवृक्तिं Kt. 14. 7; R. 8. 60 -3 Praise, flattery.

ৰিন্তল 1 P. 1 To move to and fro.
-2 To shake, make tremulous. - 3 To
disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).
- Crus To agitate, stir, disturb.

विद्वलित p p 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous, U. 3. 23.—2 D.sordered, disarranged, গান্তিবস্কুম্বল্ডিইলিন-ক্র্যা Git 7.—3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विल्न p p Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive, विलोक्य बुद्धोक्षमधिछितं स्वया महाजनः स्वेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku 5 70, R. 2 11, 6 59. -2 To search for, look out for.

बिलेक्सिनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16 -2 Sight, observation, Si 1. 29.

ৰিন্তাৰিন p. p. 1 Seer, observed, viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about. —ন A look, glance, S. 2 3.

ਭਿਗੇਬਜਂ The eye, R. 7. 8, Ku. 4 1 3.67.-Comp — अबु n tears.

चिलाम a. (मीर्) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrry, opposite -2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward —म: 1 Reverse order, in version. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuna. —मं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. —उस्पन्न, -ज -जात -वर्ण a. 'born in the reverse order', i. e. born of a mother, whose caste is superior to the father's, of प्रतिलोमन also. —िक्रपा, -चिधा: 1. a reverse action. -2. a rule of inversion (in math). —जिह्न: an elephant.

िलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल a. 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about, पूपतीयु विलोल कमिसित R. 8 59, Ku. 5.8; Si. 8. 8, 15.62, 20 42, Ve. 2.28, 24, R. 7.41, 16 68.—2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); द्यती विलोल कवरीकमाननं U. 3 4.

ৰিন্তান 1 Shaking. –2 Stirring, agitating.

निलोहित a 1 Of a purple colour. -2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः कोपनिलोहिन्ताक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. -ता One of the tongues of fire.

बिद्ध S'e बिछ.

विलव See विलवः

विवस्ता 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense -4 Intention jurpose. विवासित a. 1 Intended to be suid or spoken; विवासितं हानुक्तमनुताप जनयति S. 3 -2 Meant, intended, purposed -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favour.te. —तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवश्च α Wishing or about to speak, पुनविवश्चः स्कृतितोत्तराधरः Kd. 5.83.

विवेचिष a Crafty, deceitful.

चिवड़ 1 A. 1 To querrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानी आतरो. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition, प्रस्परं विवदमानानां ज्ञाञ्चाणा II. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवाद: 1 (a) A dispute, contest. contention, controversy, discussion. debate, quarrel, strife, अल विवादेन Ku. 5. 82, एतयोर्चिवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकाएसर:पार्थितये विवाद: R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion .- 2 Contradiction ; एष वि-वाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. -3 A litigation, law suit, contest at law , सीमा-विवाद:, विवादपदं &c (it is thus defined - ऋणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्बहतरस्य वा विवा-दे। व्यवहारश्च ); see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command ; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्व-स्खाल वेलास्त्रपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. -- अर्थिन m 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. — वस्तु n. the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन a. 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. -m. A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवरसा A caldess cow.

विवध: 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

বিৰাথক: 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवर् 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; पञ्च कार विवर शिलाचने ताडकोरास स रामसायक: R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7; घोरनाव्मारेतकणविवरं विवेत मन्यंतिक इति ज्याहरति Mål. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space, S. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound.-6 The number 'nine'. —र: Expansion.—Comp.—नाल्का a flote, fife.—पवेश: entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object), Pt. 5.

विवर्ण a. 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरेंद्रमाहांड इव प्रपेदे विवर्णभाव स स स्मिग्रह: R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water 'as a gem'), विचर्णमणी कुतं (कनस्वलयं) S. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, sturid, unlettered. —जा: An outcast, a man belonging to iow caste.

विवश् a. 1 Urcontrolled, independent, unsubdued.—2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), help less; परीता रक्षोभिः अयित विवशा काम- पि द्शां Bv. 1.83., भिन्नस्तेहाद्विवशमपुना साहसे मा नियुंको Mu. 6. 18; जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यातमनात् Bh 3 105; Si 20 58, H. 1.172, Mv. 6.32, 63.—3 Insensible, not master of o.eself, विवशा कामवशूवियोधिता Ku 4.1.—4 Dead, perished, उपलब्धवती दिवश्वा विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारणे R. 882.—5 Desircus or apprehensive of death.

निवस I.1. P.1 To dwell abroad. -2
To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass
(time). -4 To retire, withdraw.
—Caus To banish, send into exile;
Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 Fo wear, put on.

विवासः, -विवासनं Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्वहगर्भेखिकमीताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवासित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विनसन a. Naked, unclothed. —नः A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् m. 1 The sun, त्वद्रा विवस्व-तिविविद्धिस्म Kt. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruna. -3 N. of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The Arka plant.

বিষয় 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. - Caus. To give in marriage.

विवह: N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

चित्रहः Marriage, (Hindu lawgivers enumerate eight forms of
marriage. मही देवस्तथेवार्ष प्राजापरवस्तथा
सुर.। गावंगे राक्षमश्रीय पेशाचश्रादमोऽदम Ms.
3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also, for
explanation of these forms see s. v.).
-00mp. —चतुष्यं marrying four
wives. —दीक्षा the marriage ceremony
or rite; R. 3. 33.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवाक: A judge ; cf. प्राडुविवाक.

विवार: 120 pening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार); cf. विद्वसूर्वमणां स्वराणां च Sk. on P. 1.1.9. নিবিয় a. 1 Very much agitated or terrified, R 18. 13; Ku. 1. 56. –2 Very angry.

विविच 3, 7 U. 1 To separate, divide, remove from; विविचित्र दिवः सुराच Bk. 6 36. -2 To discern, discriminate -3 To judge, ascertain, determine, रे खलू तव खलु चरिनं विदुः आममे विविच्य वश्यामि Bv. 1 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

विविध α Various, diverse, mulfold, multiform, sundry, Ms. 1. 8,39. - ঘ A variety of action or gesture.

विर्वातः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture land.

विवृ 5, 9 U 1 To cover up, stop.
—2 To open, Ku 4 26.—3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display, द्वहाले भावें कियमा विवदाः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1, Bk. 7. 73, St. 16. 30 —4 To speak utter, अवणकडु चपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदाः R. 6. 85. —5 To teach, explain, expound, Mv. 2. 43.—6 To spread; Bv 1. 5.—7 To choose.

fastoi 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विद्वत p p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed.—2 Evident, clear, open.—3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare.—4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open.—5 Proclaimed.—6 Expounded, explained, commented upon.—7 Expanded, spread out.—8 Extensive large, spacious.—9 Bare, barren (as ground).—त Open articulation.—
and. Openly.—0omp.—अञ्च a. large-eyed. (-आ:) a cock.— जार a. with the gates thrown open; Ku 4.26.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure. discovery.-4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss. বিৰুম্ 10 U. or Caus. 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जन Leaving , excluding, abandoning ; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित p 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in conp.), Pt. 1.34. -4 Given, distributed.

विद्युक्त p p. Left, abandoned, deserted. — का A woman disliked by her husband ; cf. विविकाः

ৰিবর 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Mâl. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about -3 To turn aside, bend . কাখিৱিয়বামিকামিকাং: R. 6. 16; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्त: 1 Turning round, revolving. whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing .- 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्द बहाणस्तादुशं विवर्तामितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः करणएव निमित्तमेदाञ्जिः पृथकु प्रथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकांड-. जुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष घातुर्विषमा विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedanta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearace caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedantins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion-an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity ; as a serpent ( सर्पे ) is a vivatra of a rope ( रहजू ), so is the world a vivarta of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by  $V_{\iota}$ . dya or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabbûti .--विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेधाना भूयसामपि । महाणीव विवर्गानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -- वाद: the dectrine of the Vedantins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; ज्ञास्यावादिवर्तने विग्नयस्था अद्भाव त्या स्थापार्थ विद्या स्थापार्थ कि. कि. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through karious states or existences. -8 the by O

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनिट विधिर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Mal. 4. 7.

निवर्तित p p. 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तित सूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23 -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to rieces, Mal. 3 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विद्यत p. p. 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विद्यत्तिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling, revolutior. -2 ( In gram. ) A hiatus.

বিৰুদ্ধ 1 A. 1 To grow, incresse. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —Caus. 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhibarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विविधित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

নিবস্ত p. p 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.).
-3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धि: f. 1 Grc wth, increase, augmentation, development; यथु: शर्पाचयवा विवृद्धि R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमञा-श्वते वस्ति 13 4; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Presperity.

विवेक: 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion, an-इयपि यास्ततवापि च विवेक: Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातीय जलधर तावकी विवेक: 96; विवेकभ्रष्टांना भवति विनिपातः शतसुबः Bh. 2 10 -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छ्ंगारविवे-कतत्त्वमिष यत्काव्येषु लीलायितं 🦣 t. 12, so ਛੋਜ°, ਪਸੰ°. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating ( between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वभेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13 ; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedanta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. -57 a. judicious, discrim native; Pt. 1. 262, 387. - ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. — दूइवन् m. a discerning man. - qaaf reflection, consideration.

विनेकिन a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. — m 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक्त m. 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचन ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोद m. 1 A b idegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विट्योक See विट्योक ; विट्योकस्ते सुर-विजयिनो वस्मेपाती वभूत Ud. S 43.

विद्यु 6 P. (बिहार, विवेश, अविक्ष्त्, वेद्युति, वेट्रुं, विट्र ) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विवेश काश्चिज्ञित्स्वपोवनं Ku 5.30, R. 6.10, Me. 102. Bg. 11.29, so दोलायमानेन चेतमा चिंता विवेश K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of, उपदा विविद्याः शम्बन्धात्त्रेत्ताः कोहलेखर R. 1.70.-3 To sit or settle d.wn upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. -Caus. (वेश्यतिने ) To cause to enter. — Desid. (विविद्यति ) To wish to enter.

विश् m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya -2 A maningeneral.
-3 People. —f 1 People, subjects.
-2 A daughter. -3 Ved Entrance.
-4 A family, tribe, race. -Comp.
—एणं goods, merchandise. —पाँतः
(also विशांपतिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विश्ं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. ৰিম. -Comp — সাকাং া kind of plant ( মর্বুড় ). — কাঠা a crane.

विशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about, विशंकसे भीच यतोऽवधीरणां S. 3. 14; सतीमिप ज्ञातिकुळेकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमती विशंकते 5 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकसाना रिनितं कयापि जनार्दन दृष्टवदेतदाइ दिर्र. 7.

ৰিহাক a. Fearless. —কা Fear, suspicion

विश्वंकट त. (टा-टी f.) 1 Grealarge, big, विश्वंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, St. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. — टं ind. Vehemently, intensely.

विश्व a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिदांतविश्व: पाननेश्वलोकने: R. 10 14 19. 39, 8 3, प्रणयविश्वदं दृष्टि वक्त्रे व्दाति न शंकिता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki 5 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्धातहारम्हिकाः विश्वदं हिमांभ: R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; S.i.

8. 70 -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममार्थ विशदः प्रतामं (अंतरात्मा) S 4 21, V. 3. -वः The white colour. (विशदीक 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

ৰিহায: 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of a 1 Adhikarana q. v.-2 Refuge, asylum

विदार: 1 Splitting, bursting -2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विहाल्य a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. -2 Free from thorns or darts. — ल्या N. of several plants .—देती, ग्रह्मी, अजमीदा &c.

विश्वास 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill, U. 4 -2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विश्वसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दृश्चित्स्तथा विश्वमनं किं त्राचणोऽमुख्यथा: U. 4. 5. -2 Ruir. —न: 1 A sabre, clooked sword. -2 A sword in general.

विश्वस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. -2 Rude, ill-mannered. -3 Praised, celebrated

विशस्तु m. 1 An immolator. -2 A Chândâla.

বিহান্ত a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

fairs: 1 N. of Kârttikeya; Mv. 2 38 -2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). -3 A baggar, petitioner. -4 A spindle -5 N of Siva. -6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pâṇini and Patanjali along with Skanda, e. g. see Mbh on P. VI. 3 26, VIII. 1. 15 -00mp -5; the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख. (2).

विज्ञासा (usually in the dual) N of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमन चित्रं यदि विशासे शशांकलेखामद्यवति S. 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cut ting off. -2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

বিহাবে: Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the rentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. -2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); सपुरान-विशारदा: R. 9 29, 8. 17 - 2 Learned, wise. -3 Famous, celebrated. -4 Bold, confident. -द: The Bakula tree.

विज्ञाल a 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wid , गृहैविज्ञा-लैसपि भरिशालै: S।. 3. 50 , रथचरणवि-शालक्षोणिलोलेक्षणेन 11 23, 17. 47, R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. -2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशाला विशाला Me. 30 -3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noile, celebrated. 一页: 1 A k'nd of deer. -2 A kind of bird. -ला 1 N. of the town Ujjayinî, पूर्वो दिशमनुप्तर पुरीं श्रीविशाला विशाला Me 30 -2. N. of a river. -Comp. —अक्ष a. large eyed. ( -क्ष: )1. N. of Vishn: -2. of Garuda. -3. an epithet of Siva. ( -क्षा ) an epithet of Pârvatî.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. -2 Emmence.

विशिक्ष a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. — ख. 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशिक्षभयादिव भावनया त्विय लीना Git. 4, R. 550; Mv. 2. 38. — 2 A kind of reed. — 3 An iron crow.

विशिखा 1 A spade. -2 A spindle.
-3 A needle or pin. -4 A minute
ar.ow. -5 A highway. -6 A barber's
wife.

विशित a Shirp, acute.

बिद्धिएं 1 A temple. -2 An abode, a house. -3 A palace.

विशिष 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. -2 To distinguish, discriminate. -3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांड विवर्तनदारुणी विधि-रही विशिनधि मनोक्ज Mal. 4. 7; U 4 15 -4 To surpass, excel ; विशेषको वा विशिशेष यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव Si. 3. 63. —Pass. 1 To be different from, R. 17 62. -2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to ( often with abl. ), तस्माइदुर्ग विशिष्यत H. 3. 50 , Mv. 7. 39 ; मीनात्मत्यं वि-शिष्यते Ms. 2 83, 3 203, (also with instr. and gen. ), सर्वेषामेव दा-नाना ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233 -Caus 1 To distinguish, particularize -2 To surpass, excel, मद्नमापि गुणे विशेषयंती Mk. 4 4 . M. 3. 5

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. -2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive -3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having -4 Superior, beat ( of all ), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषण संगत्ता ग्राचान भवेत् Mb. -ए: N. of Vishin. -Comp. -अहतवाद: a doctrine of Ramanuja which regard; Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. - जाई: f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. - नर्ण a of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. -2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a 1 Peculiar. -2 Copious, abundant, आसीद्धिशेषा फलपुष्पाष्टिः R. 2 14 -w: 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. -2 Distinction, difference; निविद्योगी विशेष: Bh. 3. 50. -3 Characteristic difference, pecultar mark, special property, speciality, differentia, oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c , S. 6. 5. -4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better, अस्ति मे विशेष. S. 3. 'I feel beter . -5 A limb, member, पुरोग लावण्यमयान विशेषान Ku. 1. 25. -6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.), भूतविशेष: U. 4; परिमलविशेषात् Pt 1; कदलीविशेषा: Ku. 1. 36. -7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl ); पासादास्त्वां तल-थितमलं यत्र तैस्तौर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. -8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', distinguished ', ' pre-e ninent ', ' choice ', &c., अनुभवविशेषात्त R. 1. 37; वपु-चिंश थेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2 7, 6. 5, Ki 9 58, so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms ', आतिथिविशेष: 'a distinguished guest' &c. -9 A peculiar at tribite, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravy as, अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिनुद्धिमात्रः हेत्रविशेष: Tark, K (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). -10 (a) Individuality, particularity. (b) A particular instance, sim-रथीतरन्यासः स्यात्साभान्यविज्ञेषयोः -11 A category, predica nent. -12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another, see विशेषण. -14 N. of the mundane egg. -15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:-विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकात्मा युगपद्व त्तरेवस्यानेकगोत्तरा । अन्यत्पक्कर्वतः कार्यम-शक्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथेव करणं चेति विशेषस्त्रिन विय स्मृत.। K. P. 10. -Comp. -आवि-देश: a special supplementary rule, special extended application. - 3fa: f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist, विशेषोक्तिरएंडेषु कारणेषु फलावचः K P. 10, e g. हृदि स्नेहक्षयोनामृत्स्म-रदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. —ग्रुण: I a spe. बी or distinguishing property. -2 40n, hil.) such guna as is not pro 30 31 3 TO OU BY a

संगोग, पृथक्त &c.) by the union of two things -ज्ञ, -विद् a. 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoissour.-2. learned, wise, Bh 2 3, —लक्षणं, -लिंगं a special or characteristic mark -वचनं a special text or precept. —विधि:, -ज्ञास्तं a special rule.

विशेषक a. Distinguishing, distinctive. —क:, —कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attibute. —2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. —3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c, M. 3 5. —4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosnetics; क्रिक्स किंदुस्पांगनानां चकं पदं पत्रविशेषकेष्ठ Ku. 3 33, R 9. 29, S1. 3. 63, 10 84. —कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; हार्या युग्नामिति पोक्तं विभिः स्टाक्ट कुळकं स्मृत्म ॥ कळापकं चतुनिः स्पाच हुध्वे कुळकं स्मृत्म ॥

निशेषण a. 1 Attributive. -2 Distinctive. -लं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. निशेष्य); उपपन्नितं निशेषणं वायोः V. 3; निशेषणं परिसाझूने कि अप पित्रस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावितः, विशेष and हेतुगर्भ). -4 A distinguishing feature or mark. -5 Species, kind. -6 Surpassing, excelling; अस्य काव्यस्य कावयो न समधी विशेषणे Mb.

विशेषतस्, विशेषेण, विशेषात् and. Especially, particularly.

াইনামির p. p. 1 Distinguished. -2 Defined, particularized. -3 Distinguished by an attribute. -4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, विशेषणीय a. 1 To be distinguished. -2 Chief, superior. -एयं The word qualified or limited by un adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word; a noun; विशेष्यं नाभिधागच्छेत्सीणशक्तिविशेषण K. P. 2.

ৰিহ্যান a. Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विद्युद्ध 4 P. To be purified. — Caus. To purify.

विशुद्ध व. 1 Purified, cleansed. -2
Pure, free from vice, ein or imperfecten. -3 Spotless, stainless.
-4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous,
pious, straightforward; विशुद्धसुग्धः
कुलकन्यकाञ्जन: Mål. 7. 1 - 6 Humble.
- ন্থ A kind of mystical circle (चक्र)
in the body.

विशुद्धि: f. 1 Purification; तदंगसं-सर्गमनाप्य कल्पने धुव चिनाभस्मरजो विशुद्ध्ये Ku. 5. 79, Bg 6. 12, Ms. 6. 69, 11 54. -2 Purity, complete purity; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते स्थागे विशुद्धिः स्थामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12. 48. -3 Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectifica tion, removal of error. -5 Similarity, equality -6 (In alg.) A subtractive quality.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing ( figalso), राज्य कंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. -3 Expiation, atonement.

विशोध्य a. To be purified, cleansed or corrected. — ६वं A debt.

निज्ञूळ α. Without (i. e not possessing) a spear, दुर्नियो लवणः जूली निज्ञूलः मार्थ्यतामिति B. 15. 5.

বিইয়েত a. 1 Without fetters (lit.).

-2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7;
Bv. 2 177. -3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

ৰিহা Pass. 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered; বিহাখিব বন্ত্যবা -2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. -3 To waste away, become emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear.

বিহার্গ p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. -2 Decayed, withered. -3 Dropped or fallen down, Ku. 5 28. -4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. -0omp. — প্ৰম: the Nimba tree — মুনি a having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. ( -বি:) an epithet of the god of love.

ৰিহ্যাক a. Free from grief, happy.
—ক: The Asoka tree. —কা Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication. विश्वकद्भ: Ved. 1 A dog dealer.-2 A dog.

विश्र: Lustre, splendour.

বিপ্সদ 10 U. To give away, bestow, নি:ইাপ্ৰিপ্সাণিবকীয়ভাবে R. 5.1, 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, विश्राणनं Giving away, beetowing, grant, gift, donation, विश्राणनाच्चान्यपदास्विनीनां R. 2.54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop come to an and.

ै विश्रम: 1 Rest, repose. -2 Relaxation, cossation.

famin p. p. 1 Ceased, stopped; V. 4.38 -2 R sted, reposed. -3 Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रांति: f. 1 Rest, repose. -2

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Rest, reposs, विश्रामा हृद्यस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. -3 Tranquility, calm, composure

বিশ্বস্থ 1 A. To confide, place confidence in , see বিস্তুত্ব below. – Caus. To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रद्ध p. p. (also written विश्रद्ध ) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. -2 Confident, fa'rless, confiding Mu. 3. 3. -3 Trusty, confidential. -4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek, lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding. -दंश्यत. Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रद्ध कियतां वराहतविभिद्धेस्ताकातिः पहनते S. 2. 6: वृष्ठ विश्रद्ध पुच्छ ममापि चहारूपेयमच Mu. 3.

विश्रम: 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familianty, विश्रमदुरासे निष्ट्य ल्ड्यानिदां U. 1. 49; Mål. 3. 1. -2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमेण्ड्यम्परिकरणीया K. -3 Rest, relaxation -4 An affectionate inquiry. -5 A love quarrel, an amorous dispute. -6 Killing. -Comp. —आलापः, -भाषण confidential or familiar conversation. —पात्रं, -भाभिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confident, trusty person.

विश्रंभिन् a 1 Trusting, confiding. -2 Trustworthy, feithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रय: A shelter, asylum.

বিস্থাবন m. N. of a sen of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarns, Bibhîshana and Sûrpaṇakhâ by his wife Kaikasî, and of Kubera by his wife Idavida.

বিপ্সাব: 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for বিদ্ধাব q. v.). -2 Celebrity, renown.

বিপ্তর p. p. 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated.-2 Pleased, delighted, happy. -3 Flowing forth.

निश्चति: f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Flowing, oozing.

বিপ্তায় a 1 Looss, relexed, untied; R. 6 73. -2 Languid, drooping.

बिश्चिष् 4 P. 1 Tobe separated, to be away from -2 To burst, fly asunder; R. 12 76; Bk. 14. 67. — Caus 1 Toseparate, Me. 7 -2 To deprive of (instr.), बुद्धचा विश्लेषयंति न Pt. 3. 183

ৰি।হ্নিন্ত p - p Disjoined, separated, disunited

বিইন্তৰ: 1 Disunion, disjunction. -2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. -3 Separation in general); तनपाविश्लेषद्वः क्षे: S. 4. 5; चरणारविद्वविश्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जाति: f. the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित p p. Severed, seperated, disunited.

विश्व pron. a. [ विश्व-व Up. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -m. pl. N. of a particular group of deties, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा ; their names are : - वद्य: सत्य कत्-र्देश्वः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः । पुरूरवा माद्रवश्च विश्वदेवाः प्रकीतिताः॥ .- श्वं 1 The universe, the (whole) world, इदं विश्वं पाल्यं . U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिक्सधुनान्यः कुलवर्तं पाल-चिद्यति क: Bv. 1. 13 -2 D.y ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu -- : 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). - Jomp. - आ-रमन् m. 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe) -2. an epithet of Brahman. - 3 of Siva; अध विश्वात्मने गौरी सं-विदेश सिथ: सम्बीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 of Vishnu. -ईश:, -ईश्वर: 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. a. wicked, low, vile. (-=:) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -कर्मन m. 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. त्वड. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. "sr, star" an epithet of tial, one of the wives of the sun - कार्य: one of the rays of the sun. - ad m. 1. the creator of a'l beings -2.an epithet of Visvakarman. —केत: an epithet of Aniruddha. –गः N of Brahman. — ਜੰਬ: an onion. (–ਪੰ) myrrh. —iur the earth. —in m. 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. - आधि: the plant called इसपदी. - चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान ) of pure gold. - - agifor α. Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जनं mankind -जनीन,-जन्य, -जनीय a. good for all men, suitable to all mankind, heneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. 一句句 1. N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuna. -3. N. of Vishou. — वेच see under विश्व m. above. — धारिणी the earth. — धारिन m. a deity. — Qar Ved. the earth. —नाथ: lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -ur m. 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. - पावनी, - पूजिता holy basil. - दसन् m. 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. - नोध: a Buddha. — भावनः N. of Vishnu. 一班可 a. all enjoying, all-eating.

(-m.) an epithet of Indra. —भेषज dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. —मृति a existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mål. 1. 3. (-få: ) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योनि: 1.an epithet of Bhrahman -2 of Vishnu. -राज m. -राज: a universal sovereign. — रची one of the soven tongues of fire. — a omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-q:) an epithet of Vishnu. (-q) agallochum. —रेतस m an epithet of Brahman. - नाह a. (विश्वीही f.) all-sustaining. -वेदस् a. 1. all knowing, omnicient. -2. a saint, sage. — व्यवस् N. of Aditi. - व्यापक, - व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. -सहा 1 the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. - सारकं the prickly pear. -सूज्र m. an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामयचिवधौ गुणानां पराङ्मस्वी विश्वसूजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28, 1.49.

विश्वेकर: The eye ( n. according to

निश्नसम् ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere; Br. 1. 30. -comp. —सुद्ध a. having a fall on everyside, Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वधा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं ind. Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर a. All-sustaining. —र: 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Indra. —रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 19; विश्वंभराप्यतिलञ्जनरनाथ त्वातिके नियनं K.P. 10.

विश्वयः Air, wind.

विश्वह ind. At all times. —हा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidene in (usually with loc.).; पुसि विश्वसिति कुन कुमारी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहस्तित नकलसखीजनं त्वापि विश्वसिति मे हृद्ये K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; (sometimes with gen. also).—2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विश्वसे पश्चिमणे: समंतात् Bk. 2. 25.—Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; ऋते कोर्यात्सम मतो मां विश्वसायित् न कि Bk. 8. 105; Pt 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय pot.p.1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence, अहो दीसिनंतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वषुष: S. 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वास: 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जन: प्रियवादीति नैनद्दिश्वास-

कारणं; S. 1. 11; R. 1 51, H. 4. 103.

-2 A secret, confidential communication. - つomp. - चातः, - भगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. — चातः, - चातिन् m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. — पात्र, - स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty pers n, a confident.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence. विश्वायास् m. A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामितः [विश्व मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मिन वा पूर्वपददीर्घः ; P. VI 3. 130 7 N. of a celeb ated sage. [ He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubia and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of p.enty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexa. tion, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Maharshi and Rajarshi, Rishi, Brahmarshi, but be was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmarshi, which, however, took place after several thousands, of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha-for example by killing his one hundred sons-but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even tefore he finally became a Brahmashi, was very great, as was seen in Lis transporting Trisanku to the s cies, in saving Sunahsepha from the bands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles ].

विश्वाराज्य m. [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universel monarch.

বিশ্বাৰয়: N. of a Gandharva.
বিষ I. 3 U. (বিগট, বিষট, বিষ) 1
To surround. -2 To spread through,
extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4
To accomplish, effect, perform. -5
To eat -6 To go to, go egainst, encounter; (not generally used in rlassical literature). -II 9 %. (বিস্পানি) To separate, disjoin. েমা. 1 P. (বিস্পানি) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् f. 1 Feces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विद्यति. -Comp. -कास्ति

(विह्नारिका ) a kind of bird. — महः (विह्महः ) constipation. - चरः, -वराहः (विह्चरः, विह्वराहः ) a tame or village hog (eating ordere). — पतिः a son-in law. — लवगं (विह्लवण) a kind of medicinal sa't. — संगः (विह्संगः) constipation. — सारिका (विह्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [ विष्क ] 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense), विषं भवतुमासूद्वा फटाटोपो भयं करः Pt. 1. 204. - 2 Water ; विष जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). -3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. -4 Gummyrrh. -Comp. -- अक्त, -दिग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed -size: 1. a spear. -2. a poisoned arrow. - अंतक a. antidutal. (-an:) an epithet of Siva. -अपहः, झ a. repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. - MIFUT the marking-nut plant -आस्वाद a tasting porton. —कंट: N. of Siva. — क्रुंभ. a jar filled with poison. - affi: a worm bred in poison ैन्याय see under न्याय. -चातिन m. the Sirisha tree - Fa. antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चिताविष-इनोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. I. (-घ्न.) 1. an antidote. -2. the शिरीप and चंपक trees. (-हनी ) 1. turmeric -2 colocynth. —gg a. 1. poisonous -2. poisoned, affected by poison. - जनरः a buffalo. —ਰ: a cloud ( -ਰਂ ) green vitriol. - वृंतक: a snake. - दर्शनमृत्युक:, -मृत्यु: a kind of bird ( said to be Chakora) —दमः.=°वृक्षः q. v. —धरः a snake ; Bv. 1. 74. निलय: the lower regions, the abode of anakes. - gra the blue lotus. — yrqan: a discase caused by eating poisonous flowers, —प्रयोग: use of poison, administering poison. —भिषज् m, -वैद्य: a dealer in antidotes, a curers of snake-bites; संपति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. — मंत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites, -2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. - TH: a poisoned potion, poison-liquid, U.2 26. —विद्या care or poison. —वृक्षः, -द्रमः a p isonous tree; विषवृक्षीपि संबध्ये स्वयं छेत्तमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; श्रितासि चंदनभात्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्धमं U. 1. 46; °न्याय see under न्याय. — नेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -- शा-लूक: the root of the lotus. — शूक:, - / न, -मुझन् m. a wasp. —सूचेक: the Chakora bird. —हद्य a. 'personhearted', malicious.

बिएंज् 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in p, p.).

বিশক্ষ p p 1 Fixed firmly or closely. -2 Adhering or clinging closely to -3 Hung or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. -4 Caused, produced, U. 4. 3.

विषंडं The fibres of the lotus-stalk. विषद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. -2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair, विल्पात हमतिविशे विति पार्थित समितिविशे विति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्वति स्वतिविशे विति स्वति स्व

निषण p p Dojected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despindent. - 'omp. — सुल, -वर्न a looking sad. — चत् a in a sad mood.

विषाद: 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; महाणि मा छुठ विषाद Bv. 4. 41; विषाद कर्नडे विद्यात जडा: परमुन सुरं Bh 3 25, R. 8. 54; S 4. 15. -2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषाद् छप्तपित्त सेन्य R. 3. 40, (विषाद् छप्तपित्त सेन्य R. 3. 40, (विषाद् छप्तपित्त सेन्य R. 3. 40, स्वार्यक्षात्रा भेग उपायाभावनात्रा )- -3 Languar, diooping state; दोविषादः Mâl. 2. 5. -4 Dulness, stupidity, nsensibility.

विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [ बिगती विरुद्धी वा सम. ] 1 Uneven, rough, rurged ; पथिषु विष-मेक्बरपचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीणीः स्विपमा: Pt. 1. 64 , Me 19. -2 Irregular, unequal; Mal. 9. 43. -3 Odd, not even -4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious, Ki 2. 3, विषमा: कर्मगत र, 12t 4.50. -5 Impassable, inaccessible, Kt. 2 3, Bh. 3. 5 -6 Coarse, rough. -7 Ob'ique; Mal 4 2 -8 Painful, troublesome, कांताविश्लेषद् खनातिमरविषमे यौवने विप्र-योग: Bh. 3. 106 , H 4 3. -9 Very strong, vehement; Mal 3 9. -10 Dangerous, fearful, Mv. 5. 56, Mc. 8. 1. 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. -11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable, Pt. 4. 16.-12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled .- 13 Dishonest, artful.-14 Intermittent ( as fever ). -15 Wicked. -16 Different. -н: N. of Vishnu. - й 1 Unevenness. -2 Oddness. -3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. -4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune ; सुप्त प्रमत्तं विषम-क्रियत वा रक्षंति पुण्यानि पुरा क्रुनानि Bh. 2 97; Bg 2 2 -5 Rough or uneven ground. -6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cruse and effect is described, ( said to be of four kinds, see K. P. Karikas 126 and 127 ). -7 A kind of stanga

or verse ; भिन्नचिह्न चतुष्पादं विषमं परि-कीर्तितम् — मं ind Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. -Comp. —अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः,-लोचनः epithets of Siva. -- Fr unusual or irregular food. - अनुतार: descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1 -अरयुव, -इयु:, -शर: epithets of the god of love. - = of: 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. -2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle -कर्नन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares 13 given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke) - nie. an unfavourable season.-चतुरमः-चतुर्भनः an unequal quadrillateral figure. छड्: the tree सन्तवर्ण q. v. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. — 347: remittent fever. — त्रिमुज: a scelene triangle —लक्षी f. ill luck. —िवभागः unequal distribution ( of property). —ज़ी उ a. cross tempered, peevish, perversa. - Fg a. 1. being in an inaccessible position. -2 bung in difficulty or misfortune.

नियाभित a. 1 Made rough, univen or crooked. -2 Contracted, frowning. -3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विवासि 1 P. 1 To become uneven. -2 To stumble, fall unevenly; S 4.15.

विषय: 1 An object of scnse; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense , रूप, रस, गैव, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear ); श्चतिविषयग्रमा या स्थिता न्याप्य विश्वं S. 1 1. -2 A worldly object or concein, an affair, a transaction. -3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl ) यौवने विषयैतिगां R. 1. 8; शहरादीन वि-षयात्भोत्तु 10 25; विषयन्या इत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 , निर्विष्टिश्च यर नेह: 12. 1, 3. 70. 8. 10, 19 49; Bg. 2. 53. -4 An object, a thing, mitter; नार्यो न ज-म्सुर्विषयांतराभि R. 7 12, 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mirk, object : भू विष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरम्याः S. 1.31, St. 9.40 -6 Scope, range, reach, compass, सौनित्रेशी पतिगान-विषये तत्र निरेकासि भी. U 3 45; य-स्मिनीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्था-क्षाः V. 1. 1, सहलव चनानाभवि । यः Mal 1. 30, 36; U. 5 19, Ku. 6. 17 -7 Dipart neat, sphere, province, field, element ; सर्वजीदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्य-सेव वि । यः V. 3 -8 A subject, subjectmatter, topic, अपि मन्यज महिमाय कस्य भिरा रस्त विषयस्ते , Bv. 1. 11; so श्रंगा निरम हो अंथ: 'ticating of love'.

-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head, the first or the five members of an Adhikarana q. v. -10 A place, spot ; परिसरविषये-षु लीहयुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2 -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means ' with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविवये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me 82, स्त्रीणा विषये; धनविषये &c.). - Comp. - आमिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or world'y pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so अभिलापः Ki 3 13. —आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual —आसक्त, - निरत a addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded -आसक्तिः, -उप-सेवा, -निरति: f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ura-=a.addicted to worldly objects; R. 1.8. - urn: the collection of the objects of sense. -gg the pleasures of serse.

विषयक a. 1 Relating to an object.
-2 (At the end of comp ) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in बानविषयको संधः.

विषयाचित्र m 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world -3 The god of love. -4 A king -5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन a. Sensual, carnal. —m. 1 A man of the world, worlding. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिण कर्मापनेश्वर गताः Pt 1.146; S. 5 -n 1 Au organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान)

विषह 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure, दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुः सं विषेदे R. 14 87, 3. 63, 8 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रचोः पांडचाः प्रवाप न विषेद्धिर R. 4 49 -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषद्ध a. 1 Endurable, bearable; आविषद्धान्यसनेव भूमिनां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms 8. 265.-3 Possible.

विषत्तः Poison, venom

বিষা 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree ( প্রনিবিষা ).

विषाण:-णं-णी [ विष् वा॰ कानच् ]. 1 A horn, साहित्यसंगीतकळाविहीन: सा अत्यञ्ज: पुट्जविगाणहीन: Bh. 2 12; क् दाचिद्ि पर्यटब्स् शशिवषाणमासाद्येत्  $2 \cdot 5 - 2$  The tusk of an elephant or boar; तसानासुपद्धिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकारिणा घनाः क्षरंतः Ki. 7.13; Si. 1.60.

विषाणिन् a. Havin; horns ortusks.—m 1 Any animal having horns or tusks'-2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासीऽ-यमिहास्य पुष्पेः सदानतीयेन विषाणिनाग St 4.63, 12 77.-3 A bull

विपार: A snake.

विषाद्ध a Poisonous, venomous.

चिषु ind 1 In two equal parts. equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved 1 Moving variously.

-2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion -4 Adverse, hostile, wick d. —प: The equinox.

तिष्यं The equinox.

नियुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. - 70mp. - ज्यापा the shadow of the gnoman at noon. - दिनं the day of the equinox. - रेका the equinoctial line. - संकाति: f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुत्त n 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Conp. see विषुत्र above).

चिडकु 10 U. (विडक्पति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विष्विका Cholera.

বিচঠন 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

বিকৌৰ: 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

निक्तंन् 5, 9 P. 1 To inpede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विकास: 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impadinant. -2 The balt or bir of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar -5 A tree. -6 (Ia dranis) An interlute betwien the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters. mid lling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the p'ot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is lakely to happen later on; S. D thus defines it:- ब्रुचविर्धिमा-णानां कथाशानां निर्शेकः । सक्षितार्थस्तु विष्क्रम आरावकस्य द्रिति । मध्येन मध्यनाभ्या वा पात्राभ्या सप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संशीर्णा नीचमध्य-महालित: 308 -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty seven astronomical periods (रोग).

विषक्तभक See विष्कंम.

विष्कंभिन a. Hindered, obstructed. विष्कंभिन m. The bolt of a door.

विध्वित्र: 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, galli naceous bird, छायापस्किरमाणाविधितर-सुखन्याकुष्टकीटन्वन्तः U. 2 9.

विष्ट्रप्र 1 A place, region, world.

निष्टपः -पे 1 A world, Ku. 3. 20; ef निष्टप -2 A vessel, cnp (Ved.). -Comp. —हारिन a one who pleases the world, Bh 2 25.

विश्ंस 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct, S. 5. 9 -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अस्युच्छिते मित्राणि प थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादा-दुपतिष्ठते श्री: Mu 4 13. — Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

বিভয় p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; wellsupported.-2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered.-4 Paralysed, made motionless.

বিপ্নম: 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

বিছানিব a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionle-s, benumbing, chilling.

चिट्ट: 1 A set (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass) -3 A handful of Kusa grass -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. - भाज् a seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. — अवस् m an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Exc. ement, faces, ordure.

विश्वि: f [ विष् किन् किन् वा ] 1 Pervading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

বিস্তন্ত A remote place, one situat ed at a distance.

বিস্তা 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3 180, 10 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved Interval.

विद्या: विष्यापने तुर् Un. 3 39]1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his var.ous incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatara



s. v. ardalso under अवताः), and word is thus popularly derived — यस्मादिश्व-मिन सर्व तस्य अक्त्या महात्मन । तस्मादेवोच्याने विष्यविश्वायातोः प्रवेशनात्। -2 N. of Agni.-3 A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smriti called विष्मुस्मृति. -5 N of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar mansion called Sravana (presided over by Vishnu). - Comp - कांची N. of a town. - AH: the step or stilde of Vishan. -UH: N. of Chanakya. -तेलं a kind of medicinal oil. - वै बत्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -uz 1. the sky, atmosphere -2 the sea of milk. -3 the foot of Vishnu (worshipped at Gaya) -4. a lotus. -ादी an epithet of the Ganges. -guri N. of one the most celebrated of the eighteen Puranas. -प्रति: f land granted rent-free to Brahmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. —माया N. of Durga. —एथ: an epuhet of Garuda. - THE: N. of king Parikshit. - लिंगी a quail. - लोक: Vishnu's world. —बङ्घमा 1. an opithet of Lakshmî. -2. the holy basil. —बाहन:, -बाह्य: epithet of Garuda.

विष्ट्र 1 A. 1 To move about. -2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्यंद: Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कार: 1 The twang of a bow.

विदय् a. Deserving death by

विष्यंद् 1 A To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यंद: Flowing, trickling.

विद्य a. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच, बिष्वंच a. ( Nom. sing. m. विष्यक्ष्, f. विष्यूची, n विष्यक् ) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading ; विव्वक्सनोहः स्थगयति कथं मंद-भाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mal 9. 20. -2 Separating into parts. -3 Different. -4 Alternately (विष्यकांड used adverbtally in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around,' Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mâl. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp. -सेन: (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्षेण:) an epithet of Vishnu; साम्यमाय कमला सखविष्यक्सेनसेवितयुगांवपयोधेः Si. 10. 55, विष्वक्तेनः स्वतन्तमविशत्सर्वलोक-मतिष्ठां R. 15. 103. 'भिया N. of Lakshmî.

विष्वय्र(ग्रं)च् वः (विष्वद्गीची f.) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वद्गीची-विक्षिपत् सैन्यवीची: Si. 18. 25, विष्वद्गीच्या भ्रुवनमभिती भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्यणनं, विष्याणः Eating.

विद्रा. 4 P. (विस्ति ) To cast, throw, send -II. 1 P. (वेसति ) Togo, move.

विस See विस

विसंयुक्त p p. Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोग: Disjunction, separation

विसंवह 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलाना मनोहराणामि ज्याहिसंवइति होलं Mu. 1. 19; हाकट-दासस्त मिनमिति विसवदंख्यसरिंग Mu. 5.-2 Po break one's word or promise.

3 To disappoint, deceive -4 To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To contradict. —Caus. 1 To make inconsistent. -2 Disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽविधिनिधिना विसंवादितः S 6 -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवाद: 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. -2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement -3 Contradiction.

विजयादिन a. 1 D sappointing, deceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory. -3 D ffering, disagreeing; R 15. 67. -4 Disguting, contesting. -5 False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंदुल a. 1 Unstondy, a situted, Mal. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful, Mål. 5. 13, cf. विशंकट. —ट: 1 A lion. -2 Tue Ingudî tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious. विसंधि: Bad or disagreeble Sandhs (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल Sec विसल.

विसिनी 500 विसिनी

विसिल Sae बिसिल.

विसाचिका Cholera.

विसर्ज-जा Distress, sorrow.

विद्यारितं Repentance, distress. —ता

विस् 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or enffased, चक्रीवरंगरहणूबहचा विस्तृ: St 5.3,219.37; Ki. 10.53—2 To return — Caus. 1 To spread, stretch.—2 To cause to prevail or spread.

FRR: 1 Going forth. -2 Spreading, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap, Mål. 1 37.

न्तिसार: 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A fish. —₹ 1 Wood. -2 Timber. —₹? The region of the winds.

विसारित a. (णी f) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -m. A fish.

বিদ্যুল p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched.
-3 Uttered, spoken.

विस्तरदः (रार्तः) 1 Spreading, about, being diffused, विस्त्वरेरंड्रहाँ रजोभि: St. 3. 11 -2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्नार a. Creeping along, gliding, moving gently , विस्नारहं जितहय: Ve. 4.

विसूज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up , विस्ज संदरि संगमताध्वसं M.. 4 13, पूर्वार्धविस्थारलप: R 16.6; Bv. 1. 78.-2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down, दिवयोगाश्च समं विस्ष्टं R 13 26 - 4 To send, despatch, भोजेन दूती रघवे विस्ट: R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away, प्रतिगृह्य बचो वितसर्ज सुनि R. 8. 91, 14 19 -6 To give, R 13. 67; 18 7 -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart , विमुजति हिमगर्नेराम्नि मंद्रमंयू खै: S. 3 2 -8 To drop, let fall, strike, विस्ज ज्रूद्सनौ कुपागं U. 2. 10. -9 To utter, S1. 15 62. -10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. -Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. - 4 To cast off, repel, repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्ग: 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pour ng down, dropping; R 16. 38 -3 Casting, discharge.-4 Giving away, a gift, donation : आदान हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिस-चामिन R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down 'also ). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment, relinquishment. -8 Voiding evacuation, as in पुरीविसर्ग. -9 Departure. separation.-10 Final beautitude.-11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots(:). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

निसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समत्या बसुद्द श्विसर्जने: R 9 6 -2 Giving away, a gift, donation, R. 9 6. -3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 43. -4 Casting cff, quitting, abandoning, अत्वेह विसर्जन: विद्य: R. 8. 25 -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवादन). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय a. To be abandoned &c. -य: = विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विस्तित p p. 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

निस्द p. p. 1 Emitted, sent forth.

-2 Created, emanated. -3 Sned, cast.

-4 Sent, despatched,; R. 5 39. -5
Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2.

9. -6 Discharged, burled -7 Given,
bestowed, granted, मामेडबारमधिमुद्देषु
R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

বিষ্যুত্তি: f. 1 Emitted, sending forth. - 2 Abandoning. - 3 Giving.

विसृष् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed; य: सुवाहुशित राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसमर्प मायया R. 11. 29, 4. 53. -2To fly or roam about.-3 To spread; मनोरागरतीत्रं विश्वमित्र विसर्पत्यविरतं Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down; (बाल्पोच:) विसर्पत्त सारामिद्धंउति धरणीं जर्जरकण: U. 1. 29 -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover abcut. -7 To wind, meander.

निसर्प: 1 Creeping about, gliding.
-2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36 -4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act.-5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -Comp.
-- हां wax.

चिसऐंगं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसार्पः, विसार्पिका See विसर्प (5)

विस्तु 5 U, विस्तु U.9 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill.-3 To extend, expand.-4 To strew or scatter about. -Caus. 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in प्राथरविस्तार्यित् के योवनं S. 1. -2 To increase; R. 7 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तर: 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षितस्याच्यतोऽस्थेव वाक्यस्याथांगरीयसः! स्वित्तरतराःवाचो माज्यस्वा भवत में Si 4 24. (विस्तारेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरकः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंग्रलिस्त्वाधिगमं विस्तरेण ओतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; Bg. 10 18).-3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अल विस्तरेण. -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number.-5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तार: 1 Spreading, extension, expansion, infafetate भाषा Mal. 1.27.
-2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक पंथा वपुरापुर्वा प्रकाशिवस्तारमलं हरिण्यः B.
2 11; Bg. 13.30.-3 Expanse, Vast-

ness, magnitude ; मध्यः स्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषाविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. -4 Details, रिक्षी particulo us, कण्योऽपितावछुत्तिवस्तार-क्रियता S. 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tree with new shoots

विस्तीर्ण p.p 1 Spread out, expanded, extended -2 Wide, broad. -3 Large, great, extensive -Comp. -- पर्ज a kind of root ( मानक).

विस्तृत p. p 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix.

चिस्तृति: f. 1 Extension, expansion. -2Breadth, width, magnitude. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary, प्रदेश्चं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानं S1. 4. 4. -3 To spread, be d flused.

বিষ্ণ্ড a. 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर् 6 P.1 Toquiver, palpitate, tremble. -2 To move about, struggle. -3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरांत जञ्जाणि U.4. -4 To draw or twang (as a bow. used in caus. in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडळचापचक्रं क: सिधुगजमिषेणियतु समर्थ: Ve.2. 25.

fature: 1 Vibration, trembling, thiebbing.-2 The twang of a bow.

विस्तारित p. p. 1 Made to vibrate.
-2 Trembling, tremulous.-3 Twanged, विश्वधिवस्तारित चापमंडलः Ki. 14.
31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित p. p. 1 Tremulous, quivering -2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यह व्योग्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूजेश: 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. -2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममेन जन्मातरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूजेश्रयसद्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves), swell, surging appearance; महोमिनिस्फूजेश्रविद्युजेश्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्यविद्युजेश्यविद्युजेश्रविद्युजेश्यिति

विस्क्रुजितं 1 Roar, shout. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result; तस्मव सुरलोक-देवसहुशं धर्मस्य विस्क्रुजित Bh. 2. 125, 3. 145.

विस्फुर्लिंगः 1 A spark of fire ; अ-भेज्वलतो विस्फुर्लिंगा विमतिष्ठेरन् S, B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोट: -टा 1 A boil, simple, tumour. -2 Small-pox

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at, उभयोन तथा लोकः मार्वाण्येन विसिक्षिमये R 15 68, उद्धीक्ष्य को सुनि न विस्मयते नगेशं Si. 4 19, Bk. 5 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेन तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —Caus. To cause to smile, cause o be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन विस्मितमारमञ्जूती R. 2. 33; Bk 5 58, 8. 42.

विस्तयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amszement, पुरुषः प्रवस्वामितिस्तयेन सहात्विज्ञा R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the adbhuta sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विविध्य प्रार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्तारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्त्य उदाह्नः॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance; तपः अरति विस्त्यास्त Ms. 4. 237 -4 Uncertainty, doubt. -Comp. -शाकुलः, -आविष्ट a astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम a. Astonishing, preducing wonder.

ितस्मापन a. ( नी f.) Astonishing.
—न: 1 The god of love -2 Trickdecert, illusion. —नं 1 Causing won,
der.-2 Anything causing wonder.-3
A city of the Gandharvas ( said to
be m also).

चिस्मित p. p 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wouder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud.

विस्मिति: f. Astonishment, wonder; surprise.

विस्मेर a. Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्सृ 1 P. To forget, मधुकर विस्मृतोश्येना कथं S.5.1; यदातु अन्यसंगासू-वेन्नुत्त विस्मृतो भवान् S.6.—Caus. To cause to forget.

विस्तर में Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत p. p. Forgotten.

विरमृति: f. Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

বিহা A smell like that of raw meat. - Jomp. — ন্বি: yellow orpi-. ment.

विसंस् 1 A. 1 To slip down, hecome loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip — Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, let fall, विसंसपंती नवकर्णिकार Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विश्रंस,-सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्नंसन a. 1 Causing to fall or drop down , अंतर्भोइनमौठिर्मूर्णनचलन्मदार-विस्नंसनः Gît. 3. -2 Untying, loosoning ; नीविविद्यंसनः करः K. P. 7. -नं 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping. -3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

ार्बस्वर p. p. 1 Loosened. -2 Weak,

विम्नसा Decay, debility, decripitude. विम्नच्य, विम्नेम Soe विश्वन्य, विम्नम

বিস্তু 1 P. To flow, forth trickle,

विम्रवः, -विम्रावः, Flowing, dropping, trickling

विभावणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विश्वति: f Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर a. Discordant.

विहागः [ विहायसा गच्छति गम् ड नि॰ ] 1 A bird; Me 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

निहंग: 1 A bird; R 1.51, Ms. 9. 55.-2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The gun. -5 The moon. -0omp. — इंदर, -राज: epithets of Garuda.

विहंगम: 1 A bird; (गृहद्गीधिका:) मदकलोदकलोलाबिहंगमा: R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विह्न 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate, (अल) सहसा संहतिमहसां विह्न Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विश्लेत रक्षांस वने कर्न्द्र Bk. 1 19; Si 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तन्त्रतनाथाद्यग नाहींस त्वं संबंधिनों में प्रणयं विह्न R 2 58, न व्यह्न्यत कर्नाचिव्धिया 11. 2 -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत p p. 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -- त: A Jaina temple.

· विद्यतिः A friend, companion. — f. 1 Kılling, striking. –2 Failure. –3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्पः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. I To smile, laugh gently : किंचिट्रिइस्थार्थपति बमाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, denide, ridicule, किमिति विषीद्मि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवितस्था तब सकला शिंद्र, 9 ; गोरीवन्त्र अकुटिरचनां या विहस्ते केंते: Me. 50.

विहसन, विहसित, विहास: A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त a. 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered-made powerless; मालतीस्रखाव लेकिनविहस्तवा Mål 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रजाविहस्तवाणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise

विहा ind. Heaven, paradise.

विहा 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म सार्धेसं जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावसं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. — Caus. 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विद्वापित p. p. 1 Caused to abandon.
-2 Extorted, caused to be given up.
—तं A gift, donation.

विहीन p. p. 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीन: पद्यु: Bh 2 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp.—जाति, -योनि a. base-born, low-born.

विहायस् m., n. Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. —m. A bird, N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायसः

निहित p. p. 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned (See बा with नि). -तं An order, a command, decree; परतो दैनविहितायसं Pt. 1.

विहिति: f. 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विह 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in नाष्पं विद्यति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divertoneself, sport, play, विद्यति द्रिविद्य सरस्वसति Git. 1; स्थान्यवन विद्यु सता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहर: 1 Taking away, removing.-2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

चिहरणं 1 Removing, taking away.

-2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure.

-3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्न m. 1 A roamer, -2 A robber विहार: 1 Removing, taking away -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुमनेव नानै: R. 16. 26, 67: 5. 41; 9 68, 13. 38, 19 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement ( of hands, feet &c ), विकर्षणे: पाणिविदारहारिम: Ki. 4. 15, व्रसंघर-वरणाविदारहारिम: Ki. 4. 15, व्रसंघर-वरणाविदार Git. 11.-5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech -10 Opening. expansion -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. —यह a pleasure-house. —वासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारित a. 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by , मृत्याविहारिण: S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

चित्रत p p 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. —तं 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women, see S. D 125, 146, (written विकृत also in this sense) -2 Sport, play.

विहृति: f. 1 Removal, taking away -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेत: 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठक: 1 An injurer. -2 A revilercalumniator.

विहेडनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्नल् 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अतर्भिन अमति हृद्यं वि, हलस्पेममं Mâl. 5. 20.

ৰিজ্ঞ a. 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

ची I.2 P. (बेति, rarely used in classical literature ) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain.-8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. - 11 To desire. wish. -12 To shine. -II. (有+ま) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart ; तस्यामहं त्विथ च संप्रति वीतन्वितः S 4. 12, so वीतभय, वीतफ्रीधः -2 To undergo a change ; सनूजं त्रिषु लिंगेषु यस व्येति तदव्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

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बीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वोकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष्म 1 A 1 To see, behold; तं चीक्ष्य वेपधुमती Ku 5 85; सुभगं तथैव खल्ल सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

नीक्ष 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -दा: -क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं -जा Seeing, looking at sight.
-जं An eye.

बोक्षितं A look, glance.

चोक्ष्य a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible.-३य: 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. -३यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

বাৰো 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचि: m. f., वीची [ Un- 4 72 ] 1 A wave: समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावा: Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -30mp. —मालिच m. the ocean.

वीज् I. 1 A. (बीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (बाजयित-ते) To fan, cool by fanning; स्व बीज्यते मिणमयरिच ताळवेते: Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. - WITH आभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

नीजन: 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. -न 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज | See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजल, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन, and बीजिय. | चीजिन

वीट: A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marathi विटीदाड्चा देळ).

वीटि:, -बीटिका, -बीटी f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar बिंडा = तांबूल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

बाह्र a. Ved. Strong, firm.

र्नाणा 1 The (Indian) lute; स्-कीभृतायां चीतायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. -Comp. —आस्य: an epithet of Aarada. —दंद: the neck of a lute; Bv. 1. 80. —बादः -बाद्सः a lutanıst.

बीणिन m A lute-player.

वात p. p. [ वि 🕂 इन्क ] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away. departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); बीतचिंत, बीत-स्पृद्द वीतभी, वीतजंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. —त: An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. - a Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs, वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. ( see Mallı thereon); निर्धृतवीतमपि बालकस्छलतं S1. 5. 47. -Comp. —दंभ a. humble, lowly. —भग a. fearless, intepid. ( -य: ) an epithet of Visbnu. —ਜਲ a. puie. —राज a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6.39 v.l. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. - शोक: ( = अजोक. ) the Asoka tree.—सूत्रं the sacred thread.

वीतंस: 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनो (m. dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीति: [बी किन्] A horse. —ितः f. 1 Going, motion. —2 Producing, production. —3 Enjoyment. —4 Eating. —5 Light, lustre. —6 Cleaning, purifying. —Comp. —होत्र: 1. fire. —2. the sun.

विधि: -शि f. [विध-हन् वा डीप् ] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama, it is thus defined in S. D.:—विध्यामेको भवेदकः कश्चिदेको-इन कल्प्यते। आकाशमापितककिश्चित्रां प्रसुक्तिमाश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्व्रिश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्व्रिश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्व्रिश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्व्रिश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्व्रिश्चितः। स्वयेन्द्वरिश्चितः। उ20.

निधिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्थस्य चरित्रहर्यां वीधिकायामालिखित U.1.

नीझ a. Pure, clean. — भ्र 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीनाह: The top or cover of a well.

वीपा Lightning.

पीट्सा 1 Pervasion -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action, as in the example पृक्षं मुक्षं सिचितं, वीटनाया हिस्सि: -3 Repetition in general

चीम् 1 A. (बीमने ) To boast, brag

चीर a. 1 Heroic, brave -2 Mighty. powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent, -T: I A hero, warrior, champion : कोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारी वीरी न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनों sिप U. 5 34 -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric ), it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, वर्मवीर, द्यावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation sce these words s. v. ) -3 An actor -4 Fire -5 The sacrificial fire -6 A son -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavîra tree. -11 N. of Vishnu. — 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -Comp. -- अस्तः a kind of sorrel. -आज्ञासन 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3 a forlorn hope. --आसर्न 1 a kind of posture practised in media tation : for definition see quेंक (3) -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. — ईश:, — ईश्वर: 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. — उजझ: a Brahmana who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire —कीट: an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जरंतिका 1. a war dince. -2. war, battle. - as: 1. the Bilva tree. -2 the Arjuna tree. — पन्दन् m. an epithet of the god of love -qz; a scrt of military dress. - पानं (णं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. - arg: N. of Vishnu. -- WE: 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair; see 33.-2. a distinguish. ed hero. -3. a horse fit for the As vamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrantgrass.—मुद्दिका a ring worn on the middle toe. — रजस n. red lead. -रस: 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. - To: N. of Bhîmasena. — विद्वादकः a Brahmana who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -बुक्ष: 1.the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. - g: f. 1. the mother of a hero ; (so वीरपसंवा, -प्रसुः, -प्रसविनी)• –2 the mother of a male child — भेन: N. of the father of Nala. —सन्य garlic. —स्कंध: a buffalo. —हत्या the killing of a man ; Ms. 11 41. —हन् m 1. a Bråhmana who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N of Vishnu.

वीरक: 1 A hero. -2 The Karavîra plant.

नीरतर: 1 A great hero.-2 An arrow. -रं A kind of fragrant grass.

नीरघर: 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

नीरवत् a. Full of heroes. —ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

and 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Mura).-5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

बीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism

नीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

बीरणी 1 A side look. -2 A deed place.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरुध -धा f. 1 A sprending creeper; लता प्रतानिनी चीरुत् Ak.; आहोस्नि-प्रमुखा ममापचितिनी चीरुत् Ak.; आहोस्नि-प्रमुखा ममापचितिनी चीरुधा S. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. - 2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shruh in general; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्य [वीर्-यत्, बीरस्य भावे। यत् वा ] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यावदा-नेषु कृतावमर्ष: Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72, Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength .- 3 Virility .- 4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency; जाने तपसो वीर्थ S1. 3. 2. -6 Ellicacy (of medicines), आतिवीर्धवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दुइयते गुण: Ki. 2. 4; Ku. 2.48. -7 Semen virile; Ku. 3. 15; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splerdour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः a son. -प्रवात: seminal effusion, discharge of semen. — ज्ञालिन् a. strong. — हीन a. 1. cowardly, pusilanimous .- 2. seedless. -3 impotent.

. वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

चीवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वी<sup>ब</sup>धिक: 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

नीहार: 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

चुँग् 1 P. ( बुंगति ) To leave, abandon.

बुंद् 10 U. (बुटयात-ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish. बुर्षु a Desirous of choosing. बुस् See बुस्.

चुर्ण a. Chosen, selected.

ब्रा. 1, 5, 9 U. ( वस्ति-ते, वृणोति-वृण्वे, वुणाति-वृणीते, वृत . pass. व्रियने ) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon , ga तेनेद्मेव पाक् Ku. 2 56 : ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाण Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm ), गुणते हि विमृश्यकारि-ण गुणलुद्ध्याः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2.30; यदेव वजे तद्पश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, wco, court ; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतं Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen. envelop, मेचेवृतश्रदमाः Mk. 5 14. -6 To surround, encompass; Bk. 5. 10, U. 4. 18, R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restiain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct -9 To love adore. — Caus. (वारयित-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from ( with abl. ). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress, check, binder, इक्यो वारियतं जलेन हत्मक Bh. 2 11.-Desid. (बुन्नभित-ते, विवारेणात-ते ; विवरीणात-ते ) To wish to choose. -II. 10 U. ( वर्यति-ते ) 1 To choose, select ; वरं वर्यत कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्वां Pt. 4. 68 -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for. beg, solicit, ( with two acc ); at rat संवरणस्यार्थे वरयानि विमावसी Mb., शैलं-इं वरयानासुर्गेगां त्रिपथगा नदीं Râm.

ga p. p. [q-\overline{\sigma}] 1 Chosen, selected.
-2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden.
-4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5
Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7
Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9
Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

gfa: f. 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request.-5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78, Mål. 6. 19.

वृत्तिंतर a. Surrounding, encompassing. —र: The tree called विकंतत.

क्रहः [ Un. 3. 41 ] ! A wolf; पापारं-भक्योर्भगीव युक्रयोभी हर्गता गोचर Ma! 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. - 8 Turpentine .- 9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demen. -11 N. of a tree (बकबुक्त) -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved. ). -Comp -3-राति:, -अरि:, a dog. —उदर: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhîma, the second Pandava prince; Bg. 1. 15. Ki. 2. 1. - a si: a dog. - yq: 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. —धृते: a jackal,

युक्त: -का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

इक्ज p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Torn. -3 Broken.

इक्त p. p. 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

दूस 1 A. (वृक्षन) 1 To accept, select.

बुक्ष: [ब्रश्च-क्स ] Un. 3 66 ] A tree आत्मापराधवृक्षाणा फलान्येनानि देहिनाम्--Comp. -- sifa: the root of a tree. -жая: 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree -4. the Piyala tree. — अम्ल: the hog-plum. (-+ਲ) the fruit of the tamarınd tree. -आलय: a biid. --आवास: 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. —आश्रवित् m. 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird.-उत्पत्तः the Karnikara tree. — 要語: a wild cock. -खइं a grove or clump of trees. —चरः a monkey. — उत्या the shade of a tree (-v) thick shade, the shade of many trees. - uq: turpentine. -नाप: the fig-tree. - निर्यास: gum, resin. — पाक: the fig-tree. — भिद् f. an axe. -भेदिन m. 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. - मर्काटका a squirrel. - वाडिका, -वाडी a garden, grove of trees. - हा: a lizard. - शाथिका a squirrel.

gara: 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kutaja tree.

वस् 7 P. ( गुगकि ) To choose.

बुज्ञ I 2 A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II, 7 P. (बुणिक) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon .- 2 To choose; आसामेकतमां बृंग्धि मवर्णी स्वर्गसूषणां Bhag. -3 To atone for, efface, purify; तन्मे रेत: पिना बूंका मित्यस्थति जिद्रशनं Ms. 9 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill .- III 1 P. 10 U (वर्जिति, वर्जियति ते, वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid -2 To give up, abandon -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour orgive out, emit. ( The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations - वृणिक वृजिनैः संगं वृक्ते च वृपलैः सह । व र्जत्यनाजीवोपेतैः स वर्जयाति दुर्जनैः ॥ ).

gan n. 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong.

3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -a: 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -a: 1 Sin. -2 A calamity.

3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy. strength. -6 A battle, fight.

चुजिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved -2 Wicked, sinful. —न: 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man, वणाकि चुजिने: संगं K. R. —नं 1 Sin, सर्च ज्ञानहवेनेव चुजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg 4. 36; निराह्मरिषणोर्चुजिगादृतेऽपि R. 14, 57. -2 Pain, distress (said to be m. also in this sense). -3 Red leather

इष्प् I. 8 U. ( वृणोति, वृण्ते ) To eat, consume. -II. 6 P. ( वृणति ) To give pleasure, gratify.

तृत् I. 4 A. ( तृत्यते ) 1 To choose, like; cf. वाहृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते ) To shine. -III. 1 A. ( वर्तते, but Paras also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the De-Biderative ; बब्ने, अवृतत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्येत-बरस्यति, वर्तितुं, वृत्त ) 1. To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay, इद मे मनासि वर्तते हैं. 1, अत्र विषये इस्माकं महत्कृत्हल वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथप र कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3, often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिन: S. 1.-2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; 80 दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतावे व्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्रवृत्तिः U. 2, सायं समिति वर्तते पश्कि रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhash 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6, Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वधा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15, निर्धाजामिज्वा वच्नते Bk, 2. 37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3, 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve, याबदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about ( with loc. ); भगवान् काइयपः जाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते हैं. 1;इतरो दृहने म्बकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोंस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6 ; कविनि-सर्गसौहदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mal. 1; औदासान्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25 ; मित्रवन्म-द्यवातिष्ट Dk. ; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्ति वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow , तद्शक्या रैभाद्रपरम्य मातुर्मेत चर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of ; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुरुषद्वाद्वी वर्तने Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense ). -12 To tend or conduce to ( with dat. ); पुत्रेण किं फलं थो के पितु-

द:खाय वर्तते -13 To rest or depend upon. -- Caus. ( वर्तयति-ते ) 1 To cause to be or exist. -2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve, ज्योनींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरिक्षः 8. 7. 6 -3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round, Bk. 15. 37 -4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mal. 9. 33. -5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to, सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समा: R. 19. 4; Mv. 3 23 -6 To spend, pass ( as time ). -7 To live on, subsist, रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm also ; मदासिक्तसखैर्मगाधिपः करि-भिवतियते स्वय इतै: Ki. 2. 18. -8 To relate, describe -9 To perceive, comprehend.-10 To study.-11 To shine -12 To speak. -12 To shed (as tears ). — Desid. ( विवृत्माति, विवर्तिषते ). वृत्त p. p. [ वृत्कर्तरिन्क ] 1 Lived, existed. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Completed, finished. -4 Performed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone -6 Round, circular, R. 6. 32. - 7 Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed. -9 Read through, studied. -10 Derived from. 11 Famous. -12 Covered. -13 Turned. ( See बृत् ). —तः A tortoise. —तं 1 An event, occurrence -2 History, account, R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings .- 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation, सता इत्तमनुष्टिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. -5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action , as in सद्बुत्त, दुईतः - 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4.23.-7 An established rule or usage, law, custom, observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5.33. -8 A circle, circumference of a circle. -9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति ), see App I -Comp. —अनुपूर्व a taperingly round वृत्तातुप्रवेचिन चातिदीर्धे जंघे हामे स्वयव-तस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवर्तिन a. obedient. -अनुसार: 1. conformity prescribed rules. -2. conformity to metre. - 3id: 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तांतेन पर्याक्र-ला: स्म: S. 1 , R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खळ ब्रुवांत: V. 4; R. 14. 87. -3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind, sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state, condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9 rest, leisure. - 10. retirement, solitude. -11. property, nature. — इवीचः, —क-र्कटी the water-melon. —ओजस a. 1. strong, mighty. -2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. - खंड: a segment of a circle. -गांधि: n. N. of a kind of prose ( having only the name of metre).

- নান্ত a. tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed, U. 2. — নান্ত্ৰন্ত: a kind of grass ( খাৰ্নান্ত ).
— ডুল্ম: 1. a cane ( খার্নার ) - 2. the Sinha tree. -3. the kudamba tree; also Vāṇīra, Kubjaka and Mudgara.
— দক: 1. the jujube tree. -2. the pomegranate tree. (- ন্ত ) black pepper. — নান্ত a. one who has mastered the science of arms, Bk. 9. 19.

इतकं A kind of prose composition. वृत्तिः f [ वृत् किन् ] 1 Being existence -2 Abiding, iemaining, attitude, being in a particular state, as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विषक्षवृत्ति &c. -3 State, condition. -4 Action, movement, function, operation, इतिस्तम-क्ष्णामनिमेषविभाः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S 4 14 -5 Course, method, S. 2. 11. - 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action, करु प्रियसखीवृति संपत्नीजने S. 4 17. Me. 8, वैतर्सा पृत्तिः, चकवृत्तिः & . -7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life ( often at the end of comp. ), वार्ध- 🎏 के सनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8, S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft, in comp; R 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28, (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9 Wages, hire -10 Cause of activity. -11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss, commentary, exposition , सद्वातिः म-चिवधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. -13 Revolving, turning round. -14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three:-अभिवा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.), general character or force of a word.-17 A style in composition ( these are four: किश्तिकी, भारती, सालती and आभरती q. q. v. v. ). -18 Customary allowance. - 19 Manner of thinking. -Comp. -अद्यपासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपाय: a means of subsistence. - mida a. badly off or distressed for want of livelihood, Ms. 8. 411. — = in the wheel of state, Pt. 1. 81. - 32: deprivation of the means of subsistence. — भंग:,-वैसल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt 1. 153. — For a. 1. being in any state or employment. -2. wellconducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

हुन: [ध्त्-रक् ] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personincation of darkness); see इह. -2 A cloud -3 Darkness -4
An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel.
-7 N of Indra -8 A mountain.
-00mp — अरि:, - हिए m, - इ.इ. - इन्
m. epithets of Indra, कुद्धिप पक्षच्छिदि बुजराजी Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हारे
बजहण स्मितन 7 46.

वधा and [वृन्थाल् किच ] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably, often with the force of an ad-10 dive , व्यर्थ यत्र कपीदसख्यमपि में वीर्थ हरीणा वृधा U. 3 45 ; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे च्या अनः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp gut may be translated by 'vain, useless, impropei, false, idle' &c ) -Comp. - अटचा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure - MATT: a false form, an empty show. - war idle talk. - -न्तन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -zra a gift that may be revoked or not made good it promised. - मिति a. foolish-minded. - are flesh not intended for the gods or Manes. -- ar-तिन् a. speaking falsely.

gu I. 1. A (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Con ditional, also in the Desiderative ) ( वर्वते, ववृवे, अवृवत्-अवर्विष्ट, वर्षिष्यते, वर्स्थ-ाते, बुद्ध ; desid. विवृत्सति, or विवर्धियते ) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसरंभो वबुध वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धति जाउराजिः Subhash., Bk. 14. 13, 19 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend.-4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या , दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नी-समागमेन पुत्रसुखद्र्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 'your honour is to be congratnlated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्बयति-ते, also वर्बापयाति-ते ) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance, वर्धयानिव तत्कृटा जुने स्वीति राज्यानि स्वीति राज्यानि स्वीति राज्यानि स्वीति स्व to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (ব্যাপ্রার in this sense); यदि को पि त्वां सांप्रतं मद्यंतिकालाभेन व-घापयाति तदा किं तस्य पाग्ति। विकं करे। वि Mal. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्षयाति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बुद्ध a [बुध-क ] (compar. जायम् or वर्धायम्, superl उन्हार or वर्धायः) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years, बुद्धस्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5 35. -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोबुद्ध, धर्महृद्ध, ज्ञानहृद्ध, आगमहृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. —द्ध: 1 An old man;

हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपश्थितान्  ${
m R.}~1.$ 5, 9.78, Me. 30.-2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint -4 A male descendant. — 🛊 1 Berzoin. -2 (In gram ) A word having a Vriddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, रे and औ. -Comp —अंग्रालि: f. 1. the thumb -2 the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचार: an ancient or long-standing custom -उझ: an old bull. -काक: a raven. -नाभि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. —भाव: old age. -- मर्त the precept of ancient sages. -राज: a kind of sorrel. -वाहन: the mango tree. —अवस m. an epithet of Indra - मंच: a council of elders. —सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

रहा 1 An old woman -2 A female descendant.

ब्रद्धिः [वय्-किन्] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development, guis बृद्धि हरिद्श्वदीधितेर छ पवेशादिव बाल चंद्र-मा: B. 3. 22 , तपोद्वाद्धे , ज्ञानदृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon, पर्यायपीतस्य सुरेहिमांशीः क लाक्षयः श्राहणतरो हि वृद्धेः K. 5. 19, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in weilth, prosperity, affluence, Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress, परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिना 81. 15, 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as ın शरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Pront, gain -10 Enlargement of the scrotum.-11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ह to आ, दे औ, आइ, and आलू respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family ( called जननाशीच q. v. ). -14 Cutting ofi. -15 (In law ) Forfeiture ( as of property ).-Comp.-आजीवः, -आजी-बिन m a ususer, money-lender. -जी-वनं,-जीविका the profession of vaury. —इ a. promoting prosperity — पन a kind of razor. - ME an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

इदिमल् a. 1 Increased, increasing. \_2 Rich, wealthy. \_3 Prosperous, thriving.

वधसानः A man.

इधसाद्य: 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3
An act of action.

हुत 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk ; दुंताच्छ्रणं हरति पुष्पमनो-कहानां R. 6. 69. −2 The stand of a water-jar. −3 A teat, nipple.

द्वंताक: -की The egg-plant. दंतिका A small stalk. ਭੁੱਫ a Many, numerous.—ਫ਼ੇ 1 A multitude, host, large number, group, अਜ਼ੁਗਜਸਨਿਭੂ ਵੈਂਪੰਛਾਮਿਜ਼ੀ ਬਿੰਗਾਬ R. 12. 102, Me. 99, so ਕੜਾ -2 A heap, quantity.—3 Ten hundred millions.

चुदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Rādhikā. -3 N of a forest near Gokula. -00mp. —अर्ण्य, वर्न 1. N. of a forest near Gokula; चुदारण्ये वसानरधुना केवलं दु:सहेत: Pad. D. 38, 41; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. —वन्ती the holy basil.

igar a. 1 Much, great, large. -2 Emment, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

इंदारक a (का or रिका f. 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. —क: 1 A god, deity, अर्थो इंदारण्यं नति खिलाईदारकहतः Bv. 4 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.), see (2) above.

चैदिष्ट a. 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome ( superl of चुँदारक प्. v.).

इंद्रीयस् a. 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of इंद्रारक q. v.).

बृह्य 4. P. ( वृङ्यति ) To choose, select.

वृज्ञ: A rat. —ज्ञा A drug. —ज्ञा Ginger.

बुश्चिक: [ बश्च-किक्त् ] 1 A scoipion.

-2 The sign scorpio of the zodiac.

-3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle.-6 A hairy caterpillar.

-7 The month when the sun is in Scorpio.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud'; &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वाद्श वर्षाणिन ववर्ष दृशशताक्षः Dk.; काले वर्षत मेघाः , गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक Mk. 5. 32, मेघा वर्षेतु गर्जेतु सुंचंत्वशानिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवाजन नमे: Mk. 1. 34 ;so शरवृष्टि, कुसुमवृष्टिं वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed .- 4 To grant, bestow . - 5 To moisten. - 6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते ) 1 To be powerful or eminent -2 To have the power of production.

वृष: 1 A bull; असंपत्रतस्य वृषेण गच्छत: Ku. 5. 80; Me. 52; R. 2. 35; Ms 9 123.-2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac .- 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind, Ms 3. 18; often at the end of comp ), स्तित्रप:, कापित्रप: &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjarî 37. -7 An enemy, advers ary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of Siva. -10 Morality, justice. -11 Vi tue, a pious or meritorious act ; न मद्राते: स्याद वृषविजेतानां Kir. K 9. 62 (where gg means a 'bull' also ) -12 N. of Kaina. -13 N. of Vishnu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. - i A peacock's plu mage. -Comp. - sien: 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. -2 a pious or virtuous man -3 the marking-nut plant -4. a eunuch. ° s: a small drum —अंचन: an epithet of Siva —अंतक: an epithet of Vishnu - MIEIT: a cat. - उत्सर्ग: setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -दंश:, -दंश-का: a cat. — धवज: 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. -नाजनः N. of Krishna. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a bull set at liberty. - use m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishtha was married by Yayati; see Yayati and Devayanî. -- wrसт the residence of Indra and the gods. i. e. Amaravatî. —राजकेतनः N of Siva. -लोचन: a cat. -वाहन: an epithet of Siva. —हमंत्र a. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull, U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

gam a. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing.

2 Strong, stout.—w: The scrotum, the bag containing the testi les.

-comp.——neg: f. ulceration of the scrotum.

gaura: A horse of Indra.

find & a

वृषस् m. [वूष-ऋतिन् ] 1 A bull. -2
The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -3
The chief of a class; प्राचेतसो स्नि
वृषा प्रथम: करीनां Mv. 1 7. -4 A
stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6
Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra,
वृषेव सीतां तद्ववग्रहसतां Ku. 5. 61, 80;
R. 10. 52, 17. 77. -8 N. of Karna.
-9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma.

ৰূপণ: [ বুণ্-সদস্ কিংল ] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); ব্লিজ্বপা: Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21 -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug of. स्वम -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. - देशवा: N. of Vishau. - मित:, -धना: epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36, Ku 3.62.

चुणभी f 1 A widow. -2 Cowach चुणस्पति Den. P 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

चुणस्यति 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse ( with acc. of male ), रचुनंदन वृषस्यती सूर्पणला पाता Mv. 5, इति रामी वृषस्यती वृष्णस्यती वृष्णस्य 
वृषक्षाची 1 An epithet of Lakshmî -2 Of Gaurî. -3 Of Sachî. -4 Of Svâhâ, wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

चुपाकांपि: 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Vishun. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

वृषायण: 1 A epithet of Siva. -2 A sparrow.

हुष्यते Den. A Ved. 1 To act like a buil. -2 To roar like a buil. -3 To fertillize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् m. A peacock.

चुणी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

gr p. p. 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

बृष्टि: f. [ब्य्-किन् ] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदिश्याज्जायते बृश्चित्रपंत्रं ततः मजाः Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything); अश्चन्दृष्टि B. 3. 58; पुष्पुष्टि 2. 60; so श्रर, धन, उपल ६० -Comp. —कालः the rainy season. —जीवन a. nourished or watered by rain (as a country), of. देवमानुक. (-नः) the Châtaka bird. — भः a frog. —संपातः a shower of rain.

द्वाष्ट्रमत् a. Raining, rainy. —m. A

बुष्य a. 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodistac. — एयः A kind of kidneybean. — एयं Stimulating amorous desires ( बाजीकरणें ).

बुष्यः 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum.

হুৰ্ক্ত: [ বুৰ্-কতৰ্ ] 1 A Sudra. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. -5 An outcast. -6

N of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chânakya, see inter alia Mu acts 1, and 3).-7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

च्यलकः ∧ contemptible Sûdra.

वृष्णी 1 An unmarried gul twelve years old, particularly, a gul remaining unmairied at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced, पितुर्गेर च या नारी रजः प्रथ्यसंस्कृता। भूणहर्या पितुर्ग्रस्याः सा कन्या वृष्णी स्मृता -2 A woman during menstruation -3 A barren woman.-4 The mother of a still-born child -5 A Südra fe nale, or the wife of a Südra. -Comp. -प्रातः the hasband of a Südra wonan - नेवनं intercourse with a Südra female

Angry, passionate -3 Ved. Raining.

-m 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray
of light. -4 N of an ancestor of
Krishna. -5 N. of Krishna. -6 Of
Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind -9 A
heretic. -Comp. -45: N. of Kishna.

बहर बहत् ( See बृह्, बृहत्, and बृहतिकाः

इहती 1 The lute of Nåra la.-2 The number 'thirty six '-3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water), see बृहती also. -30mp.-पति: an epithet of Brihasputi.

वृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

च 9 U. ( हुणाति, हुणीते, हुणे; pass. हूपंते, desid. चुहूर्पति-ते or विवर्शपति-ते or विवर्शपति-ते or विवर्शपति-ते ) To choose, select ; ( see e I. )

चे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत , caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave ; शितां छुवर्गे वियति स्न तहुने: N. 1. 12. -2 To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover. -5 To make, compose, string together.

वेक्ट. 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth.

वेगः [विज्-वज् ] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. - 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in अंद्विगः -6 Energy, activity, determination -7 Power, strength: मद्नज्वरस्य वेगात् K. -8 Circulation. working, effect ( as of poison ), U. 2 26, V. 5. 18 -9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse, Pt. 1. 109.-10 The flight of an arrow, Ki. 13 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure .- 14 Evacuation of the feces. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -Comp. -अਜਿਲ: 1.

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blast caused by speed; V. 1 4 -2. a strong or violent wind. —आवात: I sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed.-2 obstruction of excretion, constitution. -नादान: the phlogmatic humour -राध: = अभात. q. v. -वाहिन a. swift. -विधारण checking of speed. —सर: a mule.

चेनित a. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

होगन् a (नी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

बक्टः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

देई A kind of sandal.

der A boat.

ब्रेफ, बन् 1 U. (बेणात-ते, बनात-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

For: 1 A musician by caste, cf. Ms. 10. 19 ; वेणानां भांडवाइन 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svåvambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they 1ub bed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (seePrithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66 67 ].

नेपा N. of a river ( joining the Krishna).

 more rivers -5 The confinence of the Ganges, Yamuna and Sarasvati.
-6 N of a river. -Comp — न्य: hair twisted into a biaid, R. 10 47 — नेयमी a leech. —नेयमी a comb -संहार: 1 tying the hair into a biaid; Ve 6.-2. N. of a draina by Bhatta Narayana.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणु: [वेण्-उण्] 1 A bamboo, मल-येऽपि स्थितो वेणुवेणुरेव न चह्नं Subhåsh. R. 12 41.—2 A reed.—3 A flute, pipe: नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वात्यते मुद्दु वेणु Gît. 5.—Comp.—कर्कर: the Karavîıa plant—जः bamboo-seed.—स्मः a flute-player, piper.—निम्नुतिः the sugar-cane.—यन. bamboo-seed.—पष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick.—वादः.—वाद्मः a piper, flute-player.—नोज bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A gaod with a bamboo-haudle. वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वितं(दं)द्वः An elephant, Bv. 1.62.

वतनं [अन्-तनन् वीमावः Un. 3. 150]
1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; कि सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1, R. 17. C6. -2
Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver.
-Comp —अवानं, —अनपाकर्मन् n,
-अनपाक्रिया 1. non payment of wages
-2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

चेतानेन् a. Receiving wages, stip эndiary.

वेतसः [ अम् अमृत् तृहच् धीमावः Un. 3 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्देतसः कुव्जलीलां विडवयति म किमान्म-नः प्रभावेण नडु नदीवेगस्य S. 2; अविलंबितमिध वेतसस्तरुवन्माध्य मा स्म भज्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R 9. 75. –2 The cition –3 N. of Agni.

चेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरतले K. P. 1.

चेतस्वत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेताल: 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाइ-मात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापन करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mål. 5. 23, Si. 20, 60. -2 A do r-keeper.

वित्र तृत् ] 1 A knower.
-2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

चत्रः [अज् वल् वीमाव Un. 4. 166] 1 The cane, tatan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a doorkeeper; वामप्रकोष्टापितहेमवेषः Ku 3. 41. -Comp. — आसने a cane-seat. — भर:, -भारत: 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace hearer, staff-beater. — यष्टि: f a staff of reed. S. 5. 3.

वित्रकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवर्ती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

नेत्रित m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेश 1 A. (वेथने ) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [ विद्-अच् घत्र वा ] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originaly there were only three Vedas - ऋ नेद, यज्जर्वेद and सामवर -which are collectively called त्रशी 'the sacred triad ' but a fourth. the अधर्वदे, was subsequently added to them Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a paurusheya. 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' : e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smriti', 2. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also ; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Velse are ascribed. are, therefore, called ggit: 'seers' and not कर्तार: or अष्टार: 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass, Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञाग). -6 Exposition. comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth ( Ved. ). -Comp. - эгдий: N. of Sarasvati. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda'. N. of certain classes of works regarded an auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonials; (the vedangas are six in number:—िश्विश कल्पो व्याकर्णं निरुक्तं छैद्सां चय । ज्योति-षामयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥ ; ३ ८. 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation ', 2 उद्स ' the science of prosody '; 3 ब्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 行专带 'etymological explanation of difficultVedic words': 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प ' ritual or ceremonial'). —आधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —आधेप: 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपति-जीवो यञ्जवैदाधियो भगः। सामवैदाधियो

मौमः शशिजोऽथवंवेदपः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. — अध्यापक: a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. — эта: 1. 'the end of the Veda', an Upanishad ( which comes at the end of the Veda ). -2. the last of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the Upanishads which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमासा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीनांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world assynthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see बहार् also ). on:, on: a follower of the Vedanta philosophy. —अंतिन m. a follower of the Vedanta philosophy. -अभ्यास: 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable om. - अर्थ: the meaning of the Vedas. - अवतार: relevation of the  $\operatorname{Vedas.}$  —आदि n , –आदिवर्णः, –आदि-बीज the sacred syllable om. -उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उद्य: N. of the sun (the Sama-Veda being said to have proceeded from him ). - stat a. scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. - गर्भ: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brahmana versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishnu. - st: a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. — अयं, - अयी the three Vedas collectively. — ge a. sanctioned by the Vedas. - figa, 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas ). -2. a Jains or Buddhist. —िनदा unbelief, heresy. — पार्य: a Brahmana skilled in the Vedas. — Hraf. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called Gayatri. q. v. —वचनं, -वाक्यं a Vedic text. —वदने grammar. —वासः a Brahmana. - नाहा a. contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. - चित्र m. 1.a Brahma. na versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishpu. — विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. - = qra: an epithet of Vyasa who is regarded as the 'arranger ' of the Vedas in their present form, see व्यास. —सन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. संमत, -संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदन, वेदना [विद्-लुद् ] 1 Knowledge, perception -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेदनाई कुल्डिश्वतानां Ku. 1 20, R. 8 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Mailiage, Ms. 3. 44, 9 65, Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving -7 The marriage of a Sûdra woman with a man of a higher caste

वेदनी The true skin or cutis ( that apprehends touch ).

वेदस्य. Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयात Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

नेदित p. p. Made known, informed, communicated

वेदितृ a. 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

विद्न a [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing, an in कृतवेद्नि -2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brâhmana. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

चेद्य a. 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained -3 To be married.

वेदार: A chameleon.

वेदिः [विदृह्न्] A learned man, sage, Pandit. - Ta:, - af f. 1 A altar especially one prepared for a sacratice; अमी वेदि परिनः क्रप्तधिष्ण्णाः (वह्नयः) S 4 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle prints of which come very close to each other ; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39, (воте plopose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvati. -6 A tractor region. -Comp -- ईज: 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. - 377 an epithet of Draupa dî who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

नेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground -2 Araised seat; an elevat ed spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes). सम्पर्णनेदिका S.1: Ku. 3 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound, सद्दाक्तिशिक्ताभि: Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

नेप: 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

चेषक: 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. -क Rice in the ear.

नेधन 1 The act of pierciaz, perforating -2 Penetration -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth ( of an evacuation ).

वधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and

jewels, a gimblet

वंपनी 1 An instrument for pieret ing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharppointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

बेधित p. p Pierced, boiled, perfor ated.

्वेधिन् a. 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). -नी A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् m. [विवा असून् ग्रणः] 1 A creator; Mal. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; त वेधा विद्धे चूनं महामूतसमाधिना R 1. 29; Ku 2 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Daksha, sprung from Brahman), Ku 2 14 -4 N of Siva -5 Of Vishnu -6 The sun. -7 The Arka plant -8 A learned man. -9 A priest -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन 1 U. ( वेनति-ते ) See वेण.

वेन 500 वेण (2).

वे**ला** See वेणा.

बेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake quiver, quake ; कुतांजलिवेपमाः नः किरीटी Bg 11. 35 ; R. 11. 65

वेपशुः [ वेप् अण्च ] Tremoi, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.), अधा-पि स्तनवेपशुं जनयति श्वासः भगाणाधिकः S 1.30, 24, Si. 9.22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4.17, 5.85.

वेषनं [वप्-त्युट् ] Tremor, trembling. वसः, -वसन् m. n. A loom; महासिवेमनः सहकृत्वरी बहु N.1. 12; तुरीवेमाः दिकं T. S.

वर: -रं [ अज्-रत् वीभाव Tv. ] 1 The body. -2 Saffion. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

बरट: A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -दे The fruit of the jojube.

बेह्य I. 1 P. (बेलाति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, trem'de. -1I. 10 U. (बेल्डब्रिनेते) To count the time.

ਵੇਲ A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिशोक्स 8 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-

shore ; बेलानिलाय प्रमुता सुजंगाः R. 13 12, 15 ; म बेलावभव ज्या ( उर्वो ) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; St 3 79 ; 9 38 - 6 Limit, boundary -7 Speech -8 Sickness. -9 Easy doath. - 10 The gums -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp —कुं N. of a district called Tamralipta —मूळं the sea shore. —वहां a wood on the sea coast

बेह्र 1 P (बेहात ) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, trembe, move about; यस्मिन्बेह्राति मर्नतःपरिचलस्कङ्गोलकोलाइलैं: By 1.55; St. 7.72.

बेहा: I Going, moving -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp - जं black, pepper.

े बेह्ननं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground ).

बेल्लहल A libertine.

बेलि: f. A creeper , cf. वहिः

নিপ্তৰ p. p 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked — ব 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

चर्ची 2 A. (वेर्याते ) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade -5 To cast, throw -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shino; (seldom used in classical literature).

चेश: [बिश् वल् ] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingres, access. -3 A house, dwelling -4 A house or residence of prostitutes, तहजाननमहायश्वित्यतां वे जवास: Mk. 1 31. -5 Diess, apprel (also written नेपात this sense); ग्रावावेषधारी, विभाववेषेण S. 1, ज्ञत्वे केशवे Gît. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. -दान: the sun flower. -यारिन a. disguised. (-m.) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. -नारी, -वानता a harlot, Mu. 3. 10. -वास: the residence of hirl.ts.

वेशक: A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingicas.

वेशंतः 1 A smill pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेडार: A mule.

बर्मन् n. [भिग्र मनिन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, valace; R. 14. 15; Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. — कर्मन् n. housebuilding. -कालिन: a kind of spairow. — नकुल: the musk-rat — मृ: f the site of a habitation, building-ground. — स्थूना the main post of a house.

वेडयं [ विज्ञण्यत् वेज्ञाय दितं वा यत् ] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtezan, concubine; स्व वापीव लतेव नौरिव

जन वेड्यासि सर्व भज Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141 – comp — आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. – 2 a pimp. – 3 a catamite. — आअयः habitation of harbits — गमन debuuchery, who ring — गृतं a brothel. — जनः a harlot — पण the vages given to a prostitute

बेश्वरः A mule.

चेंचै: Sne नश-

देवणं Occupation, possession.

चेष्ट्र 1 A. (चेक्ष्ते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop -2 To wind or twist round -3 To dress.
—Caus. (चेप्यतिन्ते) 1 To surround &c.-2 To blockade. -With आ to fold. —परि, -स to fold tegether, clasp or wind round.

वेष्ट: [वेष्ट् वज् अच वा ] 1 Surrounding, er closing. -2 An enclo ure, a fence. -3 A turban.-4 Gum, resin, exudation -5 Turpentine. - 20mp. - चझ: a kind of bamboo. - जार: turpentine.

चेष्टकः [बेज्-ज्बुल् ] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-yourd. -कं1A turkan -2 A wripper, mantle. -3 (lum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं [वेष्ट् ल्यून ] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding, अंगुलिवेष्टनं 'a finger-ring,'-2 Coiling round, twisting round; भेगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चंद-नानं समर्पि। R 4.48 -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban time, अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1.42, शिरमा वेष्टनशिभिना 8 12 -5 An enclosure, a fence, कीष्टाजैल्ड कनकन्तर्लवेष्टनमेश्वणीयः Me. 77 -6 1 girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

वेष्टनक: A particular position in copulation.

चेडित p. p. [बेट्-क ] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. -ते 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

बेहप:, बेहप: Water.

चेड्या S अ वेड्या.

बेस 1. P. ( वसति ) To go, muve.

वेसर: A mule , Si. 12. 19.

े बेस( श )बार: A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, peoper, ginger &c.)

बहु 1 A. (बेहन) See बेट्-

वहत f. A bannan cow.

बहार: N of a country (Behâr.) यह 1 A. (बेहते ) To go, move. ন্ধ 1 P. (বাঘান) 1 To dry, be dried.
-2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

च ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used is an expletive; आपो ने नरसननः Me 1. 10, 2. 231, 9 49, 11 78 &c It is also said to be a vocative particle, any sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय)

वैश्वातिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्षं [ विशेषण कक्षति ध्यामीति अण्) 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपचीतः -2 An upper garment, a mantle

चे तक्षक चेकाभिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm ( like the यज्ञोपकीत प्. ए )

वेकरिकः A jeweller

नेकत: Ved 1 A hutcher.-2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N of Karna.

चेहर्ष 1 Optionality. -2 Dubicusness, ambiguity -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

नैकल्पिक a (की f.) [विकल्पन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा दक् ] 1 Optional. -2 Dabious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

चेक्ट्रपं [ विकलस्य भावः ध्यत् ] i Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbeculity.

वकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

बेकाल: Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. (की f.), वैकालिन a(नी f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

बेक्टत a. (तोर्) 1: Changed. —2
Modified. —ते [बिक्टतस्य मानः अण्] 1
Change, alteration, modification —2
Aversion, disgust, loathing. —3
Change in state, appearance &c.,
disfigurement; N 2. 5 —4 A portent, any event foreboding evil;
तस्यतीयपवनादि बैक्टतं यद्य R 12. 62.
—Comp. —विवतः a woeful plight,
miserable condition, suffering; वक्टतविवतदारण; Mâl. 1. 39.

बेहिनिह a. (की f.) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. (in Sânkhya phil).

चेत्रस्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight -3 Disgust.

वैक्रांत A kind of gem.

बेक्क्बं, वेक्क्कं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress grief; वेक्क्ष्य ममनावदीवृज्ञामाण अनहाउरण्योकसः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mal 8

वेखर्ग 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वंसानस u ( सी f. ) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic: वेसानसं किमनया सतना प्रतानाह व्यापाररीय मदनस्य निषालेक्दय S 1.27 —स: An anchorite, a hermit (यानप्रस्थ); a Bråhmana in the third order of his religious life, R. 14 28; Rk 3.46.

ৰয়তম [বিয়ত্ত্ম দাৰ জ্বু] 1 Abesnee of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrarsiety. -4 Inferiority, lowness -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक a. (की f.) Corporeal, bodily.

वेचश्रणमं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

विचित्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow: बजाति विरहे वेचित्यं नः पमीद्रि संनिधौ Mal. 3. 1.

वैचिड्यं [ विचित्रस्य आवः ध्यत्र ] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in बाच्यवैच्डिय K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वेजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वेजयंत: 1 The palace of India. -2 The banner of India. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of India.

वैज्ञयंतिक: A standard bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणीय देवस्य मकरकेनीजेगद्विजयंतिका काष्यागतवती Mal. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

चेजरंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनप्रिणाहाविलासचेजरंती Mål. 3. 15. -2 An ensign -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishnu. -5 N. of a exicon.

বিজ্ঞানে [বিজ্ঞান-গ্ৰন্থ] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strageness. -4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness

वेश्निक a. See बेजिक.

वैज्ञानिक व. (की f) (liver, akilful, proficient.

वेडाल Sen वेडाल.

au. A maler of bamboc-werk

चेजन a. (बी f.) [बेजु-अज् ] Made of or produced from a bamboo. — यः 1 A bamboo-staff. —2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bamboo-manna. —वं The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणि कि: A piper, flate-player.

दैणविस m. An epithet of Siva.

पेणुक: A piper, flute-player. — कं A goad ; see देणुक.

वैशिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिक: A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputations man, captious person

दैतश्वं Falseness.

बैतानिक a (की f.) [बेतनेन जीवति टक्] Living on wages. — क: 1 A hired labourer, labourer.-2 A stipendiary.

वेत्राणि: -जी f. 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस a (सी f.) I Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, e.e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy, आत्मा मंगसित: सुद्री-विसाश्चित्य वैतमी R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतात a (नी f) [ विनान -अण्] Sacrificial. sacred, वैनानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावपंतु S. 4 7. — मं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक a. (की f.) See वेतान. —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [पिनिधातालक्तेन व्यवहराति टक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetalaq.v. -3 The servant of a Vetala.

वैत्रक a (की f.), वैत्रकीय a. Cany, reedy.

देर. A wise man, learned man, —ही the wife of a wise man.

वैद्रभं, वैद्रभो, वेद्रभ्यं 1 Skill, dcs terity, preficiency, eleverness; अहो वैद्रभ्यं Mâl. 1 , प्रवंधिवन्यासवैद्रभ्यानिधिः Vås. , Si. 4 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty: वेद्रभ्यं जहाति कपोल् कुकुमाने Mål. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वेद भे: [ विदर्भ-अण् ] ! A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. -भे Crafty speech — भी 1 N of Damayanti -2 Of Rukmini -3 A particular style of composition: thus defined in S. D.—माधुर्वयं निर्वविधित रचना लिलतासिका। अन् विचरवृत्तिनी वेदभी रिनिरिष्यते ॥ 626 Dandin very minutely distinguishes this style from the Gaudiya see Kav. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

बैदल (ली f.) विदल्ख विकार अण्]
Made of wicker or cane. —ल: 1 A
kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous
vegetable or grain. —ल 1 A shallow
cup of a religious mendicant.-2 Any
seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वृद्धिक a. (की f.) [ बेद-बेरवधीते वा ट्यू बेदेषु बिहित: टक् वा ] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic.

-2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku 5.

73. —क: A Brâhmana well-versed in the Vedas. -00mp —पाद्य: a smatterer in Veda, one possessing animperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुद्धं Learning, wisdom.

वेट्र्य a. (श or पी f) Brought from or produced in Vidura. — र्थ [ विदेश गिरो भव बाजू ] Lapis lazuli, Ku 7.10, Si 3 45.

वैदेशिक a (की f) [ विदेश टन् ] Belonging to another country, foreigr, exolic —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पुच्छामि कः पुनरसाँ जामाता U.1

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

चेद्ह: [विदेह-अन् ] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brâhmana woman; Ms. 10.11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments -द्धाः (m. pl.). The people of Videha. -द्धी 1 N. of Sitâ; वेदिवंबोहिंद्यं विद्धे हि. 14. 13. (the final vowel in वेद्धी being shortened). -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (राजना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow.-6 Long pepper.

वैदेहक. 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह (4)

वैदेहिक: A nerchant.

वैद्य a. (शी f ) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual -2 Relating to medicine, medical —हाः [।वैद्य अस्त्रस्य अण् ] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्ययस्तपरिमाविन गई न प्रदीप इव



वायुमरचपात् R. 19. 53; चेद्रानामातुरः अपन Subhåsh. -3 A wan of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes, , (the offspring of a Brâhmana by a Vaisya woman) -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a Sûdia father by Vaisya mother). -Comp
-किया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. — नाथ: 1. N of Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यतः A doctor, physician. —कं The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती f.) [ विद्युत इर अण् ] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric, दूसस्य वैद्युन ड-वाग्निस्पस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. —आग्नेः, -अनलः, -बह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैध  $\alpha$ . (धी f.), वैधित  $\alpha$ . (की f.) [विधित आगतः अण्टह्वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual.—2 Legal, lawful.

च्यमं 1 Dissimilarity, difference.
-2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodxy.

बेधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेय: The sen of a widow.

वैधन्यं Widowhood ; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वेधुर्य 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremoi.

वेश्ति, वेश्वि f. N. of a priticular position of the sun and moon ( गंग ), considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधेयः a. (यो f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot, प्रलप्तिये वैधेयः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमाद्गि वधेयः V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

चैनतेय: 1 N. of Garuda; चैनतेय इव चिनतानंदन: K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruna.

बेनायिक a (की f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. -- क: A war-carriage.

वैनायक a (की f.) Belonging to Ganesa; वैनायकपश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पात चीत्कारवत्यः Mal. 1. 1.

वैनायिक: 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

नेनाशिक: 1 A slave. -2 A spider.
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines
of the Buddh sis. -5 A follower of
those doctrines. -क The twentythird asterism from that under
which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक .

चेपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.
-2 Inconsistency.

नेपुरुषे 1 Spaciousness, largeness. -2 Plenty, abundance.

बेक्ट्यं Uselessonss, fruitlessaess.

वेबोधिक: 1 A watchinum. -2 Especially, one who awakens ale pers by announcing the time, बबोधिक-ध्वनिदिभावितपश्चिमार्था ( रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभव 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. -2 Power, might; महना हि धैरीमविचित्यवैभव Ki. 12. 3.

वेशाविक त. (की f.) Optional वेश्व The heaven of Vishnu.

विश्वाजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वेषत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2 Dislike, aversion.

वेसनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness, S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रियः A etep-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A stepmother's daughter.

चैमानि ह (की f.) Borne in di vine cais; चैमानिकानां महदामपद्यत् R. 6.1.—हः An aeronaut.

वैसुक्तं Liberation, emancipation. वेसार्क्यं 1 Turning away the face,

चेम्रस्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust. चेम्पः Exchange, barter.

चेपग्नं, चेपग्नं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. - 2 Exclusive devotior, complete absorption in any object; तद्कुछणविधी यञ्च चेपग्रचनासीत् Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्ध्य Uselessness, unproductive ness; सखे वैयर्थ्यभिव चक्षवः U. 2.

वेयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्यक्तिरण-

वैधाकरण a. (णी ति.) [ आह. ज वेन्यधीते वा अण् ] Grammaticsl. — जः A grammarian ; वैधाकरणाकिराताव्यशब्द्याः स्न यांत्र संवस्ताः Subhash. — Jomp. — पादाः a bad grammarian. — भायेः one whose wife is a grammarian.

चेपात्र a. ( श्री f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2 Covered with a tiger's skin — न: A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयास्यं 1 Boldness, i nmodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा मूल्णं पुसां अना कनेव यापिता। पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयास्यं पुरतिबिव S 2. 44 -2 Rudeness in general.

वेयासिकः A son of Vyasa.

वेशुट a, Euly, occurring at day-

वैरं [ वीरस्य भावः अण् ] 1 · Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel, दानन वैराण्याप याति नाशं Subhash ; अज्ञानहृद्येष्टनेव वैरीभवति सीहदं S 5. 24 'turns into enmity', विधाय वेर सामर्पे नरोऽरा य उद्सत्। प्रक्षिप्रीवृचिषं कक्षे शरते तेऽभिः मार्त Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge. -Comp. Herousm, prowess —अनुबंबः commencement of hostilities. -अत्वीधन् a. leading to enmity. (-m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2. N. of Vishnu. - эган: the Arjuna tree.--आचुण्यं, -उद्भार,,-निर्यातनं,-प्रति-क्रिया, प्रतीकार, यातना, -शुद्धिः र्, -साधनं requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. — करः. -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. - भाव: hostile attitule. - र-भिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

चेरायते Den. A. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

बेरकं कर्य [विरक्तस्य भाव' ध्यञ् ] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displessure, dislike, aversion.

नेरंगिकः [ विशंग विशानं नित्यमहिति टक् ] One who has subdued a'l his passions and desires, an a cetic.

वारमं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वेरागं 800 वेराग्य.

नेरागिकः, - नेरागिस् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराज्यं [विरागस्य मातः ध्यज् ] 1 Absence of wordly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism ;अ-ध्यासेन च कीतिय वैराज्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissitisfaction, displeasure, discontent; काम प्रज्ञातिवैराज्ये सद्यः शमिप्तं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

बेराज a. (जी f.) Belonging to Brahman; U. 1. 12.

वेराह a. ( हा f. ) [ विराहस्येद अण् ] Belonging to Vitata. — हः A kind of earth-worm ( इंद्रगोप )

चेरिन् a. [ वेरमस्यस्य इति ] Hostile, inimical. —m. 1 An enemy, जाय

वैरिणि वज्रमाञ्च निपतत्वथों इस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12, 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वेस्तर्य [विस्तपस्य भावा ध्यञ् ] 1 Deform ity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वेरोचन , वेरोचनिः, वेरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sûrya.

चेलक्षणयं [ विलक्षणस्य भाव व्यम् ] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

नैलक्ष्यं [ विलक्षस्य भाव ध्यञ् ] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. - 2 Unnaturalness, . affectation; नैलक्ष्यस्मिन 'a forced or affected smile'. - 3 Shame. - 4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. - 5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोक्षं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैत्व a. See बैस्ब.

वैवधिक: 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

चैवण्ये [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्त Revolution, change of existence.

वेवस्वतः विषयतोऽपयं अण ] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वेवस्वतो मजनीम माननीयो मनीयिगां R. 1. 11, U. 6. 18 -2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. —त The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

चैनस्वती 1 The southern quarter.
-2 N. of Yamuna.

चैवाहिक a. (की f.) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा उक्त ] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7 2. —क: -कं A marriage, wedding. —क: The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैश्व 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity; as in शिष्यचु-द्भिवेशसार्थ. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वेश्ंपायन: N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyasa. [It was he who made Yajnayalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of Tittiris or putridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampa.

yana was celebrated for his great skill in nariating Puranas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahabharata to king Janamejaya.]

वेशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधिना कुतमर्थवेशसं Ku. 4. 31. U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, tor ment, pain, suffering, hardship, उप रोधवेशसं Mu. 2, विग्रुच्छुसिनवेशस Mal 9. 35.

वेशस्त्रं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाख: 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May).

-2 A churning stick; दुतनरकर३क्षाः क्षिमचैशाखशैले...कलशिखदिधगुर्वी चहुना लेडियात St. 11. 8 — स्त्रं A kind of attitude in shooting, see विशास — स्त्री The full-moon day in the month of Vaisakha.

वैशारदं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

बेशिक a. Practised by harlots; बेशिकी कला Mk. 1 4 'arts practised by harlots'.— म: A person who associates with harlots, a kind of hero in erotic works.— क Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्य्यमर्थ या नोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence, S. D. 78 -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

चेशिषक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiscahika doctrine. —क: A follower of the Vaissahika doctrine —क [विशेष पदार्थ भेदमविक्रय कृती भेष उत्र ] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kanada; it differs from the Nyaya phi losophy of Grutama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Visesha.

वैश्वार 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

बह्म: A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विहात्पाञ्च पशुस्यश्च द्वाचावणचिः श्चाचिः। वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैदय इति संज्ञितः Padma Purana. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of Purusha; of. उन्ह तदस्य यहैदयः Rv. 10. 90). - oomp. — कर्मन् गः वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaisya, trade, agriculturo &c.

वेशवर्गः I N of Kubera, the god of wealth, विभाति यस्यां लिलिबालकाया मनोहरा वेश्वरणस्य लक्ष्मीः Dv 2 10. -2 N. of Râvaṇa - lomp — आलयः, - आवाम I the abode of Kubera.-2. the fig-tree. — उद्य, the fig tree.

च श्वंद्य त. (बी f) Belonging to the Viscodevas, q. v — वं [ भियेश्वा देवेश्वा देवेश्व देवेश्वा देवेश

वैश्वानर a ( ते f.) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. —र: I An epithet of fire, त्वतः खांडवरंगताडवनटो द्रेरस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1.57.-2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach), अहं वेश्वानरा स्त्वा पा जिनां देहमाश्रितः। पाणापानसमायुक्तः प-वाम्यक चतुर्विषं Bg. 15 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedânta phil.) —4 The Supreme Being 5 The Chtraka tree.

वैश्वासिक a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

चेषमं [ विषमस्य भावः व्यम् ] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice -5 Difficulty, inisery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (कीर्.) [ विषयण निर्देत्त. टक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —क: A sensualist, voluptuary.

वेषुवत् a. (ती) f Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

बेहतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

বৃদ্ধ: 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind.
-3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Vishnu.

वेद्याव a. (वी /.) [विष्णुद्वतास्य त-स्येद्वा अग् ] 1 Relating to Vishou; गा गतस्य तव धाम वेद ग्वे R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishou — यः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects the other two being Saiva and Sakta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Sravana. — वी 1 The personified Sakti or energy of Vishou. -2 N. of Durga. - व 1 The residence of Vishou; e. e. बेइड. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. — Comp — प्राणं N. of one of the 18 Puranas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वेस्चनं Assuming the part of a female by a man ( in dremas ).

बेहायस a (सी f ) Being in the su, aerual.

बहार्य a To be spotted with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantly ( eard of the brother of one's wise or of the wife's relatives in general )

वेहासिकः I A jort u, bulloon. 2 An actor in general

बोड़: 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोही The fourth part of a Pana,

eader -3 A husband -4 A buil -5 A character. -6 A draught-horse.

air: A stalk, stem.

बोद a. Moist, wet, demp.

वोदालः The sheat fish.

वोर( ल )कः A scribe, writer.

नारटः A kind of jasmine ( कुद )

बालः Gum-myith.

वोह्याहः A kind of horse

वौद्ध a. See बोद्ध.

बोपह ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

ह्य A technical term for indeeltnables such as नि, निन् &c.

Eq: A cover, veil.

ड्यंशुक a Undressed, naked; Ki.

ट्यंशकः A monutain.

ट्यंस् 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off -3 To deceive, cheat.

च्यंसकः A rogue, cheat, as in सपूर-च्यंसकः 'a rogueh peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock '

च्येसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

ट्यम त. [विगनमं स्व ] 1 Bewildered, preplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, flightened -3 Eagerly or intently occupied ( with loc, instr, or in comp. ), स राजकमुद्व्यमपाणिभः पार्श्वतिभि: R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23, Bv. 1. 123; Si. 2. 79. — म: N. of Vishnu.

च्यं त . [ विगतमंगं यस ] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Illarranged. -4 Lame. -4: 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Daik spets on the

cheek. -Comp — अर्थ: suggested or implied sons , cf. गंग

॰ वंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim

च्यंगिना Mutilation , Pt 1 201.

इयंग्रलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one sixtieth part of an angula

च्यंत्रथ a lindicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allumen -2 Suggested (as sense) -- ग्यं Suggested some, insunation, the meaning inited at (opp बाब्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष 'the secondary or indicated meaning'), इद्युत्तमनित्र्यित व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनित्रीयः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. -- जिलः f covert expression, insinuation, invendo.

ठ्य च 6 P. (विवति pass. ापच्यते ) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

न्यचस् n. Ved. Expanse, vastness. ट्यानः A fan.

ब्यजनं A fan ; निर्वात ब्यजनं H 2. 165 , R. 8 40. 10 62 ; cf. बालब्यजन.

डयंज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show, आर्किचनत्वं मण्डज व्यनक्ति R. 5 16, Si 1. 26 -2 To indicate, denote -3 Ved. To anoint tooroughly.

-4 Ved. To decorate, adorn

उपक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed — 2 Doveloped, created, Ku. 2 11. — 3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible, Pt. 2.92. — 4 Specified, known, distinguished. — 5 Individual. — 6 Wise, learned. — 7 Ved Adorned, decorated. — कः N. of Vi. hnu. — कं That which is developed as the product of अवकृष v. — कं end. Clearly, evidently, certainly. — 90mp. — गणित aithmetic — द्वारा an eye-witness, a witness in general. — तांदा a known quan tity. — रूप: an epithet of Vishnu. — विकास a. displaying valour.

ह्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception, राज्ञः सनक्षसेनाधरात्तरच्यक्तिभविष्यति M. 1; रेनेस्च्यक्तिः Me. 12.-2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; ज्यक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः S.7. 8.-3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रीतमहीति सद्मद्व्यक्तिधेतवः R. 1. 10.-4 Real form or nature, true charact r, न हिते भगवान् 
च्यक्ति विद्वदेवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5
An individual (opp. जाति), अत in जातिच्यक्ती; Bg. 8. 18.-6 Gender (in क्षातः). -7 Inflection.

gram. ). -7 Inflection. व्यक्तीक 8 U. To make clear, show,

च्यक्तीसू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यंज्ञक a. (जिका f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest.

ing -2 Suggesting or instituting a meaning ( as a word, opp. ৰাৰক and ভাপেদিৰ ৭.৭. v v) — ক: 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यंचनं 1 Making clear, indicat ing, manifesting -2 A mark, token. sign. -3 A reminder, Mal 9. -4 Disguise, garb, नानाच्यंजनाः प्रणिधयः Ma. 1 , St. 2 56 नपस्तिव्यंजनोपेताः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, : e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. 8A make or sign of ouberty. -9 Tae beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article, N 16 104 (b) An article used in scasoning food, apices &c.-12 The last of the three powers of a word hy virtue of which it suggests or instructes a sense, see अजन-ना (8) ( written व्यंजना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privypart. -Comp -- उद्य a. followed by a consonant -tifu: the junction or coalition of consonants

चंजना 1 See च्यान (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Instruction. -Comp. - वृत्ति: /.instruction, figurative or clliptical mode of expression.

= qiGπ p p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized -3 Suggested, insurated.

व्यक्तंबकः, व्यबंचनः The castor oil plant.

डयतिकृ 6 P.To mix, blend, scatter ( usually in pass. ).

डपतिकार a. 1 Reciprocal.-2 Spreading, pervading -3 Contiguous, near. -v: 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तथि तोय व्यतिकर्भवे जह्नकन्यासर्ट्योः R. 8. 95, व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13, Mal. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination: रुद्धेणेदश्वमास्त्रतन्यतिकरे स्वागे विभक्तं दिधा M. 1. 4, Mal. 7, S1. 4. 53, 7. 28. -3 Striking against, Mal. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction, Ku. 5 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter ; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case. - 6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

च्यातिकारित व. Pervaded, filled; Mal.

ब्यातिकीण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

डयतिकस् 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56.-2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

ट्यतियु 2 P. To mx; अन्योन्य सम च्यतियुत्तः शब्दाञ् शब्देश्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 9.

च्यतिक्रम. 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving -2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in स्विद्-यतिक्रम:; प्रतिवद्गाति हि अप: पुरुपपूजान्यतिक्रम: R 1 79 -3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

च्यतिकांत १२. p 1 Passed ove:, transgressed, पात lated, neglected -2 Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, passed awaye( as time).

च्यतिरिच् Pass. 1 To differ on be separate fron -2 To surplus, excel, lie beyond; स्तुतिभ्यो च्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

च्यतिरक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from: अव्यतिरक्ते प्रमस्मद्धरोगत् K., Ku. 1.31, 5 22.-2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. -क ind With the exception of, except, without.

च्यतिरेक: 1 Distinction, difference -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception .- 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (Inlogic) Lo\_ical discontinuance ( opp. अन्वय q v ), यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेरवभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (६. व. यत्र बह्निर्नास्ति तत्र यूमी नास्ति is an instance of धातिरकथाति). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the Upameya as superior to the Upamana in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यवन्यस्य ध्यतिरेकः स एव सः  ${f K}$ . P. 10. (डयतिरेकेण means 'except, without '; व्यक्तिक 'on the contrary supposition'). - उomp. - च्याति see ध्यतिरेक ( 6 ) above.

च्यतिरेकित् a. 1 Different. -2 Sur, passing, excelling. -3 Excluding-excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in ब्यतिरेकित्वं ; see ब्यतिरेक (6) above.

स्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually; स्यतिषज्ञति पदार्थानांतर: कोऽपि हेतु: U. 6. 12. -2 To change (Atm.).

डपतिषक्त p.p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

च्यतिषंतः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

च्यति(ती)हार: 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c. डयती 2 P. (व्यांत-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress. रेखामात्रमणि अण्णादा मनोत्रहेन: परं। न व्यवध्यः प्रजास्तर्थ नियनुने निवृत्त्यः ॥ R. 1. 17.—2 To pass, elapse (as time), सन व्यतीयुद्धि गुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25, व्यतीत काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind, य यं व्यतीयाय पतिवस सा R. 6 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

sqfia p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over, R. 5. 14 -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

च्यत्यः: 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety.-3 Inverted order, inversion.-4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance; Pt. 4. 57.

earitata: 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full moon (when it falls on a Monday) -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

ड्यस्यस् I. 2 A. ( व्यतिहे, व्यतिसं, व्यतिहें) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh, अन्यो व्यतिसं तु मनापि धर्मः Bk. 2 35.—II. 4 U. To invert, reverse, change upside down, see व्यत्यस्त below.

च्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent, च्यत्यस्तं लगति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed cross-wise; च्यत्यस्तपादः, च्यत्यस्तमादः, च्यत्यस्तमादः, च्यत्यस्तमादः

च्यत्यामः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

इयस् 1 A. (अशते, व्यश्ति) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or affiliated, be agitated or disquicted; विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितपमत्यस्ने हेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24 -2 To be disturbed, be infed or agitated; व्यथितासमुमनीर्याने सने: Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथातिन्ते) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28 -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. -With \u03c4 to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

च्याक a. ( थिका f. ) Painful, distressing, Ki. 2. 4.

व्यक्तं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 (In Ved. gram. ) Change, variation.

चया [ व्यम्भवे अड् ] 1 Pain, agony, anguish, ता च व्यथा प्रस्त काल्यातानदार्थ U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2 Fear, aların, anxiety, स्वेतानित्यलवय स्म त्य्वपा R. 11. 62 -3 Agitation, disputation. -4 Disease. -Comp. -कर a. painful, troublesome, hurtful.

ક્વાંજોત p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, prined. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

च्याप् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill, यूनां मनांभी विद्याय द्वृद्धा मनोभनः H. 2. 111, अक्षिनाराम् विद्याय द्वियाः द्वियतः स तन्तविणः Si. 19 99, विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70, Bk. 5 52, 9 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.).

च्या: [ ज्यु-अन् ] 1 Piercing, split ing, hitting, St. 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. —भा Bleeding.

च्यचिक्रणं Subnating in different receptacles or substiate, (as in व्यक्तिरणयह्नीहि which means 'a Bahavithi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; e. g. चक्रपाणि, चंद्रमौतिः &c.).

च्याच्यः A buti, target, a mark to aim it.

ह्यप्रद: A bad or wrong road.

डयनुनादः Reverberation, loud

इयंतर: A spirit, a kind of supernatural being; अस्ताकं कश्चिद् व्यतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

डयप् 10 U. ( व्यापयाति-ते) 1 To throw.

च्यक्त् 1 P- 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

ब्यप्तुष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्ययम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

च्यानत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मदो से च्यानत: Bh. 2 8, Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

इप्यान: Departure, disappearance. इप्यान् 1 A. 1 To turn away, through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed ख्युच्च a. Shameless, impudent.

स्यपिंद्र् 6 P. 1 To rame, call, स्यपिंद्र्यमे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely, मिन्नं मां स्यपिंद्रश्यपर च यासि Mk. 4. 9 -3 To speak of, profess, जन्में सोविमले कुले स्थपिंद्रामि Ve. 6 7 -4 To pretend, feign; Mv 2 11. -5 To indicate, show. - 6 To signify, mean, denote.

हापदिष्ठ p. p. 1 Named -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

क्यविशः 1 Representation, information, notice. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a little; एवंडयपदेशभाजः U. 6.-4 family, race, अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; क्यव्शमाविलिथितं किमीहसे जनिमंच चपात्रियतं S 5 21.-5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation Mal. 7.

ह्यपदेष्ट्र m. A cheat, an impostor.

extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of.

व्यवरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting.
-2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking, चुकोप तस्में स भृश सुरक्षियः मसझकेश्व्यपरापणादिव R. 3 56

डयपब्रुत् A. 1 To return, tuin back; चेन: कर्य कथमः पे डयपवर्तते मे Mâl 1. 18.-2 To desist from, leave, U. 5.8.

च्युपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपारुति: f. 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

डयपाय: End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

स्पाञ्चयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on, धर्मी राज्यपाञ्चयः Râm. -4 Expectation.

हवेष 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from, इय्वेतमदमस्यः Y. 1. 268, स्मृत्याचार्ड्ययेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To 'go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्ययेयातां H. 4 69; Ms. 9. 142; 11. 98.

च्येत p. p. 1 Separated, severed.
-1 Gone away, departed; oft. in comp.; च्य्येतऋत्वष, च्य्येतभी, व्य्येतहर्ष &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

च्यपेक्ष्म 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्मुकार प्रजा: R. 19. 6. -2 To (xpect.

saiger a. 1 Expecting, expectant.
-2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding.

Regard, consideration, hope -2 Regard, consideration; R 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram ) The mutual application of two rules.

इयपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

्योशित p.p. 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

च्यपोड p.p. 1 Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite, Ki. 4 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

ड्यपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for, explate. -2 To heal, cure -3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

ब्यपोह: Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

च्याभिचर् 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from, as in अव्यक्ति साध्यसानान्याधिक ए उच्यक्ति: Tarka K.-2 To transgress against, be faithless to.

-3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्याभि( भी )चार: 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses; मंत्रज्ञमध्यमनिनं ध्यभिचारविवार्जितं H 3. 16 Bg. 14. 26 -2 Transgression, violation, M: 10 24 .- 3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithleseness (of a wife or husband), unchastity, व्यभिचारात भर्तुः स्री लोके-प्रामोति गृह्यता Ms. 5. 161, वाङ्क्पनः कर्म-भि: पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे B 15. 81; Y. 1. 72. - 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rul .). -7 (In logic) A fallacious hetu, the presence of the hetu without the sadhya; हेतो: साध्याभावग्रवृत्तित्वं व्यभि वार: Tarka K. च्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, ad-

व्यभिचारिन a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Iriegular, an omalous. -3 Untrue, false, see अव्यभिचारिन. 4 Faithless, uncharte, adulterous. - 5 Pro-Ligate, wanton. - 6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). -m , व्याभचारिभाव: A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थापिन् or स्थापि-भाग प v ). ( Though like the Sthayibhavas these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any rasa, still they act as feeders to the preval ing entiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 ( Karikas 31-34 ), S D. 169, or R. G. first Anana; cf. विभाव and स्वाविभाव also).

हम्म I. 10 U. ( ब्याययति ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give a way, bestow. -II 1 U. ( ब्यायति ते ) To go, move. -III. 10 U ( ब्यायपि ते, बीबन यायारि ते ) 1 To throw, east. -2 To drive.

इप्य a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. stop -- 1: 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायैः काचिन्महर्षोस्त्रिविधं लपस्तत् R. 5 5, 12 23. (b) Cost, sacrifice ; प्रागव्ययेनावि मया विधेय: Mal. 4. 5; Ku 3. 23 -2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपादययो मा भून B. 15 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (эрр.आय), आये दु:खं व्यये दु ख धिगर्था: कष्टसंश्रया:Pt. 1. 163, आयाधि ह व्ययं करोति 'helives beyond his means, R 5. 12, 15 3, Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. - cmp -qτ α. lavish in expenditure; Pt 5.61.-पराङ्गस्य a. stingy, niggardly. — शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -ब्रुद्धि: f. derfrying of expenses.

च्यपनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्यक्ति p p. 1 Expended, spent.-2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

ट्यर्थ α. [विग्नोडर्थः प्रोजन वाडस्य ] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थ यञ्च कपींड्स स्व्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यथेक = व्यर्थ.

च्यलीक a. 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false, St. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. - T: 1 A libertine. - 2 A catamite — i 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness, इत्थं गिरः पियतमा इव सोऽय्यलीकाः शुआव स्ततनयस्य तश व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतनु हृद्या-त्यत्यादेशव्यली प्रस्येत ते डि. 7. 24, यश्मिनः नैश्वर्यकृतध्यलीकः पराभव प्राप इवांनकापि Ki. 3. 19; Ku 3. 25, R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression. any improper act , सन्यतीकमचधीरित-खिकं पश्थितं सपीद कोषपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9 85, एवं प्रस्यश्रद्धध्यालीक: किं नवीff Ratn. 3, 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception, Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

इयवक्रलनं 1 Separation. -2 ( In math ) Subtraction, deduction, ( च्यक्तिलेतं also in this sense ).

च्यवक्रीशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual ab ise. -2 Abuse in general.

डयवास्टिइ 7 U 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

ह्यवास्टिस p p 1 Cut off, rent asund er, torn off -2 Separated, divided. -3 Purticularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; श्रार ताबाद्धाः र्थह्यवास्टिसा प्रावती Kav. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

syatistics: 1 Uniting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

• उपवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervence, वेश्व स्थिता सहच्दिं व्यवधाय देहं R 9 57 -2 To h.de, conceal, screen, ज्ञापच्यवहितस्पृतिः S 5.-3 To separate, divide -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over, see व्यव्हित also.

स्यक्षा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition -3 Concealment.

च्यवस्तं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation -2 Obstruction, hiding from vie म, दृष्टिं विमानव्यवयान-सत्ता पुन: महस्रचिषि सनिधत्ते R 13 44.-3 Concealment, disappearance -4 A screen, putition -5 A covercovering, शार्ट्र लच्चन्ययानव्यत् Ku. 3.44.-6 Interval, apare. -7 (In grain) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

च्यवधायक a. (चिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

च्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.,

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separated by anything intervening, S1. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

ट्यवसी 4 P. 1 To striv', endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about, धुवं स नीलीत्यलपन्नपारया समीलतां छेत्तृत्व विच्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्थिति जलं धुष्म स्वरीतेषु या S 4 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5 19 -5 Po accept, undertake; कव्यसीद्रयं व्ययसी तमिर्व चंधुकृत्यं त्वयम से Me. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसाय: 1 Effort, exection, energy industry, perseverance, करोत नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्तनः II 2 14. -2 Resolve, icaolution, determination, संदोचकार सर्णव्यवसायमुद्धि Kil. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die', Bg. 2. 41, 10 36 -3 An act, action, performance, व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिम्बद्धः R 8 65 -4 (a) Pusiness, enployment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Divice, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishuu -9 Of Siva.

च्यसायित् a. 1 Energetic, indus trious, drligent, Pt. 2.51. -2 Reso lute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248 -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. —n. A tr desman, mer chant.

regritar p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken -3 Resolved, determined, settled -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving -6 Persevering, energetic -7 Cheated, deceived. -3 Ascertainment, descrimination.

ड्यनस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be allanged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, be come permanent, बच्ची श्रीस द्यवस्थित Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon —Cuis 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards, Ku. 7.75. -2 To arrange, minage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To septrate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 Tolay down a rule or law, enact a law.

चनस्या 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in चर्णाश्रमञ्चन स्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness, R 7. 54 -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहातु स्ताचरणी पृथ्वित्यास्थात्रिया अथानहात् स्था 1. 33 -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted) -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

च्यनस्थानं, च्यनस्थातः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, persoverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishuu.

म्बन्धापक a. (विकार ) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding.
-2 One who gives a legal opinion.-3
A manager (moleun use)

व्यवस्थापन 1 Arranging, proper adjustment -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding 3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Allanged, settled & . , कथाचिद्देस्तनया मितासर चिरव्यव-स्थानितासमाधन Ku. 5.63

च्यास्थित p. p. 1 Placed in older, adjusted, arranged -2 Settled, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed fixed, fixed fixed, declared by law -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted -6 Bused on, resting on. -Comp. —विभाषा a fixed option व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः

व्यवस्थिति See त्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यव्हाः

च्याह् 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction of business. -2 To act, behave, deal with ( with loc. or by its if ); कथ कार्य-तिनिभयेन व्यवहर्गत सर्व्यनात्मज्ञः M 1, बहिः सर्वाकारपण्णरमणीय व्यवहर्ग्य MM. 1 11 -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिव्यवहर्ग्य मधीरवाद भियादियंत Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

च्याहर्त m 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff--3 A judge -4 An associate.

व्यवहार: 1 Conduct behavious, ac tion. -2 Affan. business, work -3 Profession, occupation -4 Dealing, transaction -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial proce dure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice ; च्यवहारस्त-माह्यपति ; अलंलज्जया च्यारहारस्त्वां प्रच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal distute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation ; हमब-हारोऽपं चारदसमवलंबने, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पातः, केन सह मम व्यव ETT: Mk. 9; R. 17. 39 -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation -Comp -sin the body of civil and criminal law — आभिज्ञहत a. prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्य: a minor (in law) —आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat , द्यवहाराम-नमाद्दे युवा R 8 18 - ज्ञ: 1. one who understands business -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure - ਰੰਡੀ course of conduct; वा ऋपतिष्ठानियंधनानि दृहि-नां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Mal. 4. —दर्शनं trial

nudicial investigation. -पद = व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -- पाद: 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four .- (1) gaqg the plaint; (2) उत्तर्पक्ष the defence; (3) जियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict. -2. the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. - मातृका 1. a legal process in general. -2. any act or sublect relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधि: a rule of law, and code of law. --विषय: (80 -पदं, -मार्ग:, -स्थानं ) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actoinable business, a matter which may be made the subject of htigation (these are eighteen, for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). — स्थिति: f. Judicial procedure.

व्यवहारक: A dealer, trader, merchant.

हपवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Re. lating to business. -2 Engaged in business, practical. -3 Judic al, legal. -4 Litigant. -5 Usual, customary.

च्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. -2 A broom. -3 The Ingudi plant.

ज्यहारित् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. -2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. -3 Usual, customary.

च्यवहार्थ a. 1 Usual, customary. -2 Liable to be sued.

न्यवहाति: f. 1 Practice, process. -2 Action, performance.

उपचे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To dissolve, decompose.

च्याप: 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components).
-2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment. -4 Intervention, interval, अनुकुष्याङ्ख्याच्यापेऽपि. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. -7 Purity. — पे Light, lustre.

ङ्यनापन् व 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustfal, dissolute. — m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

ब्यवेत p.p. 1 Separated, decomposed. -2 Different,

ट्यझ् 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च द्यगपद स्पानशे द्विशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 9\$. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's stipare.

च्याष्ट्र . 1 Individuality, singleness. -2 Distraibutive pervasion. -3 (In

Vedanta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. whig q. v.).

च्यस् 4 U 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; पात्ती 'ब्याल्तमान ब्यस्यन भुजीऽ भारेपि राज्ञमान Bk. 8.116, 9.31. -2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान व्यस्यन Pt. 4.50; विवयास वेदान यस्तात्म तस्माद व्याम इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10.84. -3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. -4 To throw over, overturn, upset. -5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. -2 Separating, dividing. -3 Violation, infraction. -4 Loss, destruction, d-feat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3 ; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15, S1. 2. 57 -5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ıll-luck , अज्ञातभर्तृदयसना सुद्वते कृतोप-कारेव रतिर्वभूव Ku. 3 73, 4 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सहद ब्यसने य: स्यात Pt. 1. 337 ' a friend in need is a friend indeed'. -6 Setting ( as of the sun &c.); तेजोड्डयस्य युगप-द्वासनीद्याम्यां S. 4.1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall 'also ). -7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit ; सिध्येव दयसनं व-दंति मृगयामी हुग् विनोव्: कुन: S. 2. 5, R. 18. 14, Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten, see Ms. 7. 47-48), समानशीलव्यसनेषु सङ्गं Subhash. -8 Close or intent application. assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. -9 Inordinate addiction. -10 Crime, sin -11P unishment -12 Inability, incompetency. -13 Frutless effort. -14 Air, wind. -15 Individuality -Comp. - आतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14.68 -अन्वित, -आर्त, -बीडित a overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. -पहारिन् a. 1. hurting, attacking, giving trouble. -2. striking (an enemy ) in his weak point.

च्यसनित् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.), किं भुमुन्तटकस्थितिच्यसन्तिना व्यथे खुराः शानिताः Subhâsh.

च्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; M21 5. 23. -2
Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. -3
Dispelled, cast away. -4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमचित जल्यों च च्यस्तवेथिय गंगा V. 5. 22. -5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तेरिप किमस्य किं पुनर्ध्यस्ते: U. 5; तद्रस्त किं च्यस्तमिप जिलाचने Ku 5. 72. -6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). -7 Mani-

fold, different. -8 Removed, expelled -9 Agitated, troubled, confused. -10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. -11 Reversed, upset. -12 Inverse (as ratio). -13 Pervading, inherent in. - स्तं ind. Severally, separately, singly. -Comp. - केश a. with disordered or dishevelled hair. - वैराजिक the rule of three inverted. - पूर्व 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). -2. an uncompounded or simple word. - वृत्व a. the meaning of which is changed, which has leat its force (as a word), R. 11 73.

न्यम a. Lifelss, dead; Si. 23

इयस्तार: The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

हवाक्रीन p p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. -2 Disordered.

च्याकुळ a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकच्याकुळ, बारव°.-2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened, बृष्टिच्याकुळगोकुळ Gtt. 4. -3 Full of, overtaken by.-4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आळाके ते निपति प्रा सा बाळच्याकुळा वा Me. 85.-5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43 -Comp. —आसन, -चिन्त, -चेनस्, -मनस् a. bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

च्याकुलयाते Den. P. To agitate,con-fuse, frighten.

च्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

হান্ত্রন্তি 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. -2 To alarm, trouble. -3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीसू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

च्या क्र्रात: f. Fraud, disguise, decep-

ड्यास्त 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामस्त्रे इयाकरवाणि Ch. Up. -2 To propound, explain. -3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्व भगवान् ज्याकरोतु Mb. -4 To separate, divide, decompose. -5 To analyse in general.

च्या तरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition.
-2 Grammatical malysis, grammar, one of the six Vedayas q. v.; सिंहो च्याकरणस्य कर्तरहरत् माणाच प्रियाच् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expeunding. -Comp. —मित्रया etymology, derivation (of a word).

च्याकार: 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

sarga p. p. 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

च्याञ्चतिः f 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश्(ष) a.1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनवृतां द्रधते निलन्यः Si. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

च्याञ्चिष् 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

च्यासिस p. p. 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

च्याक्षेप: 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्यक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धीहे लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

च्याक्षीभः Agitation, perturbation.

च्यास्पा 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate, रावणस्यापि ते जन्म स्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call, विद्वद्वदेवीणावाणि द्याख्यातासा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

च्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

च्याख्यात p.p.1 Related, narrated.-2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

च्यात्त्यातृ m. An expounder, a commentator.

च्यास्यान 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

च्याघट्टनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

च्याचातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाच्याचातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata: - तद्यथा माधीतं के नाव्यवरेण तद्य्यथा। तथेव बाह्यवियेत स व्यावात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1.2, or the quotation under विस्ताहः

1

ब्याचात्र व. 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

ट्याझः [ व्याजिन्नति व्यान क ] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, shief; as in नरस्यान, पुरुषस्थान -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. — झो A tigress; इयाबीन तिष्टति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109.—comp — अट: a sky-lark.—आरथ: a cat. — दल:, — पुच्छ: the castor-oil plant. — नख:, -ख 1. a tiger's claw.—2. a kind of perfume.—3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail.—नायक: a jackal.—पाद (न्) a. tigerfooted.— इनन m. tiger-like dog.

ट्याज: I Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning ; अव्याजमनो-हरं वपु: S. 1 18 artlessly lovely.'-3 A pretext, pretence, semblauce ; ध्यान-च्याजसुपेत्य Någ. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58, 10. 76; 11.65. -4 \n artifice, a device, contrivance, व्याजाधंसंदक्षितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. -- उक्तिः f. 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause ; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation.- चिंदा artful censure. — सन a. feigning to be asleep. -स्तुति: f. a figure of speech resembling the English ' irony ', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्भुखे निदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

च्याइ: 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra, cf. व्याहर.

च्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतेः सह कर-एक्करेरितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमाभिसरणग्लहामव्यिय-न् Si. 8. 32.

ट्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न न्याद्वात्याननमञ्ज मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदीं झूळं न्याद्वाति, or न्याद्वते पिपीलिन्काः प्रतंगस्य सुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्यास p. p. Opened, spread, expanded. — सं The open mouth.

च्यादानं Opening ; Mâl. 5. 13.

च्यादिश् 6 P.1 Toorder, command; समीरणो नोदायता भवेति 'च्यादिश्यते केन हुताञ्चल्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 Toassign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिश: An epithet of Vishnu.

च्याचः [ चप् ण ] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man -0omp. -भीत: a deer. ब्याधिन् a. Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

ट्याधि: 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp आवि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'), रिपुक्तवधीरचे तसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्त ते Si. 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आवि also); cf. आवि.—2 Leprosy.—Comp.—कर a. unwholesome. — अस्त a. seized with disease, diseased.

च्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

च्याध्न p. p. Shaken about, trem bling, tremulous, U. 1. 31.

ट्यान: One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; च्यान: सर्वशरीरगः

च्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

च्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade, श्रुतिबिषयग्रणा या स्थिता च्याच्यां विश्वं S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेदापूरों उन्वितस्रितां च्याप गंडस्थलानि S1. 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

च्यापक a (शिका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of arything; तियम्द्रिमधस्ताच व्यापको महिना हरे: Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In luw) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य, e. g. in the instance मह्या भत्य: (मत्यं is व्यापक as it includes मह्या, and is more extensive than it). -क: An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent property.

च्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

स्थापिन a. 1 Pervading, filling, cccupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishna. -2 A pervading property.

च्यास p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in सूना बनाइयास: -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

च्याधि: f. 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logic ) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major ; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राभि-रिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S., अव्याभे-चरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; ब्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्भित्रसंबंध उदा-इतः। अथवा हेतुमन्तिष्टिविरहामतियोगिना। माध्येन हेतोरेकााधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhasha P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule. universality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity ( as a divine attribute ). -Comp. -ws: apprehension of universal concomit ance. - ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

क्यारम a. To be pervaded, filled, &c. — त्यं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु सायन q. v.) (in logic).

स्यादयः i Invariableness. - Comp. - आसिद्धिः f. imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false cr non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो व. हिमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). --Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

squq: f 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune, Mu. 6. 20, Mk. 6.1.-2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

sqrqg f. 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction, Mal. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195.-2 Disease. -3 Derangement.-4 Death, decease.

च्यापन p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried.
-3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अन्यापन q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

च्यापादः, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design,

ब्यापाद्कa. Destructive, murderous. ब्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

च्यापु 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about ( with loc.):-2 To be employed or placed (in any office). —Caus. 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ( usually with loc.); च्यापारित: ञूलभूता विधाय सिंहरवमंन्नागत-सत्तवृत्ति: B. 2 38,आतमजनानुष्टेय कर्मणि को व्यापारियतिम्ह्यामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; च्यापार-यगमास कर किरीटे B. 6. 19; उमासुख... ज्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

च्यापारितं जिरसि ज्ञान्तमञ्ज्ञाणेः Ve 3. 19, R 13.25, M 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7.91.

च्यापार: 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation , ततः प-विशाति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला 8. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment, Mu. 2. 4. - 3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise, as in कास्त्रव्यापारः -4 An act, doing, perrformance -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (व्रत) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निधे-वितव्यं S. 1. 27 ; तस्याद्यमेने भगवान् विमन्युव्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93, V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4 14.-7 Exertion, effort, आयोद्य-रंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तमहीति Ku. 6. 32 will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf ,' न व्यापारशतेनापि शुक्तव-त्पाठ्यते वक: H Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2 to have effect on. -3 to meddle , as in अन्यापारेषु न्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

न्यपारित p. p '1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed, R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

ड्यापरिन् m. 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises any thing.

च्यापुत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc); अन्यस्तिन्द्रमणि च्यापुत घड: S. 6 31.—2 Placed, fixed. —m. An employee, a minister.

च्यापृति: f. 1 Employment, engage ment, business; स्वस्वच्यापृति मझनानस त्या Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action-3 Exertion.-4 Profession, practice, see च्यापार.

ड्याभ्यक्षी = व्यारमुक्षी q. v.

ट्याम:, ज्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers cither hand when the arms are extened.

च्यासर्प: 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

च्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed-च्यामाह: 1 Infatuation -2 Be wilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालमभाजितं जितमिति व्यामोह-कालाहल: Git. 10, Kav. 3. 101.

evium 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight.
-3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

इयायत p. p. 1 Long, extended; युवा युव्यायवर्षाहुं सल: R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; च्यायवपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. न्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

च्यायाम: 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise, स्थाने शामनतां शक्त्या च्यायामे बुद्धिरागिना St.2.94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention; struggle -6 Business, occu pation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= च्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक a. (की f.), व्यायाभिन् a. Athletic, gymnastic.

ट्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus de scribed in S. D. .—ख्यातेतिवृद्धो व्यायोग स्वल्यल्लीजनसञ्जतः। हीनो गर्भविमषीभ्या नरेबिंद्-मिराश्चितः। एकाकश्च भवेद्लीनिमित्तसमरोदयः। कौशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रव्यातस्त्रतः न यकः। राजर्षिरय दिच्यो वा भवेद्धिरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यस्त्रुगारहातिभ्य क्रतरेद्वागिनो रसाः। । 514.

च्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; इयाल दिया येतुभिन्नतिवृष्णव: St. 12. 28, यंता गज व्यालभिनापराद्ध: Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage, Ki. 13. 4. —ल: 1 A vicious elephant व्यालं बालमृपालतेतुभिरसो रोद्धं सहज्वं, भन्ने Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वर्ग व्यालनिपेषितं प्रिकेण. -3 As nake, H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Mål. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue-8 N. of Vishņu. -0omp. —ज्ञाः, -नाहः a kind of herb. —ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन m. a snake-catcher. —ग्रुग: 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -छ्य: an epithet of Siva.

च्यालक: A vicious or wicked elephant.

ब्यालंबः  $\Delta$  kind of castor-oil plant.

ड्यालीन a. Thick, dense.

च्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled, व्यालोल: केशपाश: Git. 11.

द्यावकलनं Subtraction.

द्यावक्रीक्री, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

च्यावल्पित p.p. Moved, agitated. च्यावहारिस a. (की f.) 1 Relating to business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक -क: A counsellor, minister. -कं Use.

च्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

ड्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

डयाई 5 U. 1 To select, choose.
-2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

ed –2 Impeded, obstructed. –3 Opened. –4 Excepted, excluded.

च्याद्वाति: f Covering, screening.

ड्याइत 1 A. I To turn away from, turn back; सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to, विश्य-व्यावृत्तकोत्हलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. — Caus. 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul ( as a rule &c. ); तुज्ञच्दः पूर्वपक्षं च्यावर्तयति S. B. अपवाद इवोत्सर्ग व्या वर्तयितुमीश्वर: R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायात्कथंचिद्धि शक्यते च्यावर्तियतं K. 172. -3 .To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 Po separate from. - 6 To scatter, strew.

ब्यावर्त: 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round -3 Ruptured navel.

च्याचर्तक क. (तिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

च्यावर्षनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round, K. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

च्याच्य p. p. 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; च्याच्या परप्रवेद्यः श्रुता तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27, V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (a) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमधोऽस्माद च्याच्यः Tarka K. (b) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequenty used in phil. in this sense), यूनो जलह्नद्दिः च्याच्यः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encomppassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. -Comp. —गति a. desisting from any course of action.

sपाइति: f. 1 Covering, screening.
-2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विपनाइध्याद्वि: Tark K. -4 Surrounding.
-5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. -Comp. —इदि f. the notion of exclusion.

into parts. -2 Dissolution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation -8 £ rrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celeb ated sage. [ He saw the son of the sage Parasara by Satyava î (born before her marriage with Santanu q. u.), but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most nigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavate to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravarya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q v. v. He was at first called 'Krishnadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavate on a Dvipa or island, but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विध्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति समृत:. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Paranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other worke are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chirajivins or deathless persons ; of. चिरजीविन् ]. -11 A Brâbmana who recites or expounds the Puranas in public.

ह्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

-वासक p. p. 1 Closely adhering to.
-2 Attached or devoted to, intent
on, occupied or busy with (with
loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

τητήπ: 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intentness, devotion; Bv. 1 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention., Mål. 9 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

डवासिन्द्र p. p. 1 Prohib.ted, forbidden. -2 Contrabind (said of goods &c.).

च्यासेघ. Restraint, prohibition.

ट्याह्न 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repe', drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey, R. 19.57. -5 To foil, frustrate disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

च्याहत p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, regulsed. -3 Fciled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bowildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अधेता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

च्याहावः A distinct call.

ह्याह 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare, त्याजहार

हरसदर्शनिभ: R 11. 83; Ku 2 62; 6. 2 -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

च्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronuncia tion. -2 Speech, narration.

च्याहार: 1 Speech, utterance, words, U. 4. 18, 5. 29 -2 Voic', note, sound, M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

्वयहत p.p. Said, spoken, uttered. व्यहित: f. 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्यहितयः कदाचिरपुरणंति लोके विपरातमर्थ Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; भूतार्थव्यहितः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्टिनः R. 10 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brahmana in performing his daily Sandhya adoration; (these Vyahritis are three सूर, सुनस् and स्वस् or स्वा usually repeated after om, cf. Ms. 2. 76, according to some they are seven in number).

हमुझर् 1 P 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

न्युचरणं Transgression , deviation

द्युच्छिति. f, द्युच्छेद्: Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

ब्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

च्युरस्तमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contractety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

ভুক্লোল p. p. 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. -লা A kind of riddle.

ट्युल्या 1 A. 1 To get up, rise -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. — Caus. To excite, in stigate, rouse.

इद्रशानं, इद्राचीतः f. 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstract on or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.) -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

चतुत्वर 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. -Caus. 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) बहाइब्द्र्य ब्ह्रसाद्यमानस्य S. B.

च्युत्पाचि: f.1 Origin, production.-2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy.-4 Scholarship, learning ; च्युत्पत्तिराचां जैतको-विदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.



egत्पन्न p. p. 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अस्तुत्पन or 'pinmitive'). -4 Completed, perfected, Mv. 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

इयुत्त p. p. Wetted, dienched.

about. -2 To throw off, cast away.
-3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

ड्युद्स्त  $p \cdot p$ . Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

द्युतास: 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.) -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction, Si 15.37.

ह्युदित a. Disputed, discussed, debated.

द्यपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

ट्यपर्मः Cessation, stop, close.

ट्युप्रामः 1 Non-cessation. −2 Inquietude. −3 Complete cessation. (where वि shows intensity).

become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Fassed. - & 1 Day-break, dawn, Si. 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

च्युद्धि: f. 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

इय्त a. Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

च्यति: 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

हमूह 1 U. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; स्ट्या क्रिण चैनतान व्यू हेन ब्यूझ योधयेन Ms. 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dis pose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

च्युह p.p. 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; च्युहोरस्को स्पर्कधः R. 1. 13.-2 Firm, compact.-3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married.-6 Large, great. -Comp. —कंकट a mailed, clad in armour.

च्युद्धिः f. Orderly arrangement, array.

च्यूह: 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187.-2 An army, a host, squadron, च्यूहानुभी ताबितरेतरस्मात भंगं जयं चापनुरस्यस्थ R. 7. 54.-3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection.-4 A part, portion, sub head.-5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. - Comp. —पार्टण: f. the rear of an army. —भंगः, -भेदः breaking an array.

बहुनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

ट्युद्ध p p. 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from.-3 Nullified -4 Imprefect, deficient.

च्युद्धिः f. Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune ( विगता ऋद्धिर्योद्धः ) , as in यवनानां च्युद्धिर्दुर्यवनं Sk.

च्ये 1 U. ( व्ययतिन्ते, ऊत ; caus. व्या-ययतिन्ते , desid. विव्यासाति ) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकार: A blacksmith.

ट्योमर् n. [ च्ये-मनिन् पृषो॰ Un. 4 150 ] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अ. स्त्वेव जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्ति वि-स्फूर्जिसे K. P. 10, Me. 51, R. 12. 67, N. 22. 54 -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. —उद्कं rain-water, dew. —केशः, -भेशिन m. an epithet of Siva. —गंगा the heavenly Ganges. —चारिन m. 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brâhmana. -5. a heavenly body. —धूम: a cloud —देवः N. of Siva. —नाशिका a kind of quail. — मंजरं, - मंडल a flag, banner. -माय a. reaching to the sky. — स दूर: a gust of wind. —याने a celestial car. —सद् m. 1. a deity, god. -2. a Gandharva. -3. a spirit. — স্থালী the earth. — रष्ट्रा a. 'sky-touching', very lofty.

च्यापं An aggregate of three spices ( black and long pepper, and dry ginger ).

न्न I. 1 P. (तजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाबिनीतेन ने पुर्ये: Ms. 4.67. -2 To go to, approach, visit, माभेकं नारणं नज Bg. 18.66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इय नजित यामिनी त्यंज नरेंद्र निद्रारमं Vikr. 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (त्राजयिते ) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

मज: [ त्रज्-घनर्थ क ] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेश-बजा: पौरजनस्य तास्त्रन् विद्याय मर्वाञ्च-पतीक्तिपेतः R. 6. 7, 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; St. 2. 64. -4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurâ. -ল Wardering, going. -?omp. — অবানা, -মুলার: f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdese, Bv 2. 165. — সাজিব a cow pon. — কি হাবে, -লাফ, -দাইল:, -বং:, -দাইল:, -বং:, তা Krishna.

লন্ধ: A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

बननं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

त्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A. flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

न्नण् I. 1 P. ( ज्ञणानि ) To sound. -II. 10 U. ( त्रणयति ते ) To hurt, wound.

जगः -जं [जग्-जन् ] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt, R. 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer, U. 2. 26. -3 A fracture, scar. -comp. -अरि: gum myrrh. -जुन् a. 1 wounding -2. corroding (-m) the marking nut tree. —िर्शियण a. soic healing, S 4 13. —शीयनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound.—ह: the castor-oil plant.

त्रित a. Wounded, bruised, U. 4. 3. व्रतः -तं [ बज्-य जस्य तः ] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीय व रमासिधारं B 13. 67, 2. 4, 25, (there are several vratas enjoined in the different Puranas, but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, e. g. सरयनारायणत्रत, are being added every day ). -2 A vow, promise, resolve, सोऽसूद् भग्नवतः शबूखद्धत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; 80 सत्यवत, पुण्यवत, दूदवत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in uragar (पतिर्वतं यस्याः सा), याति देवव्रता देवान् पितृन् याति पितृज्ञताः Bg. 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अक्रीवत q. v.-5 Mode of life, course of conduct, S. 5. 27.-6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. - 9 A design, plan. -Comp. -- आचरणं the observance of a vow. —आदेश: investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes ) with the sacred thread. —उपवास: a fast for a vow. — ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance - चर्य: a religious student, see बहाचारिन. - चर्या c bservance or practice of a religious vow -quein, -orr conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast -water performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. - in: 1. breach of a vow -2. breach of a promise. That begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread—लोपने breaking a vow. —वेक्ट्यं the incompletion of a religious vow. -संभन्न: initiation into a vow. —स्य व practising any vow. —स्नातकः a Brâhmana who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i e that of a Brahmachain or religious student; see स्नातकः

जनपति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. -2 To fast in consequence of a vow. -3 To eat together.

हातच a. Qbserving a vow, practising penance, devout, pious, Pt 1. 416.—m. 1 A religious student.—2 An ascetic, a devotee, S. 5 9 -3 One who institutes a sacrifice, cf. यजमान.

ज्ञतिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper, प्र-दाकृष्टज्ञतिवलयासंगसंज्ञातपाद्यः S. 1. 33, R. 14.1. -2 Expansion, extension

त्रप्त Soe ब्र<sub>व्य</sub>.

à,

417

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

ন্থ ব 6 P. (ৰূপ্পনি, ৰূপণ, caus নপ্পথনি ন ; dessd. ৰিন্নাপ্ত্ৰখনি or ৰিন্নপ্লনি) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. -2 To wound.

नश्रन: 1 A small saw. -2 A fine file used by goldsmiths -3 The puice trickling from an incinion in a tree. —ने 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding -2 A cut, an incision,

র্বে: 1 Going, motion. -2 A multitude ( Ved. ).

রারি f A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

जात: A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage: श्वपासानां जाते: G. L 29, R. 12 94; St. 4. 35. —तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. —2 Day-labour. —3 Casual employment.—4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

नातीन a. 1 Living by day-Labour, a hired labour, coolie -2 One living by violence.

वात्य: [ त्रातान् समूहात् च्यवति यत् ] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskaras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread ) over him, an outcast , भवत्याहि ब्रात्याधमपतितपाखडपरिषःपरित्राणस्नेहः G L 37. -2 A low or vile person in general. -3 A man of a particular inferior tribe ( the descendant of a Sûdra father and Kshatriya mother). —स्या The daughter of an outcast -Comp. -- | a =: one who calls himself a Vrâtya. — स्ताम: N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskâras.

जी I 9 P. (त्रिणाति-त्रीणाति) To choose, select, of ह. -II. 4 A. (त्रीयते, त्रीण) 1 To go, move -2 To be chosen. -3 To cover, screen.

রাজ্ব 4 P. (রিভ্যান ) 1 To be ashamed, fee! shame. -2 To throw, cast, send forth.

बुडि: -डा 1 Shame, बीडादिव।स्या समताविलिल्य Si. 3. 40, बीडमावहति मे स (शब्द:) संगति R. 11 73.-2 Modesty, bashfulness, Si. 10. 18. -Comp —आनत, -अन्वित α. modest, bashful

नाइनं 1 Shame. -2 Modesty -3 Lowering, depression

ਕੀਫਿੰਗ p p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed

त्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (त्रीसिति, त्रीमयिति-ते)
To injure, kill.

त्रीहि: [त्री-हि कि व ] 1 Rice, as in बहु ब्रीहि q v. -2 A grain of rice.. -Comp —अगारं a granary. —का चनं a kind of pulse. —राजिकं panic seed ( = कगू q. v.). —श्रेष्ठ: a kind of rice ( ज्ञालियान्य ).

সুস্থ 6 P. (সুরনি) 1 To cover. -2 To be neaped or gathered. -3 To heap, accumulate. -4 To sink, go down.

ब्रस् 1 P., 10 U. See ब्रीस्.

बेहेंय क (थी f.) [ ब्रीहि -टक् ] 1 Fit for rice. -2 Sown with rice. —यं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

क्री 9 P. ( बिनाति, rarely हुनि।ति, caus. ब्रेपयति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To choose, select.

ब्रेक्स् 10 U. ( ब्रेक्षयतिन्ते ) To see.

श.

হা: I A cutter, destroyer, Ki 15. 45.-2 Aweapon. -3 N. of Siva. — হা Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

इंग्यु a. Happy, prosperous, Bk.

ज्ञ: 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (श्वात, श्वतः ; pass. शस्ते )
1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु
साध्विति भ्वानि शशंसुमाध्वारमञ्ज Râm.;
Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express,
declare, communicate, announce,
report (with dat. or sometimes genof person or by itself); शशंस सीतापारिवेचनांतमञ्जादितं शासनमञ्जाद R. 14.
83; न मे हिया शति किचिव्रित्तितं 3.
5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84, Ku. 3.
60, 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak,

show; य: (अज्ञोक:) सायज्ञो माधवश्री नियोगे पुष्पे: ज्ञांसत्याद्दं त्वत्ययते M. 5. 8, Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To revile, traduce.

ज्ञात: Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसनं [शंस्न्ल्युट्] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसा [ शंस-अ] 1 Praise. -2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting.

शस्त p. p. [ श्रम्क ] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Fold, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शांसिन् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating, प्रजावनी नोहदशांसनी ते R. 14 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking; मूर्यान: सतहुकारशंसिन: Ku. 2. 26; आभनतफलशसी चार पुरस्तर वाहु: Bk. 1. 27; प्रार्थनासिद्धशिसन: R. 1. 42, St. 9. 77. -4 Pressaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तु m. 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns.

श्क् I. 5 P. ( शक्तील, शक्त ) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect ( usually with an inf. and translateable by 'cın'), अदर्शयन वक्तमशङ्गादयः शाखाभिरावार्जन पहनाभ: R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; Ms.

11. 139; with gen. also; see মূক. -2
To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful.

—Pass. To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); নহন্দি গ্ৰহ্ম 'it can be done'. —Desad. (গ্ৰিম্বিনি) 1 To wish to be able. -2
To learn. -II. 4 U. ( স্ক্মনি ন, মৃক্চ)
1 To be able, have power to effect. -2
To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To add. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

ज्ञाक: 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to Salivahana, but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word ). -2 An epoch, era ( the term is especially applied to the era of Salivahana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -काः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10 44. along with the Paundrakas. &c., see Mu. 5 11 also ) - Comp. - अंतकः, —आरि: epithets of king Vikramaditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. - अच्छ: a year of the Saka era. —कर्न. -क्रम् m. the founder of an era.

शकट:-ट [ शक्-अटन् Un, 4. 81 ] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y. 3. 42. —=: 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge, Ms. 7. 187.-2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 palas -3N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree ( तिनिश ). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -Comp. - - - - - - the axlof a cart. -आर:, -हन m. epithets of Krishna. - Mar the lunar asterism Robini ( so called because it is figured by a cart). - Har the division of Robini by a planet passing through it. — বিল: a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart; as in मुच्छकटिका.

হাকৰ n. Ordure, faces, especially of animals; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for হাকুল্ after acc. dual).

शकल:-लं [ शक्-कलक् Un. 1. 109 ] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit; उपलशकलमेत-देवकं गोमपाना Mu. 3.15; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. —लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales ( of a fish ).

शकालित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शका जिन m. A fish.

হানতান্ত 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

ज्ञादार: The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अनुहाभात ) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mrichhakatika of Sûdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enought to throttle the hero ine when she refused to yield to his Desire; S. D. thus defines him -मद्मुखताभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसयुक्तः। सोयम-बुढांभ्राता राज्ञः र्यालः शकार इत्युक्त ॥

মান্তন: [মান্তনন্ Un. 3 49 ] 1 A bird (in general); মান্তনাহিত্ত Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). —ন 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. —ন a. knowing omens. (-না) a small house-lizard. —নান knowledge of omens, augury. নান্ত 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शक्तिः [ शकु-उनि ] 1 A bitd , तर-शकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25, Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gandhara and brother of Gandhari, wife of Dhritarâshtra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assist ed in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pandavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Krishna. - Comp. -- ईश्वरः N. of Garuda. -- uqr a trough for watering birds. - ara: 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a

হাকুলী 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [ शक्-उत ] l A birdingeneral; असन्यापिशकुंतनीडनिचितं विश्वज्ज्ञटा-मंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतक: A bird

হাঠুনতা [ হাঠুনী: ত যা তা-ঘস্থ ক] N. of the daughter of Visvamitra by the nymph Menakâ who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [ When Menakâ went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds whence she was called "Sakuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandhar va form of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha 1.

शकुंतिः A bird; कलमविरलं रत्यु-रफ्रेंटाः कणतु शकुंतयः U 3.24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird; छझना परिद्वामि, मुरुपवे सोनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U.1.45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

হাক্কস্ত:,-ন্ত্রা A kind of fish.-Comp.
-সার্লী 1. a kind of medicinal plant ( called Katki ). -2. an earthworm.
—সম্বা: a kind of fish.

शस्त् n [ शर्-स्तन् Up. 4. 58 ] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals.—Comp.—करि: m. f, -करि a calf; शकुत्करिवंत्सः Sk.—द्वार the anus. -पिंडः, पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung शष्पाण्यस्ति प्रकिरति शकुत्पिडका-नाम्रमात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकारेः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river.-2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क] I Able, capable; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf); बह्बोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve.3; तस्योपकारे शक्तश्च कि जीवन कि सुतान्यथा ibid. -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, cpulent; Ms. 11.9 -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिना or शक्ति) and not by indication (अभिना or शक्ति) and not by indication (अभिना or शक्ति) -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्ति: f. [ शक्-किन् ] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पारेषमा-त्मज्ञकत्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञान मीनं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity; समरण शांक ' retentive faculty or memory '. -2 Regal power, (it has three parts or elements; 1 प्रभुक्ताकि or प्रमावक्राकि 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself '; 2 मनशाक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहजाकि 'the power of energy '); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं Dk., त्रिसाधना ज्ञक्तिरिवार्थसंचय R. 3.13, 6. 33, 17. 63, Si. 2, 26. -3 The power of com-

position, poetic power of genius; शक्तिनिपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणान् K. P. 1; see explantion ad. loc. -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; ( these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned ) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mal.5.1; S. 7 35.-5 A kind of missile; शक्ति-ग्वंडामर्थितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3; ततो विभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्तत्या वक्षाति लक्ष्मणं है. 12. 77.-6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet. ) The power or signification of a word, (these are three अभिवा, लक्ष्या • and ब्यंजना) ; तिस्र: शब्दस्य शक्तय: S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word ( opp. ভপ্তপা and ज्ञा); it is thus defined --अस्माच्छब्दाद्यमधों बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽ-नादिसंकेत: शक्ति: Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Saktas.-12 A sword--13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. - કાર્ય: perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अवेक्ष, अपेक्षिन a. having regard to strength ; Si 2. 93. - 337 the deadening of a power. — अह a 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-E:) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Karttikeya. -याहक a. determining or establish-an epithet of Karttikeya. - = v the three constituent elements of regal power, see शक्ति (2) above. — धर α. strong, powerful. ( -7: ) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Karttikeya. -पाणि, -भृत् m. 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Karttikeya.-पात:prostration of strength. - प्रजल: a Sakta q. v. - unt the worship of Sakti. - ya: an epithet of Parasara. —वैकल्यें loss of strength, debility, incapacity. - हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिक: a lancer, spearman. शक्तितस् ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or abil-

ity. इक्तिमत् a. 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a compe-

श्वमन् n. Ved. Power, strength, energy. — m. N. of Indra.

হাৰ্য pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); হাৰ্যা বাটোৱা লাকৈ ছুলমুক্ Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

9,54 -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Eisy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word), ज्ञक्योऽयांभियया ज्ञेय: S. D. 10. -5 Potential (The form ज्ञक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा ज्ञक्यस्प्रित् ज्ञिपता M. 3. 23; ज्ञक्य ...अविरक्रमार्लिय ज्ञिपता M. 3. 23; ज्ञक्य व्यः ज्ञक्यमार्ल्या ज्ञिपता S. 3. 7; विभू व्यः ज्ञक्यमार्ल्या प्रवाद S. 3. 7; विभू व्यः ज्ञक्यमार्ल्या प्रवाद S. 3. 7; विभू व्यः ज्ञक्यमार्ल्या Subhåsh.; Bg 18. 11). -Comp. — अर्थ: the meaning directly expressed. — — नतीकार a. remediable.

शक्त m. n. The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal, see सक्त.

शक्त, सक्त a Speaking kindly or agreeably.

হাক্র: [ রক্কে ] 1 N. of Indra , एकः क्रुती शकुतेषु योज्यं शकास्त्र याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kutaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्टा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp -সহাৰ: the Kutaja tree. ( - = ) an intoxicating drink prepared from temp. -31-ख्य: an owl. —आत्मज: 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2 Arjuna. - उत्थानं, -उत्सव: a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. - गोप: a kind of ted insect ; of इंद्रगोप —जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् m. epithets of Megha. nada, son of Ravana. —इनः the Devadaru tree. —धनुस् n, -शरासनं the rain-bow. — ध्वज: a flag set up in honour of Indra. - पर्याप: the Kutaja tree. - पाद्य: 1. the Kutaja tree. -2. the Devadâru tree. -नस्यं = इंद्रनस्थ q v. — भवन, -भुवनं, -वास: herven, paradise. -मूभवा colocynth -मातु-का a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् m , -शिरस n. an ant-hill, a hillock. —लोक: the world of Indra. —वहार colocynth ( इदवारुगी ). —बाहनं a cloud. - शाखिन m the Kutaja tree. — शाला a sacrifical ground. -साराध: 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mâtali. सुत: 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vâli. - स्टा yellow myrobalan.

হাকাণী N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. হাকি: 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शकः An elephant.

सञ्ज्यः Ved. Strong powerful. —m. An elephant.

शकर: A bull, an ox. — रा 1 A finger. -2 A finger ring. -3 A girdle, rone. -4 A cow.

रांक् 1 A. (शंकते, शकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful, शंके जीवति वा न वा Ram. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl. ) ; नाशांकिष्ट विवस्वत: Bk. 15. 39 , अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत श्रीकतेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhash. - 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वेदीं पेर्भवति हि शंकिती मनुष्यः Mk. 4.2. -4 Tothink, believe, fancy, ımagine, think probable, suspect, fear , त्वय्यासन्ते नयनसुपरिस्पंदि शंके मु-गाक्ष्याः Me. 95; नाहं पुनन्तथा त्विथ यथा हि ना शंकस भीड V. 3. 14; Bk. 3 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To stort an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अनेवं शंक्यते ( often used in controversial language ) ; न च बहागः प्रमा-णांतरगब्यत्वं ज्ञितंतुं शक्यं Sarva. 3 .- Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शकनीय a. 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शंकनीया हि लोकेस्मिन्नियानाया द्रिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [ शंक्-अ ] I Doubt, uncertain. ty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Saspicion, distruct misgiving ; अपायशंबा, 🔏 आरिष्टशंका &c. - 4 Fear, apprehension. dread, alarm ; जात्ज्ञंके दें वे में नका नामा-प्नराः प्रेषिता S. 1; के केयी शक्यवाह R. 12. 2; 1o. 42; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; w जमपि शिरस्यं यः क्षितां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24, कुर्वन वधूजनमनःस शशांकशंका Ki. 5. 42 , हरिततृजोद्गमशंकया 5. 38.-7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. - Comp. - आन्वित, -आकੁਲ a. filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोग: a charge on suspicion. — आस्पदं a matter of doubt. - निद्वाति: f. solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित p. p. 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed, Pt. 1 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see सह). -Comp. —िच्च, -मनस् a. 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. —चण: atthicf.

इंक्तिच् a. 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.). त्वदुपावर्तनज्ञाकि से मन: R. 8 53; आतेक्षेष्ठः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger, तस्मादंश्वपतिरिवाचानिपतेः सेवा सद्। शंकिनी Subhåsh.

शंकुर a. Fearful, frightful.

ज्ञः \ draught-ox.

हांकर: a. (रा-रो f.) [ इं धर्व करोति इ-अद्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -र: 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author; see App. II -ति 1 N. of Pârvatî, wife of Siva.

2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samî
tree.-Jomp. -आवास: 1. the Kailâsa.

2. camphor. - प्रियः the francohne
partridge.

जोक: [ शंक्-उण् Un. 1. 36 ] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger ; oft. at the end of comp. ; ज्ञानकान्द्रः 'the dart of grief', i e sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree ), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.) -10 Ten billions -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill -13 The penis.-14 The skate-fish.-15 A demon.-16 Poison.-17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a gcose. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Sala tree. -21 A kind of perfume ( नखी ). -22 N. of Kâma, the god of love. - Comp - Fof a spikeeared. (-of:) an ass. — sîtat (in astr. ) the gno nan sine. —तरः, - बुक्षः the Sala tree.

इंदर्श Anything fit for a stake ( as wood &c. ).

siकुचि:, ज्ञक्ताच:(चि:) A skate-fish. शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet -2 A pair of scissors —Comp -खंड: a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -खं [शम् ख Un. 1. 102] ! The conch-shell, a shell ; न श्वेतभावमुङ्झति शंखः शिखिसक्तसकापि Pt. 4 110; ज्ञाखान् दध्मः पृथक पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; states-द्योति विलोचनं यत Ku 7.33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A miltiary drum or other martial instrument -7 A kind of perfume ( नावी ). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -10 N. of the author of a Smriti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.) -Comp. -- 33% the water poured into a conch-shell. —कारः, -कारकः a shellcutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. - afix an impossibility, cf. खुष्प. —चरी, -चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forebead ). - चूर्ज powder produced from shells. -- -- : a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). —zia:, -zias: a solvent for dissolving shells. -- ET: -EHI m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. - ध्वानि: the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alrm or despair ). — पाञ

an epithet of the sun. — मस्य: a spot on the moon. — भृत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. — मुख: an alligator — मुक्ता the mother of pearls. — लिखित: a righteous or just king. (—dual) N. of two writers of Smritis. — स्वन: the sound of a conch.

গ্ৰন্থন: -ক A conch-shell -ক: 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. — ক A bracelet (made of conch-shell); S1. 13. 41.

হাৰেদক:( অ: ) A small conch or shell.

इंग्लिन् m. 1 The ocean -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

इंखिनी A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimenjari thus describes her:—दीवातिर्दिधनयना वरमुद्दी या कामोपमोगरासिका छणशीलयुक्ता।रेखावयण चिमूबितकंटदेशा समोगकेंटिरासिका किल शखिनी सा ।। टर्ग चित्रेणी, हस्तिनी, and पश्चर्ता also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp.—फल: the Sirisha tree.

शब् 1 A. (शबत) To speak, say, tell.

हाचि:-चा f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3 13, 23. —चा Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion -comp —पति:, -भर्त m. epithets of Indra.

ड्रांच् 1 A. ( अवते ) To go, move.

हाद I. 1 P. (शटात ) 1 To be sick -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. --II. 10 A. (शाटपंत) To praise, flatter.

हाट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

ञ्दा The matted hair of an ascetic; ef. जटा सिंहकेशर.

হাত্তি: f. The plant called Zedoary. হাত্ৰক Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

হাই I. 1 P. (হাটার ) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 P ( হাট্যার ) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy ( হাট্যার ).-5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

হার a. [হাই-জব ] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. — 3: 1 A rogue, cheaf, krave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg 18.28.—3 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another) ; धुवमस्मि शठः श्रुचिस्मिते विविद्यः केतववरसलस्तर R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शठ इति मिय तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा मिये M. 3. 19, (the S. D. thus defines a शठ — शटोपमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः विशेतविहरसुरागे विश्वयस्यत्र गृहमाचर्गते । 74).—3 A focl, blockhead—4 A mediator, arbitiator.—5 The Dhattûra plant.—6 An idler, a lazy fellow.—3 I Iron.—2 Saffron.

হাণু 1 P. ( হাণানি ) To give.

हार्ज Hemp. -Comp. - सूत्र 1. a hempen cord or string. ,-2 a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

श्राणीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Sons.

ਗੋਰ: A eunch ( = ਗ਼ਫ q. v. )•

হাত্র 1 P. ( হাত্রনি ) 1 To heap, collect -2 To hurt, wound.

হান্ত' [ হান্ত্ৰান্ত Un. 1. 113 ] I An impotent man, a eunuch. —2 A bull. —3 A bull at liberty to move. —ই A collection, multitude, cf. বত্ত তা ব্ৰৱ

vie: 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons) -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

ज्ञातं I A hundred ; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं Santi. 2. 6, शतमेकीपि संधत्ते पाकारस्थी धनुर्धर: Pt. 1. 229 ; (ज्ञत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender ; शर्त नराः ; शर्त गांवः ; or शत गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also, द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c It is also used with a nonn in the genitive; गर्वा शतं वर्षाणा शत 'a century of cows, years '&c. At the end of comp, it may remain unchanged ; भव भर्ता शर्चछतं, or may be changed into झती ; as in आयासवशती a work of Govardbanacharya). -2 Any large number , as in ज्ञातपञ्च प्.र. -Comp. -- staft 1. night. -2. the goddess Durga. -अंगः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N of a tree (तिनिश). -अनीक: an old man. —अद्दं a century. —अरं, -Mit the thunderbolt of Indra. -M-हसू n., अच्छी a leprous disease of the skin. -- अवर: a fine of a hundred. (-ît) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. -आनकं a cemetery -आनंद: 1. N. of Brahman. -2 of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. of the car of Vishnu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Ahalya, the family-priest of Janaka ; U. 1. 16. —आयुस् a. lasting or living for a hundred years. - आवर्त:, -आवर्तिन m. N. of Vishnu. - ईश: 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of

a hundred villages; Ms 7.115 -कुनः N of a mountain (where gold is said to be found) (-if) gold. कृत्वम् :nd. a hundred times -कोटि a hundred-edged. ( - fe: ) Indra's thunderbolt (-f.) a hundred crores —ऋत: an epithet of Indra, R 3. 38. —खंड gold. — ह त. possessed of a hundred cows. - yor, - you a. a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3 22. - irvi: f. the Dûrvâ grass - H: N. of Siva. - HT 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile ( supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four talas in length, शतस्ती च चतुस्ताला लोहकटकसचिता , or अय कंटक-संख्या शनव्नी महर्ता शिला), R. 12. 95. -2 a female scorpion. -3 a disease of the throat. -4 N. of a plant (करज). - छंद: a kind of woodpecker. - far: an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज्ञ - भिषा f N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars - दला the white rose. -=: f. 1. N. of a river in the Punjab now called Sutley. -2. N. of the Ganges. —धामन m. an epithet of Vishnu. — are a. 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. ( - t) the thunderbolt of Indra. —धृति: 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3 heaven or Svarga. - पत्र: 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane. -3. a wood-packer. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-Ar) a woman. ( - त्रं ) a lotus; आवृतवृतशतपत्रानिभं (आननं ) वहत्या Mål. 1. 22. °योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कंपेन सूधः शतगत्रयोनि (सभावयामास) ; Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the wood-pecker. -पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. -पश्रनाह्मणं N. of a well-known Brahmana attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. -पद्, -पाद् a. having a hundred feet. - पदी, -पाइ f. a centipede. -uar 1. a lotus with a hundred petal. -2. the white lotus. —पर्वेच् m. a bamboo. (-f) 1. the full-moon day in the month of Asvina. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Katukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhargava or Sukra. ेड्या: the planet Venus. -पाँचेता 1. Darva grass. -2. orris root. -3. barley. - qra:, -पाइ m., -पादी, -पादिका a centipede. -geq: epithet of the poet Bharavi. —पास: the Karavîra tree. —भिषञ् see शततारका -भीक: f. the Arabian Jasmine. —ਸਚ:, -ਸਰਪੁ: 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1.5; Ku. 2 2 64; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. —मानः, -7 1. " Pala of silver .- 2. an Adhaka q. v, -ніर्ज: вр armouter. - सुख

g 4 4

a. 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings, विवेशभ्रष्टाना भवति विनि-पाप: ज्ञतसुख: Bh 2. 10 ( where the word has sense l also ). ( —खं ) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. - मूला the Dûrva grass. -यज्यन् m. an epithet of India न्यश्चिक: a necklace of one hundred strings -- Eqr N of a daughter of Brahman ( who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svåyambhuva). लुपः, -लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bharavi. - वर्ष a. I. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-4) one hundred years, a century. -वीया 1. white-flowering Darva. -2. the plant Satavarî. — नेश्चन् m. a kind of sorrel. -जाख a. 1. various, multi form. -2. having hundred, & e. many branches. —तहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundred s. e. a large number. —साहस a. 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. -2. bought with a hundred thousand. 一声有 1. lightning ; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. - Frat the thunderbolt.

शतक a. 1 A hundred. -2 Containing a hundred. - की 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in जीति°, वैशाय°, श्रापर° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Nîti' &c.

ज्ञततम a. ( भी f. ) One-hundredth.

श्रातथा and. 1 In a hundred ways.
-2 Into a hundred parts or pieces.
-3 A hundred-fold. —f. The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशस् and. 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11 5.

शातिक a. (की f.), शहर a. [शतेन कीत शतस्य विकार. तस्यायं वा इति उन् यत् वा ] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of ) a hundred.

হানিন্ a. 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. —m. The owner of a hundred; নি:ফ্ৰা বাষ্ট হান হানি ব্যাহান Santi. 2 6, Pt. 5.82.

शतपानः A sieve.

इातपीनक: Fistula in the anus (with many external openings ).

বার A technical term used by Papum to denote the Krit affix স্ব্ used in forming present participles of the Parasinal pad i

हातेरः 1 An enemy -2 Injury,

शत्त्रिः An elephant.

হান্ত: [ श्रृ-भृत् ['n 4 103 ] 1 An overthiower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary: क्षमा शत्री च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषण Subhash ; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुमाता च व्याभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शृतुः पुत्रः शाहरपंडित: Subhash. -3 A political rival, a rival naighbouring king -Comp. -- उपजाप: the secret whisp. erings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy - कर्षण, -द्वन, निवर्हण a. subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. - F: 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rama and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathura. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahusruta, see R. 15 — पक्षः: 1. the party or 🌵 side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. —मर्दन: an epitht of Satrughna. -विवह: a hostile invasion. -विनाझन: an epithet of Siva. -सह, -साह a. withstanding an enemy —सेविन a. serving a hostile prince, Ms. 7. 186. —हत्या foe-slaughter. —हन्α foe-slaver.

श्रुजप: 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

হাষ্ট্ৰবদ্ধ Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शह् I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) ( शीयते, शत्र ) 1 To fail, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. — Caus. ( शार्यति-ते ) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 ( शात्यति-ते ) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; िन मु-त्वटकास्थिति=यसनिना व्यथं खुराः शातिताः Subhâsh., Si. 14.80, 15 24; (b) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शर्ति) To go ( usually with आ ).

হার: An eatable vegetable product ( fruit, root &c. ).

श्रादः 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. -दिः f. 1 Lightning. -2 Candred sugar.

सङ्घ a. 1 Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

হাৰ p. p. Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् ind. Slowly ; see शनेस्.

श्रानिः [ शो-आने किस Tv. ] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and

represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes).

2 Saturday. -3 N of Siva. -Comp.
—अ black pepper. —पदोष: a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. —पदा: f. an epithet of Chhayâ, wife of the sun, cf. संजा.
— पियं a sapphire. — वार:, -वासर: Saturday.

शनेस ind. 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्म संचित्रपारछने:, Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. ( ज्ञने: ज्ञने: slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. —चः a. going or moving slowly, ज्ञनेश्वरात्र्यां पाद्मार्या रंजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. ( where it means 'Saturn' also ). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंततुः N. of a king of the Innar race. He married Ganga and Satyavaऔरा, by the former wife he had a son named Bhîshma, and by the latter Chitrangada and Vichitravîrya. Bhîshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; of. भीडम.

Fig A technical term used by Panial for the conjugational sign of inserted between the loot and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of loots.

ज्ञाप ind. A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

इाप् 1, 4 U. ( शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शह ) I To carse, exerciate, अञ्चयद्भवमात-वीति तां R. 8 80; सोऽभूत्परासुरथ भूमि-पति शशाप ( बुद्धः ) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat, of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made ); भरते-मात्मना चाहं शपे ते मद्यजाधिप । यथा ना-म्येन तृष्येयमुते रामविवासनात् Râm.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं भाषामि ते पाद्यंकजस्पश्चेन K., Chat. 22; अश्वास निह्नवानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहित: Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमा-नाम्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्सत कामिनः 8. 33; sometimes six governs a cognate acousative; सहस्रशेऽसी शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); हिषद्भश्रश्रशाहापंस्तथा Bk. 17.4; प्रातिवाच-

मद्त्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिश्रमुजे Si-16. 25. — Caus. ( शापयति-ते ) '1c bind by an oath, conjure, शापितोऽसि गो-बाह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3, शापितासि मम लवंगिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यादे वाचा न कथयसि Mål. 8.

হাথ: [হাথ্-अন্ ] 1 A curse, an imprecation -2 An oath.

স্থায়: [ স্থ-সহাব্ ] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; সামাই ন টে কার্ব্ খি: স্থেমান্ত্রামান্ত্র Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjuration, binding by oaths; Mâl. 3 2. -Comp. — এম an affidavit, a statement on oath.

ज्यनं 1 See ज्ञापथ. -2 Reviling; abuse.

হার p.p. 1 Cursed. -2 Swern. -3 Revited, abuse, ( see হাব ).

स्पत: -फं [ हाम्-अन् पृषो॰ प्रय क ] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Comp. —ऊर: f. a woman having highs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof, see P. IV. 1. 70.

श्राप्तरः (शे f.) [ शक राति रान्क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोधी-कर्षु चंदुलशकरोहर्तनमेक्षितानि Me. 40, St. 8. 24, Ku. 4. 59. -Comp. —अधिq; the fish called llisha.

হাৰ(ব) ব: 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; বাজৰ গুলাকলাৰা অল হালি হাৰণে নিৰ হাৰ্থনৈ K. P. 10.

-2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4
Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mîmâmsâ.

-য় 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female
Kirata who was an aident devotee of Râma. -Comp. —সাত্য: the abode of wild mountaineers or barrarians.

-তাম: the wild Loddra tree.

হাৰ(ৰ)ন্ত: a. 1 Spotted, bindled, variegated; ক্লাৰিগৈমা বাহুনন্ধী নদীদিগুভাষাৰিন্তীনী: হাৰতীক্কনৈৰ k. 13.56, 5.44, Mv. 7.26.-2 varied, dividled into various parts. -3 Articulate, imitative. —ন্ত: A variegated colour. —ন্তা, —ন্তা 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kamadhenu q. v. — ন্তা Water.

शहन 10 U. (शब्दयात-ते, शब्दत)
To sound, make a noise. -2 To
speak, call out, call out to; विततसृदुकराभः शब्दयंत्या चयोभिः परिपतित दिवोडके हेळ्या बालस्यः Si. 11. 47. -3 To
name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दाते
Ratn. 4. - WITH अभि to name. - म to
explain. - सं to call out to.

शब्द: [ शब्द-वृज् ] I Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of आकाश); अधारमनः शब्दगुण

ग्रणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.). noise in general; विश्वासीपगमादाभिक-गतयः शब्दं सहते सृगाः S. 1. 14 , Bg. 1. 13 , S. 3. 1 , Ms. 4. 31 , Ku 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument, वाद्यशब्द Pt 2, Ku. 1. 45 -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c see Mbh introduction); एकः अब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुरभवति ; so शब्दार्थी - - 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कु-र्वति बालब्यजनेश्वमर्यः Kv 1.13; S.2. 14, च्रेण चके युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name; as in ज्ञान्द्रपति q. v. -8 Verbalauthor- ity (regarded by the Naiyayikas as a Pramana). - 9 Grammar. - Comp. —अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable -37-धिष्ठानं the ear. --अध्याहार: supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). —अञ्चल a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दानुक्षेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. —अनुजासर्त the science of words, a e grammar. — અર્થ: the meaning of a word. -- થો dual ) a word and its meaning; 37-दें। पी शब्दार्थी K P. 1. — अलकार: a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappaaring as soon as the words which constitute the fgure are replaced by others of the same meaning ( opp. अर्थालकार ) , e. g. see K. P. 9. —आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. ( -पं ) an oral or verbal communication. —आइंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. — arta a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. - ar a. soundins, sonorous. —कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -na a. inherent or residing in a word. - mor a having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ue; 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -uff; the range or reach of sound. —चातर्थ cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधन ) class of poetry ( wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र ). -चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagrarist. -तन्नाच the subtle element of sound. —पातिः a lord in name only, nominal lord , নর ज्ञब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिषंधनारतिः R. 8. 52. - una a hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound ; शब्दपातिनानि प्र विसंसर्ज B. 9. 73. — प्रमाण verbal or

oral evidence. —बोध: knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —बद्धान n. 1. the Vedas. -2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दबद्धाणस्ताद्वां विवर्तमितिहासं U 2, 7. 20. -3. a pioperty of words called this q. v. —भेदिन a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-m.) 1. an epithet or Arjuna. -2. the anus. -3. a kind of arrow. -योनि: f. a root, radical word. —বিহ্যা, -ুহাস্কে the science of words, i. e. grammar ; अनंतपारं किलशब्दशास्त्र Pt. 1; S. 2. 112, 24 24. - विश्व: opposition of words (in a sentence). -विशेष: a variety of sound. -विशेgrof (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. - gra: f. the function of • a word (in Rhet.). —नेधिन a. hitting as invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (-m.) 1. a kind of arrow. -2. an archer.-3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. -4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. -5. an epithet of Arjuna. -शक्ति: f. the force or expressive power of a word, signification of a word : see शक्ति - शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. -2. the sicence of gram. mar. - आदि: f. 1. purity of words. -2. the correct use of words. -a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque ; (it differs from अर्थश्रहण in-as-mush as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थब्लेप the pun remains unchanged ; शब्द्वरिवृत्ति-सहत्वमर्थश्लेपः ). —संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. - साइन elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. - मोकर्च ease of expression.

স্কুক্ ক. [ স্কুক্ পুত্ৰ বা] Sounding, making a sound. — ন 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound.—2. A sound, noise.—3 Calling out, calling.—4 Naming.

शब्दापते Den. A. I To make a noise, sound; शब्दापते मधुरमांनलेः कीचताः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56. -2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. -3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायंते S. 4; Mu. 1, भवत शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

siets p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). -2 Uttered, articulated. -3 Called, called out to. -4 Named; designated. -5 Explained. -6 Made public, manifested. -6 Noise, cry.

हास ind A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gon.), जां देवद्साय or देवद्स्य, (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion, इति ज्ञम्). -Comp.
-कर see s. v. -ताति a. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious.
-पास: 1. lac, red dye. -2. cooking, maturing. —म see s. v.

इाम् I. 4 P. ( शाम्यति, शात ) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); ज्ञाम्येत्प-त्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जन: Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुहिर्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोक: B. 7. 5; शांतो लव: U. 6.7. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end, चिंता शशाम सकलाः पि सरोवहाणा Bv. 3.7; न जातु कामः कामानासुपभोगे न ज्ञाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 ' is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched, जञाम दृष्टचापि विना द्वासिः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c. ). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense ). - Caus. ( ज्ञमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see ज्ञम् II. ) 1 To appease, allay, calm. tranquillize, pacify, soothe: क: शीत-लैं: शमियता वचनैस्तवाधि Bv. 3 1 , संरं-भ शमयामास B. 15. 85, 17. 55, S. 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop, Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert , प्रतिकूल देवं ज्ञमायितं S. 1. -4 To subdue, iame, defeat, conquer, vanquish , ज्ञानयाति गजानन्यान् गधद्विपः कलभाऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish , सुतसमपि पानीयं शमयत्थेव पाचक H. 1. 85, Me. 53. -7 To leave cff. desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शानयात-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शम: [ शम्-पञ् ] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, caimness. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेजासी पाधिवे R. 9.4; K1.10.10, 16.48, S1.2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); TH-मुपयातु ममाति चित्तदाहः 0.6.8; ज्ञाम-मेण्यात मम शोकः कथं छ वत्से S. 4. 20. -5 Peace; as in ज्ञामीपन्यास Ve. 5. -o Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments ). -7 The hand. -Comp. -- अंतक: the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquility). - 47 a. tranquil, quiet, stoical. — nara a. in whom tranquility or quietism predominates ; शमप्रधानेषु तपाधनेषु S. 2. 7.

হানথ: [হান্-সথব্] 1 Tranquillity, clamness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) [ शम् जिन् ल्यु ल्युट् ना] Quelling, allaying, sunduing &c. -ने 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, manquility. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -न: 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N. of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वस् f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamuna. शमनी Night. -Comp. -सव: (-पद:)

a demon, goblin.

शमल [ शम-कलच ] 1 Feces, ordure,
excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment.
-3 Sin, moral impurity, -4 A calamity, misfortune.

ज्ञानेत p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered.

হানিব a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled, Bk. 7.5, Mk. 1. 16.

श्रामी [ शम्-इत् वा ङीष् ] ( शमि sometimes ) 1 N. of a tree ( said to contain fire ), आश्चममी शमिन S. 4.3, Ms. 8. 247, धुवं स नीलोल्यलपत्रधारय शमीलता छेनुस्थिन्यवस्यात S. 1. 18. Y. 1. 302. -2 A pod, legume. -0omp. —गर्भ: 1. an epithet of fire. -). a Brâhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —शान्य any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —शहः an epithet of Siva.

ज्ञामी( भि )र: A small variety of the Samî tree.

शंपा Lightning.

हांब् I. 1 P. ( हाबात ) To go, move. -II. 10 P. ( हांबबात ) To collect, heap together.

হাৰ(ৰ) a. [হাৰ্-প্ৰৰু] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -3: 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn roundthe loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. (হাৰাত means 'to pleugh twice').

হাৰ্ a. [হাৰ্-সংস্] Best, excellent,
—্: 1 N. of a demon slain by
Pradyumna, q. v. -2 A mountain. -3
A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of
the trees- বিসক, ভাল and প্রভাব. -6 A
kind of fish. -7 War. —; 1 Water.
-2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or
religious observance. -Comp. -সাং.,
-্যুল: epithets of Pradyumna or the
god of love. —সমু: the demon
Sambara.

इंबरी 1 Illusion, jugglery -2 A female juggler

হাৰল: -लं [হাৰ্-ফল্ ] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy

ज्ञंबली A procuress.

र्शुंडु:, शंदुकः, शंदुक्तः A bivalve

মানুহ: 1 A bivalve shell (মুক্রা also in this sense) 2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Sûdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Râma, see inter alia U. 2 and R. 15).

it: 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The ironhead of a pestle.

शंसली A bawd, procuress.

रामु a. [ज-स्ड] Causing happiness, granting prosperity.—सः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishņu. -Comp —तनयः, -त्वः, -स्तः epithets of Karttikeya or Ganesa. —शिया 1. N. of Duigh. -2. emblic myrobalan (आमलको ). —तहमं the white lotus.

हास्या [ श्रम-यत्या ] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

হায a. (-या, -যা f.) [ হা-জৰু ]
Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.), বানিলাগ্যাথ বিবাহায়
R. 19. 34; so তলানহায়, যাশ্বায় বুলায়, বিলিহায় &c. -য: 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 A buse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

श्यंड a. Sleepy, sleeping.

হাৰ্থ a. [হা-প্ৰযু ] Sleepy, asleep. ⊶u: 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake,the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

श्यनं [ शी-लुट् ] I Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; श्य-न्यो न संजीत Ms. 4. 74, R 1. 95, V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -0omp. —अ(आ) भारः, -रं, -युरं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. —एकाद्शी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashâḍha when Vishnu hea down to enjoy his four months' repose. —स्वां a bed-fellow. —स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं [शी-आधारे अनीयर् ] A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमध्य में R. 8. 66; कांतासखस्य शयनीशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; ( शयनीयकं in the same sense ).

शयानक: 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

श्यालु a. [ शी-अलुच् ] Sleepy, slochful, हीत नीपश्यक्योपि श्यालुध्व-यसुम्पान् St. 2. 80 — लु: 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constructor -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शिवत p.p. [ र्जी-क्तेरिक ] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down.
—त Sleep, sleeping.

হায়:, হায়ল: A large snake, the boa.
হাহণা [হ্যা-সাৰাই ক্ষণ ] 1 A bed,
couch, হাহণা স্থানিক চanti. 4. 9;
লহা হেণা হাহণা চ০. 3. 79, R. 5. 66.
2 Sleeping. —3 lying, stinging
together. —Comp. —সহথম:, শক্তেঃ
the superintendent or guardian of
a king's bed-chamber. — বহর্মণ: the
side of a bed. — মন a. 1. lying in
a bed.—2. confined to a bed. — মহ a
bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

हार: [ ज्ञु-अन् ] 1 An arrow, a shaft, क्र च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः श-रास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass, श्रकांडपाड्रगंडस्थला M. 3. 8 ; सुखेन सीता शरपाहुरेण A. 14. 26, S1. 11. 30.-3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five. ' -t Water. - comp. - अग्रज: an excellent arrow. —अभ्यासः, -आचातः archery. —असर्व, -आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow , ज्ञारा सन तेषु विक्रव्यतानिवं છं. 6. 28 , R. 3. 52 , Ka 3. 64. — आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोप:, -आवाप: a bow. —आश्रय: a quiver. —आहत a. struck by an arrow. — इपीका an arrow. - se: the mango tree. - ओव: a shower or multitude of arrows. -mrz: 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. - and: shooting with arrows, archery. - Tresh butter. –जः N. of Kârttıkeya. –जन्मन् m. an epithel of Karttikeya; R. 3.23. —जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. —ाधः a quiver. —पातः an alrow's flight. "tari a bow-shot. -पुंख:, -पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. - प्रवेग: a swift arrow. - फल the blade or parb of an arrow. -in: N. of a sage whom Râma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. - H: N. of Kaarttikeya. -ਸੁਢਿ: f. the point of an arrow. -- ਜਲੂ: a bow-man, an archer. — वसं (वणं) a thicket of reeds, Me. 45. उद्भवः, भनः epithets of Karttikeya. —वर्ष: a shower or volley of arrows. —वाणि: 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -बृष्टि: f. a shower of arrows. -ब्रात: a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow ; ज्रसंधानं नाडयति S. 1. -संबाध a. covered with arrows; U. 4. 29. — रतंत्र: a clump of reeds.

श्रास्टः [ श्रू-अटन् ] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

**इारजं [** ज्ञू ल्युट् ] 1 Protection, help. succour, defence , भूत्वा झरण्या झरणा-र्थमन्य कथं प्रपत्स्ये स्विय दीव्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3, U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter, Ku. 3 8, Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); स सुरासुरस्य जगतः जरणं Ki. 18. 22 ; संतप्ताना त्वमिस इारणं Me. 7 : जाराजं गम-डा-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to '; यानि हे कानिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय है. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15, Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, restingplace. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. -एषिन् a. 1. seeking refuge or protection, Bh. 2.76.-2. unfortunate. —आगत, -आपन a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. - उत्सद्ध a. looking up to for protection : R.

इर्एण a. [इर्एण साधु: यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असी सर्पय: इर्एणोन्स्याना R. 6. 21; इर्एणो लोकाना Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30, 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable— oq: An epithet of Siva. — ज्यं 1 A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

स्पा: (पि: f.) 1 A road, path.
-2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

श्रारणयुः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud -3 Wind.

श्राहेड: 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon.
-3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

श्र्म र . [ ज्ञा-अदि Up. 1. 129 ] 1 The autumn, autumnal season ( comprissing the two months आधिन and कार्तिक), यात्राये चोद्यामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. -2 A year; स्वं जीव झरदः झतं R. 10. 1, U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्योभेव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. —sia: the end of autumn, winter. — अंजुधर: an autumnal cloud. —उदाशयः an autumnal lake. —कामिन m. u dog. —काल: the antumnal seasen. —बनः, -भेचः an autumnal cloud. —चंद्र: (शरच्चंद्र:) the autumnal moon. — त्रियामा an autumnal night. --पदा: -दां the white lotus. - पर्वत् n. the festival called Kojagara q. v. ,— uti the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year. शरदिज a. Autumnal.

श्रमः [ शु-अमन् Un. 3. 122 ] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a hon; श्रमञ्जलमा असं प्रोद्धरस्यं क्रुपात् Rs. 1. 23, अष्टपादः श्रमः सिंह्याती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass- hopper. -5 A locust.

**श्रायु:**(यू:) f. N. of a miver, see स्रयु(यू)

इारल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked, fraudulent ( according to Sabdak ). इारलकं Water.

इंग्रुट्टं [ इस्वे इर्शिक्षाये हित शरु.यत् ] A buttor mark ( for arrows ), target (fig. also ); तो झर्ड्यमकरोरस नेतरान् B. 11. 27; कुता: झर्ड्यं हरिणा तवासुरा: S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45, Si 7. 24, ड्यसन- झत्तार्ड्यता गवा: K.

श्राटिः( -डिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः ) A kind of bird.

হাৰাহ a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. — ব: A mischievous ani mal; হাৰাবভাল লাবাৰা নহাত্ৰ্যা Dk.

हाराव: -वं [ श्रं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण Tv. ] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray, मोदकशरावं यहीत्वा.V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

इाराबती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Râma, R. 15. 97.

श्रीरमन् m. Bearing, bringing

श्रीरं [ शु-ईरन् ] 1 The body ( of animate or inanimate objects ); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constitutent element ; इारीरं सावविष्टार्थव्यवाच्छिला पदावली Kâv. 1. 10; श्रारीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -अंतरं 1. the interior -Comp. of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्त् m. a father. —कर्पण emaciation of the body. A: 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. —तुल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. - as: 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body ( as in penance ). - युक् a. having a body. - पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the moral coil, death. - uran: emaciation (of the body). - az a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; श्रारवद्धः मधमा-असी बधा Ku. 5. 30. -बंध: 1. the

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bodily frame, इारीरबंधन तिराबभ्व R. 16.23 -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. buth as an embodied being, R. 13. 58. — sign: a hostage. —भाज a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. - wa: separation of the body (from the soul), death. —यष्टि f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. --यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. - विमोaror the emancipation of the soul from the body. - Ta: f. maintenance or support of the body, R. 2. 45. — वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease - systematic personal attendance. -संस्कार: 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory Samskaras. —संपातः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. - # बंध: relation by marriage. —सादः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. — स्थिति: f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kådambarî ).

शरीरके 1 The body. -2 A small body. -क: The soul.

इशीरिन a. (णी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate, करणस्य मूर्तिरथन्य शरीरिणी विरहस्य धेव वृनसीत जानकी U. 3. 4, भावावित्र शरीरिणो M. 1. 10. -2 Living. —m. 1 Anything endowed with a body ( whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जनमिन वभूव Ku. 1 23; मरणं पञ्चतिः शरीरिणां से. 8 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body), R 8.89; Bg. 2. 18.

375: 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon.
-3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4
Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शंकरा [ जू-करन् कस्य नेत्रम् Un. 4. 3 ]
1 Candied sugar.—2 A pebble, grave!, small stone; प्रादुक्तांतरप्रविधेन शकेरा
Mk. 5. —3 Gravelly mould. —4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand.
—5 A piece, fragment. —6 A potcherd.
—7 Any hard particle, as in जलशकीर a nodule of water, i. e. hail. —8 The disease called gravel. —00mp. —उन्के sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. —तम्मी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisakha.

हार्करक: A kind of citron or lime. हार्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करा-बत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

মৰ্কনী I A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen. হাৰ্ম: [ হাৰ্-বহা ] I Breaking wind, flatulence ( said to be n. also in this sense ). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength; power.

शर्थंजह a. Causing flatulence. —ह: A kınd of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruta).-2 Strength, power.

हार्च 1 P. ( हार्विति ) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् त. [ शु-मनिन् Un. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. —m. An affix added to the name of a Brahmana; as निष्णुशर्मन् , cf. वर्मन्, त्रास, गृत. —n 1 Pleasure, happiness delight, त्यजंत्यस्य शर्म च मानिनेत वरं त्यजंति न त्वेकसपाचितं वर्ते N 1. 50, R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. —2 A blessing. —3 Protection. —4 A house, receptacle (mostly Veduc in this sense).—Comp. —a a. conferring happiness. (—q:) an epithet of Vishnu.

शर्मर: A sort of garment.

श्रामिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayâtı and daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, cf. देवयानी and यशाति.

श्रुर्यः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious, —र्थः An enemy.

ज्ञायी 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow ( Ved. ).

ज्ञाई 1 P. ( श्वीत ) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

হার্ম: 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93, Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishnu.

ज्ञेर: N. of the god of love. —रं Darkness.

श्विरी [ शु-वनिष् कीप् वनो र च ] 1 A night, शिश्वे पुनरेति शिवरी B. 8. 56. 3. 2; 11. 93, S1. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. — ईश: the moon.

श्रविला-ली An iron crow.

श्वाणी N. of Parvati or Durga, wife of SSiva.

हाहरिक a. Mischievous, cruel. —क: A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

হান্ত্ৰ I. 1 A ( হান্তৰ ) 1 To shaker str., agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. ( হান্তৰি ) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. ( হান্তেৰ ) To praise.

হাজ: [ হাজ্-বস্থু ] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A stake. -3 N. of হাল an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A canel. — - The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some). গ্লক: A spider.

शलंबाः A king, sovereign.

হাল ম: ি হাল্-সমৰ্ Un 3 122 ] 1 A grass-hopper, lecust, S. 1. 32 -2 A moth, কীৰ্থব্যান্থি মেন্দ্ৰ তথ হাল্-মাৰ্ব Ve 1 19, St 2 117, Ku 4. 40 -3 N. of an Asura

হানত The quill of a porcupine.
—তী I The quill of a porcupine. —2
A small porcupiue.

जाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar ( of anything ), अयस्कातमणिशलाका Mal. 1 -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium ), अज्ञानाधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चश्चरन्मीलिः तं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik 58 ; Ku. 1.47; ययो ज्ञालाकामपरा वहंती R 7 8 -3 An arrow -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument -6 A rib (as of an umbrella ). -7 A bone (forming the noot of the fingers and toes), Y 3, 85.-8 A sprout, spring, shoot, sta-जया (त्नज्ञालाक्येव Ku 1 24. - 9 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, toothpick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of avory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler.-14 The Sârıkå bird. -Comp. - af: (forming शलाकधूर्तः ) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Salakas, cf. qR or अक्षपारे.

ज्ञालाटः A cart-load.

शलादु a Unripe. -दुः A kind of

ज्ञां भोलिः A camel.

হালাল: A kind of perfume.

हाल्कं, हाल्कलं [शल्क कस्य नेल म् Un. 3.43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16, Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind (of trees).-3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलिन्, शल्किन् m. A flah.

शह्म 1 A. ( शह्मने ) To praise.

शल्मलिः -ली f. The silk-cutton tree

श्लंप [ शल्यत् ] 1 A spear, javelin, dart -2 Anarrow, a shaf': शल्य निखा तस्त्रहारपतास्रस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यभोत 9. 75; अनगच्छाति मृहचेतनः भियनाशं विदेश सम्प्रमिति R. 8. 88. S. 6. 8, V. 2. 10 -3 A thorn, splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain, अनातश्यं U. 3. 35, अपनीताशेषशस्य Dk. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्भूत

bone. - 8 Difficulty, distress. - 9 Sin, crime -10 Poison -11 Abuse, defamation —हप: 1 A porcupine, hedgehog -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of a king of Madia and brother of Mådıî, the second wife of Pându, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sshadeva. [ In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fougt in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira ]. -Comp —आरे an epithet of Yadhishthua —आहरण, -उद्धरण, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. - az: a porcupine. —लोमन n. the quill of a porcupine. —हर्नु m. a weeder.

श्रात्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike.
-2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

হালিয়ন a. Pie ced (as with a dait), বিভন্নাৰ্থান্ধিন্দানহালিয়ন U. 3. হাস্তু 1 P. (হাস্তুনি) To go, move.

शहः [ शह अच् ] A frog. —हां Bark, rind.

शहकः N. of a tree. — मं Bark, rind.

श्लुकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree ( of which elephants are very fond ), अभिलेंडु तावदासवसुराभि स्म शल्कीभंगं V· 4- 23; U. 2. 21, 3. 6, Mal. 9. 6. -Comp. — इवः incense.

इाल्ब: N. of a country ; see शाल्ब.

ज्ञान 1 P. (ज्ञान ) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

हाद:—वं [ हाव्-अव् ] A corpse, dead body; Ms 10. 55. —व Water —Comp. —आस्टाव्च covering of a corpse, shroud. —आहा a. feeding on corpses, Bk. 12.75 — काम्य: a dog. —दाह: cremation ( of dead bodies ) —यानं, रथ: a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse

शवर } See शबर, शबक.

ज्ञावसानः 1 Atraveller. -2 A way, road. —नं A cemetery.

হার্ 1 P. ( হারারি ) To lesp, bound, jump.

হাহা: 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18 -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hase) -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers ; thus defined - मदवचन-सुद्धील कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं शशोऽय Sabdak ; सत्यवादी Rutimanjarî 35 also -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंक: 1. the moon -2 camphor. °अर्धमुख a crescent-headed (as an arrow) ेमूर्ति: an epithet of the moon. ेलेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent -373: 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvaku, father of पुरंजय. -अद्न: a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्ण, -लोमन् n the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. - ut 1. the moon ; gu-राति शशधराजिबे Git. 7 -2. camphor. °मैतिल: an epithet of Siva. — प्रतक a scratch with a finger-nail. - Ho m. the moon. अत m. an epithet of Siva. —लक्षण: an epithet of the moon. -लाछन: 1. the moon ; Ku. 7 6 -2. camphor. — चि(चि)दु: 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vishņu. — विषाणं, - शुंगं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदापि पर्यटळ् राश्विषाणमासाद्येत् Bh. 2.5; शश्यायनुधेर: ; 800 खपुषा —स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamuna, the Doab.

হাহাক: 1 A hare, 'rabbit. -2 হাহা (3) q. v.

शशिन् ... [ शशाऽरत्यस्य इति ] The moon , शाशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85, Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -Jomp -ईज्ञ: an epithet of Sîva. -कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1 —कात: the moon gem. (-तं) a lotus. - कोरि: a horn of the moon. —यह: an eclipse of the moon. —ज: an epither of Budha or Mercury ( son of the moon, ). — अभ a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-vi) 1 a water lily -2. a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight — भूषण:, - भृत m, -मौलि:, -शेखर: epithets of Siva. -लेखा a digit of the moon

স্থানি N of one of the sixteen digits of the moon

हादबत् and. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again, R 2.48, 4 70; Me 55. (In comp. हादबत् may be translated by lasting, eternal; as हाश्वरहालि eternal tranquility).

হাজু 1 P. ( হাগনি ) To burt, injure, kill.

शुक्कु (स्कु )ली 1 The orifice of the ear, anditory passage; तथापि कर्णशब्द्धल्यविद्यनः सन् (आकाशः) शब्द्याहकओतिन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K., अन्वलिवकर्णशब्द्धलेकलसीक रचयन्नविच्च N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173.-3 Rice gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

হাব্য: ( र्य: ) Loss of intellect or presence off mind ( গরিষাল্লয় ). — ত্য Young grass , U. 4.27; R. 2. 26.

হাম্ I. 1. P. (হামনি) To ent up, kill, destroy. –II. 2. P. (হামিন) To sleep; Cf. হামু also-

शसने [ शस्-त्युर् ] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation ( of an animal at sacrifice ).

शस्त p. p. [ज्ञास्नक] 1 Praised, extolled.—2 Auspicious, happy.—3 Right, best.—4 Repeated, recited.—5 Best. excellent.—6 Wounded, injured.—7 Killed.—का 1 Happiness, welfare.—2 Excellence, auspiciousness.—3 The body.—4 A finger-guard (अंग्रह्ण-बाज q. v.; also ज्ञास्तक in this sense). ज्ञास्तः f. 1 Praise, eulogy.—2 A hymn of praise (स्ताज).

हास् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals, as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [ शस्-ष्ट्र् ] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाञ्च करे यम्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति-Subhash., R. 2.40, 3. 51, 62, 5. 28 -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तात्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यास: the practice of arms, military exercise. —अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. - star 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. —आजीवः -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. —उद्यमः lifting up a weapon ( to strike ). —उपकरण arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. —कार: an armourer. -कोष: the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. —ग्राहिन् a. taking up or wesring arms ( for battle); शख्याही बाह्मणी जामव्ययः U. 5. 53, जीविन, -बृचि m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. - देवता the deity presiding over weapons. —घरः = शत्रभृत् प्∙ प- न्यासः laying down arms ; 80 शह्म(परि)त्यागः -पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m) an armed warrior. - ya a. ' purified by arms', rendered pure or ab /

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अहास्त्रप्त निध्याजि ( महामासं ) Mal. 5. 12 : ( see Jagadhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावेलक्ष्यसंपादितमः शस्त्रपूर्वं मरणसुपविज्ञामि Ve. 2 - पहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R 2. 40. -2. au armed man. — मार्ज: a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, furbisher. —विद्या, -जास्त्रं the science of arms —सहति: f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal.-सप्त: a sudden fall of a number of weapons. – ਵਰ a. killed by a weapon. —हस्त a. armed. ( -स्तः ) an armed man.

হান্তক 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शिक्षका A kuife.

হান্তিন্ a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accounted.

शस्त्री A kufe ; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक-कलपलातिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhash.; St. 4. 44.

हास्य a. (from हास् ) 1 Best, exollent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

श्रस्यं [श्रम्-यत् ] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुवेह गां स यज्ञाय श्रस्याय मधना दिवं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; श्रस्य क्षेत्रगतं प्राहु: सतुष धान्यस्वयते : 800 तहुल also -3 A ment. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a cornfield. — मक्षक a granivorous. — मजरी 1. An ear of ~orn. -2. a fruit—stalk. — मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. — शालिन्, -संपन्न a abounding in corn— ज्ञाल a beard of corn - सपद् f. abundance of corn. — संव(व)र: the Sâla tree.

शाकः-कं[शर्-वज्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible loaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्ली अरे वा जगदीश्वरी वा मनोरथान् पूरायेतुं समथः। अन्येर्नुपालैः परिदायमान शाकाय वा स्याञ्चवणाय वा स्यात् Jag.-क: 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirîsha tree. -4 N. of a people; see. 到本. -5An era; especially the era of Salivahana. -6 N. of the -अम्ल hog-plum. भेदनं sorrel. -आख्यः the teak tree. ( -एयं ) a vegetable. —आहार: a vegetarian ( living only on herbs &c.). - चुकिका the tamarind. -तरः the teak tree.-पण: I.a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. - qu: the Sigru tree. —पार्थिव: a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपद्छोपिन् - पातः ind. a little of herbs —योग्य : coriander. — बुक्ष: the teak tree. -- शाकरं, -शाकिनं a field of regetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. ( दी. f.) [शकटाय हित अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -- द: 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक -- दं A field, cf. शाकशाकट.

शासदायन: N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Panini and Yask, cf. ब्याकरण शक्टस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकाटिक a (की f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीन: A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tulas.

शाकपूणि:-ाँग: N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = गाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durga.-2 N. of a city.

হাকেল a. (লী f.) [হাকল-সাণু ]
Relating to a pince (হাকল) — ল: A
school of the Rigveda or the fol
lowers of this school (pi.). -Comp.
— সানিহাভেশ N of the Rigveda
Prâtisakhya.— হাজো the recension or
traditional text of the Rigveda as
represented by the Sâkalas.

ज्ञाकलिक a. (की f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

साकुण a. ( जी f. ) 1 Repentant. -2 Afficting others ( प्रतापक ).

য়াকেন্দ্ৰ: N of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pînini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rigveda).

ज्ञाकारी One of the lowest forms of Piakrita, the dialect spoken by the Sakara, as in the Mrichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं शाकिना शिक्षक्षाकिनं शाकमस्यस्या इनि ] I A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Darga (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a (नी f.) [ शङ्ग-अण् ] 1 Relating to birds; Ms 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुलिक: [ शक्तुनेन पक्षिववादिना जीवाते । टज् ] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk.6; Ms. 8 229. —कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकनेय: A small owl.

হান্তিনেজ:, হা স্তানজখ: A metronymic of Bharata ( son of Sakuntala).
—ল The drama called জনিয়াবহান্ত্ৰত of Kalidasa.

शाकुलिक: A fisherman.

शाहरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (की f.) [ शक्तिर्वेग्ताध्य. अम् ] 1 Relating to power. -2 R lating to Sakti or the female personification of divine energy. — The: A worshipper of Sakti; (the Sakas are generally worshippers of Durga representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual appropriation of impure or left-hand ritual appropriation of the control o

ज्ञाक्तिक: 1 A worshipper of Sakti.

शाक्तीक: A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तियः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper or Sakti. -2 N. of Parasara.

शाक्यः [ शक्-वज् तत्र साधुः यत् ] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -Comp. - भिद्युतः a Buddhist religious mendicant. — स्तिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाकी 1 N. of Sachî, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgâ.

शासर: An ox; cf. शाकर.

হাৰে 1 P. ( হাৰেনি ) To pervade, fill completely.

ज्ञाल: N of Karttikeya.

ज्ञाखा 1 A branch ( as of a tree ), आवर्ष ज्ञाखा: R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or taditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School ; as in ज्ञाकलज्ञाखा, आश्वलायन-शाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -Comp. -चंक-Hor 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. -चंद्रन्यायः see under न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. - पित्त: inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् m. a tree. -भेद: difference of ( Vedic ) school.—ππ: 1. a monkey, anape. -2. a squirrel. -- (a traitor to his Sakha', a Brahmana who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रश्या a branch-road. —विलीन a. sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिका a root growing from a branch ( as of the fig-tree ).

शाखाल: A sort of cane ( वानीर ).

शाखिन a. [शाखा अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -m. 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः प्यनचप्लैः शाखिनी धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15.-2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कल्स्वं भीः कथयामि देषद्दतकं मा विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10. शांकरः A bull.

जांकरिः 1 N. of Kårttikeya. -2 Of Ganesa. -3 Fire.

হ্যান্ত্ৰ The sound of a conch-shell. হ্যান্ত্ৰিদ: [হাল-टহ্] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; Si 15. 72.

शाचि a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth.

ज्ञाटकः: -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat, Pt. 1. 144.

शास्त्रायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शास्त्रं [ शहस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्तां यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art. akill, cunning, देवपा निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति स्रमितं शास्त्रमन्याद्विभीर्वः Mu. 1. 1.

হাবো a (জা f.) [ হাল্ন নির্দুর্ঘ প্রঅ ]
Hempen, flaxen. — ज: 1 A touchstone; দাল: হাল্যাস্থীত: Bh. 2. 44;
Bv. 1. 73.—2 A whetstone.—3 A saw.
—4 A weight of four Mashas. — जं 1
Sack-cloth, coarse cloth.—2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87.
—Comp. — সাজীব: an armourer.

झाजि: A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

झाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

arroft 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Mashas.

शाणीरं A bank or spot of ground in the Sona rivr.

शांडिल्पः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The Bilva tree -3 A form of Agni. -Comp. - भोत्रं the family of Sândilya.

शात P.P. [शोन्ह ] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. -त: The Dhattura plant. -तं 'Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनाजगजित-शातं Git. 10. -Comp. -उद्देश a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिख: a.sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभे 1 Gold ; Si. 9. 9 ; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple ( वत्र ).

शातकों भं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening.-2 Cutting down, destroyer; as inपर्वत- पक्षतानं R. 3.42.-3 Causing to fall or perish.-4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः-की Moonlight.

शातभार: A kind of Mallika.

शातमान a. (नी f.) Bought for one hundred.

शाञ्चव a. (वी f.) [ श्वनुष श्रेत्रोशिद वा अण् ] 1 Relating to an enemy; R 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy, तत्र नाभवदसो महाहवे शा-त्रवाविव पराञ्चमुकोऽधिनः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5 1, Bk. 5. 81, Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रथीशाञ्चवशत्रवे R. G.

शाबनीय a. 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [ शर्-पञ् ] 1 Young grass.-2 Mud. -Comp —हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place cladin verdure.

शाहल a. [ হাবে: গ্রমের বজবু ] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass 3-Green, verdant.—ন্ত: -ঠ A grass-plot, green, meadow, হাবেণ গান্তেঠ Sânti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

द्यान् 1 U. ( जीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शान: 1 A touch-stone. -2 whet. stone. -Comp. --पाद: 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the Pariyatra mountain.

হাৰেল (In gram.) A technical term used by Pânini for the Krit affix লাৰ or নাৰ used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानेश्वर α (शf.) 1 Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

হাবি p. p. [ हाम्-क ] 1 Appeased. allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacifi d; R. 12. 20. -2 Cured, alleviated , शांत-रोग:. -3 Abated, subsided, putaa end to, removed, extinguished; স্থানেখ্য-क्षोमपरिश्रमं B 1.58; 5.47; ज्ञातार्चिषं दीपामिन मकाश: Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped ; ज्ञातम्गपचारं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, und sturbed, tranquil, still ; शांतीमदमाश्रमपदं 8 1.16 ; 4. 19. -8 Tamed , R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded. -11 Gentle, शांता सक्लप-वनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः S 4.10.-12 Purified. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase आतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means

'oh no!' how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu 1). - 7: 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. -2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifforence to worldly objects and pleasures, see निर्वेट and रस. -त Appeasing, pacifying. - ind. Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush ' God (heaven ) forbid !, ज्ञांत कथ दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U 1; तामेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरण 3. 26. - Comp - आत्मव, चेतस् a. calm,tranquil-minded.sedate or composed in mind. —तोय a. having still waters -ta: the sentiment of quietism; see sita above.

शांतनव: 'The son of San'anu "

স্থানা N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa, see U. 1. 4 and কুলমূল also-

शांतिः f. [ शम्-किन् ] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, 1emoval, अध्वर्षिचातकांतथे R. 11. 1, 62. -2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर मंस्मृत्य न ज्ञांतिरस्ति म Ku. 4. 17, Mal. 6. 1. -3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. -4 Ces. sation, stop. -5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुदुबः शातिमागीन्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. -6 Consolation, solace. -7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. -8 Satisfaction of hunger. - 9 An explatory lite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. -10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness .- 11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame, -12 Preservation. -13 N. of Durga. -Comp. - 34, -34-कं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water ; S. 3. - कर, - कारिन a. soothing, pacifying. - në a room for rest or retirement. —होनः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

স্থানিক a. (কা f.) Expiatory, pro pitatory. — ক Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत्व &c. See सात्व् &c.

शाप: [ शप्-षत् ] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्त गिमत-महिमा वर्षभो ग्येण भर्तः Me. 1. 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. -2 An oath, asseveration. -3 Abuse, calumny. -4 An interdiction, a ban. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अक: 'having a curse for a weapor,'

a sage, saint; R. 15. 3. —उरसर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धार:, -मुक्तिः f., -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —गुक्त a. labouring under a curse. —मुक्त a. released from a curse. —रंत्रित a. restrained by a curse.

ज्ञापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured -2 Sworn, adjured.

शापारिकः A peacock.

शाफारिक: A fisherman.

शाब(व)र a. (रो f.) [ शब(व)-र-अण] 1 Savage, barbarous. -2Low, vile, base. —र: 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called Lodhra. —रो A low form of the Prakrita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -0omp. —भेदाउपं (also -भेदाकं) copper.

হাতের a. (হর্ট f.) [ হাত্ত্-পালু ] 1
Relating to or derived from a word.
-2 Relating to or depending on sound
(opp. প্রার্থ.). -3 Verbal, oral. -4
Sounding, sonorous. -5 Nominal (as
inflection). —হত্ত্: A grammarian.
—হট্ট N. of Sarasvatî. -00mp. —বাধ:
perception or apprehension of the
sense of words. —হথ্সনা insinuation
founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. (की f.) [ शब्द-उम् ] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. -क: A grammarian.

शानन् n. Appeasing, conciliation. शाननः N. of Yama. — न 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. —नी The southern direction.

ন্যামির 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacifice. -3
Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel. -5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (ल्रचू). शामीनं 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

ज्ञामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांच: N. of a son of Krishna and Jambavati.

शांबरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 A sorceress.

शांबादकः A dealer in shells.

शांब्र (बू )इ: A bivalve-shell.

शांभव a (बी f.) [शंभोरिं अण्]
1 Belonging to Siva; अनुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतरानुं धुवार्तः फणी P. 1. 159.
-व: 1 A worshipper of Siva.-2 A son
of Siva.-3 Camphor. -4 Bdellium.
-5 A kind of poison. — The Devadaru tree.

शांभवी 1 N. of Parvati. -2.N. of a plant ( नीलड्बी ). -3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

হাযে: Lying, sleeping. হাাথিকা Repose, sleep হাাথিক a. Reclining, sleeping, restng &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow -2 A sword; cf. मायकः

ज्ञार 10 U. ( शारवात-ते ) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

शार a. [ शार्-अच् शू-वज् ] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted.

-2 Yellow. — 7: 1 A variegated colour. -2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind

-4 A piece used at chess, chessman, काल: काल्या स्वनकलके कीडिनियाणिशार:
Bh. 3. 39. -5 Injuring, hurting.

हारिंग: 1 The Chataka bird. -2 A peacock. -3 A bee. -4 A deer. -5 An elephant; of. सारंग.

ज्ञारंगी A particular musical instrument ( played with a bow ), cf. सारंगी.

शारद a. [ शरदि भवं अण् ] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal, ; (the f. is ज्ञारदी in this sense ) ; विमलशारदन दिरचंदिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. Ms 6.11; मेघ: शारद एव काशधवल: पानीयरिकोदर: Subhash. -2 Annual. -3 New, recent. -4 Young, fresh. -5 Modest, shy, bashful. -6 Diffident, not bold. — 7: 1 A year. — 2 An autumnal sickness. - 3 Autumnal sunshine. -4 A kind of kidney-bean. -5 The Bakula tree. - at The fullmoon day in the month of Karttika. -दं 1 Corn, grain. -2 The white lotus. - qr 1 A kind of Vînâ or lute. -2 N. of Durga. -3 N. of Sarasvati, ( शरदकाले पुरा यस्मानवस्यां बोविता सुरैः । शास्दा सा समाख्याता पींटे लोक च नामतः ).

হাংগিৰুক: 1 Autumal sickness. -2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. — कं An autumnal or annual Sradha.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

হানি: 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. -2 A small round ball. -3 A kind of die. —বি: f. 1 The bird called Sårikå. -2 Fraud, trick.-3 An elephant's housings. - Jomp. — বহু:, -দঠ, -দতম:, -ন a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

spirent 1 A kind of bird. -2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. -3 Playing at chess &c. -4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird -2 Ved. An arrow. -3 Kusa grass.

शारीर a. (शे f.) [शिंपसोर्व आण्]
1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. -2 Incorporate; embodied.
-र: 1 The incorporate or embodied



spririt (जीवारमन् ); human or idividual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

हारीस्व a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). — के 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhâshya of Sankarâchârya on the Brahma-sûtras). -comp. — सूर्व the aphorisms of the Vedânta philosophy.

ज्ञारीरकीय a. Corporeal; embodied. ज्ञारीरिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शास्त्र  $\alpha$ . (स्ति f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

जार्क: Candied sugar.

ज्ञाकिक: 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

हाकिर a. (री f.) [ हाकेरा-अण ] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -र: 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of Milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शाकिरक-रिक-रिय a. Gravelly, stony. शांग a. (शांद्व: strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny.-2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8 123. —गि: -गि 1 A bow (in general).).-2 The bow of Vishpu. —गि Wet ginger. -एक्ट. — यन्त्वन् m., — यरः, —पाणिः, — भृत् m. epithets of Vishpu.

शांगिन m. 1 An archer, a bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षणा-धैन मद्दसिर्धिन शांगिण: R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शादूराः [ शू उलल दुक् च 1 A tiger.

-2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Råkshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called ज्ञरम. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशाद्दल of. कुंजर-Comp. — चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin.—विक्रीडित 1 tiger's play; कंदपीं-ऽपि पमायते विरस्तयन् शाद्देलिकिडित सिंस. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शावर a. (शि f.) [ शर्वयो भवं अण् ] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वराधकारपुर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, peinicious. — t Darkness, thick gloom. —श Night.

য়ান্ত্ৰ 1 A. ( হান্তেৰ ) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Mallı on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

भारतः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general, R. 1. 13; Ve. 4 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Salivahana. -Comp. —ग्राम: a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva भार: N. of a mountain शिला the Salagrama stone. —ग्र:, -वियोम: exudation of the Sala tree, resin: R. 1. 38. —गिलमा 1. a doll, puppet, statue, Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2 a courtezan, harlot. —गेला a doll, puppet. —वेह: the resin of the Sala tree; of साल. —सार: 1. a superior tree. -2. as a foetida.

যাল্ডৰ: The Lodhra tree.

शाला [ शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; ग्रहेविशालेरिय भूरिशाले: Si. 3 50; so संगातशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16.41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in चाजिशाला, गर्वभशाला &c.-Oomp. —अजिरः, -रं a hollow earthen cup. —सुगः a jackal. —इकः 1. a dog; भिंहानां च स्रवेन मूर्यसु पदं थास्थात शालाकुकाः Bv. 1.72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

ज्ञालाकः N of Panani.

शालाकिन् m. 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

ज्ञालाक्यं A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Panini (written also जालात्तरीय ; so called from जलातुर the place of his birth).

शास्त्रारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder.
-2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तवकश्वित वस्र्युणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यवाः प्रकीणीं न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2
The civet-cat. -Comp. —ओदनः -नं
boiled rice ( of a superior kind ).
—गोपी a female appointed to watch
a rice-field; इश्रुच्छायानिषादिन्यः शालिगोपयो जगुर्यशः R. 4 20. —पूर्णः -णि
rice-flour. —पिष्टं a erystal. —भवनं
a rice-field. —वाहनः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose
era commences with 78 A. D.
—होजः 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horce. —होजिन्
m. a horse.

হান্তিক: 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax -3 A village of artisans.

হাতিব a. (বা f.) ( usually at he end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; অতমুগতেথাকিয়াতিবা Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

गालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शालीन a. [ शालाप्रवेशमहीते, शाला-ख ] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निसर्गशालीन: श्लीजन M. 4, R. 6 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. —2 Like, resembling. —न: A householder. ( शालीनी हु 'to make humble, humiliate')

হালেনিবা-ব্ৰ Bashfulness, modesty. হাস্তে: [লাল্-ডল্ ] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. —ন্ত n. The root of the water-lily.

সান্ত ( কু ) ক 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -ক: 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily ( মাকুক only in this sense ).

ज्ञालु( ल् )रः A frog.

ज्ञालयं A field of rice.

ज्ञालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Panini see शालातुरीयः

হালেদন্ত: [বাল্-দন্তমু] 1 The silk cotton tree -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

हारमिल: 1 The silk cotton tree By I. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. —स्य: an epithet of Garada.

ज्ञानमलिकं An inferior kind of Sålmali tree.

ज्ञालमालिन् m. N. of Garuda.

ज्ञालमलिनी Tne silk cotton trea.

शास्त्रको 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pâtâla. -3 A kind of hell. - Comp. — वेष्टः; -वेषकः the gum of the silk cotton tree.

ज्ञात्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Sâlva.

हाव a. (वीर्) [ ज्ञव-अण् ] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दशाई शावमाशोचं संग्वेड विधीयते Ms. 5.59, 61.—2 Tawny, dark yellowish.—वः 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, oub, क्ष वर्ष क परोक्षमन्मधो मृगश्चेः सममेधितो जनः S. 2.18; मृगराजशावः R. 6.3, 18.37.—2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावक: The young of any animal.

शाश्वत a. (ती f.) [ शस्वद् भवः अण्]
1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वती: समा: Râm. (=U. 2. 5) ' for eternal years', 'ever more', ' for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; E. 14. 14. -2 All. —त: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyâsa. -3 The sun. -तं Hea-

ven. — ind. Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक a. (की f, ) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्विकों विरोध: 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वितकों विरोधमपहाय K.

ज्ञाश्वती The earth.

ज्ञाब्द्धल a. (ली f.) Eating flesh (or fish).

গাৰ্ট্যান্তক A quantity of baked cakes ( গ্ৰন্থন্ত ).

शास 2 P. ( ज्ञास्ति, श्रास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यते, शासितं, शिष्ट ) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing to accusatives in this sense), माणानके धर्म शास्ति Sk.; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽइं शाधि मां त्वां प्रसन्धं Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अतन्यजामनामुन् जातामै--कपुरीमिन R. 1. 30, 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; S. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12.34; Mv. 6.20; Ku. 6 24; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ), तस्मिनायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्त्रणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6 27 ; Ms. 11 83. -5 To advise ; स किमजा साधु न शास्ति योडाधेय Ki. 1. 5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct : ताञ् शिष्याच्या रवहेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपति: Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5. -8 To tame, subdue; Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास m A reciter; as in उक्यशास. शास: Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise (सृति).

शासकः [ शास्-ण्बुल् ] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शाम्-ल्युट ] ! Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुनी R. 1. 30 ; so अपतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तरुभिरिप देवस्य ज्ञासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant ( of land &c. ), charter ; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. ( At the end of comp. ज्ञासन often means ' punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in समर्शासन:, पाकशासनः ). -00mp. -अतिवृत्तिः f, violation of commands, disobedience. —q= 1. a plate ( usually of copppr) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. - gr: a royal messenger. —हारिन् m. an envoy, a messenger; R. 3. 68.

ज्ञासनीय a. 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित p. p. 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

ज्ञासित m. (ज्ञास्-तृब् 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; S. 1. 25.

शास्तः f [ शास्-नित् ] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastizement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the kind. -4 A sceptre, rod ( of authority ).

हास्तु m. [हास्-तृच् इडमाव: ] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास हुन् ] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comp. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति ग्रह्मतमं ज्ञास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20; ज्ञास्त्रेष्व-कंडिता ब्राह्न: R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject , वेदांनशास्त्र, न्यायजास्त्र, तर्कजास्त्र, अलंकारज्ञास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; Si-5. 47. -6 A work, treatise ; ਜੜੀ: ਪੈਚ-भिरंतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice) ; इम मांच शास्त्र प्रयोगे च विमुशतु M. 1. -Comp. -आतेकमः, -अनतुष्ठानं vio lation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुद्वानं-अनुः सार: conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —आभेज a. versed in the Sastras. -- अर्थ: 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. -2. a scriptural precept or statement -आवरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. -2. the study of Sastras. (-or:) 1. one versed in scriptures -2. a student of the Vedas. -3 76 a prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sastras, lawful, legal. - ant:, -कृत् m. 1. the author of a Sastra or sacred book .- 2. an author in general. -3. a sage, saint. -कोविद a. versed in the Sastras. —ne: a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चञ्च n. grammar ( as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sastra ). —चारमः one who deserves sacred precapts. ज, -विद् a. 1. well versed in the Sastras. -2. a mere theorist. - जार्न knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तर्व truth as taught in the Sastras, scriptural truth. ैज्ञ: an astronomer. -- वार्शन व. stated or enjoined in sacred books. 一致電: f. scriptural point of view. — प्रसमः 1. the subject of the Sastras. -2. any discussion on scriptural points — पोनिः the source of the Sastras. — विधानं - निश्चः a sacred, precept, scriptural injunction. — विभाने प्रात्तेष्यः, -विशेषः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2. Any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विस्स a. averse from study; Pt. 1. — विरुद्ध a contrary to the Sastras, illegal, unlawful. — इपुरुपन्तिः f. intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sastras. — शिल्पन् m. the country of Kashmira. — सिद्ध a. established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रित्य, (णोर्न.) [ शास्त्र वेन्ययीने वा इति ] Versed or skulled in the Sistras.—m. 1 One who has mastered the Sistras, a learned man, a great Pandit.—2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय a. [ शास्त्रेण विहित छ ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

हास्य a. [ ज्ञास्-ण्यत् ] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

াহা 5 U. (হোনানে, হান্তন) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive -5 To be sharp.

iti: 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm tranquillity, peace. -3 An epithet of Siva.

हिं। इत्या 1 N. of a tree ( हिश्तु ). -2 The Asoka tree.

হিল্লে a Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्शं Bee's wax ; cf. सिक्थं.

शिक्षं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्यित o. Suspended or carried in a loop.

हिन्सू 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षताम् पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3.31. -2 To teach ( Ved ).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका f.) [शिक्ष जुलू ] I A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यस्योभयं (१. ६. किया and संकाति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रति-ष्टापयितव्य एव M 1 16.

রিল্লেল [রিল্ল্ডুব্ ] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-भावे अ ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषळ पुरस्ततया निमेषात् R., 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; 4F Ki. 15.



37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training; साज्यक्रशिक्षपाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच नमः प्रणिपातशिक्षपा R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedångas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science, रणशिक्षा 'military science'. 7 Giving, bestowing (Ved).—Comp.—कर: 1. a teacher, an instructor.—2. N of Vyåsa.—गुरु: a religious preceptor.—वर: an epithet of Indra.—शक्ति: f. skill.

शिक्षत P P. शिक्षा जाताडस्य तार हतच् शिक्षक वा 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपहुर्वे S., 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. —अक्षर: 1. a teacher. -2 a pupil. —आसुधै a. yersed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाण: A pupil, scholar.

शिखंड: [ शिखाममति अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] I A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure.—2 A peacock's tail.—3 A crest V. 4 8.

शिखंडक: [शिखंड इव कन् ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head, (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयद्लश्यामस्निग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिक: A cock. शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन a. [शिखंडोऽस्यस्य इनि ] Crested, tufted. —m. 1 A peacock, नद्ति स एष वधूसखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18 ; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N.of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [ Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Ambå). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthâman 7.

হিষ্ণেটিলা 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see হিষ্ণেটিল above.

शिखर:-रं [शिखा अस्यस्य-अरच् आलो-पः] 1 The top, summit or peak of, a mountain, जगाम गोरी शिखरं शिख-हिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4, Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -रा N. of a plant ( यूर्ग ). -Comp -यासिनी an epithet of Durgå.

হাজাহিনী An excellent woman.

-2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices.

-3 A line of hair extending across the navel.

-4 A kind of vine.

-5 N. of a plant ( মুর্গ ).

-6 Arabian jasmine.

-7 N of a metre; see App.1.

शिखरिन a. (णी f.) [ शिखरे अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिन्शना Me. 82. —m. 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थनां शि-खरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्थ

शिखा [ शी-खक् तस्य नेत्रम पृषी॰ ; Up 5.24 ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30, Si. 4. 50; Mal. 10. 6. -2 A crest, topknot. -3 Turt, plume .- 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17.-5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment, तोयाधारपथाश्व वत्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखां किता; S. 1.14.-7 A flame; प्रभामहत्या शिखयेव दीप: Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light; Ku. 2, 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root .- 11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -- na a kind of turnip -तरु: a lamp-stand. -दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. er a. pointed, crested. ( -- : )1 a peacock. -2 a Jaina deified saint. os नुमाणि: a crest-jewel. - मूलं 1. a carrot -2. a root having a tuft of leaves.-3 a turnip. -- T: the jack-fruit tree — ਭਲ a. pointed, crested. ( –ਲ: ) a peacock. — बुक्ष: a lamp-stand. — बुद्धि: f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

. शिकाल: The crest of a peacock.

গিজাৰন a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिखिन a. [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock, stores: शिशिरे निषीद्ति तरोर्मुलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4 8, Pt. 1 151; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखीसंवामीयं शिक्षीव हिमानिल: Git 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; St. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brahmana. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraba tree. -Comp.--কঠ, -মীৰ blue vitriol. — ध्र ज: 1. an epithet of Karttikeva. -2. smoke. —पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail —युप: an antelope. —वर्धकः a gourd. —वाहनः an epithet of Karttikeya. — जिला 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

থিয়: [জি-एक ग्रक्च] 1 A pot-herb.
-2 A kind of tree.

हिंख् 1 P. (शिंबति ) To go, move. हिंध् 1 P. (शिंबति ) To smell.

त्रियाण: 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phlegm. -- जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिवाणकः-क The mucus of the nose . —क: Phlegm.

शिंचिन a. Smelled.

शिच् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens ).

হিন্দ্ 1, 2 A., 10 U (ইনিন, হিনিং, নিনিং, নিনিং, নিনিং, নিনিনাং, নিনিনাং, নিনিনাং, নিনিনাং, sound, bellow.

হাঁল: Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

গিনিজিকা A chain worn round the loins.

হিলা 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिजित p. p. Tinkling, jingling.
—तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहसानां नेदं न्यूरशिंजितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

হ্মিনিনি 1 A bow-string. -2 An anklet ( worn round the feet ).

हिन्द् 1 P ( होटलि ) To slight, despise, disregard.

হাব p. p [হা-ক] 1 cati ned, whetted. -2 Thin, er daciris. -3
Wasted, declined. -6 Wee, feeble.
-Comp. —সম: a thorr—সাম a sharp-edged. — সুন: j. barley. -2.
wheat.

**शितदुः** f. The river Sutlej ; see शतदः

शाति a. [श-किच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितिवारकाद्यमितताप्रमयनमक्णी-कृतं कुषा Si. 15. 48. —ति: The birch tree.—Comp —कंटः 1. an epithet of Siva; तस्यात्मा शितिकंटस्य सेनापत्य-स्पेत्य व: Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2 a peacock, अवनतिशितकंटकंटल्श्मीमिह वधि स्फुरिताप्यरेपुजाला: Si. 4. 56. -3. a gallinule. —छदः, —पक्षः a goose —रनं a sapphire. —वासम् m. an epithet of Balarâma, विज्ञंचपंत शितिवास्मस्तत्तं Si. 1. 6. —सारकः a kind of ebony.

जिथिल a. [ श्लध्-किलच् १षो० Up. 1. 53 ] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened. relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened, S. 2.6.-3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अर्कस्योगरि शिथि उं च्युतिनव नव-माञ्चिकाक्रसमं S. 2. 8. '-4 Languid, enfeebled,unnerved.-5 Weak,feeble आशिथलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 ' fast or close embrace ' -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved.-8 Decayed.-9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. - & 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (হিাথিন্তীকু means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken.
-3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble.
-4. to give up, abandon, R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभ 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).

হাখিল্যনি Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon, হিথিল্য স্থাপান বাজ্যনাই Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; ন মা হুণাগনমন্ত্ৰাণ হিভিত্ত্বনি V. 2.

হিনিথিন্তাৰন Den. A. To become coose or flaccid, Bh. 3. 14.

হিাথিন্তির a. 1 Loosed. -2 Belaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

हिानि: N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yâdavas. (शिनेनंस m. N. of Sâtyaki).

হাণি: A ray of light. — f. Skin, leather. — n. Water; নিৰাভন্তখনবালাভ্ৰা হাণি বাবি সভালী Vyåsa. — comp.
— বিছ a. (written হিণবিছ or হিণিবিছ also)
1. per aded by rays. — 2. bald, baldheaded. — 3 leprous. ( - ছ: ) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. — 2. of Siva. — 3. a bald man. — 4 a man without prepuce 2-5 a leper.

शिक्ष: N. of a lake on the Hima laya. - में Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The thin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor. হিমা 1 N. of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinî, হিমাবার বিষকন ত্রৰ মার্থনাবাহুলাং: Me. 81. -2 A visor or helment

शिफ: Sae शिका.

নিমান 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water lily. -3 A root in general -4 A stroke with a whip -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp — ক্র--ই the root of a water-lily. — সং: a branch. — ক্র: the ( Indian ) fig-tiee.

शिकाक The root of a water-lily.

হিন্দি (বি:) 1 A beast of prey. -2
The birch tree. -3 N. of a country
(pl.) -4 N. of a king (who is said
to have saved Agns in the form of a
dove from Indra in the form of a
hawk by offering an equal quantity
of his own flesh weighed in a balance), Mo. 6. 17.

হিনি(বি)হা 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिवि(वि) है 1 A camp; धूष्ट्युम्न, स्विशिविरमयं पाति सर्वे सहस्व Ve 3. 18, Si. 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

হিনি (বি ) হথ: A palanquin' litter.

হিছাৰ: A kind of large shrub (বন-দ্ব). —বা A pod, legume; (also হি-বি: f. in this sense), Mâl. 9. 7.

হিলিকা 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

हिंची 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

हित्र 1 The head. -2 The root of the pep per plant (m. also according to some, in these senses.). --र: 1 A bed -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् n. [ शु-असन् निपातः Un. 4. 193] 1 The head; शिरसा श्रायते पूर्व ( गुणं ) परं ( दोषं ) कंड नियच्छति Subhåsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ); हिमगोरेरचलापिंगः क्षिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Si 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything; शिरास मसीपटलं द्याति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point -7 Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमञ्ज्ञासी S. 7. 25; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head ( usuelly the end of comp, ). -Comp. —अस्थि n. ( शिरोस्थि ) the skull. —कपालिन् m. an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. —गृहं ( शिरोगृहं ) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. - मह: ( शिरोग्रह: ) affection of the head, head-ache - छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरश्छेदः &c. ) beheading, decapitation -ar-पिन् m an elephant — तं, -त्राण 1. a helment, च्युतै: शिरस्रेश्वषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66, अपनीतिशिरस्राणाः 4. 64. -2 a head-dress. —ਬरा:,-ਬਿ: (शिरोधरा-ਬਿ.) the neck ; S 4. 52, 5. 65. —ਪੀਂਫ਼ਾ head-ache. -- प्राम: bending the head. -- पावरणं a turban. -- कल: the cocoanut tree. - भूषण (शिरोभूषणं) an ornament for the head -माण: ( ज़िरा-माण: ) 1. a jewel worn on the head. 2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -तर्मन m (ज्ञिरोमर्मन् ) a hog. —मालिन् m. (ज्ञि रोमालिन् ) an epithet of Siva. —रतं ( शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. -- चजा (शिरोकजा) head-ache. -- चहु m. -घहः (शिरोषड्-घहः) ( also शिरामे मह-ह: ) the hair of the head , Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9, R. 15. 16. - वर्तिन a ( शिरोवर्तिन् ) being at the head. (-m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वहीं (शिरोवहीं ) the crest of a pea-, cock. —वृत्त ( शिरोपृतं ) pepper. —वेष्टः वेष्टनं ( शिरोवेष्ट:-प्टनं ) a head-dress. turban. — जुलं head ache. — स्य: leader, chief. —हारिन m. ( शिरोहारिन) epithet of Siva.

शिरसिंज: The hair of the head; Si. 7 62.

शिरस्के 1 A helment. -2 A turban, head-dress.

ज्ञिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तम् ind From the head; Ku. 3.49, Bh. 2.10.

হাং€য a. [হাংমি দল: যন্] Belonging to, or being on, the head. —ংখ: Clean hair.

हिएर Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, bloodvessel.—Comp —पन्न: the wood-apple.
—मोन्न: bleeding. —हत्तं lead.

হিংলে a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

হিছি [ ফু-কি ] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4:A locust.

हारीण: [ शु-ईषन् किच ] N. of a tree.
—एं A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ); हारीषपुएपाधिकसी:कुमार्थी बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितकी: Ku. 1 41; so यद सहेत अमरस्य पेलवं
शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतिचिण: 5.4, R. 16.
48; Me. 65.

हिन्द 6 P. ( हिनलति ) To glean.

হাল: ত Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. — বৃঁল: 1. gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

firer 1 A stone, rock -2 4 grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon. vein (for शिरा ). -6 Red arsenic -7 Camphor. -Comp. -- अट ह: 1 a hole. .2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मज iron -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभा the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. –आहं bitumen. -उच्चय: a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. - seef bonzoin. -उद्धा benzoin -2.a superior kind of sandal-wood. - siret m. an epithet of Garuda. - agar: a stonecutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुद्रपं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) i. bitumen .- 2. benzoin .- 3 petroleum .- 4. iron. -5 any fossil production -जत n 1 bitumen. -2. red chalk — जित f., -तृ bitumen. — धातः 1 chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. - पहः, -पहकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab ( of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्र-, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -पाति-कृति: f. an image of stone. —फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel .- रस: 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -बल्कल:-लं,-बल्का a kind of moss. —ਭੁਵਿ: f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. - ਕੇਤਸਜ n. a grotto, rocky recess. - ब्याधि: bitumen. -सारं

হান্তি: The birch tree. -লি: f.

शिलिंद: A kind of fish.

হালা 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -মুন্ত: 1. a bee; মিজিনহালামুন্তবাহলে বিজ্ঞান কৰা কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ তিনি না : R. 4 57. -2 an arrow; মা ক্রম্মনাইবাহিলামুন্তবাহিলাম্বন বাংলাইব সমন্বনাংক্রমেনি মি 225, or সুমাম্ভিনা হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান: হালামুন্তবাহিলা করা হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান: হালামুন্তবাহিলা হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান হার্ব্যার্মিন হাহান হার্মিন হার্ম হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্মিন হার্ম

शिलींधः [ शिली गाति धुन्क पूषो॰ सम् ]
1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree.
-ধ্র 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in
বাক্তর্লীধ্র प. v. -2 The flower of the
plantain tree, आधिपुरिष्ठ शिलींध्रसुर्गिधिः
Si. 6. 32, or आलेनारमतालिनी शिलींधे
72. -3 Hail.

গিল'শ্বির A mushroom, fungus. গিলেশ্বি I Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलेय a Rocky, stony. —यं 1 Benzoin. –2 Bitumen.

शिल्पं [ शिल्पक ] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art, (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art ), craft, पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं ग्रुणांतरं वजति ज्ञिल्पमाधातः M. 1 6 -3 Ingenuity, cleverness -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form. shape -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. - कर्नन् n , - किया any manual labour, handieraft. - कार: -का-रकः, -कारिन m. an artisan, a mechanic. - विद्या 1 mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. —হার্লে, -ল্লে workshop, manufactory (a technical school). — সাম্ভ 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2 mechanics.

হিল্মেন A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

होल्पिक a. Manual, mechanical. —कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical lart. -2 = शिल्पकं पु. ए

ফালিণৰ a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -m.
1 An artisan, ortist, a mechanic. -2
One who is skilled in any art.

हीव a. [ स्थति पापं शो-वन् पृषो॰ ] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायातिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38, R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि क-चित R. 5. 8, (= अद्युपप्रवानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पंथानः संत '& happy journey to you, ' God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -a: 1 N of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is cntrusted with the work of destruction. as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एकी देव: केशवी वा शिवी वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver -9 Bdellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. — ने (m dual) Siva and Pârvati; कथयाति ज्ञिवयोः ज्ञरीर-योगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ku. 5 40. - il Prosperity, welfare, wellbeing, happiness; तब वर्त्मानि वर्तता हित्तं N. 2. 62 ; Ratn. 1. 2 , R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. —अशं = स्ट्राक्ष q. y. —अरातिः a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva ) -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेश. क: 1. the bearer of auspicious news--2. a fortune-teller. — आलय: 1. Siva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-4) 1. a temple of Siva. -2 a cemetery. —इतर a. inauspicious unlucky., शिवतरक्षतये K P. 1. -इष्टा Dûrva grass. -कर (शिवंकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -- की-र्तन: N. of Bhringi -गात a. prosperous, happy. — यर्नजः the planet Mars. —चतुर्देशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Magha; see जिव-रात्र -जा a female devotee of the Siva sect -arra a. 1. having an suspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; n-यत्नः क्रत्स्नोयं फलत ज्ञिवतानिश्व भवत् Mâl 6.7.-2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal, मा पूतनात्वसुपगाः शिवता तिरेधि 9. 49. (-ति:) auspiciousness, happiness. - at the discus of Vishnu. - are n. the Devadâru tree. -इती epithet of Durga —इम: the Bilva tree — far the Ketaka tree —भात: 1. quick-silver- -2. milkstone. - yt, - ytr N. of Benares. - ytru N. of one of the eighteen Puranas. - भिय: 1 a crystal. -2. the Baka tree -3 the thorn-apple. (-4) रुद्राक्ष q v. (-या) the goddess durgâ. —нga: the Arjuna tree. — रेस: the water of boiled rice. - us-धानी N. of Benares. —रात्रिः f. day the fourteenth of the dark half of Mågha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. - िंगं 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. —लोक: the world of Siva. — बहुम: the mango tree. (-भा) 1. white rose. -2. Parvati. - are-नः a bull. --वीजं quick-silver, -जेखर: 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. - सायुक्त final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva ). —सुंदरी an epithet of Durga.

হাৰক: 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pårvatt. -2 A jackal (in general) - जहासि निदामाशिवै:
शिवास्तै: Ki. 1. 38, हरेरद्य हारे शिव
शिवास्तै: Ki. 1. 38, हरेरद्य हारे शिव
शिवास्तै: Ki. 1. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude.
-5 The Samî tree. -6 The yellow
myrobalan. -7 Dûrgå grass. -8
A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric -Comp. — अरावि: a dog.
- पिय: a goat. — फड़ा the Samî
tree. -दतं the howling of a jackal

-जिवानी

शिवानी Pârvatt, wife of Siva. शिवाल: a jackal.

হাৰি: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिविर.

शिशिर a. शिश-किरच नि. U. 1. 53 7 Cool, cold, chill frigid; कर यदनंतन चंदनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयी-धरे Git. 12 ; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -र:, -र 1 Dew. hoar-frost; पद्मानां जिलिए द्वयं जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पश्चिनीं वान्यस्त्यां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Magha and Phalguna); कंठेप स्वलितं गरेडिए जिन शिर प्रकाकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. - Comp. -अंद्यः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः,-रहिमः the moon; লুখ হব হিাহিংহাি V 21 , शिशिरिकर गकातं वासरातेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21 ; शिशिरहीधितिना रजन्य: Rs 3. 2. -- अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season, स्वहस्तल्रनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61 : उपहिते शिशिरापगमाश्चिमा R. 9. 31. -काल:, -समय: the cold season. -w: an epithet of Agni.

शिकाः शि-क सन्बद्धाव दित्वम : cf. Un. 1. 20 1 1 A child, an infant , ज़िज़र्वा ज़िल्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal ( as a calf, puppy, fawn . &c.); S. 1.15, 7.14, 18.-3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. - = 3: -size the cry of weeping of a child. -क्रदीय: ( १. ८. ग्रंथ: ) a work treating of the complaints of children. - war a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -aizraoi a lunar penance of children; (चतुरैः प्रातर्शीयार्थिडान् विप्र. समाहितः। चतरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिञ्जचादायण स्मृत।। Ms 11. 220). —नागः a young elephant —पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishau Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Rayana who has killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability ( see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhisthira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha] च्ह्न m. an epithet of Krishna. -सार: the Gangetic porpoise. 'शिरस n. the north-east quarter. —वाहकः, -वाह्यकः a wild goat, - gray child-murder, infanticide.

হান্তৰ: 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

হিছ্যেন্ত: Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नं, शिस्त [ शश्-नक् नि. ] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देव: a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिश्चित्रत a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

হিচ্ছ I. 1 P. (ইামনি ) To hurt, kill.

-II. 1 P. 10 U. (ইামনি, ইামনি-ন ) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III.

7 P. (হিনেটি, হিছে ) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2

To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (ইাম্বনি-ন) To leave &c.

হিছে p. p. [ হাল্-ক হিল্ক বা ] 1
Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2
Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained,
educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned;
Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous,
respectable. -7 Civil, polite -8
Chief, principal, superior, excellent,
distinguished, eminent; R 1. 28. -ছ:
1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor.
-00mp. —आवार: 1. the practice of
wise men. -2. good manners, good
breeding. - सभा an assembly of chief
or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टि: f. [शास्-किन्] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्य: [शास-क्यप] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar, शिष्यस्तेऽयं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्ने Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. —प्रंपरा a succession of pupils. —पुत्र: a pupil regarded as a son. —शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिह्नः, शह्नकः Berzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शिवत; pass. शयवे ; desid. शिश्यिक्ते ) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्य शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. —2 To sleep (fig. also), कि निःशं के शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो सृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकदे जागति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30;Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. —3 To rest, repose.—Caus. (शाययिन्ते ) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83.—2 To allow to rest or repose.

হা 1 Sleep, repose.-2 Tranquillity.
হাহ্ I.1 A. (হাৰুৱ) 1 To wet,
sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently.
-II.1 P., 10 U. (হাৰুৱি, হাৰুবি-রৈ) 1
To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकर: [शीक्-अरन् ] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतस्परि धनाना वारिगमींदराणां पिद्युनपति रथस्ते शीकरक्किन्नामि: S. 7 7; R. 16. 62. —रं 1 The Sarala tree -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शिकारिन a Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water, U.3. 16, Mal. 9.34.

हामि a Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्नमाणें मंडलचारहामि: V. 5. 2; होन्छ्रम 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170.—म: Conjunction (in astr.).—मं und. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly.—Comp -उच्च: conjunction (in astr.).—कारिन a. expeditious, quick.—कोरिन a. choleric, irascible.—चेतन: a dog. -बुद्धि a. acute, sharp-witted.—लंघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghat. 8. —वेधिन m. a good archer.

ज्ञादायते Den A. 1 To become quick or rapid -2 To hasten.

নামিব a. 1 Speedy, expeditious.

-2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शिश्य a. Quick. —य: 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

ज्ञाित्रिय a. Quick, swift.

হাীল্ল Quickness, rapidity.

হানে ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment).—Comp.——কাৰে:, —হব m. the above sound.

शीत a. [ ह्यै-क ] 1 Cool, cold, frigid, तव कुसुमश्रास्व शीतराईमत्वामंदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -a: 1 A kind of reed .- 2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (n. also). -4 Camphor. - a 1 Cold, coldness, chillness ; आ: शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. —अंद्यु: 1. the moon; वक्त्रेंद्री तव सत्ययं यद्परः शीतांशुरुज्जूंभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अद: a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. — आदि: the Himalaya mountain. - অহনৰ m. the moon-stone.-- স্থা-कुल, -आर्त a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. — उत्तमं water. — कर: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -কাত: the cold season, winter. -কা-लीन a. wintry. -कुंभ: the fragrant oleander. - कुन्तू:, - च्ह्रं a kind of re-

ligious penance. - आर: refined borax. - ητι: white sandal. - π: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. - चंपक: 1. a lamp. -2. a mirror. -दीधिति: the moon. - gen: the Sirisha tree. - gen-कं benzoin. — ਸਮ: camphor. — भातः the moon. -भीच: a kind of jasmine (Arabian). - मयुखः, -मरीचिः, -राईमः 1. the moon -2. camphor. - मूलकं the root of the Usira q v. -रम्पे: a lamp. — हच् m the moon. — बल्क: the Udumbara tree. — वीयंक: the fig-tree -शिव: the Sami tree (-वं) 1. rocksalt. -2. borax. - ज्ञक: barley. -सह: the Pilu tree. - रपर्श a cooling.

ज्ञीतक α. Cold; see ज्ञीत - - क: 1 Any cold thing -2 Winter, the cold season. - 3 A dull or dilatory person. -4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. -5 A scorpion.

**ज्ञीतल a**. [ ज्ञीतं लाति ला-क, ज्ञीतमस्त्यस्य लच-वा ] ( a ) Conl, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः कि भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhash. (b) Cool, bearable; महदापि परदु:खं शीतलं सम्यगाहु: V. 4 13. —लः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of camphor. -3 Turpentine. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign Aries ). —ਲਂ 1 Cold, coolness. -2 The cold season. -3 Benzoin. -4 White sandal, or sandal in general. -5 A pearl. -6 Green sulphate of iron. -7 A lotus. -8 The root called बीरण q. v. -Comp. — छन: the Champaka tree. —जहं a lotus. —पदः, -दं sandal. — बात: a cool breeze. -qgi the sixth day of the bright half of Mågha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

ज्ञीतला 1 Small-pox.-2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalä.

शीतली Small-pox. शीता See सीता.

शीतालु a. [ शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच् ] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched ; शोतालुः सलिल-गतेन सिच्यते सम Si 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु m, n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, ruin. -2 Wine. -Comp. - गंधः the Bakula tree. -q: a drinker of spirits.

हीन a [ हये-क ] Thick, congealed. —न: 1 A dolt, blockhead. -2 A large snake ( अजगर ).

र्शीभ् 1 A. ( शीभते ) 1 To boast. -2 To tell, say, speak ( कथने ").

ज्ञीभ्यः 1 A bull. -2 N. of Siva. शीर: A large snake ; see शीर also 116

शीण [ ज्ञ-क ] p. p. 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. -2 Dry, sere. -3 Shattered, torn, shivered. -4 Thin, emaciated ; (see হা).-5 Small, slender. - of A kind of perfume. - Comp. —अंग्रि:, -पाद: 1. epithets of Yama. -2. of the planet Saturn. - von a withered leaf, ( so ज्ञीर्णपत्रं ). ( -र्णः ) the Nimba tree. -ਭੂਰੇ a water-melon.

शीरिव a. 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. -2 Savage.

शीर्ष [ शिरस्-पृष्ठो० शीर्षादेशी, शु-क मक् च वा ] 1 The head ; जी वें सपी देशां रे वैद्य: Karpûr., Mu. 1. 21. -2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp. -- अव-शेष: the head only as the remainder. -आमय: any affection or disease of the head. — उदय: an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorp o, Aquarius, and Pisces. —छेद: decapitation. —छेदा a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation , ज़ीर्वच्छेद्यः स ते राम तं हरवा जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8, R 15 51. - रक्षं a helmet. - ज्ञाक: pain in the head.

शीर्षक: An epithet of Râhu. —कं 1 The head. -2 Skull. -3 A helmet. -4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.).-5 Verdict, judgment, jedicial sen-

ज्ञीर्षण्यः [ ज्ञीर्षन्-यत् ] Clean or unentangled hair. - va 1 A helmet. - 2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). -3 Ved. A head rope.

ज्ञीर्षन् n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरम् or शीर्ष after acc dual ).

शील I. 1 P. ( शीलति ) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise.-II-10 U. ( जीलयति-ते ) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्चितिज्ञतमपि भूयः ज्ञीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35 , शीलयंति सुनयः सुशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल साखि कुंज सतिमिरपुंजं शोल्य नीलनिचील Git. 5. -4 To go to, visit. frequent , यद-जुगमनाय निश्चि गहनमपि शीलितं Git 7 ; स्मेरानना सपदि ज्ञीलय सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH ME, -ut to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of , হাপ্ৰ-च्छूतोसि मनसा पश्जिलितोऽपि  $\mathrm{R}$  $\mathrm{aj.}\ \mathbf{P}.$ 

शीलः [ शील अनू ] A large serpent (the boa). - i 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु संख्य Subhash., frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलह्ङ्मील 'disposed to quarrel';

'quarrelsome'; भावनजील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान', मृगया', द्या', पुण्य°, आश्वासन°, &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character , good nature; ਜੀਕੰ परं भूषणं Bh. 2 82 , Pt. 5. 2 -4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; 37-मेंत्रयान्त्रपतिर्विन स्यति ... शीलं खलोपास नात् Bh. 2. 42. 39 ,तथा हि ते शीलसुद्रारद्शे-ने तप स्विनामण्युपदेशता गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. डनं violation of morality or chastity. Pt. 1. — धारिन m. an epithet of Siva. -वंचना violation of chastity ; ब्राह्मयं शीलवंचना Mk. 1. 44. — इत a. well-behaved, virtuous. ( — तं ) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. -वृत्तिः f. virtue.

शीलनं [ जील् ल्युद् ] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. -2 Constant application. -3 Honouring,

serving. -4 Wearing.

शालित p p. 1 Practised, exercised -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, Visited. -4 Skilled in .- 5 Endowed with, possessed of. - a Practice, conduct. श्विन m. A large snake ( boa ).

ह्यंद्यमारः A porpoise, (a corruptiou of शिशुमार q. v.).

गुक् 1 P. ( शोकति ) To go, move.

शुक: [ शुक्-क ] 1 A parrot ; आतम-नो सुखद्धिण वध्यते सुक्त्मारिकाः Subhåsh.,तुंडेराताम्र ज्ञुटिलै: पक्षे वेरितको मलै: । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कंठैरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः॥ Kav. 2. 9. -2 The Sirlsha tree. -3 N. of a son of Vyasa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Panksbit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence ] - i 1 Cloth, clothes. -2 A helmet.-3 A turban. -4 The end or hem of a garment. - Comp. -अद्न: the pomegranate tree —तरः, -दुन: the Sirasha tree. —देव: N. of Suka. —नास N of the minister or Târâpida. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छ: sulphur. —पुट्यः, -भियः the Sirisha tree. ( -या ) the rose-apple — वह्यभः the pomegranate — are: an epithet of Cupid.

गुक्त p. p. [ शुर्-क ] 1 Bright, pure, clean. -2 Acid, sour. -3 Harsh,

rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -- 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

श्चानंत Sour eructation.

श्रुक्तिः f. [ श्रुव-किन् ] 1 An oystershell, pearl-cyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्यं ग्रु-णांतरं व्यविशिष्यस्य प्राप्तः । जलिन समुद्रश्रुक्ती मुक्ताकल्या पर्यादस्य M. 1. 6;
Bb. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conchshell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4
A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of
hair on a hörse's breast (or neck);
Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A
kind of perfume. -7 A particular
weight equal to two Karshas. -8
Hemorrhoids. -10mp. -3 स्वं, -जं a
pearl. -पुरं, -पंशी a pearl-cyster
shell. -वयु: the pearl-cyster. -वीजं
a pearl. -रपर्श: dusky spots on a
pearl.

धुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र a. [शुज्-रक् नि॰ कुल्वम्] Ved· 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -- 1: 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle ; see कच, देव यानी and यगाति -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. - 1 Semen virile; प्रमान पुंसोऽधिके गुके स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. —अंगः a peacock. —कर a spermatic. (-7:) the marrow of the bones. — मुज् f. a pea-hen. — मृ: m. the marrow of the bones. -- नार:, -वासर: Friday. -शिष्य: a demon.

धुक्तल, शुक्तिय a. 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्त a. [ अच्-छक् कुत्वम् ] White, pure, bright; as in standing q. v. - a: 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. - 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. —эіл:, энгіл: a peacock ( having white corners of the eye ); शुक्रापांगै: सजलनयनै: स्वागतीकृत्य केका: Me. 22. —अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes. - such candied sugar. -कंडक: a kind of gallinule. -कर्नन् a. pure in conduct, virtuous. white leprosy. —धातुः chalk. —पशः the bright half of a month. - # 3 the corner of the eye. -- a a. dressed in white. -वार्यसः a crane. -वृत्तिः f. I. a pure mode of life. -2. the maintenance derived by a Brahmana from other Brahmanas.

夏寅布 a. White. —— a: 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

য়কল a. White.

ह्या 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kåkolf.

शुक्तिमन् m Whiteness.

हादि: 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lastre. -3 Fire.

हुंग: 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंता I The sheathe of a young bud.
-2 The awn of Ibarley or coin.
-3 The waved-leaf fig.

द्वेगिन m. 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The Plaksha tree.

शुच् I 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीदावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियवर्षं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, न्स्चा f. [शुच् किए टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा पारिदुर्वेलः U. 3. 22; काम जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहो शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. [ शुच्-कि ] 1 Clean, pure. clear ; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White ; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright ; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिविंगेर्गाहे माणिर्न मुदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेरिन शुचिवतमात्मनः 8. 5. 27 ; पथः शुचेर्द्शचितार ईश्वरा: R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः साव-ष्टमो नरः द्वाचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. —िच: 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctnes, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brahmana. -8 The hot season; उपयया विद्य-स्वमिल्लिका: छाचिरसी चिरसीरभसंपदः Si 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5 20. -9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashada. -10 A faithful or true frierd. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire, -14 The

sentiment of love (श्रंगार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Arka plant. -Comp — चुन: the sacred figtree. — मणी a. sipping water. — मणी 1. a cfystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. — महिना a kind of jamine (Arabian). — गांचिस m. the moon. — जन a. holy, virtuous. — स्मिन a. having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

द्याचिष्मत् v. Bright. —m. An epithet of Agni.

श्चिस् n. Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीभू 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

হ্যাভয় 1 P. ( গ্ৰুখনি ) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to গ্ৰন্থ 4 P. also).

शुटीर: A hero. शुटीर्थ Valour, heroism.

হ্যার I. 1 P. ( গাঁবেরি ) 1 To be impeded or hindered. –2 To limp, be lame. –3 To resist –II. 10 U. ( হাবেরি-র ) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

इंद् 1 P., 10 U. ( इंटात, इंटयति-ते ) 1 To purify. -2 To beco ne dry, see इंद्र I. also.

. ਗੁੱਤਿ:-ਤੀ f , ਗੁਂਤਕ Dry ginger.

ग्रंडू 1 P. (श्रुडति ) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुंद्र: 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुंड तः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

हुंडा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dramshop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtezan, harlot -6 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

बुंडार: 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1.53.

ਗੁਫ਼ਾਲ: An elephant.

द्धांडिका See होडा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland ( also होड़ी in this sense ).

হ্যাইন m 1 A distiller. -2 An elephan'. -Comp. -মুপিনা the musk-rat.

श्रुतुद्धि:-दू: The river Sutlej; cf.

द्धाध् 4 P. (शुघाति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मुत्तोयै: शुध्यते शोध्ये नदी त्रेगेन शुध्यति। अद्भिगीत्राणि शुध्यति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति



Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तादस शुक्ष्यति Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed ; न शुक्याति मंडतरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared ; व्यय: शुध्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (श्रीधयाति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt) -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit .- 6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. - WITH -परि,-ावे, सं to be purified; R. 12 104; Ms. 5.64.

गुद्ध p. p. [ शुद्क ] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमिष भविता वर्णमा-त्रेण कृष्ण: Me. 49.-2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धित शातेन वपुणेव सा R 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6(a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared. acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized.-13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -द्ध: An epithet of Siva. -द्धं I Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. - Black pepper -Comp. —अंत: 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतदुलंभिमदं वपु-राश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य 8. 1. 17, Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारिन m. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain ; U. 1. °पান্তৰ: °ংশক: a guard of the harem. —अंता a king's wife, queen. —अपह्नातिः f. a figure of speech; it is thus defined:-शुद्धापह्नातिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो वर्मनिह्नवः —आरमन् a. pure-minded, honest. (-m) 1 the pure spirit. -2. N. of Siva. -- ओदन: ( गुद्धोदन: ) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. an: N. of the celebrated Buddha. — कर्मन् a. pure in deeds, holy. —कोंदि: f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. —चैतन्यं pure intelligence. —जंघ: an ass. —धी, -भाव, -मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. -qu: killing in a simple or ordinary way. — वंद्रय a. born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

द्याद्धः [ द्युव्-कित् ] 1 Purity, cleanness. -2 Brightness, lastre; 虫布了 गुणशुद्धयोपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16.18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषक्रजा शुद्धिमाद्धाना महीक्षितः R. 1.85. -4 Parification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act ; श्रीरत्यागमात्रेग शुद्धि-लाभममन्यत R. 12. 10 -5 A puriheatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness.-10 Rectification, correction.-11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durga. -Comp. -- a. purifying, correcting. -q=1.alist of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -भृत a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

ह्यन् 6 P. ( ज्ञुनति ) To ge, move.

ह्यन: श्रेप: (फ: ) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajîgarta. [In the Aitareva Brahmanait is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Robita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family ana called by the name Devarata ]

द्वानकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhrigu -2 A dog. - 3 A young dog. शुनाशी(सी)रः। An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

द्युनि: A dog.

श्चानी f A female deg, a bitch. ञानीर: A number of female dogs.

शुंध् 1, 10 U. ( शुंधित-ते शुंधियति-ते ) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

ग्रुंह्यु: 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni ( Ved. ). -f. A mare.

ह्यस्य a Empty. — यं 1 A num ber of bitches. -2 A cypher; ( more properly श्रूच्य q. v.).

ञ्चाप् A technical term used by Panini for 3 the sign of the eighth class of roots.

ह्यस् 1 A. (शोभते ) 1 To shine, be splendid, look ceautiful or handsome, सुष्टु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1, R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यतुभ्य शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवीपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. — Caus. ( शोभयति-ते ) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -13 to shine, look splendid.

ज्ञ्य f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ व. [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright--2 Beautiful, handsome; जंबे हाभे सृष्ट्यतस्तवीये Ku. 1.35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. —भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; मायः शुभं च विद्धात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वेकषा भगवती भवित व्यतैच Mal. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood -Comp. - সংয: an epithet of Siva. —अंग a. handsome (-- ii) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid -3. of the wife of Kubera. -- अपांग beautiful woman. —अञ्चम weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार a. virtuous. —आनना a handsome woman. - MTTE a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. - gat a. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious, -उदर्क a. having a happy end '- at a. auspicious, propitious. —कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation - q a. 1 elegant, grace; ful. -2. propitious, fortunate. - जैयक gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. - e: the sacred fig-tree. - दंती a woman with good teeth. —हम: -मं a lucky or auspicious moment. --वार्ता good news. - वासनः perfume for the mouth. —शंतिन a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. — स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु a. [ शुभ अस्यास्ति युस् ] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; ar-धिकं शुशुभे शुभयुना द्वितयेन द्रयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभेकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. — R N. of Durga.

ह्यभेभाद्यक a. Decorated, ornament ed, bright.

ज्ञाभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Samî tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

ह्यञ्ज a. [ग्रम-रक्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White ; पश्यति वित्तापहतः शाशिशुभं शंखमिष पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. — #: 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n) - # 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंद्यु:, -कर: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वंतिच m. the elephant presiding over the northwest quarter. -- tifa: the moon.

जुला 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

ह्याचे: An epithet of Brahman.

ਹੁੰਸ਼ P. ( ਗੁਸੀ। 1 To shine. -2 To

speak. -3 Transpire.
speak. -3 Transpire.
sin: N. A reman non killed by
Durga. -Co. Aedor non killed by
epithet of I -2 1 तेनी, -मिर्निश an

হ্য ( হ্ম ) र् 4 A. (श्यंते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

্যুক্ ম 10 U. (স্ত্রুক্রি-ন) 1 To gain.
-2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -लक्षं [ शुल्क्यते अतिमृज्यते कर्मणि वज ] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c., कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्धाई शुल्क-स्येवातिसाध्वमात H. 3. 125, Ms. 8. 159, Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain, -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride, ungar द्रहितुद्धारमसंस्थया R. 11, 38; न क्रायायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. •51, 8. 204, 9 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. - 6 Marriage settlement or dowry .- 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. - Comp. - खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue — माहक, -माहिन m. a tollcollector. - z: 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. –जाला –स्थानं a toll-station, customhouse.

हाई 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

ह्यात्य (रुव् ) 10 U. ( शुल्व-रुव-याति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

हाइनं( हवं) [ शुरुव अन् ] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act.-4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. — त्या, -त्यो See above. -Comp. — अरि: sulphur. — मं Lrass. हाद्य f. A mother.

মুখুবন a. Attentiv, obedient.

शुक्षाणं,-णा [ श्र-सन् लाइ ] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance.
-3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रा मां सुखरपति Ma. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Datifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

using a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving prattending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

The state of the s

शुष् 4 Г. (शुमाते, इक ) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up, पूर्वा शुद्ध-या ये पिवति स् लिलं स्वादु स्पामि Bh 3.92. -2 To be the thered. -3 To languish, become charated; Pt 1.49. -4 To be afflict nonth dis ressed. — Caus. (शायपतिकरें) — चित तार्थ, up, wither, parch; न स्वीर्धातिकरें Bg.

2. 23 -2 Toemaciate. -3 To destroy.
-4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up. absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty.
-With \(\frac{1}{2}\), -1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1. to be dried up, dry up, Bk 10.41, Bg. 1. 29. -2 to pine, decay, wither. -\(\hat{1}\), -\(\frac{1}{2}\), -\(\frac{1}{2}\) to be dried up.

য়া:, -য়াণা 1 Drying, drying up.-2 A hole in the ground.

হালি: f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole.
-3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.
হালিং a. [হুড্-কিংবু] Full of holes, perforated. —হ: 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. — হ 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

ञ्जाविरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of pertume.

शुषिल: Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [ शुष्-क ] 1 Dry, dried up : शास्त्रायां शुक्तं करिष्यामि Mk. 8,-2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned. pretended, mock; कामिन: रम कुरते करभोक्तहाँरि शृष्क्रहादितं चं सुखेऽपि S1. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless. causeless. - 7 Offensive, harsh, तस्मे नाकुशलं जयाच ख़ब्का गिरमीरयेत Ms. 11. 35. - 20mp. — эт а. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. —अइं rice in the husk. —आई dry ginger. — ਜਰਫ: 1. a vain or groundless quarrel- -2. a mock quarrel, Mu. 3. न्वेरं groundless enmity. — ari a healed wound,

ਝੁਫਜਰ:, –ਰ 1 Dried flesh. –2 Flesh in general.

Trout: 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

হ্যাৎম: [ হ্যাণ্-দন্ কিব্ব ] 1 The sun.
-2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird.
-ত: 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

ਜ਼ਰੂ m. 1 Fire, Si 14.22 -2 The Chitraka tree. —n. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुद्धित्व a. 1 Powerfu', strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

হাক: -ক 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle, হুল বা, অন্ত হাক: Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compas sion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. —কা A cowach. -20mp. —কাত্ত:, -কিলে: a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. — মান্দ্র any awned grain, (as barley). -পিত্তি:, -হান, -হানিকা, -হানিকা, -হানিকা cowach (কাৰ্কভূ ).

হ্বেক: 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

सूक्तवत्, श्रुकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्र ते वद् सिंहा मया हतः। पंडिता एव जानंति सिंह-शूकरयोचलम् Subhåsh. –Comp. —इष्ट: a rind of grass (सुरता).

ज्ञकलः A resure horse. ज्ञतः f Growing, increasing.

शूद्र: [शुच्-रक् पृषो० चस्य दः दीर्घः Un. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the list of the four principal tribes of the Hindus, he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha, पद्भ्या शहो अजायत Rv. 10. 90 12, or of Brahman, Ms 1.87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91 ) -Comp -31131 the Priyangu plant —आहिक the daily ceremonies or observances of a Sudra. -33 water polluted by the touch of a Sudra - क्रुट्य, -धर्म: the duties of a Sûdra - प्रिय: an onion. -प्रेडप: a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sûdra. — भूयिष्ठ a consisting mostly of Sudras - याज्ञक: one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sudra. -वर्ग: the Sûdra, or servile class. —सेवनं serving a Sudra, being the servant of a Sûdra.

जुद्धा A woman of the Sûdra tribe. -Comp. —भार्य: one who has a Sûdra woman for his wife -चेद्धः marrying a Sûdra woman. —सुत: the son of a Sûdra woman (the father being of any caste).

श्रुदाणी, श्रुदी The wife of a Sudra. श्रुद्ध : N. of a king, the reputed autuor of the Mrichehhakațika.

इान p. p. [ ज्ञिनक ] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen

शूना [ भि अधिकरण-क संप्र॰ दीर्ध: Tv ] i I'ne soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything ( such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed, ( these are five - a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot, प्व जूना गृहस्थस्य दुही पेपण्यस्करः । कडनी चोदकुमश्च वस्यते यास्त बाह्यन् M. 3. 68 )

शून्य a. [शूनाये प्राणिववाय हिन रहस्य-स्थानस्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलंस शून्या हृष्टि: Mål 1 17, see शून्य-हृद्य below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolite, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K P. 7, Bk. 6. 9; शून्ये मन्ये जगद्विरतज्वलमंतज्वेलामि U 3. 38; Mål 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथिन्त् Ku. 3 75; Ki-17. 39. -6 Utterly devoid or depriv

ed of, without, wanting in ( with instr. or in comp. ); अंगुलीयकज्ञून्या में अंग्रालि: S. 5, दया°, ज्ञान°, &c ~7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning, St. 11.4.-10 Bare, naked. - q 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non entity, ( absolute ) non existence , दूवज-ज्ञून्याबिद्व: N. 1. 21. -5 N of Brahman. -0omp. -qaar the passage of the soul. -मध्य: a hollow reed. -मनस्, -सनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख, -बदन a with a blank race, with a downcast countenance. - ara: the doctrine of the non-existence of any, thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन m. 1 an atheist. -2. a Buddhist. — हद्य a. 1. absent-minded, V. 2; S. 4. -2. open hearted, unsuspecting.

ह्रस्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman -3 The prickly pear.

त्र् 10 U. ( श्रविन्ते ) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see जुर् also.

शुर त. [ श्र-अन् ] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty, श्रान्येषु श्रा न के K. P. 7. — र: 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun -5 The Sala tree. -6 N. of a Yâdava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -00mp. — कीट: a contemptible warrior; NV 6. 32. — मानं arrogance, vaunting. — मानिन m. a boaster, braggart. — सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurâ or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45. श्रान: [श्रान्य ] A kind of esculent

ज्ञूरंमन्य a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. ( शूर्पवति-ते ) To measure. ज्ञप:-पे A winnowing-basket. -पे: A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. —कर्ण: an elephant. —ज्ञा (for नजा ) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Ravana. [She was attracted by the beauty of Râma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Laksh cana and try bim. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama This circumstance excited Sîta's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12 32.40]. - ara: wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket.
—श्रति: an elephant.

जुर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan -2 N. of Sûrpanakhâ. -3 A toy for children.

जूर्मः, जूर्मिः m. f., जूर्मिका, जूर्भी 1

হাল 1 P. ( হালনি ) 1 To be ill.

-2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

ज्ञूल:-लं [ ज्ञू-क ] 1 A sharp or printed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon}, शूरे संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals (िधत्) स्कंधेन झूल हृद्यंन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. ( রুসাকু 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. --अबं the point of a pike. -- jifu: f. a kind of Dûrvâ grass. – बादन iron-filings. — झ a. sedative, anodyne - faq m. asa fætida. –धन्वन्, –-धा, –धारिन्, —धुक्, –पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva ; आधिगतधव-लिभनः ज्ञूलपाणेरिमल्यां St. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. —नाज्ञन white sochal salt. —ज्ञाञ्चः the castor-oil plant. — For a. impaled. -हन्नी a kind of barley. —हस्तः a lancer. —ga m. asa fœtida.

ज्ञलक: A restive horse.

হুনো 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

হাজিক [ a. রুজ-তন্ ] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. — क: A hare. — कं Roasted meat.

য়ুতিব a. [ মুন্তদম্থদ হবি ] 1 Armed with a spear, दुर्जयो लवण: মুক্তী R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. —m. 1 A spearman -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; স্তুৰ্বন্দম্যানান্ত্ৰহ্বনা মুক্তিন: হস্তামনীয়া Me. 34, Ku. 3. 57.

হান্তিন: The (Indian ) fig-tree.

ज्ञूल्य a. [ ज्ञूल सस्कृतं यत् ] 1 Roasted on a spit : ज्ञूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽङ्यते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. —हं स Roasted meat

হুৰু 1 P. ( প্ৰথনি ) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शुकाल: A jackal; see शुगाल below. शुगाल: [अञ्चलं लाति ला-क पृषो॰ ] 1 A Jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -काली: a kind of jujube. -जंद्य:-द्य: f. a kind of cucumber. -गोन: birth in a future life as a jackal. — स्वप: an epithet of Siva. शुगालिका, शुगाला 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox . - , Flight, retreat.

चृंखलः-ला-लं [ स्गात् प्रावात् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् अतेन पूषाः Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in genera-(fig. also), Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकरास-मालाशृंखलाभिः Dk., संसारवासनाबद्धश्रंखला भीर 3.-3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant, सर्वेदना स्वयंशंखलाभित R. 5. 72; Ki. 7 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. — यसकं a variety of Yamaha, see Ki. 15. 42.

হাৰতক: 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

कृंगं [ क्या-गन् पृषी । सम् -हस्वश्च Up. 1. 123] 1 A horn , बन्योरिदानीं महिषेस्तदंभः शूंगाहतं क्रोशित दीधिकाणा R. 16. 13; गाहतां महिषा निपानसिललं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताहितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रे: शृगं हरति पवनः कि स्विद्युन्सुखीभि: Me. 14, 52, Ki. 5. 42, R. 13. 26.-3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence, शूंगं स दूसविन्याधिकृतः परेषा-मत्यु च्छितं न ममुषे न तु दीर्धमायुः है. 9.62. (where the word means a 'horn'also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moor. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णीद्कैः काचनश्रंगसुकः R. 16.70.-10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -- अतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c. ). —उच्चय: a lofty summit. —जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. -प्रहारिन् a. butting. --प्रिय: an epithet of Siva. —मोहिन m. the Champaka tree. --वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzâpura; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. -- वेरकं ginger.

श्रंगक: -के 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

श्चेगवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

त्रंजात: 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. --दे A place where four roads meet.

श्वास्कः A mountain with three peaks. कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry.-3 A door.

रंगार: शिंगं कामोद्रेकमच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण 1 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment ( the first of the eight or sentiments in poetical compositions. it is of two kinds: -समोगडांगार and वित्रलंभशूगार q. q. v. v.), श्वंगारः साखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ सुग्धो हरिः क्रीडाति Git. 1, (it is thus defined :-- प्रसः लिया स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभागं प्रति या स्पृहा । स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also ). -2 Love, passion, sexual love ; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant, -6 A mark in general. -- t 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 - Agallochum. -Comp. -ইস্থা an amorous or love gesture ; श्रंगारचेष्टा विवि-धा बभव: R. 6. 12. - भाषितं amorous talk - agui red-lead. —योनि: an epi.het of the god of love. —रसः the sentiment of love. —विधिः -वेजः a dress to amorous interviews and other purposes. -- सहाय: an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play ; of. नर्मसचिव.

ज्ञागारक: Love. --कं Red-lead.

शुंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

होतारिन् a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love.
-3 Stained with red lead. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of arecanut; see तांब्छ.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

श्रोगिक A kind of poison. --का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिण: A ram.

\$ ; ; ; शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शूंगिन a. ( णी f. ) [ शुगमस्यस्य इनि ] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शूंगी भूंगी रिटिस्तुंडी Ak.

हांगी 1 Gold used for ornaments.-2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. --कानके gold used for ornaments.

श्रुणि: f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad ; मदाधकरिणां द्योप-भारते श्रुणि; H. 2. 165. शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.)

হাধু I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (হাইন) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (হাইনি ন) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (হাইনি ন) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

হার p. p. 1 Expelled from the body ( as wind ). -2 Moistened, wetted.

হায়ু: 1 Intellect ( ৰুদ্ধি ). −2 The anus.

शु 9 P. ( शुणांति, शीण ) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kull, destroy; बनाश्रयाः कस्य सृगाः परिम्रहाः शुणांति यस्तान् मस्भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. — Pass. (शींवेते ) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. --With अब or वि to seize away. (-Pass.) to fade or wither; सृष्टिन वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीयत वन्द्रथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शाखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्थादयभेदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरानिकरेण स्पष्टभंधुकस्तरवकराचितमेते शेखरं विभ्रतीय St. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीभृता पुष्पद्गी नाम नगरि Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -† Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked. हापः, शेषस् n., शेषः -फं, शेषस् n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

रेंग्फालि: -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

हास्वी Intellect, understanding.

হাল 1 P. ( ইান্তনি ) 1 To go, move.
-2 To tremble.

रावः [ इक्रमाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Un. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soms. -व 1 The penis (also श्वा). -2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि: 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्यायमेस्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्चे कामा: शेवधिर्कोवितं वा खीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराध्य प्रसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

ह्मचलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल् अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kindjof plant

डोचलिनी A river.

ਡੇਬਾਲਂ 5ee ਤੋਬਲ.

চাত a. [হাত্ৰ পৰু ] Remaining, rest. all the other ; न्यबोध शेषोप्यत्रयायिकाः R. 2. 4. 4. 64; 10. 29, Me. 30, 87: रंभे निर्वर्त्यता शेषो विधिः V.5; शेषान मासान गमय चतरो लोचने मीलि त्वा Me. 110; Ms 3.47, Ku. 2.44, oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अक्षित्रेष. आलेख्य शेष &c. -प:-पं 1 (a) Remainder. rest, residue, ऋणशेषोग्रिशेषश्च व्याधि-शेषस्तथैव च। प्रनश्च वर्धते यस्मातस्माच्हेण न कारयेत Chân. 40 , अध्वरीष Me. 38 र्शितकाराविधानमायुषः सति शेष हि फठाए कल्पते R. 8. 40, so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्यु: Ba. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेष: V. 3. &c ( b ) Surplus, ba. lance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said ; ( इति शेष: is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction ). -3 Escape, salvation, respite ). - T. 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction, -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head ; कि शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वप्रिष क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यत Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarâma ( supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -6 An elephant. -- The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथिति शेषामिव भर्तराज्ञामादाय मुध्ना मदन: प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. - प The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (इंकि is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2 in other cases ; as in क्षेत्र वही ). -Comp. -असं leavings of food. --अनस्था old age. -काल: the time of death. -जाति: the remainder. -- भोजनं the eating of leavings. - राजि: the last watch of the night. - शयन्:, -शायिन् m. epithets of Vishnu.

ज्ञा a. 1 Suspended in a loop.
-2 Pointed, peaked.

হাস্ত্ৰ: [। বিষয় বিষয়পানি বা লালু ] I A student who studies Sikshå or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिक: One skilled in Sikshå.

शैखरिक:-रेय: The Apamarga

है। स्था व. Pointed.

হী দ্লখ [ খাদি-অঙ্গ] Quickness, rapidity. है।त्यं [ शीव-ध्यत्र् ] Cold, coldness, frigidity; हैत्यं हि यत्सा मकुतिर्जलस्य B, 5.54, Ku. 1.36.

হাখিন্ট [ হাখিল্য মাৰা অসু ] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowerdice.

होनेयः N. of Satyaki.

हान्याः (m. pl.) The descendants of Sini.

है। इस See शब्य

है। हो व • ( ली र • ) [ शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञाः आण् ] Rocky, craggy, stony. —ल: 1 À mountain, hill ; शैले शैले न माणि-क्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chan. 55; शैली मलयदृद्दी R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —ल 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. - Comp. - 3i51: N. of a country. - sai the peak of a mountain. - se: 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. - अधिप:, -अधिराजः, -इंदः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himalaya. -आइयं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. - इंद्रश: the birch tree. -कटक: the side or slope of a mountain. - nie a kind of sandal. - i 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer. -जा, -तनया, -प्रजी, -स्ता epithets of Parvati ; अवासः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतस्य: शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् m. an epithet of Siva. -धर: an epithet of Krishna. -िन-र्णास: benzoin. - पत्र: the Bilva tree. -भित्ति: f. an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. - (:) a cave, cavern. - वीजं the markingnut plant. —िशिवरं the ocean. —सार a. as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; K1. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

हैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

रेलिलिन m. an actor, a dancer.

ै शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

होली [शीलमेन स्वार्थे प्यञ् कीपि यलेषः ]
1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation; प्रायेणा-चार्याणासियं शैली यरस्वासिप्रायसपि परोप्रदेशित कर्णित Kull. on Ms. 1.4; आचार्याणासियं शैली यरसामान्येनासिधाय विशेषण विद्यापित. -3 Behaviour, man ner of acting, conduct, course.

श्रह्म श्रीत अपत्यं अप् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; आ: शैलूषापसद् Ve. 1; एते पुरुषा: सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्या-इरोति अक्षेत्रेते ; अवादय शैलूष इवेष भूमिका Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

होलू बिक: One who follows the profession of an ac'or. -की An actress.

होलेय a. ( यी f.) [ शिलागं भवः डक् ]
1 Mountainous, शैलेयस्थलीपापाणिविष्ण्यः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks.
-3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः
1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलाबलानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयमंधीनि स्थावलानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयमंधीनि

है। ल्य a. ( ली f. ) Story. — हयं Rockiness, hardness.

होत a. ( वी f.) [ शिवो देवताऽस्य अण् ] Relating to the god Siva. —व: 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sect. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. —वं N. of one of the eighteen Puranas.

है। बल: [ ज्ञी-बलच् Un. 4. 38 ] A kind of acquatic plant, moss; सरिस-जमजुबिद्धं है। बलेनापि रम्य S. 1. 20 - न पद्पद्भोणिभिरेव पंक्रजं सहाबलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9 —लं A kind of fragrant wood.

होबलिनी A river.

शैवाल Sae शैवल.

हात्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pandava army. -3 A horse (in general).

है।हावं [शिहोमीवः अण् ] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); होहाबात्म भृति पोषिनां पियां U. 1. 45; होहाबेऽस्यस्तविद्यानां B. 1.8.

ই।হি।र a. (रा f.) [ হি। হাংন-এণ্ ] Belonging to the cold or dewy season.
— t. A black kind of the Châtaka bird.

है। ब्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

হ্না 4 P. (হ্বনি, হানে or হান, pass. লামন ; caus. হাামনি , desid. হিহামানি ) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

হাকি: [ সুৰ্-ব্সূ ] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; স্টাক্ৰেনাণ্ডৱ থংখ হাকি: R. 14. 70. -Comp. — आয়:, -অন্ত: the fire of grief. — অপনার: removal of grief. — অমিমুর, -আন্তত, -আবিহ, -অথহর, -বিভ্তুত a. afflicted or agonized with grief. — আবি: the Kadamba tree. — ক্রির a. afflicted or agonized with grief. — অর্থা indulgence in grief. — নাহা: the Asoka tree. — খ্যাব্দ, -তামক a. engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

—विकल a. overwhelmed mith grief.
—स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोकित a. Sorrowful, dejected, sad. शोचक a. Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation. शोचनीय a Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य a. 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitialle, S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

হালিম n [ গুৰ্-হার ] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. -Comp. — কিয়: (হালিফকয়:) an epithet of fire.

शोटींय Valour, heroism.

হাতি a. [ যুত্পৰ্ ] 1 Foolish.

-2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. --ত:
1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3
A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

হ্যोण 1 P. (ज्ञाणित) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

जोज a. (जा or जी f.) [शोण-अच् ] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red ; स्त्याना-वनद्भधनशोणितशोणपाणिकसंसयिष्यति क-चांस्तव देवि भीम: Ve. 1. 21 ; आस्वादित-द्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow, -or: 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-care. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pâtaliputra a. v. ; प्रत्यग्रहीत्पार्थिवदाहिनीं तां भागी-रथीं शोण इवोत्त रंग: B. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars ; cf. लोहित. -- i 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. -Comp. -sig: N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अइमन् m., -उपल: 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. -पद्म a red lotus. - पुष्पक: the Kovidara tree. - Tra a ruby.

शाजित a. (शोज्-इतच्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —जं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शाजितपारणा मे R. 2 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. -Comp. —आह- यं saffron. —उसित a. blood-stained. —जपस्र: a ruby. —चंद्नं red sandal. —प a. blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bâņa.

ज्ञोणिमन m. Redness.

হায়: [Un. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. - ন্ন, - নির্ a removing swellings, discutient. - নিরা: hog-weed. — বৈনঃ dropsy. — হব a. discutient. (-m.) the marking-nut plant

হ্যায়: [ গুৰ্-বৃত্যু ] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off ( as of debts ). -4 Retaliation, requital. शोधक a. (का or धिका f.) [ शुर्-णिच् ण्डुळ् ] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -क: 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith, and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन a. (नी f.) [ शुप-णिष्-त्यु ल्युट् ना ] Purifying, cleansing &c. —नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination -4 Payment, discharge, acquitance. -5 Expiation, attonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitrick. -10 Feces, ordure. —न: The lime.

शोधनक: An officer in a c-iminal court; Mk. 9.

ज्ञोधनी A broom.

शोधित p. p. [ शुध्-णिच्-क ] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitted, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य a. [ शुष्-णिच् ण्य ] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. — ध्य: An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफ: [ इ कत् ] Swelling, tumour, intumescence -comp -जित्, -हृत् m. the marking-nut plant.

शोभन a. (नी f.) [शोभते शुम्न्खु]
1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beastiful, lovely. -3 Good, suspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -न: 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना
1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तिवेदं परिस्त शोभने भवितः अपियसंगमं चपुः Ku. 4.44. -3 A sort or yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनक: The Sobhanjana tree.

शोभा [शुम-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (a) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुराभिनवमस्याः प्रधानि स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); आई-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression: शाभेव मंदरशुक्ष्याभागोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरीव-या प. v.) -Comp. —अंजनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित p. p. 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शासिन a. 1 Shining , Ku. 5.44 ; R. 8. 12. -2 Beartiful, loyely, handsome. হ্যাখ: [গুণ্-ঘুলু 1 Drying up, dryness; ह्र्युशाषां के क्षार से प्र. 4. 39; so আংয় থায় ক্ষায় জৈ c.-2 Emaciation, withering up, হার্যাখ: জন্ত মুদ্দ হায়: -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general, মহাত্ম আহা হার্যাখ হ্যা বিশ্বামন বিভাগে - Comp. — মান the root of long pepper.

সাপুল a. ( जो f. ) [ जुज् न्यु न्यु न्य न ] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; S. 3. 10. -ज: N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -जं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित p. p. 1 Dried up , शोषितसर-सि निदाषे नितरामेवोद्धत: सिंधु: Subhash. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Ex-

शोषिन a. (off f.) Drying up, withering, emaciating, हृद्यकुसुमशोषी द्राष्ट्री दीर्घशोक: U. 3. 5.

होंकं A flock of parrots.

जोक्त a. (की f.) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शोक a. (क्री f.) [ज़क-अण्] Seminal.

शौक्तिकेय: A sort of poison. जीक्ट्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शीचं [शुनेभान अण] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शीचं यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1.147.—2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative.—3 Cleansing, purifying.—4 Voiding of excrement.—5 Uprightness, honesty.—Comp.—आचार:, —कर्मन् n, —कल्प: a purificatory rite.—कृप: a privy.

शौचिक: 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शोचेय: A washerman.

शीह 1 P. ( शीटाति ) To be proud or haughty.

शोदीर a. Proud, haughty. —र: 1 A hero, champion.—2 A proud man. —3 An ascetic.—4 An upstart.

श्रीहोर्थे 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

भी द्व 1 P. ( शीडित ) 866 शीट्-

शोंड a. ( ही f. ) [ शुंडाया सुपया अभितः अण् ] 1 Add cted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drank &c. (fig.), आनेश्वातिन्युणं ते चेथितं मानशोंड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud -3 Skilled in ( with loc. or in comp. ), अक्ष-शोंड, नानशोंड &c.

शौंडिकः, शौडिन m. [ गुडा सुरा पण्यमस्य टक् इनि वा ] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. —की, -नी A famale vintner, पयोपि शौंडिकी-इस्ते वाकणीत्याभधीयने H. 3, 11.

शौंडिकेयः A demon.

शोंडी Long pepper.

शोंडीर a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन

হাছৈ a. (হা f.) (মূহ-লণ্) Relating to a Sudra or his tribe. —হ: The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Sudra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

होन Meat kept at a slaughter,

हो। नक: N. of a great sage, threputed author of the Rigveda Prae tisaknya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिक: [ ज्ञूना प्राणिवयस्थान प्रयोजनमस् टक् ] 1 A butcher; छझना परिददामि मृत्यवे शोनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U.1.5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

হ্যাম: 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. — শ The city of Harischandra.

**शोभांजनः** N. of a tree ; see शो-

शीभिक: 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler; इति चिंतयतो हुद्ये पिकस्य समधायि शीभिकेन शर: Bv. 1 114.

शोरिन N. of a Prakrita dialect. शोरि: 1 N. of Vishņu or Krishņa. -2 Of Balarama. -3 The planet Saturn.

होपि a. (पी f.) Measured by or belonging to a हार्प or winnowing-basket.

शीरों [ शूरस्य भावः ध्यूज् ] 1 Prowess heroism, valour: शोरों वेरिणि वज्रमाञ्च निपतस्वथोंऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; वरें च शोरों च वसंति संपदः Subhåsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरमटी-

शौल्कः, शौलिककः [ शुल्के तदादाने॰ ऽविकृतः अण् टक् वा ] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौलिव (लिब )कः A coppersmith.

हारिव a. (वी f.) [ धन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. —वं 1 A pack of dogs. —2 The state of nature of a dog.



ज़ोवन a (नि f.) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. — ने 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौनिस्तिक त. (की रि.) [ श्रय-टर् [र्-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

होतापद a. ( a) f. ) [ शापद-अण् ] l Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, ferce, wild.

হাছেন্ত: 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. —ত The price of dried meat.

श्चत् See श्चान् below.

श्चर्त 1 P. (श्रचोतित) 1 To trickle, noze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्चचोनित सनिषास्त्वि U. 3. 34, Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29.—2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. —WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्चचोतित सुनस स्वरोधिंदवो यावदेते M21. 8. 2. v. 1.

श्रचो (श्रो )तः,श्रो (श्रचो )तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्रम् A technical term used by Panini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

आ A technical term used by Panni for चा, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्रु A technical term used by Pârint for ज, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

इमन् n. 1 The mouth, face. -2 The hody. -3 A dead body (m. also in this sense).

उमजानं [ इमान शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आ-नम् हिन्न Tv. ] A cemetery, a burnal or hurning ground; राजद्वारे इमशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स चांधवः Subhash. -Comp. -आग्न: the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर a. frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 10. 39. — निवासिन, -वर्तिन, -वासिन m. a ghost. —भाज्, -गामिन m. opithets of Siva. — are: an enclosure of the -cemetery ; Mal. 5. — वेश्मन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a spirit, ghost. --वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. - No: - an impaling stake in a cemetery ; Ku. 5. 73. —साधन performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire centrol over ghosts.

इमश्र n. [ इम सुर्ख श्रूवते लक्ष्यतेज्ञेन श्रु-हु; Up. 5. 28 ] The beard; ज्यो-तिब्कणाहतइमश्र कंटनालाव्यातयत् R 15. 52.—Comp. — प्रशृद्धि f. the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. — मुखी a woman with a beard. — वर्धका; a barber. इनश्रुल a. [ इमश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच् ] Having a beard, beared; भञ्जापवाजितैस्ते-पां शिरोभिः इमश्रुलेर्मक्षा (तस्तार) B. 4.63.

दमील 1 P (इमीलिति) To wink, contract the eyelnes, twinkle.

इमीलनं Winking, twinkling. हमीलितं A wink.

च्यान p p. [ र्थे-क ] 1 Gone. -2 Cosquiated, congenied. -3 Thick, streky, viacous -4 Shrank, day . ज्ञ रादि सरितः इयानपुळिनाः Bh. 2. 44. —नं Smoke.

इराम व [ इये-मक ] 1 Black, darkblu., dark-coloused, भत्याख्यातिकशेषक कुरन्कं इयाभावदातारुणं 🖰 3 5, इयामं ह योमीगयो. V. 2. 7, कुवलयद्लइयामास्तिग्धः U 4 19, Me. 15, 23. -2 Browa. -3 Shady, dusky -4 Dark-green. -н: 1 The black colour. -2 The green colcur. -3 A cloud -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamuna, अय च कालिबीतटे वटः इयामी नाम U. 1, सीयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतितः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. - 4 1 Sea salt. - 2 Black pepper. -comp. -зіп a. daik. (-п:) the planet Mercury. - केंड: 1. an epithet of Siva; ( नीलकंट). -2 a peacock. - - ano: a house suitable for a horse sacrifice. — पत्र: the tamala tiee — भास, -राचि a. glossy-black. -शबली the two four-eyed watchdogs of Yama, cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10, —सुंदर: an epithet of Krishna.

र्यामक: 1 A kind of edible grain ( क्यु ). -2 A gramineous plant. —कं A kind of of grass; cf. र्यामक.

र्पामल a. Black, dark blue, black-1sh, निश्तिर्पामलस्मिन्यसुद्धी शाकी: Ve. 4, Si. 18. 36, र्पामलानोक्स्श्री: U. 2. 25. —ल: 1 black coloui. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred dg-tree. —ला N. of Durgâ.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.

इयामलिमन् m. Blackness, darkness; इयामा इयामलिमानमानयत भोः साझैमेषीकूर्चकः Vb. 3. 1; तदीयधूमीरेच धूसरागाः क्षोणीभुजः इयामलिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

इयाला 1 Night, particularly a dark night, इयाला इयालिलानमानयत भो: साई मेणोकू चंके: Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dask won an. -4 A kind of woman (योवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; St. 8. 36; Me. 82, or शीते छलेज्या कार्यान क्यांति छा। तवकाचनवर्णामा सा स्त्री श्वामित कथ्यते।। according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2 7; Me 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamuna -14 N. of several plants.

ह्यामाक: A kind of grain or cern; (न) ह्यामाकसुष्टिपरिवधिनको जहाति S. 4.13 ( बीड० ह्यामक )

इयामायते Den. A. To b come black, to prove impure (as gold &c ), इपामाय रेन पुष्मा। यः कावनविंड°शिपु M. 2 10

हयानिका 1 Blackness sarkn s; अपागयोः केवलमस्य द्धिरा हाने कने ह्यामिकस्य कुनं पदं Kn 5 -1. -> Impurity, all y. (of metals see), हेम्नः सलक्ष्यते हासी विद्युद्धिः ह्यामिकापि वा B 1.10.

इयामित a. Blackened, darkened.

इयाल: [ र्ये कालन् ] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

इयालक: 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's sister.

इयाव a. ( चा or ची f. ) [ ही-बन् ] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky -2 Bay, brown. —च: The brown colour. -Comp. —तेल: the mango tree. —द्त्, -दंत a. brown-toothed.

इयेत  $\alpha$  (ता or नी f.) White.  $\frac{2}{n}$ त: The white colour.

इयन: [ इथे-इनन् ] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -0omp. —अवपद्ध: the swoop of a hawk; Mâl. 8.8. —करणं, -कर्णिना 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, z. e rash and desperate, act. —चित्, -जीविन m. a falconer.

इये 1 A ( इयायते, ह्यान, हीत or हीत ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 Todry up, wither.

इयेनंपाता [ इयेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च ] Hawking, bunting, chase.

ड्योणाइ:, इयोनाक: N. of a tree.

अंद्र 1 A (अक्ते) To go, creep.

अग् 1 P. (अंगित ) To go, move, creep.

अष् 1 P., 10 U. (अणति, आणवति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रद् ind. A prefix used with the root दा; see श्रद्धाः

अश् I 1, 9 P. (अयति, अश्नाति ) To Lurt, injure kill. -II 1 P., 10 U. (अयति, आध्याति ते ) 1 To lurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (अथाति-ते ) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

স্থান 1 Killing, destruction -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding.-5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्भा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्भारपति भूतांध Mk. 3. 24; का-मिन्यः अद्भारपार्जनं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धधे जिन्ह्यांणमात्रके दाहराक्तिमिन द्वाष्णनर्थनि R. 11. 42.

अद्भ a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धा विसं विधि-श्लेति त्रितयं तत्ममागत S. 7. 29, B. 2. 16, Bg. 6. 37, 17. 3 -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचिड्यरहस्यलुद्धाः अद्धा विधानसंपति सचितसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धानसंपति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धान्यति सचेतस्य प्रति सचेतस्य 
প্রান্ত c. [ গ্রা - आहुच् ] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Destrous, longing or wishing for ( anything ); अकालकुष्णमसमुद्रमश्रद्वालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. —ন্ত: f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

শ্বম্ I. 1 A ( अंशते ) 1 To be weak.

-2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. ( প্ৰসাৱি ) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

श्रेय: 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishņu.

গ্রামন 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurt ing, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

ইথিব p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

Andi-on Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

भाषत p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. — 2 Seethed. — त Boiled meat &c. —त Rice-gruel.

अस् 4 P. ( आन्यति, आत ) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body ( by acts of penance ); किय-धिरं आम्यति गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिआंता शेते रजनिरमणा गादसुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो द्वानि द्वारयात पाथ आम्यता गोदितानां

Me. 99. — Caus. ( अ- या-मयति ते ) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अमः [ अम्-वज् न वृद्धि ] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort, अलं महिपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34 , जानाति हि पुनः सम्यक्त कविरेच कवे: अमं Subhâsh., R. 16.75, Ms 9.208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion , विनयंते सम तथो-धा मधाभिविजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67, Me. 17, 52, Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body ; दिवं यदि पार्थपसे बुधा अम: Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise, अयोदंडेन च अममकरोत् K. 76 (b) Especially, military exercise, diill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. —अंद्र n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. —कार्षित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -- (थानं a drill-ground gymnasium &c.

असल a. (जा -जो f.) [अन् पुत्र ] I Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. —ज: 1 An ascetic; a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. —जा -जो 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

अमणायते Den. A. To become a beggar.

श्रामिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, duligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रंस् 1 A. (शंभते, शब्द) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अयः, अयणं [ शि-चन् न्युट् ना ] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum, Mv. 5. 34.

अयः [ ज्ञृंगोत्यनेर शु-अप्] 1 Hearing, as in सुख्यन. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for स्व). -5 Fame, glory.

श्रवणः, -णं [शृगोत्यनेन श्र-मरणे ल्युन् वा] 1 The ear, ध्वनाति मधुपसमूहे अवणमापि द्याति Gît. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -- or: -orr N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. - of 1 The act of hearing ; 27-वणसभगं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame. glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda, इति अवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text ? . -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, cozing. -Comp. —इंदियं the sense of hearing, the ear. - उत्पत्तं a lotus fastened in the ear. -33 the hollow of the outer ear. -niter a. within the range of hearing. (-र:) ear shot ; as in अवणगीचरे तिष्ठ ' be within ear-shot'. -पथ:, -चि-प्य: the reach or range of the ear ,

चतांतन अवणविषयपाधिणा R 14 87. —पालि: -ली f. the tip of the ear. —पाज: a beautiful ear. —सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

377 n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory.
-3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

अवार्य Fame, glory, renown.

अवस्थति Den P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 Tolong for a sacifice or oblation.

अवाद्यः -रयः An animal fit for sacrifice.

প্রবিদ্যা 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthâ*. -2 The asterism called প্রবা -Comp. —স: the planet Mercury.

শা 2 P. (প্লানি, প্রাতা or হান , caus. প্রথমনিনি ) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, lipen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आज a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled.
-2 Wet, moist. —जं Boiled meat &c. आजा Rice gruel.

आद्ध a. [ श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण् ] Faithful, believing. — 🙀 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives ; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छा-द्ध निगद्यंत ; it is of three kinds :-नित्य, नैमित्तिक and कान्य. -2 A obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Sraddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., - किया a funeral ceremony. - and m. the performer of a funeral rite. - q: the offerer of a Scaddha or funeral oblation. — दिन:, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srâddhaus performed. - देव:, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitri or progenitor. — भुज्, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (श्राद्धे-देशे, श्राद्धे तद्द्वं भक्ष्यलेनारस्यस्य ना टन्) Relating to a Sråddha. —क: The recipient of an obsequial offering. —कं A present given at a Siåddha.

आद्वीय a. Relating to a Ståddha. .

अांत p. p. [ अम्क ] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -त: An ascetic. -Comp. - संवाहन soothing or relieving the wearied.

आंति: f. [अम्-किन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, wearmess.

आद: 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

শ্বাফ: [প্রি-ঘর্] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

শ্ব: [প্ত-ৰন্তু] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, coxing.



श्रावक: [ शि-ण्डुल ] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple, आवकावस्थाय Mal. 10 in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

श्रावण a. (जी f.) [अवण-अण] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Sravana. -ण: 1 N. of a lunar mouth, (corresponding to July-August) -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons --जं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

आवर्णिक a [ शावणी अस्यस्मिन् मसि टन्] Relating to the month Sravana. -कः The month called Sravana.

সাব্দী 1 The day of full moon in Srâvana. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आदित a. Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

आह्य a. 1 To be heard (opp. इत्य ). -2 Audible, distinct.

आवस्ति: -स्ती f. N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Sıâvasta).

श्रि 1 U. ( श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय-शिश्रिये, अ-शिश्रियत्-ते, श्रविष्यति-ते, श्रवितुं, श्रित ; caus. श्राययति-ते , desid. शिश्रीपति ते, शिश्रायेपति-ते) I To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं श्रयते तमेत्र कुरुते बाहुपनापार्जितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70, 19. 1, श्रितासि चंदनम्रात्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रमं U. 1 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state) ; परीता रक्षा-भि: अयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83; द्विपेद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्तिव है. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on ; नील: स्निग्ध: श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तीयवाह: U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to.-8 To assist, help.

সিব p. p. [প্র-ক] 1 Gene to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

সিবি: f. Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रिष् 1 P. ( श्रेषति ) To burn.

आ 9 U. ( शीणाति, श्रीणिति ) To cook, diess, boli, prepare.

आजि f. [ श्री-क्रिप् नि॰ Un. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty , आनिर्वेद: श्रियो मलं Ram , माहसे श्रीः प्रतिवस्ति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1 -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीतक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुखं) कमलिश्रयंदधो Ku. 5.21, 7.32, R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आसीदियं दशरथ-स्य गृहे यथा श्री: U.4.6, S 3 14, S1. 1 1.-7 Any virtue or excellence.-8 Decoration -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power .- 11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (थमे, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tsee. -13 The Bilva tree, -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvati (the goddess of speech) -18 Speech .- 19 Fame, glory. -m. N. of one of the six Ragasor musical modes. (The word sar is often used as an bonorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons ; श्रीकृष्णः,श्रीरामः,श्रीवारमीकिः, श्रीजयदेव: ; also celebrated works, ganerally of a sacred character, sif-भागवत, श्रीरामायण &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Magha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Sisupalavadha, as Bharavi has used लक्षी ). -Comp. —आर्द्ध a lotus. –ईश: an epithet of Vishnu. — ਜੰਨ: 1. an epithet of Siva. - 2 of the poet Bhavabh iti, श्रीकंठपदलांछन: U. 1. °सख: an epithet of Kubera. - n : an epithet of Vishnu. (-t) the red lotus. -- a vor a pen. —कांत: an epithet of Vishnu. —कार: the word 'sh' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन m. a kind of antelope. -खंड:, –हं sandal-wood ; श्रीखडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. —गदितं a kind of minor drama. - नर्भ: 1 an epithet of Vishnu. -2. asword. - Hg: a trough or place for watering birds. - MIHT: an epithet cf Narayana. -चनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. - चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. - 2. a wheel of Indra's car. - 3: an epithet of Kâma —ताल: a kind of palm tree. —द: an epitnet of Kubera. - दियत:, -धर: epithets of Vishnu. — नगर N. of a city. -नंदन: an epithet of Kama. -निकेत-

नः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पं-चमी the fifth day of the bright half of Magha. -प्रति: 1. an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13.69. -2.a king, sovereign. -पथ: a main road, high way. -पर्ज a lotus. -- quif the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः "N. of a mountain; Mal. 1. -पिष्ट: turpentine. -पुत्र: 1. N. of Cupid. -2 the moon -3 N. of the horse of Indra. — util cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (प्रकाष्ट ). —फलः the Bilva tree. (-3) the Bilv if uit. -फला, -फली 1 the indigo plant -2. emblic myrobalan — आह m. 1. the moon. -2. a horse. — मस्तक: garlic. सदा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. - 4ff: f. 1. anidel of Vishnu or Lakshmî. - 2 eny idol. — 376, -37 a. 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorite prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -τη: an epithet of Vishnu. -रस: 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वत्स: 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a marker curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu; प्रभावलिवश्रीवस्म लक्ष्मीविश्वमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. 'अंक:, 'यारिन, 'सत, ੰਲਫ਼ਸਰ, °ਲਾਂਡਰ m. epithets of Vislinu Ku. 7. 43. - ब्रह्मिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. - av., -बल्लभः epithets of Vishpu. - उर्धनः an epithet of Siva. -बहुभ: a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. - чти: 1. an еріthet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस m. turpentine. - ger: 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3.a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. - de: 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —संज्ञं cloves. —सहोदर: the moon. - To N. of a Vedic hymn. —हति: an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिaf the sun-flower.

श्चियंमन्य a. 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Siva, also श्रियावासिन् m.

RING a.1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1.1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Siva. -4 The Tilaka tree. -5 The Asvattha tree

স্নান্ত a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunzte, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

आ I. 1 P. (अवित ) To go. move : of. शु. -II. 5 P (ज्ञूणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रीषीत्, ाष्यति, श्रोतं, क्षन ) 1 To hear, listen to. give ear to ; शुणु मे सावशेष वच: V. 2, रताान चाओषन षदण्डानां Bk. 2. 10, सवेश में तवन जलद ओष्यमि ओच्चेयं Ma. 13 -2 To learn, study, द्वादशामवर्षे व्यक्तिरणं श्रयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रयते 'it is so heard', i. e is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept ) -Caus. (शावयति-ते) To cause to hear. communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्राविनोऽमात्यसवेश स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. —Desid. (जञ्जूबत) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey; वाक्य नेव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रुपते Pt. 4. 78 ( where the word may have the next sense also ). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon ; ज्ञश्चपश्च गुरून् S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 244.

अन p. p. [अ-क] | Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Wellknown, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्वतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3 40.-5 Named, called. - 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation; i.e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; স্থানকাহা R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); ओन्न अनेनेव न कडलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22, Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -आन्वन a. conversant with the Vedas. - 312; a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrughna. - देवी N. of Sarasvati. - w. a. remembering what is heard, retentive. — अवस् m. N. of the father of Sisupala. 'State: the planet Saturn.

ञ्चतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमपंचति हि अत्वंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रति: f [श्र-किन्] 1 Hearing, चंद्र-स्य ग्रहणमिति श्रने: Mu. 1.7; R. 1.27. -2 The ear; श्रतिश्रक्षभ्रमस्यनगीतयः R. 9.35; Si. 1.1, Ve. 3.23. -3 R port, rumour, news, oral intelligence -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under बन्:) -6 A V d. or sac. ed text, इति श्रनः or इति श्रतिः ' so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowl'dge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc).-9 The constellation Sravana. -10 The diagonal of a

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tetragon, the hypotenuse of a traingle ; cf. कर्ज. - Comp. - अद्यमासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P 9. -इक्त, -बाह्य a. enjoined by the Vedas - Fz: 1 a snake. -2. penance, expiation. - ag a. harsh to hear (-g: ) a harsh or unmelodious sound.regarded as a fault of composition - mild a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. - चोडनं,-ना ascriptual injunction, Vedic precept. - जीविका a law-book or code of laws. - 24 disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. - ut a. hearing. - fazifi evidence of the Vedas -qu: the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. - saraa a. grateful to the ear. - uniou authority or sanction of the Vedas. - HER the outer ear. —महत् a. rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रातेमहतां महीयता S. 7. 35. –ਸੂਲਂ 1. the root of the err; ਲਧਿਰ किमपि अतिमले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text -ਸ਼ੁਰਜ਼ a. founded on the Veda. -विज्ञत a. 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. - विप्रतिपन a. 1. not recongnizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2 contrary to the Vedas. - विषय: 1. the object of the sense of hearing, १ 6 Bound , श्रानिविषयगुजा या स्थिता च्यादय विश्व S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतत्त्रायेण श्रातिविषय-मापतितमेव K. -3. the subject matter of the Veda .- 4 any sacred ordinance. —वेध, boring the ear. —हाखा, नानोहर a agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

ञ्चदः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladie.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. सुवा. -Comp. — दुश: the Vikankata tree

প্তাহি: f Ved. 1 Hearing -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (ৰং). -4 Prosperity.

স্থানী A progression (in math.). -Comp. — দক্ত the sum of a progression.

স্থাতি: m.f., স্থাতি f. [প্র-তি বা ভাতি Un. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; বংশসুন্দা প্রামনবিত্তন স্থাতি মেনা V. 4 28, ব অহার্স্থাতি মিন্ত ব্যক্তন মহারকা মান্ত মি 5 9; Me. 28, 35.—2 A fl ck, multitude, group; U. 4.—3 A guild or company of traders artisans &c., corporate body.—4 A bucket—?omp.—— মাহি: (m. p!.) the customs of traders of guilds.— ব্য a forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

স্থান্থ 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

अयस a. अतिशयन प्रशस्य ईयसुनि श्रादेशः। 1 Better, preferable, superior, ager-इक्षण श्रेय: H 3. 3, 33, Bg 3 35, 2 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable, Wal. 1 13 -3 More happy or fortunate -4 More blessed, dearer ( compar. of प्रशस्य q v. ). —n. 1 Virtue, righteous deed, moral or religious merit -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result. पर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दः खं हि परिवर्तते 8 7. 13, धिङ मासपस्थितश्रे योचमानिन S. 6: प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिकमः R. 1. 79, U 5 27, 7. 20, R. 5 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion , S. 7. -4 Final bestitude, absolution -Comp. -- आधित a. 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity .- 2 wishing well. - at a 1 promoting happiness. favourable -2. propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रन: striving after absolution

अवसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

भूष्ट a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -दः 1 A Brahmana. -2 A king. -3 N of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishnu -दे Cow's milk. -Comp. - अस्तं the fruit of the tamarind. -आस्तः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e that of a house holder. -2 a householder. -याच् a. eloquent.

श्रेष्टिच् m. [श्रेष्ठ धनादिक्मस्त्यस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हम्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तीति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

अ 1 P. (श्रायति ) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

শ্বস্থা Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रोष 1 P. (श्रोगाती) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

স্থাতা a Crippled, lame. —তা: A kind of disease.

आर्णा 1 Rice gruel. -2 The constellation Sravana.

श्रोणि:-णी  $f \cdot [$  श्रोण्-इत् वा डीप् ] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रीणीभारावलभगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभार-



स्वज्ञति तद्धतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. —तदः the slope of the hips. -ऋलं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -चित्रं 1. the round hips, V. 4. 18. -2 a waist-band. — सूत्र 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् n. [श्रु अगुन् तुर् प] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for स्रातस् q.v.) -Comp. —रंश्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril, Me. 42. (also written स्रोतोरस).

श्रोत m. i A hearer. -2 A pupil. .

श्रोजं [ अयते डनेन श्र करणे-पून् ] 1 The ear, Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp -पेय a. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard, संदेश में तदन जलद ओष्पति श्रोज्येष Me 13. —पूलं the root of the ear. -सुख a. imelodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोतिय a [उद्देग वेदमवीते वेदि वा छद्म-प् श्रोतिद्देग , cf. P V. 2. 84 ] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda -2 Teachable, tractable. -य: A learned Brahmana, one well versed in sacred learning; जन्मना न समी त्रेय संस्कारीद्दीन उच्यते। विद्या याति वित्रस् त्रिमि अन्त्रिय उच्यते। , Mal. 1.5, R. 16. 25. -Comp. — स्वं the property of a learned Brahmana.

श्रोत a. (ती f) [ श्रुतो निहतं अण् ]
1 Relating to the ear. —2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. —3 Sacrificial. —त 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. —3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire —4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. ग.ईपरम, आहमनीय and दक्षिण). —Comp. —तमन् n. a Vedic rite. — सूत्रे N. of a class of Sûtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आधलायन, साख्यायन कात्यायन &c.)

श्रीतं [श्रोत स्वार्ध अण् ] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्लोषह ind. An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or बोषह.

সূত্য a. [ পিত্ৰ কৰা বি Un. 3. 19] l Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8 596. -2 Smooth, polished, St. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

প্রকৃত্যক a. 1 Smooth, soft.-2 Beautiful, charming. —ক The Areca-nut

श्लेक् 1 A श्लेक्ते) To go, move. श्लेग् 1 A. (श्लाते) To go, move. সূত্য 10. U. ( প্তথযति-ते ) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak r in firm -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also), প্রস্থায়ের রাত্মমনানানা ন দহনা মহনা হাববৈয়ে: ৪০. 6. 57 परिवाणस्नेहः প্রয়াথিরদহাক্য: ভক্ত प्रधा G. L. 37 -4 To hurt, kill.

स्त्र a. 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; इताच्छुधं इरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair ). --Comp. —-उद्यम a. relaxing one's efforts. —-जीवन a. hanging loosely down; स्त्रुपलंबिनीजीटा. Ku. 5. 47.

স্তাৰ্ 1 P. ( গ্লাৰান ) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाच 1 A (श्लावते ) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; ज्ञिरसा श्लावते पूर्व (ग्रुपं)परं (द्येपं)क्ट नियच्छति Subhash., वर्धेच १५ ध्या गंगा पादेन पर मिछन: Ku. 6 70 (so ne read श्लापंत for श्लाध्यते and give it the next sense ) -2 To boast'of, be proud of, श्लाविष्ये केन का गंधूकेद यरपुक्ततिमुक्ततः Bk 16.4.-3 To flatter, coax (with dat), गोपी कुदणाय श्लावते <sup>Ck.</sup>, श्लाधनानः परसी-स्वरतागादाक्षसाधिष Bk. 8.73.

श्लाचनं [श्लाय्-ल्युट् ] 1 Praising, en logumng. -2 Flattering

श्लाम [ श्लाम अ ] 1 Praise, eulogyo commendation; कर्मजयस्थाधयोनी का अलाम Ve 2. -2 Self-praise, boast, हरे जरीत गागेये पुरम्ज्ञस्य शिलांडनं। या श्लामा पांडुपुत्राणा सेवास्ताकः अविष्यति Ve 2.4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service -5 Wish, desire. -20mp —विषययः a bsence of boasting स्थामे श्लामाविषययः R. 1. 22.

প্লাৰিব p p. Praised, eulogized, commended.

প্রাহ্ব [প্রাহ্-তাব্] 1 Praised, praiseworthy; Mâl. 6. 17, U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable.-3 Laudable, commendable.

बिल्हु: [ब्लिप् कु नेखम् पूषी॰] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -n. The science of astronomy, astrology.

िलुक्यु: 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्चिष I. 1 P. (श्लेषित ) To burn.

-II. 4. P. (लिंध्यित, श्लिष्ट ) 1 To embrace, श्लिप्यति चुंचांते जलधरकरणं इरि क्यात इति तिमिरमनरुपं Git. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to.-3 To units, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand, अश्लिष न श्लेषक्षेत्रभव याः श्लोकद्वयांथः सुध्या मया कि N. 3. 69. -III 10 U. (श्लुष्यति ते ) To unite, join, connect.

ন্দ্ৰিবা 1 An embrace -2 Cinging, adherence,

সিন্ত p. p. [ ফিন্তু ন ল ] 1 Embraced.
-2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation, সম বিধনাৰ্থ: কুহ্ম: সিত্য: K P. 10.

ফ্রিছ: f.1 Embrace.-2 Adherence. %तेष: [ श्लिष्-वञ् ] 1 An embrace. -2 Ulinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरतरश्चेषयनाः K (where it has the next sense also) -4 Pun, paronomsia, double entendie, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations ( regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by paets; for def. see K. P Karıkas 84 and 96). अश्रेषि न श्रुषकावेभवत्याः श्रोकद्वयार्थः सु धिया मया कि N. 3. 69, see ज्ञाइक्ट्रेष also. - 5 Burning. - Comp - 34 & pun, double entendre. - Hffan a trusting on (it. having for its basis a Slesha ).

्रिप्तां Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp — अभनः the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् m. A club footed man.

প্লিকে a 1 Lucky, prosperous, see প্লিক –2 Decent , f. अश्लील

श्लेष्मन् m. [श्लिम् मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp — अनिसार: dysentery produced by vitiated phiegm. - आजस् n. the phlegmatic humour. - मा, - मी 1 the Acabian Jasmine - 2 the hog weed. - यातु: the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण a Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल a. Phlegmatic.

क्षेत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Phlegmatic.
-2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

স্টান্থ 1 A. (প্রাকা ) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

स्रोकः [श्लोक् अच् ] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यस्त्रांक प्. v. -4 An object of praise -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanzaor verse in general; स्त्राकत्वमायस्य यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; पावेश्वन्धिः मंग्रक्तिव् वाक्यं समाक्षरेः । शोचताक्त मया यस्त्राक्तमाच्छ्रोन्को भविद्यित Râm. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anushtubh metre.

श्लोकपति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोष 1. P. ( श्लोणति ) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्रोण.

श्लोण: A lame man, cripple.

শ্হ 1 A. (খন্ন) To go, move.

শ্ব, থাব 1 P. (গ্ৰন্ত, গ্ৰন্ত) I to go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

**श्वज्** 1 A. ( श्वजते ) To go, move.

স্বহ্ন 10 U. (প্ৰবেশনি ন ) 1 To speak ill; (প্ৰাৱেশনি only according to some)

-2 ( খারেশনি ন ) ( a ) To go, move ( b ) To adorn. (c) To finish, accomplish; (only শ্বরেশনা in these senses according to some).

श्वेट 10 U. ( श्वेटपति ) To speak ill. श्वान् în. [ थि-कनिन् नि॰ Un 1. 158 ] ( Nom. श्वा, श्वानी, श्वान: ; acc. pl. शुन. ; शुनी f. ) A dog; श्वा यदि कियते राजा स कि नाइनार पान है Subhash , Bh 2. 31; Ms. 2. 208 -Comp. — अन्द: an epithet of Bhairava. —क्रीडिन् m. a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs —गगः a pack of hounds —गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder - पूर्न: a jackal. — नर: a snappish or currish fellow. - निश - निशा a night on which dogs bark. -पच् m., -पच: 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chândâla; Bv 4 23. -2 a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. - us 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot ( to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -чтт: an outcast, a Chândâla; G. L. 29. – ਸਲਂ lime or citron. – ਸਨਾਜ: N. of the father of Akrûra. —भोरु: a jackal. —यूश्यं a pack of dogs. -बृत्ति: f. 1. the dife of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाववकारिणीं कृताधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदु: Mu. 3. 14; Ms 4. 6. -2 servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4. - = 412: 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. — gq m. a hunter.

श्रव र 10 U. (श्रवशित ) 1 To gu' move -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

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( )

व्यञ्ज 1 A h.le, chasm; महोरण: व्यञ्जमित्र पतिष्टं V. 1. 18; K: 14. 33. -2 A den

भ्यः, श्वयनं Swelling , increase. श्वयशु: Swelling, intumescence. श्वयोची Sickness, disease.

শ্ল 1 P. (প্ৰলানি) To run, go quickly.

अल्क् 10 U ( श्वल्कणति-ते ) To tell, narrate.

ষ্ট্ৰ P. ( প্ৰন্তুৱি ) To run; see

ख्युरः [ गु-आर्ग्ड अप्रते आग्रु-अग्-उ रच् पृषे। Up. 1. 44] 1 , father-in-law wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -1 ( dual ) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

প্রস্থান: A father-in-law.

अञ्चर्षः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

সমূ: f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 13—comp. — সমূহে m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित)
1 To breathe, respire draw breath, स कर्म प्रारमञ्जेव श्वनञ्जापि न जीवति H. 2.
11; श्वणम्प्यातष्ठने श्वस्त यदि जतुर्नेद्ध लाभवानमे R. 8 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वभिति विह्नम्बर्गः Rs. 1. 13 -3
To hiss, sa.rt -Caus (श्वास्यतिन्ते)
To cause to breathe or live

भ्रवानः [ यानित्यनेन श्रम्-ल्युर् ] 1 Air, wind, भ्रवसनसुर्भिर्माधिः S. 11 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —न 1 Breath, breathing, respiration भ्रवसनचालेनपञ्जवाधरोष्टे Ki. 10. 34 Ratn. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 1 also); Si. 9. 52 -2 Sighing. -Comp—अञ्चल: a serpent. — भ्रवः the Arjuna tree. — उन्हाकः a serpent. — क्रिंसः f. a gust of wind.

श्वभित p. p [ श्वस्क ] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -ते 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्रासः [ १३म्-चज् ] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्ताचेपधुं जनयति श्रासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. ->omp. -उच्छामः exhalation and inhalation, respiration —कासः asthma. -खुआरः a drug used to cure asthma. -यारणं = प्राणायामः -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -िहसा a kind of hiccough. -हितः f. sleep.

श्वासित् तः [श्वस्यति श्वस्-ाण्ड् णिति ] Breathing. —m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being.-3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् and. 1 To-morrow; वरतय ल्योन्तो न श्रो सप्र: Subhash. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. — अत व (श्रोप्त) being to-morrow. -वसीय, -वसीयद (श्रोप्तीय, श्रोप्तीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-n.) happiness, good fortune. — श्रेयस (श्रेष्यस्) a. happy, prosperou. (-स) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्त a. ( नी f.), श्वस्य a. Relating to the morrow, future. — नं The future.

শ্বি 1 P. ( প্ৰথানি, হ্যিপ্ৰাথ-সূচ্যাৰ, প্ৰথানি, ক্ৰথানি, ক্ৰাথানি, ক

· প্ৰাকাৰ্গ: The ear of a dog.

आगिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

স্থায়িক: 1 A hunter. -2 A dogkeeper.

भार्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [ श्रेव-अण् न टिलंपः ] A dog.
- Jomp. -- निद्धा 'a dog's sleep', a
very light sleep -- नेखरी angry, or
currish snarling.

भ्वाप्त a (दी f.) Savage, ferocious —द: 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

শ্বাণ্ডয়:-ৰন্ত A dog's tail.

आविध् m. A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वेवते ) To become white, be white; ड्यातकरितादिगंता-श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Mal. 2. 9.

ब्रिजन a. White. -- तं Whiteness.

श्चितान, श्वित्न a. Ved. White. श्विति: f. Whiteness.

श्रिवत्य, श्रिवत्न्य a. White.

श्चितं [श्चित्-रक्] 1 White leprosy.
-2 A leprous spot (on the skin),
तइल्पनि नेशिक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन।
स्पाद्धपुः संद्रमिषि श्चितेत्रैकेन दुर्भग Kav.
1 7.

িবাসন্ a (জী f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

श्वेत a. (श्वेता or श्वेनी f.) [ श्वित्-अन् धञ्वा] White; नतः श्वेतैईयेयुक्ते महति स्पदने स्थिती Bg. 1. 14. —त: 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the plantet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. - 9 N. of a division of the world. — Silver. -Comp —अंबर: -बासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. - gg: a kind of sugar-cane. —उद्धर an epithet of Kubera. -क्सई, -पद्मं a white lotus. --कुनर an epithet of Airavata, the elephant of Indra. — ziż white leprosy. -- ang: 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the

descending node -कोल: a kind of fish ( शफर ). —गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra —गरुत m., —गरुत: a goose. —छद: 1. a goose. —2. a kind of basil — द्वीप: N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धातः 1. a white mineral. -2. Chalk. -3. the milk-stone. —धामन m. 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the foam of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. -नील: a cloud. -पत्र: a goose. प्रा: an epithet of Brahman. -पर्णाशः white basil. - greet the white trampet-flower. - पिंग: a lion - पिंगल: 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of Siva. -भिद्धाः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —मिर्च white

реррег. — माल: 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. — the a. pale red, rosy. (一兩:) the pink or 103y colour. -रंजन lead. -रथ: the planet Venus. —रोचिस m. the moon —रोहित: an epithet of Garuda - बहकल: the glomerous fig tree. — मजिन् m 1. the moon -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3 camphor — बासस m an ascetic wearing white garments. - arm m. an epithet of Indra - are: 1 an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster ( मक्र ). -बाहिन m. an epithet of Arjuna. — शुंग:, -शंग: barley. — हय: 1. a horse of Indra. -2 an epithet of Arjuna. -3. N. of Indra. —हास्त्र m. Airavata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतक: A cowrie — तं Silver.

-3 White Dûrvâ grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied augar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतोही N. of Sachî, wife of India.

প্রা White leprosy.

िवद् 1 A. (धिंदते ) To become white.

श्वेत्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वेज, -श्वेज्यं White leprosy.

Ч.

(Many roots which being with  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  are written in the Dhâtupâtha with  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  to show that the  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  is changed to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  in their proper places.).

प a. 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. —प: 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teator niople. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery ( गर्मविभोचन).

पंड: 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch, (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers) -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (n. also in this sense); कलावस्पणीते पद्यशोचन धनः कुद्दकमलपंडे तुल्यस्पामवस्थां S1. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.). —हः, इं A flock (of goats &c.).

पंडक: A eunuch.

ਪੰਛਾਲੀ 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

पंढ: 1 A eunuch ; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender ; निवेश: शिविरं पंढे Ak. -Comp. -तिल: barren sesamum.

पृष् num. a. ( used in pl., nom. प्र; gen. पण्णा ) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 473. -Comp. ,—अक्षीण: ( पडक्षीण: )

a fish. —अंग (पहंग) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively : - जने बाहू शिरो मध्य पडंगमिद्मुच्येते -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda, शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छैद्मां चिति । ज्योतिषामयनं चेत्र षडाो वेद उच्यते ॥ ८०० वेदाग also -3. six auspicious things, i.e. the six things obtained from a cow — गोधूनं गोनयं क्षीर सर्पिर्द्वि च रोचना । षडंगमेतद् मागल्य पटित सर्वदा गयाम -4. any set of six articles ° faq m. N. of Vishpu. — A: (षडिग्न:)a bee — आधिक a (षड-धिक ) exceeded by six , Mal 5.1. —आभिज्ञः (षडामिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. —अशीत व (पडशीत) eighty-sixth. —अहीति: f ( पडहारि:) eighty-six. —अहः ( षडहः ) a period of six days. -अ/नतः, -चक्त्रः, -बदनः ( पडाननः, पड्वक्त्रः, पड्वद्नः ) epithets of Karttikeya; पदाननापीतपयोधरास नेता चमुनामिन कु तिशास R. 14. 22. —आम्नाय: ( घडाम्नाय: ) the six-fold Tantra. — ऊपणं (पहुरणं ) six spices taken collectively, पच होल समरिच षड्-पणसुदाहनम्. — कर्ण a. (पद कर्ण) heard by six ears, i.e. by a third person 3ther than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener ( as a counsel, secret &c. ); पदकर्णी भिद्यते सञ्चः Pt. 1.99. (-र्णः) a kind of lute. —कर्मन् n. (पद्कर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brahmana, they are : — अध्यापनमध्ययन

यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रातेग्रहश्चेव षट् कमीण्यभः जन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. -2. the six acts allowable to a Branmana for bis subsistence; उंछं प्रतियही मिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशु-पालने । क्रापिक्रमें तथा चेति षट् कर्माण्यस जन्मनः ॥ -3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic, शांति, वर्शीकरण, स्तभन, विद्रेष, उच्चाटन, and मार्ण. -4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; वीतिर्वस्ती तथा नेत-नौलिकी (नोलिकः) त्राटकस्तथा । कपालमाती चैतानि षद् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-m.) 1. a Brahmana skilled in the above six acts. -2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. - - - and a (vz-कोण) hexangular. (-णं) i.a hexagon. -2. the thunderholt of Indra - ngr the sixfold gaya, गयागजा गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः। गया गयासुरश्चेव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः॥ —गव (पद्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. -2. a yoke of six, (sometimes after the names of other animals ) ; e.g. हस्ति $^{\circ}$  , अव्यव 'six elephants, horses &c. . - yor a. (पहारा) 1. sixfold. -2. having cix attributes. (-on) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. -2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुज (21), of षाड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि n. (पड्यांथि) the root of long pepper. -प्राथका (षड्ग्रीथका) zedoary ( शही ). -चर्क (पहचकं) the eix mystical circles of the body. — बत्वारिंशत (पद-चत्वारिंज्ञत् ) forty-six. - चरणः (षद-

चरणः) 1 a bee, S. 1. 23. -2 a locust. - 3 a louse. - जः (पड नः) the fourth ( or fist according to s me ) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut, so called because it is derived from the six organs :-नास केंटसरस्ताल जिला दताश्च सस्पृशन् । षड्जः संजायते ( षडभ्यः संजायते )यस्मात्तस्मात् षडज इति रशत , it is said to resemble the note of peacocks ; षड्डां राति मयूरस्त Narada , षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिनाः शिखंडिभिः R 1.39. — विंशत f. (षद्रचिंशत ) thirty-six ; (षद्भिंश a thirty-sixth). - वर्शनं ( पड्रार्शनं ) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy : they are .—साख्य, योग, न्याय, वैज्ञेषिक, मीमांसा, and बेदात (-न:) one conversant with the above six systems. - टीर्च: the six long vowels :-आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and ओ. —दुर्ग (षद्भदुर्ग) the six kinda of forts taken collectively, बन्बद्र्भ महीदुर्भ गिरिदुर्भ तथैव च । भनुष्य दुर्भ सृद्• द्र्भ वनद्र्यामिति क्रमात् ॥ — नवति f (षण्ण-वति: ) ninety-six. —पंचाशत् f. ( षद पंचाशत ) fifty-six. -पदः (पहपदः) 1. a bee; न पंका तथव्हीनषद्पदं न पद्पवोऽसी न जुगुज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six padas. °अतिथि: 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. आनंत्रवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirata tice. उम a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid ); प्रायश्वापं न वहति भयान्मनमधः षद्पद्ज्यं Me. 73. °िमयः the tree called नामकेशर. -पदी (पदपदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2 a female bee. -3. a louse. -- um: ( पद्यतः ) 1. one who is well-aquainted with fix subjects, i. e. the four Purusharthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धमधिकाममाक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्ध योरपि। षद्धपज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षद्मज्ञाः परि-कीतित: ॥. -2. a lustful or licentious man. — विंदुः ( पडुचिंदुः ) an epithet of Vishou. — भागः (वड्मागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2 13, Ms. 7. 131, 8.33 — भुजः a.( पद्रभुज) 1. six armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (जः) a hexagon. (-AT) 1. an epithet of Durga. -2. the water-melon. —मासः ( पण्मासः ) a period of six months. - मासिक a. ( qualities ) half-yearly, occurring every six months. —मुखः ( पण्नुखः ) an epithet of Karttikeya; R 17.67. ( -खा ) a water-melon. -रसं, -रसाः (m. pl.) ( षड्सं &c. ) the six flavours taken coilcetively, see under रस. —रात्रं (षड़ात्रं) a period of six nights. —रेखा (पड्रेखा) a watermelon. — वर्ग: ( पड्नर्ग: ) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enewits of mankind; (also called पडिद्र); वामिः कोधस्तथा लोभो

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1.1

मदमोहौ च मत्सरः ।, कुतारिषड्वगजयेन Ki 1. 9, व्यजेष षड्वी Bk. 1 2. —विंशति: f ( षडविंपति $\cdot$  ) twenty-six ; (षड्विंशtwenty-sixth) - विध (षड-ावेध ) a of six kinds, sixfold, R 4. 26 — ज्ञासिन् m one convergant with the six Sastias or dasinas. - WE: f (षद्षष्टिः) sixty शारः -सप्ततिः (षद्र-सप्तात: ) seventy-six.

पदक a. Sixfold. —कं An aggregate of six ; मासपहक, पूर्वपद्क, उत्तर-षद्भ &c.

षड्डवा See बोहा.

पाष्टि: f. Sixty; Ms. 3 177; Y. 3. 84. °ан sixtieth. -Сотр. — нтя: an epithet of Siva. —हात्त: an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनी f. a journey or extent of sixty Yojanas. —संवत्सर: a period of mixty years. —हायन: 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

पाष्टिक a. Bought with sixty. -क:, -ar A kind of rice of quick growth.

षाष्ट्रिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

 $\operatorname{qg} a. (\widehat{\operatorname{gl}} f.)$  Sixth, the sixth, षष्ठ तु क्षेत्रजस्यांश प्रद्यात्पैतृकाद्भनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130 ; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1, R. 17 78 — Comp. — अंश: 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यामिच्डामि तनोपभोक्तुं षष्टांशहुन्यो इव रक्षितायाः B. 2 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7 131-132). ेब्राचि: a king ( entitled to the sixth part of the produce); परांशवृत्तेरि थर्म एप: S. 5. 4. — असे the sixth neal. °काल: taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

Til The sixth day of a lunar fortnight -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram. ). -3 An epitast of Durga in the form of Katyayani, one of the 16 divine mothers -Comp. -तत्प्रद: the genitive Tatpurusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. - पूजन, -पूजा worship of the goddess पशी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

पहसातः I A peacock. -2 A sacri-

पाद and. A vocative particle.

षादकोशिक  $a \cdot ($  की f ) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षादपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Belonging to six generations (ggq).

पाइन. 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Raga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, ओडन: पंचीभ प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षडानेस्त षाडवः.

**पाडराण्यं** [ षड्राणा एव प्यञ् ] 1 The collection of six qualities -2 Six expedients to boused by a king, aix measures of royal policy ; पाइग्रुण्यमु पश्जीत ज्ञक्त्यपेक्षी रसायन है। 2 93, see under no also -3 Multiplication of anything by six -4 Six properties. -Comp. - अयोग: employment of the six expedients or measure or royal

, षाणमात्रः [ षड् मातरोऽस्य ] ' Having six mothers,' an ep thet of Kartti-

पाणमासिक  $a_{\bullet}$  (की  $f_{\bullet}$  ) 1  $Six_{\bullet}$ monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौकिकानां पाण्यासिकाना Vb 1 17.

पाष्ट a. ( हो f. ) Sixth

विद्याः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover ( विट ) , जिड्गैर-गद्यत ससंभूममेन का चित् Si. 5. 34.

y: Delivery, child-bearing.

षोड्यान् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -- sist: the planet Venus. -zin a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-η:) a kind of perfume. -- 3:-गुरुक a. having the breadth of 16 nagers. —अंबि: a crab. —अचिस m. the planet Venus. - आवर्त: a conchshell. — उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated -आसनै स्वागत पाद्यमहर्पमा चमनीयकम् । मध्यकीचम-स्नान वसनाम (णानि च। गंबपुष्पे वूपदीपी नेवेदं वर्ने तथा. —कला: the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named .—अमृता मानदा ्या तुष्टिः पुष्टी गतिर्वेतिः। शशिनी चदिका काति-ज्यत्स्ना था। प्रीतिरेव च । अगदा च तथा पूर्णामृना भोडरा वे कला ॥ - मुझा & form of Dur-रवे - - मातृका / pl. the sixteen divine mothers, they are: —गोरी पन्ना शची मेवा मावित्री विजया जया । देवसेवा स्ववा स्वाहा मातरी लोकमातरः । ज्ञातिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तु ष्टः कुलदेवारम-देवताः •

पोड़ज़ a. (ज़ी f.) Sixteenth; Mr. 2.65, 86.

षोडश्या ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold ; पोडापिको-देवतोयचा रः

पोडशिन m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -Comp. -- महः a libation made at the above sacri-

TET ind. In six ways. - Comp. --- qta: the six mays of touching the hody with mystical texts — मुखः 'श्र-faced', N. of Kartikeya : ज्ञाहा जनीजीनतपोढासुखः समिति वोढा सहात्का गिरे: Asvad. 7.

बोद m A young ox with six teeth.

ষ্টিৰু 1, 4 P. ( হাৰান, তালান, তথন) t To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्टीवनं, ष्टेवनं 1 Spitting out. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ਬਜ਼ਾਰ p. p. Spit, ejected.

ष्यक्क, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. (ष्वक्कते. ध्वस्क-ष्कते ) To go, move.

₹.

# ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, मभ, तुल्य or महज्ञ and एक or मनान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of , मपुत्र, समार्थ, मतुष्ण, मधन, सराष, मकोष, सहरि &c.; (b) similar, like, सधर्मन 'of a similar nature '; so सजाति, सवर्ण , (c) same ; सोद्र, सपक्ष, सर्विड, सनाभि &o. - m. 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bud. -4 A short name for the musical voto पहुज q. v. -5 N. of Siva -6 Of Vishnii. -7 (In presedy) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. - HI The gcddess Lakshmî. - H I Knowledge. - 2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship, समयहाञ्चमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend, देवासुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संपेतिरे -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् / A battle, war, fight; य: संयति प्राप्तिपनाकिलील: R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. — चर: a king, prince.

संपत्त p. p. 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, contrel, govern, subdue (Atm) (us passions &c.); असंयत्तरने योगी दुष्पाप इति से मति: Bg 6 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरंमा न संयंती: Bk. 9.50, M. 1.7; R. 3.20, 42. -3 To gather (Atm.); जीहीन्स पच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; Bg. 8 12. -5 To hold

together, hold fast. -6 To guide or drive (as horses). -7 (a) Toccellect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair), संयम्भानाशिखंड: V 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to.

संयत p p 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tred up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R 3 20.-5 Ready. -6 Ar.anged ; sre यम् with सं -त: 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N of Siva. -Comp. -- अक्ष a. one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि a. one who has felded his hands in supplication. —आस्त्र a. self-subdued, self-controlled - arrett a temperate in cating. - = stent a. one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, -मनस् a. controlled in mind. - gra a. one whose breath is suppressed. - ara a silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue. .

संयत्वर a. Silent.

संयंतु m. One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयत: 1 Restraint, check, control, श्रोत्रादीनीदियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्नेषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमयन: &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणार-ानममाधित्रयमतरग संयमपद्वाच्य Saiva. S. Ku. 2 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 16. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow for course of penance.

संयमन 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; S. 1. -3 Binding, tying up, U. 1; V. 3 6. -4 C nfinement -5 Self-denial, control -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. --न: One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. - at N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained -4 Assembled, collected.

सयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —m One who controls or subdues his passion, a sage, an arcetic; या निशा सर्वधूनानां तस्यां जागति सयमी Bg 2 69; R 8.11.

संया 2 P. 1 io go or proceed together. -2 To go away, depart, walk away. Bg. 15.8 -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जी-णान्यन्यान संयानि नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22 -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, recet. -6 To fight.-7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

सवान: A mould. — न 1 Going along with, accompanying. - 2 Travelling, proceeding. - 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See सैयम.

संयाद: A kind of cake of wheaten flour ; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together. connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in -Pass. To be united with संग्रेशमें स्वेन चपुनीहिस्ता R. 5 55. - C. us. 1 To unite, Join ; संयोजयनि विद्या नीचगापि नरं मरित H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (in army). -4 fo furnish, endow or supply with, provide with, बुद्धवा संयोजयंति तं Pt. 2.-5 To fasten or hx on. -6 To throw, discharge, supot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint ( to an office ), en rust with. -9 fo perform, accomplish. - 10 To be absorbed in, medicate upon.

電電報 p.p. 1 Joined, connected, united.-2 Blended, mixed, mingled -3 Accompanied by.-4 Possessed of, endowed with.-5 Consisting of.

संद्रुग: 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. - 2 Fight, war, battle, contest, सर्ग सांद्रुगीनं तस्ट्रातं मसहत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp — गोद्यद्रं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', e e an insignificant or trifling quarrel, cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुद्ध a. 1.Connected, relating to, Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोग: la (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union, संगीगी हि वियोगस्य संस्चयति संभवं Subhash. ( b ) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas ). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set ; आअरमंचीता: Mal. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram. ) A conjunct consonant; हलोडमंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. - guard severalty of conjunction. — विरुद्धं any estables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन a. 1 United, conjoined.-2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्ष: Protection, care, preserva-

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संद्र्य 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. -Caus. 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

1

ig II 时节 p. p. 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरातः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

hty 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

\*\*icx p. p. 1 Excited, agitated.
-2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled.
-5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely Joined, hand in hand.

संसा: 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence, हत वर्धते ते लंगा. S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry, Ku. 3. 48, Mål. 6. 10 -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire, R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath, प्राणिपात्मतीकार: संस्मो हि महास्मनं R. 4. 64, 12. 36, V. 2. 21, 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -प्राप् a. harsh through rage. -रस a. excessively enraged. —तेम: the impetuosity of anger.

संशोत a. (णी f) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried, Si. 2. 67. -2 Augry, furious, enraged.-3 Proud, airogant.

Title 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. -Caus. 1 To bring into hirmony.-2 To agree about or upon (with acc.).

3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 I refound or deep meditation.

सराव: 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संस्हितां Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf ).

संस्का p. p. Shattered, broken to pieces.

सहस् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop, स चेतु पथि सहस्रः पद्याभिना रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295.—2 To impede, obstruct, prevent, सहस्रचेहर्ग R. 2. 43.—3 To hold fast, enchain, नुजामिन लग्न लक्ष्मीन्चेनान् मंदजाद्वि Bh. 2. 17.—4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.—5 To besiege, blockade, invest.—6 To cover up, conceal—7 To withhold, refuse.

enter p. p. 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up.
-3 Blockeded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोध: 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संस्ह 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रह.

संस्ट p. p. 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in सस्ट्रज्ञज. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root -5 Pold, confident.

संलक्ष्य 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice, आश्चर्यक्ताः मलक्ष्यते मलक्ष्यते मलक्ष्यते न छिदुरापि द्वार R 16.62 'is not noticed of known: 8.42.—2 To test, prove, determine, हेमः संलक्ष्यते द्यामी निज्ञाद्विः ज्ञामिकापि वा R 1.10 —3 to hear, learn, understand.—4 To characterize, dietinguish.

নিজনাত Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

सहस्र p. p. 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering 20. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संस्पृ 1 P. 1 To talk, converse, संस्पृ 1 जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

सहात: 1 Conversation, chat, discourse -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

লক্ষ্যেন: A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind, see S. D. 549

संलिख p p. Fondled, caressed. संलिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संतीह p. p. Licked up; enjoyed, tasked.

संद्री 4 A 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलय: 1 Lying down, aleep.-2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction ( भल्य ).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to.-2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

মান্ত্ৰিল p. p. 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined togother. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down.-5 Contracted, shrunk. -20mp. — নুৰ্ণ a. with the ear; hanging down.-ন্ৰেম্a. depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

গ্ৰন্থ 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or Caus 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perulex.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् and. 1 A year -2 Especially a year of the Vikramaditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संबत्सरः [ संबसंति बहावोध्य संबम्-सर् Tv. ] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramâdity's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Tho first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp —कर: an epithet of Siva. — भाम a. revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year ( said of the sun ). -र्य: a year's course. संबद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address.
-2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr), अस्य मुखं सीताया मुख्य-वंदण संबद्द्येव U.
4; अहां संबद्द्यक्षराणि Mr. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.), as in मोह्य्विकेः सह संबद्धवा -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument).
-3 To declare.

सन्दर्भ 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

स्वाद: 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence, स्वमनादाच संभायदनया पृष्ट: Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोजसंवादमिति Mål. 5 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 16.

संगदिन a. 1 Speaking, conversing.
-2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बद्जमंगदिनी: केका: B. 1.
39, अस्मदंगसंगदिन्याकृति: U. 6.

संवतनं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संबद्धनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mal. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संबल्धित p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed, Mâl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with, Mâl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उत्तियलस्खलनसंबल्धितः ( ध्यन्यः ) Ki. 6. 4 -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवाल्गत a. Overrun. -तं A sound, Mal. 5. 19.

संबंध 1 P. 1 Tolive, dwell. -2 To live with, associate, Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवास: 1 Dwelling together -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250 -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation. संबद्धाः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

नेवह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together. shampoo, संवाह्यपाम चरणावृत प्रवाह्य प्रवाह्

संबद्ध: N. of the third of the seven courses or Margas of the wind; see बादुः

संबद्धः 1 Bearing or carrying along.
-2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A cervant
employed to rub and shampoo the
body.

संवाहक: A abampooer, ace सवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing, U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mal. 9. 25.

संवासित a. 1 Made fiagrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetidl having an offensive or foul smel, (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized,

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविद्य p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविद्यमानस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात p.p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

tiq I. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संविश्व: f. 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; अस्त्वया सुज्ञस्वित्तः स्मरणीयाऽधुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संबिद् f. 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; Mål. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagment, contract, covenante, promis, स राजलोक: कृतपूर्वसंबित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. Comp. - Example breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant

নাইবান a. 1 Knowing, intelligent.
-2 Harmonious.

संभिद्ध p p. 1 Known, understood.

-2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished, see विद् with स. -त An agreement.

मंबेद: Perception, knowledge, con-sciousness, feeling.

संवेदन-ना 1 Perception, knowledge -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दु:बसंवेदनायेव रामे चेत्रव्य-मार्पतं U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. - 2 To dispose, arrange. - 3 To set, place, put, lay. - 4 To appoint. - 5 To direct, order. - 6 To attend to, mind. - 7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पविन्कलप्यामास बन्यासेवास्य संविधा R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mâl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mâl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभन्न 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with, स्निन्धजनसंविभन्तं हिंदुःखं सहावेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; विसं यदा यस्य च संविभन्त Subhâsh -4 To bestow upon, give to.

सांचिभाग: 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन m. A partner, sharer, participator.

संविद्य 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्ट: कुरा-स्थित निशा निनाय R. 1. 95; ऋमेण सुप्तामन संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual in tercourse with; बोड्यात्तिशा: खीणा तस्मिन् युग्मास संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संशिष्ट p.p. 1 Sleeping, lying down, R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together -3 Seated together.-4 Dressed, clothed

सीका: 1 Sleep, retiring to rest, R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, c pulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संनीक्षणं 1 Locking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively...

संबोत p p. 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

स्त्र 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 Tohide, cover conceal; सहुदंशिल संद्वार पोष्टं S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20, 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 Trarraige, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -Caus 1 To cover. -2 To retrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संबर: 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A, kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon, see इंबर. -दं 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संबर्ण 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; सबरण हि तत् Mål. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see सब्द also. -4 A secret.

संवार: 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विचार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवत p. p. 1 Covered, covered up. सहरंग्रिलंबृताधरोष्टं (सुखं ) S. 3. 25. - Hidden, concented; न मद्नी विद्वती न च संदुत: S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see g with #. — # 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronucciation. -Comp. -आकार a. one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives ho clue to his internal thoughts. — ## a. one who keeps his plans secret ; तस्य संदूत-मंत्रस्य R.L. 20,

संद्वति f. 1 Covering, covering up.
-2 Concealment, suppression, hiding,
K: 10 44.-3 Secret purpose, covert design.

सङ्क p. p 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

सेंड्र 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc). -3 To be or become; ते यथोकाः संदत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplish d. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -Caus 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

Mad: 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तक: 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction, इतेऽपि वड- यानल: सह समस्तसंवर्तकै: Bh 2.76. -3 Sub-marine fire -4 N. of Balarâma. —कं The plough of Balarâma.

संवर्ताकेन m. N. of Balarâm.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The pelal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; ( दीपादे. शिम्बा ).

संद्रज p. p. 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -- तः N. of Varuna.

संद्वात: f. 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

tigu 1 A. 1 Togrowup, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संबर्धक a. (धिका f.) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

े सबधने 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित p. p. 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतानिर्विज्ञेष R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संबद्ध p. p. 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेग: 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement, Mv. 1 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26, Nal. 5 6 -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संज्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercartile transaction, calling, trade, आपि प्रचीयंते सन्यपदाराणां दृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see क्वद्वार.

संदर्भे 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To sarround, enclose.

सद्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; S1. 18. 69.

संज्ञातक: [ सम्य ् श्वसंगीकारो यस्य क्ष् Tv. ] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A proked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill unother.

संज्ञाहरः Mention, reference.

संश्वद्यं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सन्दं संग्राम्यतीच मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed — Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संश्रास्यां Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित p p. 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain -5 Effecting, deligent in performing -Comp -आतम् a. one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. - नत a. one who has fulfilled his yow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; सशस्य कर्णादिषु निष्ठते य: K1. 3. 14, 42, Bv. 2. 115. -2 To liedown for rest, sleep.

संश्य: 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, healthtion: सनस्त में संश्यमेव गाइते Ku. 5 46, स्वद्न्यः संश्यस्यास्य छेता न ह्यप्यध्ते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyâya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyâya philosophy; एकधानिकविषद्धभावाभावमकारकं ज्ञानं संश्यः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथाय्ज्ञान



-4 Danger, peril, tisk. न संशयमना-रहा नरे मदाणि प्रश्ति II. 1.7, याता प्रनः संश्यमन्थेष Mal. 40. 13, Ki. 13. 16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp. -आत्मन a. doubting, sceptical. -आपन, -उपत, न्य a. doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. —जत a. fallen into danger; S. 6. —छन्: solution of a doubt, decision — छन्न a. clearing all doubt, decisive, S 3.

सशयान, संशयाल, संशयितृ a Doubtful, iriesolute, anoutara, navering.

सश्चित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain -2 Doubted, questioned -3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed topenl or danger; सश्चितजोचिता ते अनिरायस्था Mal. 2.

संशीतिः  $f.\ D$  nbt ; न हि से संशीतिरस्या दिव्यता पति  $K.\ 132.$ 

संद्र्य 4 P. To be completely purified. -Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To clear, pay off (expenses) -3 To correct, rectify -4 To examine, inquire into, investigate.

सञ्ज p p. 1 Completely punified, pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiated -4 Acquitted ( of cime or debt ).

संश्रद्धि: f. 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying in general. -3 Correction, rectification. -4 Clearance -5 Acquittance (of debt) -6 Purity, cleanness. संशोधने Purification, cleanness &c. संश्रद n. Trick, jugglery, illusion—m. A juggler.

संद्यान p p. 1 Contracted, shrunk up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्चित्र 1 U.1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.

-2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खड बहिस्साधीन शीत्र संश्चरंते U. 6.
12, Mal 1 24. -3 To attain to, approach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve, wait upon. -6 To join, unite with

संभय: 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation, प्रस्पर विरोधिन्योरेकसंअवदुर्लभं V. 5. 24; R. 6.41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to', ज्ञातिकुलेकसंअयां S. 5. 17, नीसंआः R 16 57, U. 3 17; मनोरघोडरगः ज्ञाजनालिमंअयः Ku. 6. 60; द्विसंअयां भिजनमालिमंअयः Ku. 6. 60; द्विसंअयां भिजनमालिमंअयः Ku. 6. क्षांत्रम्थास्त्रयस्थाः प्रस्ता M. 1. -2 Seek ing protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 gunas or

expedients n politica, see under ग्रुण also, Ms. 7 160. -3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, sbeiter; अन्तर्राचित्र संश्रवहुमे बन्नभन्ने प्रनाय बहुश Ku. 4 31 Me 17, Pr. 1 22.

सञ्जित p p 1 Gone to for refuge. —2 Supported, sheltered. —3 United, joined, সুবীন संक्षित्वती नवमालिकेयं S. 4. 12. — तः A dependent, follower, servant.

মঞ্ 5 U I To listen to; মানুলানি ল বাকানে Bt. 5. 19; 6 5, ( but Atm. when used intransitively ), ভিনাৰ য: মানুলুন মানুলাম Ki 1. 5. —2 To promise. — Caus To tell, namate, report.

सञ्चर: 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A promise, an agreement, engagement. सञ्चल 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संद्वन p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to -2 Wen-heard.

নহিন্ত্ৰ 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together -2 To adhere or cling to.
-3 To join, white. —Cans. To unite, join, connect together.

wicz p p 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united -2 Embraced -3 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to -4 Furnished or endowed with, having -5 Related, connected together, Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेष: 1 Embracing, an embrace, विश्लेष: 1 Embracing, an embrace, विश्लेष: हिंदि स्थादमञ्जेषपराङ्गाली द्वाति: S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection. contact.

संदेशनजं-जा 1 Pressing together.-2 Means of binding together. -3 Connection, tie, bond.

स्थत See सश्चत्.

संसंज्ञ Pass. To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together, see ससक below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck together. -2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to -3 Joined or linked together, closely connected . पांतेषु ससक्त नेरुवाब Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मस्युक्त सम्प्रीसक्तं सक्तिकः Mal. 9 5, काल्ड्कान्य मध्या प्राप्ति कि. 6. 48, Mâl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -- सन्य a. having the mind fixed or attached. - प्राप्त a. yoked, harnessed, Si. 3. 68.

संस्राक्त: f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction, संसकों किमछुल्म महोद्यानां Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintrace, Si 8. 67 -4 Tying, fisten

ing together -5 Devotion, addiction ( to anything ).

संसर् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down set down together -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

मंसर् f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संसत्त जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; छात्रसंसदि लच्चकीतिः Pt 1, R. 16 24. -2 A court of justice, Ms. 8 52.

संसाद: An assembly.

THE Caus. 1 To be successful.

-2 To accomplish, complete; Ms 2.

100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -1

To settle. -5 To regain; Me. 8. 50.

-6 To cause to be settled or paid.

Ms. 8 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -3

To extinguish.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed.
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy; उद्योग सु संसिध्येत् बाह्यमो नाम सञ्चर: Ms 2 87.

स्तिज्ञ p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected -2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment, स्वज्ञान्त तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिहित्योषण Bhåg; Ku. 2.63 -2 Absolution, final beatunde, संसिद्धि प्रमं गवाः Pg 8.15; 3.20 -3 Natura, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forcbode; संयोगो डि वियोगस्य संद्चयति संभवं Subhash -2 To inform, tell.

संद्यन 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating, अर्थस्य संयुचनं -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संस 1 P. 1 To go toward;, an proach. -2 To revolve, turn round-3 To spread -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain पापान संदर्भ संसारान भेष्यता गाति शृषु Ms. 12 70.—Caus 1 To spread over, cause to move over -2 To revolve or turn round: जन्मनृद्धिसर्गनित्मं ससारपति चक्कवत् Ms. 12 124.

ससरण 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, wordly life, mundane existence, श्रीदमचंद्रसरगंद्र क्मीदमदासंसरगतियम्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A highway. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसार: 1 Course, passag. -2 The cir cuit or course of worldly life, secular

life, mundane existence, the world: असार: रामार: U. 1 . Mal. 5. 30 : मंमार-धन्वभवि कि सारमामुजामि जंमाधना जाममते Asvad. 22 ; or परिवर्तिन समारे मृतः को बा न जायते Pt. 1 27. - 3 Transmigration, mentempsychosis, succession of births. - 4 Worldly illusion. - 00mp -गमनं transmigration. -गुह: 1. an epithet of the god of love -2 the preceptor of the world. - am succession of births and deaths, metem psychosis. -- Arn 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. —मोक्षः, —मोक्षां final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

ससास्ति a. (जी f) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. —m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवानन)

संमृति: f 1 Course, current, flow -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, trans migration; र्कि मां निपातयास समृतिगतमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf ससार

संस्कृ 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with, संस्वयंते सर्शास्त्ररूणा श्रुभिन्ने: R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षः सम्बतात् Art. Br. -2 To join, meet, संगितित्रणा बद्ध संसम्बे R 13 73, Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, asso ciation, society , ससगद्यक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62, S 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union, Ms. 6. 72 -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp -- अभाव: one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative nonexistence, which is of three kinds: -प्रमान antecedent, प्रश्नसाभान emergent, and अत्यंतामान absolute non-evistence. -aig: the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संमार्गोच a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commirgling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

river p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined.—2 Associated or connected together as partners.—3 Composed -4 Re-united -5 Involved in -6 Created -7 Clean ly dressed.

संस्थता -त्वं 1 Association, union -2 (In law ) Valuntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of

father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

समृद्धि: f. 1 Combination, union.—2 Association, intercourse, co partnership.—3 Living in one family, see समुद्रता (2) above.—4 A collection.—5 Collecting, assembling.—6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; नियोऽनपेक्षये तथा ( शब्दार्थकताराणां ) स्थिति: समृद्धि इच्यते S. D. 756.

संस्थित m. 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A co partner.

संस्प 1 P. 1 To move, संसर्थस्या सपदि भवत. स्रोतसि च्छाययासी Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्प: 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Ksh aya-mâsa (अपनास)

संसर्वजं 1 Creeping along -2 Sur prise, unexproted attack, sally.

समिति a Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku 7 81.

संसेक: Sprinking, watering.

संस्क 8 U 1 To adorn, grace, de crate, अकुभ मनस्कृत मध्यवनीं Ei 9 25 -2 To refine, polish , बाज्येका समलंकरेति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; St. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras, Ms. 5. 36 -4 To purify (a person ) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person), संचस्कारी-भय**मी**त्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि  $\mathrm{R}_{\circ}$   $15.31.\ \mathrm{Y}$ 2.124 -5 To cultivate, educate, train, आर्योपदेशमंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu 3.-6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out, Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

就接近 m 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5 51 ~2 One who consecrates, initiates &c., U.7.13.

संस्कार: 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (माणी:) प्रथुक्त संस्कार हवाधिकं बभी R. 3 18.-2 Refinement, perfection, gram natical purity ( as of words); संस्कारवरयेव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, (where Mall: renders the word by ब्याकरणजन्या शुद्धि ), R 15 76. -3 Education, cultivation. training (as of the mind)), निसर्ग-संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ चुपेण चके युवराज-शब्दभाक R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. - 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c ). 6 Em bellishment, decoration, ornament, स्वभावसुंद्रं वस्तु न संस्कारमंपक्षते Dri S 49 , S. 7. 23; Mu. 2.10. 7 Consecra-

tion, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence, यसवे भाजने लग्नः सस्कारो नान्य-था भवेत II. Pr 8, Bh. 3. 84 -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action , फ ठानुनेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः पा कना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-re productive quality, faculty of impression, one of the 24 qualities or gun. asrecoguised by the Vais eshikas; it 18 of three kinds -- आनना, नेग and स्थि-तिस्थापकता q q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory , संस्कारमाञ्चलन्यं ज्ञान स्मृति: T 8. -14 A purificatory 11te, a sacred rite or ceremony, संस्कारार्थ शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10.78; ( Manu mentions 12 such Samskâras, see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen ). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17Investiture with the sacred thread -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where सस्कार may mean 'polishing' also ). -Jomp -ga a 1 purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education —रहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a (a person of one of the three higher castes ) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the threadceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrâtya or outcast , cf. ब्रात्य.

संस्कारकa. Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p p. I Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleansed, purified -7 Adorned. decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -- 3:1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. - a 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskritlanguige, संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वारूपाता महार्थिनि: Kav. 1. 33. -2 A sucred usage. - 3 An offering, obla tion (mostly Vedic). - 'omp. - 37帝: f. 1. a polished word or language. - 2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्किया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तंस 5, 9 P. ( caus. also ) 1 To stop, restrain, control , प्रयत्नसस्तिमन विश्वियाणां कथाचिद्गिशा मनसां वसुतुः Ku 3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb, Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, chear up, compose, collect (oneself), ब्रिसंस्थेभयात्मानं U. 4. -4 fo make him or immoveable; Bg 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

सस्तद्ध p. p. Supported, confirmed &c., see संस्तंप्

संस्तेम: 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

मंस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise.—2 To extol, celebrate.—3 To praise in choius.—4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं मीनिस्हो करोति S1. 3 31, Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तव: 1 Praise, eulogium, Pt. 4. 89.-2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity, गुणा: पियत्वेऽविकृता न संस्तव: Ki. 4 25; नवर्ग्यणे: समाति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमा अयः 4. 22, Si. 7. 31.-3 Agreeing together, harmony

संस्तवान a. 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. —न: 1 A singer (उहातु).-2 Joy, delight.

संस्तात: 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brahmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्ता p. p 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar, Mâl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at; Mâl. 10.

संस्तृति: f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्टू 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; मानसंस्तीणेद्भा: S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

मंस्तर: 1 A bod, couch, layer, a hed of leaves &c; नवपछनमंरनरेपि ते R. 8. 57; नवपछनमंरतरे यथा रचिय-ध्यामितद्व विभावसी Kn. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

मंस्तार: Spreading out, extension.

संस्थाय: 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity.-3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छाव: M2l. 1, 9.-5 Familiarity, family talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्षणदृद्धिजते मुद्दो परिभवनासाच संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दारि- ब्रात्युरुषस्य यांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्य- मंतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाहो चिमित स्थिति: Ms. 5. 98 ( = यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull. ). -6 To

come to an end, be interrupted, Bk S. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.), अणं न मंनिष्ठति जीव-लासः अगेत्यान्यां परिवर्तमानः Harry -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to -10 To stand firmly. -Cans. 1 To establish, settle -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2 -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting.

-2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.), जिला किया करपचित्रात्मसंस्था M. 1.16; Ku. 6. 60, निसगिनिज्ञास्पदमेकसंस्थ R. 6 29, Mil. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary.-5 Ended, perished, doad. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (यक). —स्थ: 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature, R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life, प्रकृतांत्राञ्च निर्मे Ms 1. 21. -5 Correct of proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay -8 Loss, destruction -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आज्ञत्तरवयवसंस्थानिकीष: -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; खीसंस्थानं व्याप्तस्तीर्थानारहृत्यिष्यंनां ज्यातिरकं जन्माम S.5 30, Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinty. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, character stic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक a. Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating, कुर्वात चेणां परयसमर्थसंस्थापनं चृप: Ms. 8. 402. -3
Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि चुगे धुगे Bg. 4. 8.
-4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute,
regulation. —ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना नियतरा विरहातुराणां
Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित p. p. 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked. स्तियत p p 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying, तियोज-अहिंग्त Pt. 1. 92. -3 A djacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in oi on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopied, completed, ended, finished; क च ख स्तियत कर्मणि आत्मानं विनाद्यामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased, प्रमदाबद्ध सर्थियत: स्वा R. 8. 72.

संशिवति: f. 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place, यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे मागरे याति संश्वित् । तथेवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्य याति संश्वित ॥ तथेवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्य याति संश्वित Ma 6.90.-4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance, H. 1. 43 -6 Station, state, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्कृत 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water, Ms. 2. 53 -3 To bring in contact with

संस्पर्जः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant. सम्पृष्ट p. p 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact. (b) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्कृतः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud. -संस्कृतः a. Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, सस्कोटः, संस्फोटिः War,

महेस्य 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind, समर संरक्षर न हार्र निर्मित मे Ku. 4. 17, Bg 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully -Cavs. To remind, put in mind of; (पाताल) मामद्य संस्मरयतीय सुनेपलीक: Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणे Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection, संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

सहिन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely togetner, join together; इस्तो संहत्य
Ms. 2. 71, दूत एवं हि सधने भिन्देयेव च
संहतान् 7. 66, see सहत. -2 To heap,
collect, accumulate. -3 To contract,
diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy.
-5 To strike, against each other,
clash.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, ahut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined

or allied; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact. firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined-keeping tegether, being in a body, being very close, जालमादाय गच्छित संहता: पश्चिणोऽत्यमी Pt 2. 8, 5 101, H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord -8 Assembled, collected - つomp — जाह a knock-kneed. — भू a. knitting the eyebrows. — स्त्री a woman whose breasts are very close to each other

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agree ment, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

महित: f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination; सहितः कार्यसाधिका, संहितः श्रेपसी पुंसां H. 1, cf. "Union is strength".-3 Compactness, firmnness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass; ग्रुद्धतां नयाति हि ग्रुपा न सहितः Kj. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude, चनान्य नाचीव चनार सहितः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5 4, Mu. 3. 2 -7 Strength. -8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person; अमृताध्नातजीमृत-दिनम्बसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2 46. -3 Strength; see सहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

संहचनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहात: One of the 21 hells; Ms.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable tc. in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, ac ompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled; see संबा

मंहिता 1 Combination, union, con. junction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनु-Figgr -5 The continuous bymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Sakhas or schools, पद्मकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 ( In gram. ) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; पर: नं निकर्ष: संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who hold and supports the universe. -Comp. -पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp पद्यात प्र.)

संह्यतिः f Gereral short, foud uproar, tumultuons exultation.

संह 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck, Pt. 1. 221. -3 (a) To contract, abridge, compress: н-हिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव सिहयते वचः R. 10. 30. (b) To drop, मंहियताभियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate ( orp. मृज् ) , असं युगांते चितकाल-निदः संहत्य लाकान पुरुषोऽधिक्षेते R 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back: अभिमुखे मधि संहलमीतिनं S. 2. 11, 6. 3; न हि सहरते ज्योत्तनां चंद्रश्वांडालवेडमाने H 1.61; R 4.16; 12 103 -7 To cu.b, restrain, suppress , क्रोध प्रभी संहर सहरेति याव, द्विर: खे मरुतां चरनि Kn 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

मंहरजं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting -2 Taking, scizing. -3 Contracting -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्ने m A destroyer.

संहार: 1 Drawing or bringing togetner, collecting; अद्यमनत नेणींस-हारमहोत्सनं Ve. 6. -2 Contractioncompression, abridgment. -3 With, holding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप), प्रयोगसहार विभक्तमनं R. 5 57, 45 -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation -9 A chaim or spell for withdrawing magical weapons -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp - भेरव: one of the forms of Bhairava. - HEI N. of a particular porture in the Tantra worship; it is thus defined - 34-मुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्य दक्षहस्तक । क्षिनांगुली-रगुलीभिः सग्रह्म परिवर्तयेत्।

संहारक a. 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहत p p. 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged.-3 Withdrawn, drawn back.-4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of.-6 Curbed, restrained.-7 Destroyed,

संहति: f. 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहय 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end ( as hair ).

सहस्य: 1 Hornplation, a thull of joy of fear -2 Pleas ie, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

নাইছ p p 1 Thrilled or herripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

· संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproat. -2 Noise in general.

संहोज a 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely a bashed.

सकट.a. Bad, vile.

संकटक a. 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —क: The aquatic plant ज्ञेवल q. v.

सकेंप, सकेंपन a. Trembling, tremulous.

सक्रा a. Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण a. (जी or जी) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तक a. Having an agent.

सकर्मक a. 1 Having or performing any act -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive ( as a verb ).

सक्छ a 1 Together with the parts
-2 All, whole, entire, complete -3
Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सक्छंडुमुद्धी -4 Having a soft or low sound. —हं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp —वर्ष a.
(i. e प्र or व्यक्ष ) having the letters क & हा, i. e quarrelling, Nalod 2.14.

सफल्प a. Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda Ms. 2. 140. —हप: N of Siva.

सङ्ग्रहार: N. of one of the 21 hells; see Mr. 4 89.

सकाम a. 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; जाम इदानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कवाळछंडळा Mål 9. —मं ind 1 With pleasure -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सङ्गाल a. Seasonable, opportune.
—ল ind. Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाहा a. Having appearance, visible, present, near -हा: Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सहाहास and सकाहात् are used adverbally in the sense of 1. near -2. from near, from, from the presence of ).

सकृद्धि a. Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c. ). 事表で a. 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. -一次: 1 A kinsman -2 A kind of fish ( 表表的 also ).

सहस्य: 1 One of the same family.
-2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree.
-3 A distant relation in general.

सहत ind. 1 Once; सक्टदंशो निवित सहस्त्रम्या प्रदोषित। सक्टद्शा प्रदा निवित निव्यत्त सक्ट्रास प्रदा प्रदा नीति नीप्यतानि सतां सक्ट्रास प्रदा Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, on e; सक्रक्तनप्रयोगं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —m. -f. Feces, excrement (usually written नान्त्. v.) -00mp -यमा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रदा —प्रस्तिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2 a cow that has calved once. —कला the plantain tree.

सञ्चल a. Miserable, wretche !.

सकेश a. 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shiggy.

संकेतव a. Deceitful, fraudulent. -व: A cheat, rogue.

सकोप a. Angry, enraged. — पं ind Angrily.

सक्त P. P. [ संज्ञ-क ] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; सक्तासि कि कथ्य नैरिणि मोर्थेष्ट्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेंद्रसक्ता परिवर्ष हु। हि R. 2. 28.-4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. -00mp. —वर a. engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

सिक्त: f. 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, Junction, सिक्त जवाद्यपन बरविन हो हवानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सन्तु m. pl. [संज् -तुन् किञ्च ] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षास जुभिरेव संप्रति वय द्वार्त समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. -Comp. —फला-ला the Sami tree.

सक्तः 1 = सक्त. -2 A kind of poison.

सकुछ a. Containing tarley flour. सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual.

सन्धि n. [संज्ञानिय Un. 3. 154]
1 The thigh, (changed in comp. to सम्य after उत्तर, पूर्व and स्त or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सिक्रिय a. Active, moveable. सक्षण a. Being at leisure.

सखी Δ female friend or companion, a lady's maid, नृत्यति युवाति-जातेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Git. 1.

संखीयति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

संख्ये [ संख्युर्भाव यत् ] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance, समुद्धे संख्ये रामस्य भमानव्यसने हरो R. 12. 57; समानवीलव्यसनेषु संख्यम् Subhash. -2 Equality. -ख्यः A friend.

सग् 1 P. ( स्गीत ) To cover

स्माण a Attended by troops or flocks. —ण: An epithet of Siva.

संगंध a. Fragrant. —धः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः संगंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5, Ms. 9.

सगर a. [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. - T: N. of a king of the Solar race. [ He was a son of Bahu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by India and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commended his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they natuarlly increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called Sagara; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagiratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

संग्रभ:-भ्य: A brother of whole blood, My. 6. 27.

समुज α. 1 Possessed of qualities of attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a tow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोज a. Being of the same family or kin, related. - जः 1 A birsman spring from a common ancestor; तजनवर्त उपमस्का जन्म अध्यक्षणाया ज्ञास्मि त. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. — जं Family, race, lineage.

सारिधः f. Eating together.

सप् 5 P. (महाति) 1 To huit, injute, kill. -2 Fo receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट त. 1 Centracted, narrow, stratt. - 2 Impervious, impassable - 3 Full of, crowded with, teset with, hommed in, संकटा ह्या हितारनीना प्रत्यवार्थे गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषम्मिला प्रत्यवार्थे गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषम्मिला संकटस्थलितवेगः V. 2. 8, U. 1. 8 — हं 1 A narrow passage, defice, pass. - 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेडविषणणधी. K.: संकटे दि पर्राक्ष्यंते माज्ञाः ज्ञूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93.

सम्भू 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संज्ञथा Convertation, talk.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum up.
-2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3
To deem, regard; 'तर्हिङ्क्योतान् विस्तिति करी संकल्यति K. P. 10. -4
To grasp, scize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection - 2 Addition.

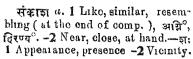
संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

सक्ति p. p. 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Stized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Mâl. 3. -वा (In arith.) The first sum. -वं Addition. -Comp. -्वेक्ं the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संइद्धक a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertair, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

मेकार: 1 Dust, sweepings. -2

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.



मंकिल: A fire-brand, burning torch'

rigg 1, 6 P. 1 To become con tracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. -Caus. To contract, narrow.

संकुचिते p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged, लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled, Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संतोच: 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Ferror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A. kind of skate-fish. —चं Saffron -Comp. - विद्यानं saffron.

संकोचन Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल a. 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of, नक्षजताराग्रह संकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसेव राजि: R 6 22, Mål. 1. 2. -3 Disorderd, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inccnsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock, महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलन विविद्याया तस्यागरि स्मि Mål. 1, Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; e g. यावजीवमहं मोनी बहाचारी च मे पिता। माता तु सम वेध्येव प्रवहीन: पितामहः

संक्र्रितं The cry of the Chakia-

संस्र 8 U. ( कंक्र्स्ते ) 1 To commit ; चे पक्षापरपक्षद्वोषसहिताः पापानि संद्धेते Mk. 9 4 -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general

संकृष 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संतर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortoning. -ज: N. of Balarama; संतर्ष-णासु गर्भस्य स हि संतर्षणो सुवा Hariv.

सङ्घ 6 P. 1 To,mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संसर: 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंसर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंसर: K.; संसरो नर-सार्थे ग्रह्मानां ग्रह्मस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संमृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविश्वाति मुगानिकार K. P. 10, or अन्यागिकेडळकुतीना तब्देकाश्रयस्थितो । संदिग्बद्ध च भवति सकरिश्विय- पुनः S D. 757.—5 The crackling of flames.—6 Dust, sweep ings.

संसार: 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Clackling of flames.

संसारित् a. 1 Confused, intermixed -2 Ansing from intermixture of castes.

संक्षणि p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellane ous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In tut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. -जी: 1 A man of a mixed caste -2 A mixed note on mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. - की A difficulty. - जी A kind of riddle. -Comp. - जाति, - जोन a of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). - उदे a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकार्तनं ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification ( of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

Tigg 1 A. To wish or long for.

—Caus. 1 To resolve, determine, settle.—2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11.—3 To arrange or connect together.—4 To fix, assign, allot.—5 To consecrate, dedicate.—6 To imagine, fancy—7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्प: 1 Will, volition, mental resolve , कः कामः स कल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, derire ; संजल्पमात्रीवितसिद्ध-यस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination , तरसंक-ल्पोहितज्ञिम स्तंभमम्येति गात्रं Mal. 1. 35, वृथेव संकल्यशतेर जस्रमनंग नीतोसि मया विवृद्धि S. 3. 5. -5 The mind. heart; Mal. 6 2. - 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance.-7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflec tion. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband -Comp. - 31743 a. 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. - si, -जनमन् m., -योनिः epithets of the

god of love; भगवन्स कलपये। ने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. — ह्य a. 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

सकालित a. 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S 4. 13 -3 Imagined, fancied.

संक्रेन: 1 An intimation, allusion.

-2 A sign, gosture, hiat, Mu. 1. -3
An indicatory sign, mark, token -4
Agreement, convention, संतेती गृद्धाने
जाती गुणद्रव्यक्रियास च S. D. 12. -5
Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover)
नामसभेते क्रतसंतेतं वाद्यते सुद्र वेणुं Git
5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers)
rendezvous, जांताथिनो सु या याति स कतं साभिमारिका Ak. -7 Condition,
provision. -8 A short explanatory
rule (in grain.). -Comp. —गुई, -तिकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment
or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतक: 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment, संकेतके चिरगति पवरो विनोद. Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संतेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

महोतित a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention, साक्षात्मं हिततं योऽर्थनिभिष्तं स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रंडनः N. of Krishna.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in, कालो हायं संक्रमित्रं द्वितीय सर्वोपकार-समाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, atten l. -7 To surmount. -Caus. 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्म गर्सक-दिसाक्षरण पितासहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78 -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रम: 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zadireal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. -म: -म 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदी-मार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3



A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽ-तिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

सक्रांत p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted, पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मी-क्षेपेद्रह्येश्वाक्षामध्त U. '1. 22. -3 seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankranti (in astr.) —त Property got by a woman from her husband.

संज्ञांति: f. 1 Going together, union.
-2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another.
-4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिनाः...पयसा गंड्र पसंज्ञांत्यः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another); विनादे वृद्धियं क्रियासंज्ञांतिमात्मनः M. 1.19, शिटा क्रिया कर्याचेन्द्रानस्था संज्ञांतिन्त्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता.1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्राम: Difficult progress; sec संक्रम.

संक्रींड 1 A. 1 To play or sport together; संक्रींडते मणिभिरमंत्रमार्थिता पत्र कम्पा: Me. 68. -2 To creek rattle (as wheels); सक्रीडांति शहटानि Mbb.

संक्रीडनं Sporting together. संक्रीडितं Rattle of chariots.

संद्रद: 1 Dampness, moisture. -2
The fluid secretion supposed to form
in the first month after conception,
and which constitutes the rudiment
of the fœtus.

संदि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संस्य: 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपारथयसंक्षितनीवारासु निषादिभि: R. 1.52, Bk. 5.86 -2 To withdraw, destroy.—3 To shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिट्यत क्षण इच व धं दीर्घयामा चियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7.34.—4 To contract, compress.—5 To diminish, lessen.—6 To confine, shut in.—7 To constrain,

vifer p. p. 1 Heaped together.
-2 Compressed, contracted. -3 A-bridged, curtailed, shortened. -4
Diminished, lessened -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7
Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

माक्षितिः f. 1 Throwing together,
-2 Compressing, abridging. -3
Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade.
-5 Transition ( from one feeling to another ).

संदेष: 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity. conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. ( संदेशेण, अञ्चलस are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संदेवण 1 Heaping together -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संभूग 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. — Caus. To agitate, excite.

सक्तेभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion, Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight , शख्ये द्विषां वीर्समं चकार Vikr 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18 70 : Mal. 8 9.

संस्था 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up, तावंत्येव च तत्वाचि सांख्ये: संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक a (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to , ज्ञतसख्य-का नराः &c•

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckening, calculation; संख्यासिवेषां अनस्थनार R. 16. 47 - 2 A number. - 3 A numeral. - 4 Sum. - 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. - 6 Deliberation, reflection. - 7 Manner. - Comp. - अर्गतिग, अतीन a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. - मार्च mere numeration. - वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. - सम्मापनः an epithet of Siva.

संस्थात p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up -त A number. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्याने Numbering, calculation.

संस्थावत a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —m A learned

संगः [ सज् भावे वज् ] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch

contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सर्वा साद्धिः मगः कथमापि हि एण्येन भवाति U. 2. 1; सगमजुज्ज 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगः संगमजुज्जंति Subbash. -5 Attachment, foundness, desire: ध्यायतो विषयान्युसः संगस्तेव्यज्ञायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; सामज्ञ्याज्ञपातिविद्यति यतिः संग्यात् Bb. 2. 42; विस्क Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction; R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

संगन् a. 1 United with, meeting.
-2 Attached or devoted to, fond of;
S. 5.11; R. 19.16; M 4.2, Bg.
3.26; 14.15.-3 Full of affection,
desirous.-4 Libidinou, Instful.-5
Continuous, uninterrupted; Ki.
14.59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. I To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अअध्रतः समगंसि Dk., एते भगवत्यौ कालिंद्कन्या-मंद्राकिन्यों मंगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1.238; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with acc.). - Caus. I To bring together, join, unite ; বঘু-वरी संगमयां चकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; त्रियसुहृदि विभीषण संगमच्य श्रियं वेरिण: R. 12. 104.

सगत p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; शृख्तामिदानीं संगताथ नवेति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted, see an with स. —सं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽन्तु सद् सतां 😲 5. 24; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, com pany. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. -00mp. -संधि: & peace concluded after friendship.

संगति: f. 1 Union, meeting, conjuction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse, मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिक्तं B. 7. 15, क्षणामिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवाणवतरणे नोका Moha M. 6.-3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-

ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence.-7 Knowledge.-8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगम: 1 Meeting, union: V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 A-sociation, company, society, intercourse, as in साद्धिः संगम: -3 Contact, touch; गाउमान्यमात् R. 8 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं स्तितिष्ठाति सगमोत्स्यमः S. 3. 14, R. 19 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers), गंगायस्यथोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union; вэз भंगन. -न: N. of Yama.

संगर. 1 A promise, an agreement; तथेति नस्या वितये प्रतीतः प्रत्यम्भारमन्द्रमन्द्रम R. 5. 26, 11. 48 पालितसंगराय 13 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking.-3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अतरस्यमुजीजसा सुद्धमंद्रनः संगरमागरानसी Si 16 67 -5 Knowledge.-6 Devouring. -7 Misfertune, calamity. -8 Poison -9 The fruit of the Sami tree.

संगद: N. cf a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhûrtas after Prâtastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगानः Discourse, conversation.

संग्रत p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संग्रह p p. 1 Com letely concealed or hidden. 2 Contracted, shridged. 3 Joined, united. 4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगू 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.): राज्ञे समगिरेलां Dk -2 To recognise, achnowledge -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगोर्ण p.p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संते । P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत p. p. Sung tegether, sung in chorus. —तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सक्त्रों गंपर्यः संगीतं सहभत्ताः Bhåg. —2 Music, barmonious singing especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाधं नर्तनं च त्रयं सगीतस्थ्यते. किमन्यद्रस्थाः परिषदः श्रुतिभसाद्वतः संगीतात् ; S. 1; Mk. 1. —3 A concert. —4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. —Comp — अर्थ: 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance.-2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56 — ज्यादा a concert-hall; Mâl. 2. — ज्यादा the scien e of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

मंगीति: f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Coversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hour ! समुद्ध धनं पालाव &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, reinin (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, fav.ur. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To collentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry -16 To mention, na ne.

संग्रहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected. stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted -5 Abridged; sec समृत् above.

संग्रह: 1 Seizing, grasping.-20lenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection , तथा ग्रामजतानां च कुर्याद्वारद्वरय संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propulating, entertaining, supporting, Ms. 3. 128 . 3. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R 1.66 ,तैः कृतप्रकृति-संबद्धे: 19.55 , 17.60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction -10 Agglomeration (a king of संयोग ). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compil tion .- 13 Epitome. summary, abridgment, compendium; समूहेण भवक्ष्यते Bg. 8 11; во तर्कमगह:. -14 Sum, amount, totality ; करणं कर्न कर्त-ति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18 -15 A catelogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -হলীক: a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

समझण 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting; कनकपूषणसंमद्द्योचितः (मिनः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a famale. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting: receiving — जी Dysentery.

संग्रहीत m. A charioteer.

भंगाह: I Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहक: A collector, compiler. संग्राहिन m. The Kutaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; सं-श्रामागणमांगतेन भवता चापे समारोपित K. P. 10. -Comp. — जित् a. conquering in battle. — पटहः a large military drum.

संघ: 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as, महर्षित्रव, महद्यमंद्य &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. —चारिन् m. a fish —जीदिन m a hired labourer, coolie. —त्रहः the two hands with the open palms brought together —द्वात्तः f. close combination.

संबद्ध 1 A. To meet, assemble, to gether. — Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. — 2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संबद्धना Joining together, union, comb nation; Ratn. 4. 20.

संबद्ध 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संबद्धकाय अवदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

सबद्ध: 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलक्षेत्रसंबद्धजनमा (ब्वागी: ) Me. 53, Mai 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 85. -5 Embracing. —हा A large creeper.

संबद्धनं नता 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघात: 1 U ion, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a c llection; उपायसंगात इव पच्छ: R. 14. 11; जलमंबात इवासि विद्रत: Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. -क दिन a. hard



like a solid, solid; Ku. 2. 11. - জিলে a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone, Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संद्रुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim lou lly.

ਜੰਤਵ p. p i Resonant, resounding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. —ੲ: A sound, noise.

संबुष 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together.-2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with; स प्रयोगनियुगै: प्रयोक्तिनि: संजवर्भ सह मित्रसंतिथों R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संबर्ष: 1 Rubbing together, friction-2 Grinding, trituration -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; तस्याश्च मम च कार्सिनिश्चांचर्षे Dk; नाट्याचार्ययोमेहान् ज्ञान सब्यों जातः M 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding. gently flowing.

सन् 1 A, 3 P. (सन्ते, सिप्तिः) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue: -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honoming. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचिकत α. Startled, timid. — तं and. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

মানি: 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. — f. The wife of Indra; see হাৰী.

सचित्र a. Painted, variegated (with pictures); Me. 64.

साचिछक a. Blear-eyed.

साचिवः 1 A friend, companion -2 A minister, counsellor, साचिवान्सस चाष्टो वा पञ्चीत पराक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34. 4 87; कार्योतरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

राची See शची.

सचेतन a. 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचितस् a. 1 Intellingent. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल त. Dressed.

संबद्धः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र a. 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

মান a. Having men or living beings. —ন: A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजंबाल a Muddy.

सजल a Watery, wet, bumid.

सजात a Born together. —त: A brother ( Vod. ).

सजाति, सजातीय a 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -m. A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

मजात्रं Brotherhood, relationship.

सञ्ज् (स) a. 1 Loving, attached to -2 Associated together. —m. (Nom. सजू, सज्ञान), सज्जान; instr. dual सज्ञानों ) A friend, companion. —ind. With, together with.

सज्ज a. 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जो रथ: U. 1 -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accounted, trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed -5 Fortified.

सजनं 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing -3 Preparing, arming, equipping--4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, ghat. -नः A good man, see under अत्. -नः 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सङ्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, appriatus. -3 Milita y a recutrement, annour, mail.

संजित त. 1 Dro-sed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped, Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accourted, armed.

सङ्जीक 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

समीसू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accounted, or decorated.

सन्य a. I Furnished with a bowstring. -2 Strung (as a bow); Ki. 1.21.

सज्योदस्ना A Moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् m. 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about, याने: समचरतान्ये Bk. 8. 32, क्रिन्यथा सचरते सुराणां R 13. 19, N. 6. 57 -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transfer red to. -4 To act, behave; Mal. 6. 2 -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at. reach, attain. - Caus. 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct , यूथानि मंचा-र्घ S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c. ). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.), to graze. -5 To impel. instigate, incite.

संचर: 1 Passage, transit from one zadiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path, यत्रोषधिमकाशोन नक्तं द्शितस चराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. - 4 En trance, gate. - 5 The body. - 6 Killing. - 7 Development.

संचरण Going, motion, travelling

सवार: 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through, स पुन, पार्थसंचारं संवरत्यवनीपति: K. P. 10: छळभपुरुषसंचारं अस्तिन्त्वद्देशे Mk. 7; R. 2 15. -2 Passing through, passage transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass -4 A difficult progress or journev. -5 Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7 Leading, guiding. -8 Transmissior, contagion. -9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -10 The entrance of the sun into a nev sign.

संवारत a. Conveying, transmitting. —क: 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling conveying, leading &c

संचारिका ! A female messonger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odcur.

संचारित P.P. 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed, see मचर.

संचारिन a. (णी f) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेत्र MA!. 1, Ku. 3.54, संचारिणी दोपशिक्षेत्र राजो R. 6 67.—2 Roaming, wandering.—3 Changing, unsteady, fickle—4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessibe.—5 Evanescent, as a Bhava; see below.—6 Influencing.—7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as adus ease)—8 Contagious—9 Impelling.—m. 1 Wind, sir.—2 Incense.—3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see व्यभिचारिन

संचल 1 P. I To move about? move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble -3 To start or jump up -4 To depart, go away.

संचल a. Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रण: Kr. 18 8. संचाली The Gunjā shrub.

संचारप: N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, heard; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तप: प्रथम संचि नोति S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15.—2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35.

संचय: ! Heap ng up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation. stock, store; कर्तव्य: संख्यो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नाति-सचय: Subhash. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; Mal. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and hones of a body after it has been buint.

सचिवित a Chilecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

सचित p. p 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, c. llected. -2 Laid by stored.-3 Enumerated, reckened -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

मचिति: f A collection.

संचित 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over, Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discuminate. -3 To design. intend.

साचितनं Consideration, reflection. संचितित a. 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 acttled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. I To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush : संचूर्णयामि गद्या न मुयो-धनोरु Ve. 1. 15

मंचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संखद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope cover, wrap up. -3 To put on ( as clothes )

सहस्त्र p. p. 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed -3 Surrounded.

मंद्यादनं Obscuring, hiding.

भाइद 7 U. 1 To ent, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संस्कृद: 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज्ञ 1 P. (सजान, सक; the स् of the root being changed to प् after a preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to तुल्यगांथ-पु सत्तेसकारेषु फलरेणवः (सत्त्र्यः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten.—pass. (सत्यो) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संज्ञस 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring.-3
To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass
( time ). -Caus To beget, produce,
generate.

संज: 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात p. p. 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen ( oft in comp in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकीय 'being angry', so संजातक्य 'winged, '&c.) -2 Pascod (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarashtra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pandavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bharati war to the blind king Dhritarashtra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

सजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse. सजल्प: 1 Canversation -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion -3 An uproar.

संज्ञवनं A quadrangle , a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2
To live, exist (by and profession).
-3 To be restored to life. — Caus.
1 To revive, restore or being to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nowish

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2
Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resustation. -3 N. of
one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4.89.
-4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. — नी 1 A kind of elixir (sail to
restore the dead to life) -2 Mak ng
alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N.
of Mallinatha's commentaties on Ku
R. and Me. -Comp. — ओपिंग f. &
reviving or life-restoring plant, सजीवनीपिंग्सी सुहिद मसिक: U. 3 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand. be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.), पित्रा पितरं वा सजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras), मातः मातरं वा संजानानि Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -Caus. 1 To inform -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, paify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ a. 1 Knock-knocd. -2 Being conscious. -3 N.med, called; see संज्ञा below. - ज्ञ A yellow frigrant wood.

संज्ञपन Killing.

संज्ञाति: f. 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, secuficing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्, आपन् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखापिनकांगुलि-संज्ञ्येव मा चापलायेति गणान व्यनेपीत् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense , इंडेविसका: मख-इ:खमज़ै: Bg. 15 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 Th. technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatrî Mantra , उट्ट गायत्री. - 9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Ya ma, Yamî, and the two Asvics A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like her self-who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhâyâ ),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhâyâ bore to the sun three children ( see छापा), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjna returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state or things. and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons-the Asvini. kumaras or Asvins q. v. ] \_?omp. -अधिकार: a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them.- निवर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. - विषय: an epithet, an attribute. - ga: an epithet of Saturn.

मंज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing. slaughter

मज्ञावत् a. 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived -2 Having a name

নাञ्चित् a. 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-m. also in this sense).

संज्ञिन a. Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु a. Knock-kneed.

संउत्र: 1 Great heat, fever; Mal. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सद्ग I. 1 P. (मटाने) To form a part.—II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सहं, सहा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mine (of a lion); Mu 7. 6, Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्यतमुष्ट्रतसदाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः हि 9 60. -4 A braid of hair -5 A crest. -Comp. —अक: a lion.

सटि:-टी र्र., सदिका वैश्वेव तर्

सटीक a. Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सङ् 10 U. (सहपति ले) 1 To injure, iil. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To 1 well.

महुक A kind of miner drama in Prakiita, c. g. कपूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सह्या 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सह 10 U. (सहयतिन्ते) 1 To finish, complete -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate. सिंड f. The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread. संड See वंड.

संडिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् a. ( ती f. ) 1 Being, existing, existent, सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा न पर-तो चुणां Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे चने S. 7. 12.-2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste . स ी सनी योगविस्टवेहा Ku. 1. 21 , S 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high ; as in सत्कृतम्. -5 Right, proper -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -m. A good or virtuous m n, a sage, आदानं हि वि-सर्गाय सता वारिसुचामिव र 4.86; अ-विरतं प कार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमाति शयेन वचाडमृत Bv. 1. 113; Bh 2 78, R. 1 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, eatity, existense, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 (food; as in सद्सत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. ( Her moans 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably -2. to honour, worship, adore. --3. to adorn). - २०mp. -- अंजनं ( सर्ह-जनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) a. 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unical. -3. true and false. -4 good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-n du.) 1. entity and non-ontity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. 'विवेक: discrimi. nation between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेत: the cause of discrimination between the good and bad, तं संतः श्रोतमहैति सद-सद्व्याक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —आचारः ( सदाचार: ) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. - 31. त्मन् a (सदात्मन् ) virtuous, good —उत्तर (सद्वतरं ) a proper or good reply. - कर्न m. an epithet of Vishna -कर्नन् n 1. a virtuous or prous act -2. viitue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4 expiation. -5. hospita lity. - are: a hawk, kite - mit. I a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2 reverence, respect. -3. care, attention -4. a meal -5. a festival, religious observ a good or noblance. — कुल family. -क्लीन a. nobly borr, of noble descent. - कृत a 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3 revered, respected. honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5 entertained. -6. welcomed. (-#:an epithet of Siva. (-a) 1. hospi) tality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety -कात: f. 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2 virtue, morality -क्रिया 1. viitue, goodness, शक्तला मृतिमती च महिकाया S. 5.15. -2 charity, good or virtuous action. - 3. hospitality, hospitable reception, सत्क्रियाविशेषात S. 7 .- 4 courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. - 6 funeral ceremonies, obseques. —गति f. ( सद्गति: ) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. — गुज a ( सहुज ) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-or: ) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. —चरित, -चारेत्र a (मञ्चरित-त्र) wellconducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, सूनु: सच्च(रेन: Bh. 2. 25. (-n) 1. good or viituous conduct. -2. history or account of the good . S 1 — चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric (सन्दिचद्) the Sapreme Spirit. °अज्ञाः वे portion of existence and thought. °आरमन m the soul consisting o' entity and thought omfa: 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy' an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu -जन a. ( सज्जन ) good, virtuous, respectable (-7:) a good or virtuous man -प्रति: Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. -q= the new leaf of a water-lily. -qu: 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine -परिग्रह: acceptance ( of gifts ) from a proper person. - 451: a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. — पात्र a worthy or virtuous person. वर्ष: bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् a. having judicious liberality. - ga: 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. —प्रतिपक्षः (in logic)

one of the five kinds of hetvabhasa. or fallacious hetus, a counter-balanc d hetu, one along which there exists another equal hetu on the cp posite side, यज साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वं-तर स सत्मतिपक्ष: e.g. 'sound is eternal because it it is audible', and also ' sound is non eternal, because it is a product '. — দত: the pomegianate tree. --भाव. (सन्द्राव: ) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. 3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. -मातुर: (मन्मातुर:) the son of a virtuous mother. —मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) consisting of mere entity', the eoul. —मानः ( सन्मानः ) esteem of the good. — मित्रं (सन्मित्र ) a good or faithful firend. —युवति: f (सद्यवति:) a virtuous maiden. — वंश (सदंश). u of high birth. —वचस् n (सहचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -बस्त (सदस्त ) 1 a good thing -2 a good plot or story , V. 1 2. - विद्य (सद्धि ) well-educated, having good learning — जृत a (मर्बत) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्ननमंडलस्तव कर्थ पाणिमम की डाति Git 3 (where both senses are intended ) (-तं) 1. good or virtuous conduct -2, an agreeable or amiable disposition. — রাল ( ਜਵਾਗੀਲ ) a. 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others ). —संमर्गः, -सनिधानं, -संग:, -संगति:, -समागन: company or scelety of the good, association with the good , तथा सत्संनिधानेन मुर्खी याति प्रवीणतां H 1; सत्संगजानि निधनान्धि तारयंति U. 2. 11, सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसा Bb. 2 23. —संप्रयोगः right applic tion. —सहाय a. having virtuous friends (-य:) a good companion - HIT a having good sap of essence. (-T:) 1. a kind of tree -2. a poet. -3. a painter. -हेत: (सद्धेत:) a faultless or valid hetu or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife), Kn. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durga, Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीन्वं Chastity.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, ever lasting, perpetual. -त and. Constant ly, continually, eternally, always, सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं नियवादिनः सिक्षेतः. -Comp —गः, -गितः wind, सिललतले सततगतिनंतःसचारिणः सनिगृष्य शञ्या कार्यो Dk., सततगास्ततगानिगरोऽ-लिभिः Si 6.50, नेजा नीताः सततगतिना यद्दिमानाग्रभूभीः Me. 69. —गाथिन् a. 1.

always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. I Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate. -

सातिः f. 1 A gift, densition. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः i A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सर्तीर्थः, सर्तीर्थः A fellow religious student, ( a pupil of the same preceptor), यमान्यनः सतीर्थ्य पितैव ते जानीने योसी यादृशखेति Mal. 2.

सतील: 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (f. also). सर्तालकः Pease.

सतरः Hask, chaff.

सता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The · bigleest Jati or generality ; दृष्पादि-कित्रवित्ति सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्रं [सद-पूर्] (usually written ਚੜੇ) 1 A sacrificial session, e. pecially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or. gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest, Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. 12 place of re fuge, asylum, covert. - Comp - अप-अयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अ-यनं (णं) a long sacrificial session. -परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. - शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्रायते Den. A. To perform a sac-

मत्त्रित् m. 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal househelder , S1. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a

सत्त्रा ind. With, together with -occup. - gq m. an epithet of In

सत्त्र: 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant. सत्वं [सतो मावः ] ( Said to be m. also in the first ten senses) I Being, existence, entity .- 2 Nature, essence. -\_ -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast, वन्यान विनेष्याञ्चव दृष्टसस्वाच R. 2. 8; 15. 15, कि नोऽपत्यानीविशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विशकरो-@ S. 7 , Mal. 9. -10 An evil spirit, u demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made, कियामिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महता नोपकरणे Subnash. . R. 5. 31 , Mu 3. 23 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Ganas q. v., (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly brings ). -16 A natural property or quality, characteriscic. -17 A noun, substantive -Comp. - water a 1. according to one's inboin disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32. ( Malli 's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). - उत्साह: 1.natural energy. -2. energy and courage. —उच्चः 1. excess of the quality of goodness.-2.pre-eminence in strength or courage. — তথ্য signs of pregnancy ; S. 5. — विश्व: loss of consciousness. -विद्वि 1. caused by nature--2. caused by goodness.-3. virtuous, upright. -संज्ञहि: f. purity or uprightness of nature. —संवन्न a. I. endowed with gondness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. - समुद: 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. - सार: 1. essence of strength.-2.a very powerful person, - For a. 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सरवमेजय a. Terrifying animals or

living beings

सन्ववत् ल. 1. Living, existing. -2 Passessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage , प्रकृतिरियं सन्ददनां Subhash.

सत्य a. [ सते हितं यन् ] l Trne, real. genuine; as in सत्यवत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, real.zed. -4 Victuous, upright. — 74: 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the upper-most of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see or. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Râma. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 The deity presiding over नादीस्ख-आद q. v. -त्यं 1 Truth , मीनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83 ; सत्यं झ ' to speak the truth '. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्ध. हमलोपयन् R. 12. 9, Ms 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma -6 The first of the four Yu gas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. - 24

ind. Truly, really, indeed, verify, foisooth; सत्यं झपामि ते पाद्पंकजस्पर्शेन K., Ku. 6. 19. -comp. -xix: N. of the sage Agastya —अद्भरक्त a. devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनूत a. a 1. true and false, मत्यानुते। च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-a-7) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of trath and falsehood, i. e. traie, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. - After सद a. true to one's promise, sincere. —आत्मन् true. ( -m. ) a virtuous or upright man. —उत्कर्ष: 1. pre-emi, nence in truth. -2. true excellence. —उद्य a. speaking the truth. -उपया-चन a. fulfilling a request. — ताम: a lover of truth. — तपस् m. N. of a sage. — बाहीन् a. tru h-seeing, toreseeing truth. - Ja a. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful - yfa a. strictly truthful. -gy the would of Vishpu. -ya a. purified by truth (as words); सत्यपुता बदेह्याणीं Ms. 6. 46. — प्रतिज्ञ a. true to one's promise. —पातेष्ठान, -मूल a. grounded in truth. -ਸਲ: the Bilva tree. —ਮਾਜਾ N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Parijata tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden ). — भारत: N. of Vyâsa. — युगं the golden age: see सत्यं (6) above. -योजनः a Vidya ihara. -ta a. devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-त: ) N. of Vyasa. —व चस् a. truthful, veracious. (-m.) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2 a seer. (-n.) truth, veracity. - au a. veracious. (-u) truth, veracity. - ara a. truthful, veracious, candid. (-m.) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. ( -j. ) - ara i truth. speaking, veracity. — बादिन a. 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. — जत,-संगर,-संघव. 1. 'rue or faithfu' to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to trath, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. - अव-सी Ved. an epithet of Usas. -आवof taking a solemn oath. —संकाश a. specious, plausibla. —संनर: N. of Kubera. -संय: 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-ar) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक a. See सत्य. -के Ratification of a centract &c.

सत्यंकार: 1 Making true or good. ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सवत्तेषु कुठणाया गुरु-सनिधौ। भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यंकारमियाः सक: Ki. 11. 50,

HEVER a. Truthful, verscious.

—m. N. of a king, husband of SA
vitri q v.—n 1 N. of the daughtor
of a fisherman, who became mother
of Vyasa by the cage Parasara.—2
N. of the wife of Narada.—3 Of the
wife of Richtha.

सन्दा 1 Truthfulness, veracity. -2 N. of Sità. -3 Of Dradoadî. -4 Of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -5 Of Durgâ. -6 Of Satyabhâmâ, wife of Krishna. -7 Oî the mother of Vishou; सत्यायासभाव सत्यः सत्यक्ष्यो

सत्याञ्च 8 U., सत्यापयाने Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याद्वाति: f. Earnest money, ad-

vance payment.

सत्यापन 1 Speaking or observing the truth. -2 Ratification ( of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त. — तं ind. With, together; सार्वे सार्क समै सत्रं सहार्थे संप-क्वीतिताः

सञ्ज् a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित m. N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabbama. [ He got the Syamantaka jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jâmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jâmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जांबबत्. Krishnathen gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daugther Satyabhama to him. Afterwards when Saiyabhâmâ wae at her father'a house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akrûra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Sitrajit and gave it to Akrara. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishna, but when be found that the jewel was with Akıûra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people ].

सत्वर a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. — र Quickly, speedily.

सश्चार a. Sputtered. —र: Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some ( स्वित, सन ; the स of सद् is changed to q after any preposition ending in g or उ except प्रति ) 1 To sit, set down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle ; अमदाः संदुरेशस्त्रिय नितंष निरिष्टा गिरे: Bk. 7. 58. -2 To sink

down, planga into, an ed fagui मध्ये पंत्रे गौरिव सीवृत्ति H. Pr. 24; ( where the word has sones 4 also ). -3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. -4 To be dejected or low spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाख हरे सीवृति राधा वासगृहे Gît. 6. -5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed, विवसाया नीती सकलमवर्श सीद्ति जगत् H. 2 77 , तं सक्जा वं दहुशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7 64; H 2.130 -6 1'o be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless, Ki. 13 60; Ms. 8. 21. -7 To be impeded or hindered, Ms. 9. 94. -8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink , शीव्ति में हुद्धं K.; सी पृति नम गांचा नि Bg. 1. 28. -9 To go. - Caus. ( नाइयति-ने ) 1 To cause to sit down, rest -2 To throw or cast down, place, put. -3 To weary, exhaust. -4 To cause to pensh, destroy. — Desid. ( figratia ) To wish to eit &c.

सदने [ सिन्योसन् एड् आवारे खुद् ] 1 A house, palace, mansion. -2 Staking down, decaying, perishing. -3 Languer; exhaustion, fatigue. -4 Water. -5 A sacrificial hall. -6 The abode of Yama. -7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सददाः A crab.

सद्शबद्नः A heron.

स्वयं a. Kind, tender, merciful. —यं und. 1 Kindly, mercifully. -2 Gently, seftly, 8 3.25, 6.20.

सद्स् n [ शेंद्रवस्यां सर्असे ] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. -2 An assembly; एँके विनः सरो भाति सदः खल्डाने निना Bv. 1. 116; Bh 2. 63. -Comp. — मृत a. seated in an assembly, R. 3. 66. — मृत an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सद्स्य: [सद्भि साधु वसाते वा यत् ] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a jurn &c.). -2 An as istant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सद्स्येर- सुद्रात: S. 3.

सद् ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. - आनंद a. ever happy. (-द:) an epithet of Siva. - गति. 1. wind. -2. the universal spirit. -3 the sun -4 everlasting, happiness, final beatitude ताया, - नीरा 1. N. of the Karatoya river. -2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. - दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिकाणः शस्त एव करी वर: Pt. 2. 70. (-न:) 1. a ruttish elephant. -2. a scent-elephant (= ग्रिक्षिप प. v.)

-3. N. of the elephant of India. -4
N. of Ganeca. — ती: a kind of bird
the wagtail. - युदात ever-flowering.
(-द्य:) the cocoa-nut tree. — प्रस्तः
N. of various plants: — गोहत, अर्दे and
क्षर्. — पाल a always bearing fruit.
(-लः) 1. the Bilva tree. — 2. the jack
tree. -3 the glomerous figuree. -4.
the cocoa-nut tree. — भूद्य a always
present. — योगिन m. an epithet of
Krishna. — शिन: N. of Siva.

सदातन a. Incessant, perpetual, eternil. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

महस्र (की f.), सहुत्र, सहुत्र a. ( शी f.) I Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, ( with gen. or loc., but usually in comp ), यत्रावसहर, इसमहत्त, केंद्रान्य हो, कार्यवस्त हो, कार्यवस्त हो, कार्यवस्त हो, वाद थे H. 2.51. -3 Worthy, bentting, becoming; अनस्य कि तम्बह्न कुलस्य R. 14.61, 1.15.—Comp.—स्यक्त a regular or even palpitation.

ন্ত্ৰ a. I Possessing a country.
-2 Belonging to the same place or country.
-3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष a. 1 Defective, faulty. -2 Wrong, improper. -3 Objectionable

सञ्जन । शिदात अरिमन् सर्-मिनन् ] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चाकतनतनतंभी सम्र सची विवेश Bv. 2. 32. -2 A place, station. -3 A temple. -4 An altar. -5 A seat. -6 Conflict. -7 Water.

सदास ind. 1 To-day, the same day, गवादीनां पयोन्येषुः सद्यो वा जा-यते तथि, पापस्य हि फले सद्य: Subhach. -2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चिकतनननतांगी सझ सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29, Me. 16. -3 Quickly, promptly. -4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्लीन् S. 4. -Comp. —काल: the present time. —कालीन व. recout, —जात a. (सद्योजात) newlyborn. (-a:) 1 a call -2 an epithet of Siva. - Affat a quickly perisoning, fruil; Me. 10. - Trotat a. quickly invigotating ; सद्योमास नवानं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । धृतसुष्णोदकं चन सद्य:-प्राणकराणि पद् ॥ —प्राणहर a quickiy destroying hite or vigout; 5,5 % HIH स्तिया वृद्धा वालाक स्टब्स्ण द्धि। प्रमाते \* ° मेथुन निद्रा सद्यः भागहरा ण ५६ — भावित् a. newly-born. (-m.) a call. -夏宝: -शोचं immediate purification.

सद्य a. 1 New, recent. -2 Instantaneous.

Ag a. 1 Resting, staying. -2 Going.

सदेह a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

महस्रथः A village.

संघमन् a. 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sector caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिजी a legal wife, a legally mairied wife

मधर्मिणी See सर्वमंचारिणी above. मधार्मेच् a (णी f.) See मयर्मन् मधिः N. of Agn: मधिम् m. An ox, a bull.

मध्रशेष्ट्र ( भक्षीची f ) [ महाची , ef. P. VI. 3.95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —m. A companion (husband); St. 8. 44.

सभीची: A female companion, confidante, Bh. 6 7.

संशीचीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

मन् 1 P., 8 U. ( मनति, सनोति, मनुते, सन्ति, मनुते, सन्ति, pass मन्यते, सायते : desid. सिसानिपति, सिपासति ) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सन: The flapping of an elephant's ears. —ने Ved. Food.

सनदः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सन्त् m. An epithet of Brahman.
—ind. Always, perpetually.— उत्तापः
— जुनारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सन्य a. Ancient, old ( Ved. ). सन्भूत्र See गण्डात्र.

Har ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् int. Always.

नातन u. (ती f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent . प्य पर्मः समावन: -2 Firm, fixed, settled . प्य पर्मः समावन: U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. —न: 1 The primeval being, Vishun, समावन: पितरसुपाममत् स्थ Bk. 1.1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A gnest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Durga or Parvatt. -3 Of Sarasvati.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्या नाथेन वेदेश सनाथा आय वर्तेते Râm. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानी धर्मसारिण: S. 1; सनाथ: संदूत: V 5.-3 Occupied by, possessed by.-4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowd with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव पतिभाति S. 1; शिलावलसनाथों लतामंद्रप: V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. -था A women whose husband is living

सनाभि त. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine -2 Kindled, related. -3 Like, resembling ागावर्तसनामिनाभि: Dk. -4 Affectionate. -भि: 1 A vterine brother a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki 13.11.-3 A relation es far as the seventh degree.

भनाम्य: A relation as far as the Ith degree.

सनामन, भनामक a. Having the same name, Mu. 1. 7.

मान: 1 Worship, savice. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense). -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (f. also)

मनित a. 1 Granted. -2 Grine!, obt ined.

मनिटीवं, भानेटंबं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva. sputtered speech.

मर्ता 1 A respectful entreaty -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre.-5 An epithet of Gauri.

मनीड (ल) a. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together -2 Near, proximate.

संत. The two hands opened anp the palms joined together.

सत्त्र 1 P. 1 To pare off, chiscle chap. -2 To wound, hurt, stilke, निश्चित्रास्य सुनैश्चास्यास्योग्धे सीतनश्रद्धः Mb; bil. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved To compose ( hymns &c ).

संतक्षण Suicastic or cutting language, sarcism.

सत्त 8 U 1 To stretch ovar, cover over, cover with. -2 To make "outraious, connect tegether -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

rica p. p. 1 Stretched, extended.

2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal.

4 Much, many. -3 ind. Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

मंतितः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चिंतासंतिततुज्ञालानिवेडस्यूतेव लगा विया Mal. 5. 10, कुमुमसंति सत्तसंगिभः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuince; निवासिकशकुलस्य सततेः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring. progeny; संततिः गुद्धांद्या हि परनेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass;

( अल ) महमा मततिमंहमा विहंतु 🔏 i

मनान:-नं I Stretching, extending, extending, extension, expanse, spread, ट. 78. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance, अन्छिनाम-प्रतीनाः Ku 6. 69, मन्तानवाहोनि दुःचानि N 4.8 -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, rame, स्तानवाहोनि दुःचानि N 4.8 -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, rame, स्तानवाहोगि दुःचानि N 4.8 -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, rame, race of 1 Indra's paradise -nomp—मंदि a peace cemented by family allrance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

सन्तिक: One of the five trees of India's paradise or its figwer, Ku 6.45, 7.3; Si. 6 67.

संवादिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संत्य 1 P 1 To heat, warm, सतप्तवानीकर Bk 3. 3 सतप्तायमि मस्थितस्य पयनो नामापि न जायन Bb. %. 67. -2 To parch, dry up -3 To pain by heat, torture. -Pass 1 To he come hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer puin, be sor v , AARI-ना त्वमिस शर्ग Ma. 7 'of the ablict-०ते ', दिवापि मधि निष्कातं सन्दोने गुरु HH Mb , Bh 2 87 -3 To repent, he stang with remase, V. 3 5. -4 To undergo penance. - Caus. 1 To heat, burn, indame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflici. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels & .. )

सत्पनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Tortuing.

मंतन p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-tot, gioving, Ft. 1. 250 -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented -3 Burnt, storched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -3omp. —अवस् n red-not iron. —वसस् a. short-breatheri

मंताप: 1 Hear, great heat, inflammation, Mal. 3 4. -2 Distress, torment. suffering, torture, agony, anguish, सतापसंत्रतिमहान्यमनाय तरवामासन्तर्मनद्वपंत्रितहेतु चेतः Mål. 1 23, न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमासि ना 1.31: S. 3 -3 Passion, 1ago. -4 Remorae, repenuance, Pt. 1.100. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, morification of the body; संताप दिशाह शिव: शिवा प्रसान्ति Ki. 5. 50.

मंतापन त. ( नी f. ) Burning, inflaming. — न: N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. — न 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion. नंतापित p. p. Heated, afflicated, tormented &c.

तंत्र 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress ( in breathing &c. ).

संतमस् ११., सतमगं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, grent darkness, निमन्जयन्त्रतमसे प्राक्त N. 9. 98; Si. 9 2°, Bk, 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind ( महानेष ).

मंतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्ण 1 Satisfying, satisfying. -2 Gratifying, delighting -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संति: 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift, cf. सर्व

संतुष् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भागीया भर्ता भर्ता भर्ता भर्ता अथिव च Ms. 3. 60, Bh. 3 5, Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. — Caus. 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

ਸੰਰੁਝ p. p. Satisfied, pleased, concrited.

संतुष्टि: f. Complete satisfaction. संतोष: 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य पर निधानं Subhash. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

सतीवर्ण Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

tiz 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरनं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्याच्च 1 P. 1 To abandon: जाया-महोषामृत संत्याजाति R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun, Bh. 1.81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्याच्य विक्रमादित्यं येपमन्याच दुर्लभं Raj. T. 3. 343. -Caus. To deprive (one) of, rob.

संस्य क p. p. 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यज्ञनं Leaving, renouncing.

संबस् 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or ternified; Bk. 14. 39.—Caus. To frighten, terrify, Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंश 1 P. 1 To bite, sting ; संदंशवरपद्या Amaru. 32. -2 (a) To atick or adhere closely to, cling; उरमा संद्धसर्पत्वचा ८. ७. ११; संदध-बम्रेडववलानिनेबेषु १६. १६. ६६, ४८. (७) To press together, crush by pressure; संद्धमुम्मयनानि गानाणि ८. ३. १८.

सर्वतः 1 A pair of tongs -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

सद्शक: A pair of tongs

नदांशका A pair of pinceis

सद्ध p. p 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped, pinched. - g A particular fault in pronunciation

सन्ह् 1 P. To burn , अभिजनः संद् ह्यतां वाहिना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाद: Burning up, consuming.

संदान 1 A rope, coid. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -न: That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

सङ्गतित a. 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

सदानिनी A cow-pen ( गोप ).

संदाव. Flight, retreat.

सद्दित a. Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, as sign, make over; Bk. 6. 141, Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, and as a message; किंद्र खद्ध दुष्यंतम्य युक्तस्त्रप्रमाभिः सद्दृष्ट्य S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message, अथ विश्वासमे गोरा संदिद्श मिथः सर्वी Ku. 6. 1 -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised —ए: One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिश्य also). -ए Information, news, tidings.

सदेश: 1 Information, news, tid ings. -2 A message, an errand; सं-देशं ने हर धनपतिकोधनिक्षितस्य Me. 7. 13; R 12.63; Ku. 6.2. -3 Commission, command; असुष्टिनो ग्रेगे: सं-देश: S. 5. -Comp. —अर्थ: the subject of a message; Me. 5. —नास् f. a newsbearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संवेशक News, tidings.

संदिह 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint -2 To heap together.-3 To doubt, be uncertain about, Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो द्यप Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with (in pass), पांतु स्वामकठोरकेतक्रिम्बान्मदिग्यस्, वेंद्र्यः (ज्लाः) Mal. 1. 2; от अपजालावितः भूतेवलभयः संविग्धपाराव-ताः V 3 2 Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. — Caux. 1 To confust, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध o p. 1 Besmened, covered.

-2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in सञ्चित्रभाति-झन्नि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubted, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unitelligible (as a gentence).

-6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe -7 Envenomed. -- पा 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -Comp -- अर्थ a. ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-शः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning -2. a disputed matter. -- मति, -- बाद्ध a. sceptical, doubtful.

सदेश: I Doubt, uncertainty, suspense: अब कः संबेग- -2 Risk, dancer, peril; जीविनसंबदोलामारोपित: K., अर्थाजने बनुतिः सनदेश H. 1, Pt. 1. 176 -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called समेंड by Mammata and others); समेंद्रस्य मेरोपों नवस्त्रों च महायः K. P. 10; e. g see Mål. 1 2 (13); V. 3. 2.—Comp — दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilcmma, fix.

सदाहिन a. 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

सदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदोष् 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. —Caus. 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन a. (नी f) 1 Kindling, influming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुः स्वस्य प्रियसावीविनोदनीपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. —नः One of the five arrows of Copid. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाञ्च कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदोध p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. — Caus. 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

ਚਤੁਝ p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 III-disposed संद्वणं Defiling, corrupting, vi-

संद्रित a. 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted: -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

सहभ 6 P 1 To string or bind toget er -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect compose.

संदर्भ: 1 Stringing tracther, weaveing, arranging -7 C llection, uniting, mixtere U 7 1? -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; सम्बद्धाद्ध निर्म Git 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work, रमगंगप्यतामा सामाध्य चिरं जयत R (1.; U. 4. -Comp — विकद्ध a. irrelevant, incoherent.— सुद्ध a. connected, coherent.— सुद्ध f. clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संद्र्य 1 P. 1 To see, behold, Bk. 16.9 -2 To see well or perfectly.
-3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate.-5 To overlook, wink at. —Pass. 1 To look like, re emble, be similar -2 To become visible, appear. —Caus To show, exhibit, discover; आन्नानं स्वत्त, स्व स्थित: H. 1; Bk. 4, 33; M. 4 9.

सद्भान 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gizing, looking steed as ly. -3 Meeting, seeing one author. -4 Sight, appearance, vision.-5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोह: 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधु- चिंदुमंदोहवाहिना सार्वतेनोसाग्यति Mal. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संज्ञात्रः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine put together, compound mix; यानि उद्केन मं-धीयते तानि भमणीयानि K.II. -2 (a) To trest with, from friendship or alliance with, make peace with; श्रुमा न हि संद्र्यात्पृक्षिष्टेनापि संथिना H 1. 88; Uhân 19; Kâm. 9. 41. ~ ~ ( b ) To unite in frien iship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2 32.-3 To fix upon, direct towards; संद्ध दूशसुद्यतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोचं समधक्त वाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्त मचि रमणीयडाम-रत्वं मंघते गगनलंपयाणवेगः Mal. 5 3; संघत्ते भुशमरति हि साहियागः Ki. 5.51 -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संघचे माकारस्थो घडार्घर ;

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon-9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield -11 To make good, atons for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near -14 To prepare, make, compose -15 To assist, aid -16 To comprehend, conceive -17 To possess, have -18 To perform, do, Pt 2 '1 -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

सवा 1 Union, association. -2. Intimate union, close connection. -3
State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stepulation compact: ततार संघानित मन्यम् र R. 14 52; My 7.
8 -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight -8 Distillation (for संवात q.v.) -9 Steady continuance in any state.

सघ'न 1 Joining, uniting .- 7 Union, jurction, combination : यह में विद्याल भवति क्रतमधानमिव तन् S 1 9; Ku 5. 27; R 12 101. -3 Maxing, compounding (cf melicines & ) -4 Restoration, recairing -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string ) : तत्साधक नस गाने पति-मंहार सायके S. 1. 11; Si 20 8 -6 Alliance, league, friendship, neace; मृर्घटवन्म बभेद्यो दुःसधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H 1. 92( where it has sense 1 slso) -7 A joint पाद जंघयो: सवाने गुलक ९ १ 8 r. -8 Attention -9 Direction. -10 Sup. porting -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour ricegruel. -17 Bell-metal ( सोराष्ट्र ).

संयानित a. 1 United, strung to. gether. -2 Bound, tied.

संगतिन a. 1 Tying or binding together -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संगानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संशती 1 D stillation. -2 Braziery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of sprituous liquors.

सि: 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संयो साला स्वी बका छेड़ाय कर्तरी Subhåsh., M3.53.-2A compect an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कवि मलापा संयोगों भवति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4.106-12); जञ्जा न हि संद्ध्याद्यश्चित्रभाष संधिम H. 1.88.-4A joint, articulation (of the body); त्रगाद्यावनक्षित्रमारे: S. 2.-5 A fold, (of a garment) -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Espeacilly a

mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building ; बृत्तेनाटिकापरिमरे मंबि कृत्वा प्रविष्टोडिन मध्यमक Mk. 3 : Ma 9 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause -11 A critical janeture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S D 330-339) · Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. - nomp - असरं a dipathong - चोरः a house-breaker, a thref who breaks into a house. - रेड: making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in मं विच्छेटिशिसकः M. 4 — जं spirituous liquor. - जीवक: one who lives by disnonest means (particularly as a go between ). - - इचर्ण violation of a treaty अरिष् हि तिजयार्थिनः सितीगा विद्वधानि सोषार्थे संविद्वयगानि Ki. 1. 45. - अवधनं the ligament of a joint. - Tu: the tissues of joints; S. 2. —चधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. —भंगः -मुक्तिः f. dislocation of a joint. —रंश ता a hole in a wall - विश्वह m. du. peace and war. 'sfurit: the office of the minister for foreign affans. - विचश्रण: one skilled in negotiating peaces. चिङ् m. a negotiator of treaties. - ਵੇਲਾ 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारक: a house breaker.

सधिक: A kind of fever.

मंबिका Distillation ( of liquors ).

संधित a. 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquir.

संभिन्न 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला I Ahole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm -2 Ariver. -3 Spirisuous liquor.

संभेष a. 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled, स्नान्त कनकपटनर् दुर्भेद्यशाजुनेभेषः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संयुद्ध 1 A To be kindled or excited (ng. also); संदुधुक्षे तयो: कोष: Bk. 14. 109. — Caus To kindle, inflame, excite, निर्वाणभूषिद्वनधास्य वीथ संयुक्षयन्तिव वपुर्धनेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपातसंयुक्षितमहा V. 4.

संनुसर्ग 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Execting, stimulating.

संयुक्तित p. p. Kindled, inflamed, excited,

संघ 10 U 1 To hold, bear, carry.
-2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain; जिरे: संपायने नाभि Pt. 1. 81. -3 To carb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory; य सातं वार्ष्यस्थान स्थानि संगारयस्थान Pt 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, pressess, retain, keep; Pt 1 112 -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survile, remain alive.

सभारणे-जार 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, endering.

सध्या 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight: अनुशागवती सध्या दिवमस्तत्पुरम्सरः । अहो हैवगानिश्विचा तथापि न समागम K. P. 7 -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commercement of another; Me. 1. 69 -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Biahmana; Ma. 2 69, 4 93 -8 A promise, an agreement -9 A houndary. limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N of the wife of Brahman -14 Any one of the divisions of the day ( पूर्वा ह, मध्याह्न अवराह्न ) -Comp -अंज्ञ: the period at the end of each Yuga. - 3751: twilight. -- \*\* 1. an evening cloud ( tinged with the sun's rays ); सध्याभ्रोग्वेव मुहूर्नरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk -उपासना Sandhya adoration. - mre 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. - = vi the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). -नादिन् m. an epithet of Siva, —util 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. --∓ल: a demon (राञ्चस ) — मगलं an evening religious rice. द्वापिका an auspicoius evening lamp; V. 3. 2. — τιπ: redlead. — राम: ( some take आराम as the word here) an ep thet of Brahman. — बंदनं the morning and evening prayers. -- समय: 1. evening-time.-2. a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न १- १- [सन् क ] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). -सः The tree called (intone &c). -सः The tree called (intone &c). -सः as all quantity -comp. -कंड a. choked. -हें a. desponding, cheerless.

संस्त a. Low, dwarfish —क: The Piyala tree. -Comp. — दु: the Piyala tree. सञ्जा a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

सनस् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline; सनतामी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2 31, पबंदु सनता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey . सनमतामर्गणां R 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accomplished. - Cause. 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

भंतत p. p 1 Bent down, stooping. -- 2 Downcast -- 3 Contracted.

संनतिः f. 1 Obsisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, creuching -3 Hu nility.-4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संत्यः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rearguard (of an army).

संनह 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten -2 To wear, put or, dress. -3 To put on (as armour), aim oneself, be accounted; सननात्सीताते सन्य Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14 7; 6. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense): युद्धाय समझते Mbb.; छेतुं बज्जमजीन शिर्मिक्सु या तेन समझते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध p p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accourred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः सनद्धेऽयं न हुतानेशाचरः V. 4..1; कः संनद्धे विरहावेधुरां त्वट्यपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; छनेव संनद्धमनो-जपद्धवा R. 3 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुमािव लोभनीयं योवनमगेषु सनद्धे S. 1 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

सनहतं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनाह: I Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment; सनाहोयं साहसमनगमयित Dk. -3 Armour, mail; अश्मिन्कली खलीत्मृष्ट-दुष्टवाः वाणदाक्षे। कथं जीवेजगन्न स्युः सनाहाः सजना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाहाः A war-elephant.

संनिक्द: 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उटकंडते च युष्तरसंनिक्षंरप U.6; Ku. 3.74; R. 7.8, 6. 20. -3 Con-

nection, relation. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Connection of an organ of sease (इदिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

स्तिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, counction. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see हैनिकर्ष (१) above.

দলিন্ত p. p. 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. — ই Pre-ximity, vicinity.

मनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; Ms. 2. 1862 -2 To place near; S. 3 19 -3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टि) प्रनः महस्राधि संनिधसे R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass. To be near, be present -Caus. To collect, bring together, assemble, U. 7.

संनिधानु m. 1 One who brings near.
-2 One who deposits -3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

सनियानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate; Pt 1.191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इदियन्षिय).

सानिपद् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend.

-2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. —Caus. 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपात: 1 Falling down, alightick, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting ; confluence ; सद्धदपत्न्योर्जलसनि-पाने R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract. Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; • " धूमज्योतिःसलिलमस्तां सानिपातः क्र मेघः Me 5 .5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, nunber.; नानारत्नज्योतिषाः सनिपातै: Ki. 5. 36 : एको हि दोषो ग्रण-सनिपाते निमज्जाति Ku. 1. 3 -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind -8 A kind of musical time or mea. sure, -Comp. -- Tag: fever arising

from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = मंदिपात (7) above.

संनिद्धः 1 Binding firmly -4 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

मंनिभ a. Like, similar (st the end of comp.), fis. 1.11.

संनियुज्ञ See नियुज्ञ.

मनियोग: 1 Union. attachment. -2 Appointment.

मंनिरुध See निस्ब.

मनिरोध: Obstruction, hindiance.

संतिदिका 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down.
-3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. — Caus. 1 To place, put. 22 To install or place on, यातो: स्थान उपादेशं सुधीयं संस्थानात्र शि 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp -6 To devolve upor, commit to, consign -7 To found a town &c.) -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

দলিবিস্ত p. p. 1 Entered into -2 Collected, met together, assembled -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in.-5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See ইনিবিয়ু above.

मंनिवज्ञ: I Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रसजीय एव वः सुमनमां संनिवेश: Mal. 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position, Ku. 7.25, R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्यामश्रीरसंनिवश: Mål. 3 ; निर्माणसंनिवेश · K -7 A hut, dwelling-place, R. 14 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजमंतिवेज: U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c -11 The collective position of an aster sm.

ননিত্র 1 A. 1 To return, retire.
-2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. —Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

सनिवृत्तिः f. 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from.
-3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिद्धित p. p. 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring, S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि मनिद्धितंडच छलपति: S. 1, हृदयसंनिद्धितं S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready: Mu 1. -6 Staying or being in. —तं Proximity, vicinity. -Comp. —अपाप a. having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; काषः संनिद्धितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide.-3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

संतयनं 1 Bringing together or near -2 Connecting, uniting.

सन्यस् 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit. तेन स्वया शक्षं न सन्यस्तह्य V. 5, सन्यस्तह्य R 2. 59, सन्यस्ताभरणं गार्च Me ध्र3; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or delive; over, entrust, commit to the care of . Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together -5 ( Used intransitively ) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; सदृश्य अण्यांतुरं तदासिलं धन्यस्तु सन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनावेत्र सिद्धिं समाधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

सन्यस्त p. p. 1 Laid or placed down.
-2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consign
ed. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, re
nounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यास: 1 Leaving, abandonment.
-2 Comp'ete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attach ments, abandonment of temporal concerns, काम्याना कर्मणां त्यान मंन्यास क्षमणे विद्व: ; Bg. 6.2, 18.2, Ms. 1.114; 5.108.-3 A deposit, trust.-4 A stake or wager in a game.-5 Giving up the body, death.-6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् m. 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attach ments. an ascetic, a Bråhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञयः म नित्यसंन्यासी यो न देखि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food ( रवक्ताहार ); Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. ( सपति ) 1 To honour, worship, -2 To connect -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सप्स a. 1 Winged, having wings.

-2 Having a side or party -3 Belonging to the same side or party.

-4 (Hence) Kindled, like, similar (fig.). दलइद्यानिर्म्मभरमप्या म गित्यः Bv. 2. 77 -5 Containing the प्या or subject of an inference. — यः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan.

-2 A kindled, a kinsman, परिचातस्त्या सप्यः M. 4. -3 (in legic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितमाध्यान सपकः T. S.

' सपन्त a. Hostile, immical. — स्तः An enemy, adversary. a rival, Mal. 4.5, R.98.

सपरनी [समान पतिर्थस्याः ना ] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिझाः सपरनी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6 63, 14 86; कुरु प्रियमखोद्यानी सपरनीजने S 4.17.

मपत्नीक a Attended by a wife.

सपनाकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

स्वज्ञासरण 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निवयनासरण.

सपत्राकृति f. Great agony or pains excessive affliction or termeut.

सपदि ind. 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately : मपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10 ; Ku. 3 76 ; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपर्या 1 Worsbip, honouring ;सांह सपर्याविधिमाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46, Si. 1. 10; Ku. 5 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रति विहितसपर्या-सस्थयोस्तान्यहानि (समरसि ) U. 1. 26.

सपाद a. 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सर्देह: 'Having the same चिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पेड कार्ज 1 The performance of a particular Srâddha in honour of deceased relatives called स्पेंड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapinda of kinsman.

सर्गिति: f. Drinking together or in company, ecompotation..

HHAT A woman's girdle or some. समन num a. ( always pl , सत nom and acc ) Seven. -Comp. -3i-ज्ञ: N. of Agni. —अंञ्चुपुंगन: the planet Saturn. -अंग त. see मनप्रकृति below. — आर्चस् a. 1. having seven tongues or Aimes. -2. evil-eyed, of mauspicious look. (-m.) 1. N. of fire -2 of Saturn. -3 the Chitraka plant -अशिति: f. eightyseven. — жжі а haptagon — жжі: the sun. वाहन: the sun. —अह: seven days, г е. a week. —эпана (मतिषे) m. pl. 1. the seven sages; ं ६. मरीचि, अति, अगिरम्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह,, कत and विश्व -2 the constellation called Uisa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -कोल a. septangular. - गंगं and. in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. — बत्वार्रशत् f. fortyseven. —जिद्धः, -जनालः fire. —ततः ध sacritice, St. 14. 6. - निज्ञत f. thirty-seven. - दशन् a. seventeen. -दीधित: N. of hre. -द्वीपा an epithet of the earth, पुरा सप्तद्वी,पा जयति वस्रधामप्रतिरथ: S. 7. 33. —धातु m pl. the seven constituent elements of the body, i. c. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; ( रमासमासमेदोऽ।स्थमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः ). -न-वित: f. ninety-seven. -नाडी चक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of fortelling rain. - 43 the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). -मर्ज: (so सव-इह्नदः, सत्तवनः ) N. of a tree. ( off ) the sensitive plant. - मक्ति: f. pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom . स्नाम्गमात्यसुह्न्कोशराष्ट्रक्-प्रतानि च Ak.; बल्ल प्रकृति also. —भद्र: the Sirisha tree. - प्रमिक, -भूम a seven stories high (as a palace). 一天玩: one who has got the goven parts of the body red, (पाणिपाइनले <क नेत्रांतरनखानि च । ताळकावराजिहाश्च प्रशस्ता मनरकता ।। ). -राञं a period of seven nights. - fasia: f. twenty seven. - fau a. seven-fold, of seven sorts. — शतं 1. 700. -2. 107. ( -ती ) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. — স্ক্রান্ধ: a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. -सहि: an epithet of the sun , सर्वेस्स्रे: समग्रे-स्त्वमिव च्रुपराणेद्विप्यते सप्तमाप्तः M. 2 13, 8 6.29.

सत्तक a. (का or की f.) 1 Containing seven. -3 Sevent. -3 Seventh. -क A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

मताति ∫ Seventy. °तम a. 70th. सतथा थार्थ 1 Seven-fold -2 In

सतम a. ( मी f ) The seventh. -मी f. 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight

seven parts.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine ( double jasmine ).

स्ति: 1 A yoke. -2 A horse; जवो हि सते: परमं विभूषणं Subhlish, see मतमति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्राप्य n. Affectionate, friendly. सप्रत्यय n. 1 Placing confidence in. -3 Certain, sure.

सप्रभागं ind Respectfully, with great courtesy

सप्रस्त a. Derived from a common source, R. 1. 22.

सफ्र-री A small glittering fish , cf. शकर

ম্পন্ত a. 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fiuit, productive (fig. also).

-2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

म्बद्ध a 1 Closely connected. -2 श्रिणात a friend, befriended. -3 Of tab same family. —y: A relation, kinsman.

सबाहिः Evening twilight.

सन्धि a.1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive. सन्धन्य Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्बारिन् m.1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities.

2 A fellow sufferer, sympathiser, दुःसमबद्धावारिणी तराजेका क गता K., हे स्थानबद्धावारिणी तराजेका क गता K., हे स्थानबद्धावारिण तराजेका क गता K. अोतु-मिन्द्रामे Mu. 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; Vb 1.39

सभानेका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा । सिंह भात अभीष्ट्रविश्वयार्थमेक न यन ng Tv. ] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave, पंडितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1, न सा सभा यत्र न संति तृद्धाः H. 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number. -3 Council-chamber or hall. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern levee). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or blace much frequented. -Comp —आचार: 1. the customs of society -2. court-manners. -- आस्तार: 1. an assistant at an assembly. -2. a member of a society. — डॉचेत: a learned Bråhmana, an educated person -पति:, नायक: 1. the president of a society, chairman. -2. the keeper of a gaming-house — पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. - मद् m. 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2 a member of an assembly or meeting. -3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (मनाजवितिने) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्वेद्धान्स-भाजविद्धानेत्व U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14, S. 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4 19. -5 To show.

समाजनं [ ममाज्-भावे न्छान् ] 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, we empping, Si 13 14 (b) Welcoming, congratulation, R, 13. 43, 11 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. - 3 Service.

मभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि(भी) कः [समा वृतं प्रयोजनमस्य ] ईक्] The keeper of a gaming-house, , अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माधुर एत एवागच्छ-ति Mk. 3, Y 2. 139.

सभ्य व [सभाया सात्र बत् ] 1 Belong ing to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polithed, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polithe, civil, courteous; R. 1.55, Ku 7.29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. - अप: 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्वता,-त्वं Politeness, good manneis or breeding

सम् I 1 P. ( नमात ) 1 To be confused or agitated -2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II 10 U. (ममर्गात ते ) To be agitated.

सम् ind. I As a prefix to veibs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषणः, मंधाः, संयुक्त् &c. ( b ) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much', संतुष्, सतीष, संन्यस्, संन्यास, मंताप &c. (c) It also expresses completeness, pelfection, or beauty. -2 As prefix'd to nouns to form comp it means 'like, same, similar, ' as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means 'near' 'before', as in grage. -4 In the Vedus it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).

HH a. 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in मनलोहकांचनः R. ९ 21; Pt. 27; Bg 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr, or gen. or in comp.; गुजयुक्तो द्रिहोपि नेश्वरेरगुजै: सम: Subbash. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain ; ममद्रेशवार्तनहरे न दरामदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as nn aber). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common -10 Mean, middling .- 11 Straight .- 12 Suitable, convenient .- 13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —सः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs ( बप, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन ). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. - # 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech .- 3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —# ind 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by ; ( with instr.); आहो निवस्त्याति समै हरिणागना-भि: S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा मर्वाणि भूतानि परा धारपंत समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like. similarly, in the same manner, Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र धनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्च समं विसुष्टं B. 12. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंज: an equal share. 'हारिन m. a co-heir. --अंतर a. parallel. --आ-चार: 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. -33 a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. - उपमा a kind of Upama or simile. - Tayr a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). 一和句: an equi-diagonal tetragon. — কান্ত: the same time or moment. (-ਰ) ≀nd. at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन a. contemporary, coevel. -कोल: a serpent, snake. -- अंत्र (in astr.) an epithet of a pararrangement ticulai of . Nakshatras. — चात: an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. — नंदक: incense. —गंथिकं the fragrant root of the Usira. — बत्रज्ञ a. square. चतुर्भुजः -जे a rhombus. —िचच a. 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. - छेद, - छेदन a. having the same denominator. —जाति a. homogeneous. —जा fame. —त्रिसुज: -जं an equilateral triangle. -द्शेन, -द्शिद् a. viewing equally, impartial , विद्याविनयंसपक्षे बाह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि । हुनि चैव श्वापाके च पंहिताः समद्शिन: Bg. 5. 18. दु.ख a. feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

ьыйслег. Ки. 4. 1 °ды с. а companion or pariner in joy and sorrow; S 3. 11. — 롤틱 - 夏란 a. impartial. — हादनाम: -स an equilateral dodecagon. —हिस्तः a rhomboid. —धून a. equal to. —पद an attitude in shooting -312 a 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. property. (-7:) sameness, equability. —ਸੰਵਰੰ (in astr.) the prime vertical line. — मय a. of like origin, — रंजित a. tinged. - रंभ: a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेज a. straight; पञ्चत्या यद्यकं तद्वि समरेखं नयन्यो: S.1. 9. - लंब: - व a trapezoid. - नणे: community of caste. - निन a. equal-minded, impartial. (-m.)Yamı, the god of death. - I an even metre, s. e a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet.-2. see ਜਸਜੇਵਲ. -ਗ੍ਰਾਜ਼ a. equable. fair. —वेश: mean depth. —ज्ञोधनं equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधि: peace on equal terms. —स्ति: f. universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa ). - सूत्र, सूत्र(य a. situated on the same diameter. -स्थ व. 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. - ३. like. - fug an even groun i. - foff the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamuna ( अंतर्वेदि ).

समता नर्दे 1 Sameness, identity.-2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समर्त नी 'to treat as equal 'Ms. 9. 218.-5 Equalimity.-6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

सम्भ a. Being before the eycs, visible, present. —क्षे ind. In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes, Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र a. All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder ( भैतिहा ).

समञ्जा 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conduct. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multiude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —वं A wood, forest.

समस्यः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समजस a. 1 Poper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भूजा-विस्त्रस्य समंजसं जने Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

-# 1 Propriety fitness -2 Accuracy.
-3 Correct evidence.

समीतकस् 1 U. 1 Trgo completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surposs, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

मनतिक्रमः Transgression, omissin.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely be yond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीन p. p. Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

सहद a. 1 Intexicated, furious -2 Mad with rat. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40 -4 Delighted, glad.

सम्धिक a. 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentifu, U. 4. -कं ind. Very much, exceedingly.

माधिशस् 1 P. 1 To approach -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire. यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्थैते तस्य तद्धन Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्य a. Travelling, in company.

समुद्धा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 Te approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour

समञ्जानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

मसंत a. [सम्बद्धंतः, स वत ज ] 1 Being on every side, universal -2 Complete, entire.—तः Limit, boundary, term (समंतं, समंतदः, समंतद् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely').—Comp.—दुःचा the plant called सुद्धाः त. v.—देखन N. of the district called Kunkshetra or of a place near it, Ve. 6 -मद् a Buddha or the Buddha.—सुज् m. fire.

समन्य a. 1 Sorrowful.-2 Enraged. angry. —=य: An epithet of Siva.

सम्भि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वय: 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (ताल्यी); तस समन्त्रयात् Br. Sut. I. 1. 4; न स तन्तानां पदाना बहास्वरूपविषये निश्चिरे



समन्वयेऽर्थातरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conunction.

नमन्दा p. p. 1 Connected with, connected in natural order -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभेषुत p.p. 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समित्याहार: 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Preximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समीभहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समध्यचिनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समध्याहारः Accompaniment, वडsociation.

समय: 1 Time in general. -2 Oceasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, night moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement, Thu-समयात S 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice, निरतनारीसमया दुराध-य: Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds ). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation, V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, bint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary.-16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet ; बौद्ध °, वैशेषिक ° &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Successprosperity. -19 End of trouble. (सम-येन 'on condition, conditionally '). -Comp. - अध्यापत a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् त. following established customs. —अनुसारेण, -उचितं ind. suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. - आचार: conventional practice, established usage; Mâl. 4.6. — 南町 making an agreement. —परिश्वणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपारिसणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -भेद: breaking an agreement or engagment, breach of contract. -- = q[4 =17: breaking an agreement, viotation or breach of contract. — ध्यभिचारिन् a, breaking an agreement.

सम्बा and. 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or oppointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc). समया सोमानी Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalod. 4. 8.

सप्तरः -१ War, battle, fight, कर्णा-द्योऽपि समगल्पराष्ट्रश्चिष्ठाभवि Ve..3. -Comp — उहेझः, -भूमि f. battle-field. -मूर्वेच् :2., -शिषस् n the front or van of battle, U.5.3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

सन्तर्भ a. 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, 10% ard, think; समर्थये यत्मथ्यं भियां पति V. 4 38; मयान साधु सम्थितं V. 2. अञ्चयञ्जानित आत्मानं समर्थये S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corrobinate, support, substantiate by proof, उक्तमेवार्थस्व्हार्योन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or refl et about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ a. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified, प्रतिग्रह्मशांदि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper, तद्भग्रद्भमें राज्यस्ययम् समर्थम् तर् R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim of force, very focuble. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in scase. -थ: 1 A significant word (in gram.), अद्युषं समर्थन सह समस्यन सोड्ययोभाव: Sk. -2 The co-herence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थवा-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying, दिश्वेदसम्बर्धनं K. P.7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समार्थित p. p. 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined, see समर्थ above.

समर्थक a. 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to proper.

सम्पेण Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित a. 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

स्वयाद a. 1 Limited, bounded -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

ਜਜ਼ਲ a. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Siaful. —ਲ Excrement, ordure, feces.

समयकारः A kind of drama (thus described in S. D.:—वृत्त समयकारे तु ख्यात देवामुराअयं। सवयो निर्विमन्नास्तु त्रयोकाः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place, समवतारसमेरसमेरसेट: Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

सम्भारता 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -- Cau: 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

सलदश्या 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state, S. 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50, M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित p. p. 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Re.dy. -4 Being in any place or position.

समत्राप्तिः f. Obtaining, acquisition.

समने 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together, सन्तेता युरुत्तव: Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समयाय: 1 Combination, union, c.njunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाचित्रयानामेकेशनप्यपामायतन किसुत समयाय: K., बहुनामप्यमाराणा समयायो हि दुर्जय: Subhash -2 A number, multitude, heap.-3 Close connection, cohesion.-4 (In Vais.phil) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one (if the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; नित्यसंवप:समयाय: Taika K. -೨०mp. —संबर: intimate and inseparable relation.

सम्बाधित a. 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous.
-Comp. —कार्ज inseparable cause, - material cause (one of the three sinds of कार्ज mentioned in Valse shika phil.).

THER p. p. 1 Come together, met, united, joined -2 Intimately united, or inheient, inseparably connected.
-3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समञ्ज I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 Po obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat, नकं चान समञ्जीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy , यया फलं समञ्जाति Mb.

समाधिः f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the hole (opp. आहे q.v.); समाधिश्हाः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेद्नात् । स्वभावास्त्र्ये तु ज्ञायंते व्यक्षिज्ञया ॥ Panchadasî. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly; सनस्तर्य वा पुणक् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. -Pass To be compounded, from or enter into a compound, अञ्चय समयन सह रानस्थते सोड्ययी भाव: Sk.

सन्तनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction

समस्त p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Conpounded. -3 Pervading the whole of any-hing. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

मनस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed, कः श्रीपिशः का विषमा समस्या Subhâsn.- (thus the lines नाग्यीनिय सपुक्तः, नाकोट, विस्तर, नृतामाई पुरोधाय are completed; by नेम्रः सबै मुराः शियो. ). -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete, गौरीय परया सुमगा कदाचिन्तवीयमध्यक्षतन्तमस्यां N. 7.82 (ममस्या = संयटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Panini in sing. also, c. g. मना मना P. V. 2. 12.) A year, तेनाझो परिगमिताः समाः कथाचित् R. 8. 92, तयो खतुर्द्भिन समे पानाजयसमाः 12. 6; 19. 4, Mv. 4. 41. —ind. With, together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाञ्चल a. 1 Full of, thronged, croweded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समान्त्र 1 P. 1 To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

मसाकार्षेत् व. ( जी f. ) 1 Attracting.
-2 Speading far, diffusing fragrance.
-m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill, सममेत्र समाकांतं ह्रपं द्विरदगामिना। हेन सिंहासनं पिडय-मकालं चारिमंडलं B. 4. 4. -2 To assail, cooquer, su due -3 To tresi ratep upon.

समाक्रमणे 1 Treading -2 Assailing.

समाद्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 fo relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add togother.

समादया 1 Fame, reputation, ce lebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समस्यात p. p. 1 Reckoned up, counted. summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

स्वापन 1 P. 1 To come or meet together, a semble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

нята р. р. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. —at A kind of riddle.

सनाति: f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similal condition or progress.

समागन: 1 Union, ineeting, encountering, combination, अहो देव-गतिश्रिज्ञा तथापि न समागम: K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. — Intercourse, association, society; as in सरमागम: —3 Approach, arrival. — 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समायात: 1 Killing, slaughter.-2 War, battle.

समान्यनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise, एहि गच्ड परोसिष्ट चढ् मान समाचर K. P 19.-2 Fo behave. -3 To temove

सनाचारं Practising, observing, behaving.

Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3
Propor conduct or behaviour. -4
News, information, report, tidings.

नमाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting , विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विशेषतं मौनमपेडिनाना Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिक: 1 A member of an assembly see सामाजिक: -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

समाजा Fame, reputation.

নান্ত্ৰ 3 U 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, saize, gass. -3 To bestow, give, present -4 To rectore, return. -5 To take off of away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To whink about, reflec i in. মনান্ত্ৰ 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving sultable gifts -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

HATTER 6 P 1 To point out, indicate -2 To inform tell, communicate -3 fo proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेश: Com land, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, units. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to . qa मुर्श्विमनावत्ते केसरी मत्त्रादिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect ( as the mind ) , मनः समाधा-य निवृत्तशोक: Râm., न शशाक मनाधानं मनी मदनवेषितं Bhag. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon ( as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12.9, Bh. 3.48-6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), auswer an objection ; হারি समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, rediess, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं म. उ. ३७, उत्पन्ना-मापदं यातु समाधत्ते म बुद्धिमान् 4.7. -8 To think over, Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assame, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

मनाधा See समावान below.

समाबानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure; peace (as of mind), satisfaction, चित्रस्य नमाधानं, दुद्देः समाधानं दि. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pûrvapaskha; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising.-8(In dramas) A landing incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समावि: 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, a. e



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the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga ) , आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जात विद्याः समाधिभद्धभनो भवंति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk 1. 1, Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 70; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तर्यां लयसमाधि (मानमं) Git. 3. -4 Ponance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance), अरस्येत-त्समाधिभीषत्व देवानां 8 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24 . अधोपयतारमलं सपाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6, 1. 59 -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection, त वेपा विद्धे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requital. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up coru (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (ln Rhei ) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammala , समाधिः सुकरं कार्य कारणां-तरयोगतः K. P. 10, see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style, see Kav. 1 93 -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding -Comp. -अंगः interruption of meditation. - For a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

ममाधिन, समाधिमत a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious, Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु मख्यं Subhash. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -- 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. - 3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानसुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. —अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई उ, ऊ ऋ, ऋ, and ॡ ( opp. संध्य-क्षर ). —अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category of predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.), तत्युचपः स-मानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-of) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. — आधिकार: generic characteristic. — эг а. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonym. ous. - उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree, अमानोत्कभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्व-ज्ञात् , see Ms. 5. 60 also. —उदेर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -- gun; a kind of Upamā, see Kāv 2. 29. - - site, -कालीन a. synchronous. --गोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. —दु:ख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Mål. 1. 6. - ਪ੍ਰਸ: the same pitch of voice. —वयस् a. of the same age. — कचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

सदानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together, इस्तो समानीय R. 2. 64, S 5.15, -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2
To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complet : यावतीयां समाप्यरेन् यज्ञाः पर्यातत् दिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

সমাধ: Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक तः (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाधि: f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Ku, 3. 27.

দ্যান্ত্ৰিক a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. — ক: 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, at tain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्ति: f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टन कोशना दानवेन

V. 1, M. 4; क्रियासमापश्चिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समायक p. p. 1 Attained, obtained
-2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come,
arrived -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted.
-8 Killed. — च End, completion.

समाणाइनं Accomplishing, restoring. समाणादां The change of a Visaiga to मृ or ब्.

समाताल: A lord, husband.

समाप्रत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in. समाभाषण Conversation, talking with: R. 6. 16.

समास्ता 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite.
-2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मे
स्वताराः समामनति U. 4. -3 To repeat
or hand down traditionally. -4 To
enumerate.

सनाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention-2 Enumeration -3 Traditional repetition of mention.

स्तारनाय: 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection ( of words &c.); अश्व इति पद्ममाप्तार पद्मते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अञ्चरमाप्तार प्रि. 57 (i.e. the letters from अ to 5 which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pâṇini.). -6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज्ज 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायक p p 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged-appointed.

समायोग: 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude.-5 A cause, motive object, -6 Association.

समायत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समार्थ 1 A. I To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभ: 1 Beginning, commercement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यमुख्याः समारंभाः...तम्य गृहं निर्पाचरे R. 17 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguen , see समारंभः

समार्थनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight, नाट्य भिन्न रखेर्जनस्य बहुद्याप्येक समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service, R. 2 5, 18. 11.

THIES 1 P. 1 (a) To a seend or mount one; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow).-3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारीपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung ( as a bow ) भवता चापे समारोपित K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

सनाराह: 1 Ascending, mounting -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालम् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालंभः, समालंभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालंभनं विरच्यावः S. 4.

समालं 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize, Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

सम'लंबनं Resting on, clinging to. समालंबिन a. Clinging to. —नी A kind of grass.

समादाप: Conversation, talking with ; Pt. 1. 588.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावास: 1 A res dence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावाय: 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समाय -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

'বাৰিহা 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. To go to, approach. -3 To be 'o, be intent on. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To coutain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign Pt. 1 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

FHIGH p. p. 1 Ente edthoroughly, comuletely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed

समावेश: 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, a receiation -3 Inclusion comprehension. -4 Penetration -5 Possesion by an evil sprit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

सन्दर्ध U 1 To cover all over or completely -2 To surround, envelope 3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close -5 To obstruct, hinder.

white p p. 1 Encompassed, survounded, enclosed, beset.-2 Screened, reiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shutout, excluded. -6 Stopped.

स्वास्त् 1 A 1 To approach. -2
To return (as a Brahmana after completing his अस्त्रचंत् or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

मनावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समाद्वतिः f 1 Return. -2 Completion:

water 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 to observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाञ्चय: 1 Seeking protection of shelter. -2 Refuge, shilt-r, protection -3 A prace of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाञ्जेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself.

-2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. —Caus. To console, encourage, cheer up.

समान्तास: 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation.
-3 Trust, confidence, belief.

ननाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation, V. 2.

समार: 1 Aggregation, union, composition -2 Composition of words, a compound, (the principal kinds of compounds are four:- gg, तस्य कष, बहुबीहि, and अध्ययीभाव q q v v.) -3 Reconciliation, composition of dfferences -4 A collection, an assemb'age. - 5 While, totality. - 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (मान) (मना-भेन, सनास्ताः means 'in short'. 'hrefly', 'succenctly, 'nur unfru वो गोनि: सनामेन प्रकीतिना Ms 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg 13. 18 मनासन: श्रयतां V 2.) -Comp - MEGITT: supplying an ellipers in a compound. — अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed ( = समस्या q. V — उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata - परोक्तिभेडकेः श्टिप्टे समासोक्तिः K. P. 10

समार्थज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 Un ted, combined. -3 Reached, attained -4 Affected by समासकि: f, समासंगः 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

सनासंतनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Aband ning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासर् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake, V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

सदासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting

समाह 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry, सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शेलः सहीपश्चि: Bk. 15. 107.-2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहतराजलाके R. 5. 64; Bk 8. 63. -3
To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate, Bg. 11. 32 -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms 8. 319.-7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To cont-act, abridge.

समाहरण Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्नु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).



समाहार: 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mal. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of Dvandva and Dvigne compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, concisences. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= अरगहार प. v.)

समाहत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abriged, cuitailed. समाहतिः f. Compilation, abridg-

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together. assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाना also. -त: A holy man —तं Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह. 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाद्ध: Challenge, defiance.

समाह्य: 1 Calling cut, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाहा A name, an appellation ; Si. 11. 26.

समाहानं 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

THE 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् f. War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

सामित p. p. 1 Come together, met.
-2 Collected, assembled.-3 Connect
ed, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5
Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to.-7
Completed, finished.

समिति: f. 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2 15; Ki. 3. 15; St. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation.

ममितिंजय a. Victorious in battle.

स्मिश: 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

WIHE 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. — Pass. To catch or take fire.

स्मिन्ड p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्रत् a. Fed or supplied with fuel, समिद्रंतः पांतसस्तीर्णद्भाः (बह्नयः) ८.४.७.४

समिध् f. Wood, fuel, especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57, 5. 33.

सनिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

मानियन 1 Kindling -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle , St. 15. 83.

समोक्ट 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-किया 1 Equalizing, levelling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष्य 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2
To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न दयः समीक्ष्यते है 11.
1; Ku. 5. 16 -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यतास्ति. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्ष: 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —क् 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sankhya system of philosophy.

समोक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth.-6 An essential principle. -7 The Mimämsä system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sänkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation. समीक्ष्यकारित् a. Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation, समीचः The ocean.

समीचक: Copulation, sexual union. समीची 1 A doc. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -- नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. -Hired for a year. -3 A year hence. समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. [सगता आगो यत्र ] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -पं Proximity, vicinity (समीपं, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of '); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिच्यते, S. 5. 17. -0omp. —वितन्, -स्थ a. adjacent, neighbouring.

agitate, stir up, set in motion. 2 To excite, rouse. 3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter: Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीर: 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमु-नातीरे Git 5. -2 The Sami tree.

समीरण: 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद-थिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताश्चनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (महन्क). —जं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; वियाणि वांछस्यसुभिः समीहितुं Kı. 1.19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

सम्भ्रमं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख a. 1 Talkative, garrulous.-2 Eloquent.

समुद्धर: 1 Ascending -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुचि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुद्ध्य: 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see इ.-3 A figure of speech; K. P. 18, (Kårıkås 115 and 116); (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

सम्रह्मित्र 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

सस्ट देव Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुद्धि 1 U. To rise up, erect, elevate.

सदुच्छय: 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

मनद्याय: Elevation, height.

समुद्धासितं, समुद्धामः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्ज्ञंस् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible -4 To attempt, strive, endervour व्यालं वालस्यालतंतुभिरसा रोज्ञं मसुज्ज्ञभत Bh.

सस्डमंभणं 1 Yawning. 2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्ज्ञित a. 1 Abardoned, left.
-2 Let go -3 Free from.—त \ remnant, leavings

गमुत्स्यः 1 Exaltation -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tibe higher than his own, Ms 11.56.

सगुरुसम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglicet, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

जनुरक्रम 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुख्यादा: 1 Crying aloud. -2 A Joud uproar. -3 An osprey.

HARM 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise.

-2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3
To rise together with. -4 To arise or lpring from. -Caus. 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुख्य a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from ( at the end of comp. ); अध नयन-समुद्ध ज्योतिरचरित द्यो: R. 2. 75 . Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned

समुत्यानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2
Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery -4 Healing (as of a wound), Ms. 8. 287, Y. ?. 222. -5 A symptom of diserse. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in सम्बन्धन्यानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born

सहत्वह 10 U. 1 To tear complete. ly out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of

सन्तरपाद: 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

सहस्यत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail -6 To depart, disappear Pt 1. 197.

समस्पतनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

सहस्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. — Caus To cause, effect, produce.

समृत्यतिः f. 1 Product on, birth, origin -2 Occurrence.

सन्त्याद्वं Effecting,accomplishing, roduc no

समुर्तिपन, समुर्तिपनल a Excessively confused or rewildered, disorganized. —नः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

सम्हमनः A great festival.

समुत्सर्ग: 1 Abandening, leaving -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement, Ms. 4 50.

समुत्सारण 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्युक्त a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient, विशापि समृत्युक्त र V 4 10, R 1 33, Ku. 5 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेघः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुद्रकः p. p. Paised or drawn up ( as water from a well ).

समुद्य: 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap, मामध्यीनामिव समुद्य: सन्यो वा मुणानां U. 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue -7 Effort, exertion -8 War, battle.-9 Day.-10 The lear of an army — य 1 The ris, ing of a planet &c.-2 An auspicious moment ( स्व ).

समदागमः Full knowledge.

समुद्दाचार: 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5.- 3 Purpose, intention design.

समुद्दायः 1 A collection, multitude &c -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समदय.

समुद्राहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समृद्धि 2 P 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुद्रित p. p. 1 Gone up, ris n, ascended. -2 Lofty, clevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4
Assembled, collected, united; मज़ाग्योपचयादयं मसुद्धितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः
Ratn, 1. 6. -5 Pos-essed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed -7 Spoken
to, addressed -8 Agreed upon -9
Customary, usual.

सम्द्रीर Caus. 1 To utter, pronounce -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

सम्बंदिणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing -2 Repeating.

समुद्रम् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together -3 To some forth, i sue, exude.

समुद् a 1 kising, ascending -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid -4 Having beaans. -दः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, see महद्रक below -Comp --पमन (in Rhet) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound thought they differ in meaning, see पमन.

सहस्य: 1 A covered box or casket; S 4.-2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e.g. Ki. 15 16.

समुद्रम: 1 Rising, ascent -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

महादिर्ण 1 Vomiting, ejecting.-2 That which is vomited.-3 Raising, lifting up.

ममदीतं A loud song.

सहदेश: 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्धत p p 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arregant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

HEE 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up.

-2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue.

-3 To extract, take or draw out. -4
To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

सञ्ज्ञ 1 Upraising, lifting up.
-2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting
out. -4 Extrication, deliverance.
-5 Eradication, extination. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food
thrown up or vomited.

सस्दर्त m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः Origin, production.

समुद्यम: 1 Lift:ng up. -2 Great effort or exertion, केर्मया सह योद्धव्य-मस्तिन्यममुद्यमे Bg. 1.22, ममुद्यम: कार्थ: &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समद्योगः Active exertion, energy. समृद्ध a. Sealed, bearing a seal. stamped, समुद्रो लेखः. -द्र: 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva .- 3 The number 'four'. - at 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -Comp. -sig:- a 1. the sea-shore.-2. nutmeg. -3id 1. the cotton plant. -2 The earth -अंबरा the earth. -अर:, -आर: 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous hsh. -3. Râma's bridge ; cf. रामसत्. -कपः, -केनः the cuttle fish-bone. —काता a river. —कुकि: the shore of the sea.  $-\pi \alpha$ . sea faring.  $(-\pi)$  1. a sea-trader. - 2. a seaman, a sea-farer, 80 समुद्रगामिन् — यायिन् &c. ( -गा ) & river. —गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. — बुलुका: an epithet of Agastya. — नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea. voyage. -यायिन् a. see समुद्रगः —योषित् f. a liver. —वाह्ने: submarine fire. - agr 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3 The sea coast line. - HHHT the Ganges.

समुद्धि दी )य, समुद्द्य a. Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्ध 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्रह: 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lufts up.

सम्द्राह: 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage. समुद्रेग: Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुंद् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्ध a. Wet, moist.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. —Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

HEGHT p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुजात: f. 1 Lifting up, raising.
-2 Height, loftiness, elevation (montal also); मनसः शिखराणां च सहूशी ते
समुजाति: Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position of dignity, exaltation; उत्तमें: सह संगेन को न याति
समुजातें; स जातों येन जातेन. याति वंशः

समुक्तिं Subhash. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success, विनिपातीपि समः समुद्रातेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खळु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुक्तिं यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance

মন্ত্ৰ 4 U. 1 To bind or the up.
-2 To haise or lift up. -3 To lossen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

电话音声. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

सम्ब्री 1 U 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुजय: 1 Getting, obtaining -2 Occurrence event.

सबुन्मूलन Uprooting, etadication.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपन्तिषम् ind 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोग: Sexual union, coition.

समुपित्रज्ञ 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon -3.To encamp

सञ्ज्ञ: 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

ससुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence -2 Seating down.

tructur 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach -2 To attack -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to, S. 2. 10

सञ्चपस्था, सञ्चपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, neurness.
-3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.
सञ्चान्यति:-सञ्चपस्थानं प्र

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

सञ्चर 2 P. 1 Foget, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of -6 To undergo, suffer.

सहपेत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected -2 Arrived at. -3 furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपोड p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Began.

समझन् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3
To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुद्धासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhibaration. HTE P.P. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Clook, ed, bent -8 Purified, cleaned. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूर:, समूरः, समूरकः kind of deer.

सङ्ख्यात 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूह: 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number, जन-समूह:, विश्वसमूह:, पदसमूह: &c -2 A flock, troop.

सन्हनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समहा: A kind of sacrificial fire.

सम् 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct.—Caus. (सम्पेवति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commut, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, htt. -5 To restore, return.

HEL 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. —Pass. 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished ( with instr. )

HERP. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thirving. -2 Hippy, fortunate.

-3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly ednowed with, abounding in. 5 Frutful -6 Fall-grown, increased.

-7 Fall, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समृद्धिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving, मनुसमृद्धिसमेनितमे-ध्या Si 6.20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence, Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2.42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्त. -5 Power, supremacy.

संभ 2 P. 1 To come together or meet, समेत्य च न्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत p. p 1 Come or mettogether assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of, Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. -Caus. 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; स्पै: समेध्यस्य-ग्रिमश्चि: स्पै च नेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधित p. p. 1 Greatly increased; Si. 6. 20 -2 Strong. -3 United.

सेपत 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail.-4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —Caus. 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपात: 1 Falling together, concurrence. -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removed, Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds, Pt. 2. 54; cf. दीन. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11 N. of the son of Garuda.

संपाति: N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatâyu

संपातिक: A fabulous bird.

भेपद 4 A. 1 To turn out well. succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपरस्यते वः कामोयं कालः काश्चित्मतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number), क्याहता: पंच पंचद्श संपद्यते. -3 To turn out to be, become ; संपत्स्यंते नभासि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23, संपेदे अमसलिलोडुमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced -5 To fall or come together, unite -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of ; अज्ञोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यस M. 3. 16; see संपत्र.-7 To tend to, bring about, produce ( with dat. ); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संप-द्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32 -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get.
-9 To enter into, be absorbed in ( with loc. ). -Caus. 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुभीज-कुलपदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा B. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare .- 3 To obtain, acquire. attain to -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agree-

संपाद: 1 'Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground), Ms. 3. 250.

संपत्ति: f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth : संपत्ते। च विपत्ता च नहतामेक-रूपता Subhash. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति: -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

मंपक् f. 1 Wealth, riches , नीनावि-वारसाइग्रणेन मंपद् Ku. 1. 22 आपना-तिंपश्नमफलाः संपद्दो ह्यसमाना Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement, (opp. विषद् or आपद्), ते भृत्या चुपतेः कलत्रामितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mn. 1.15. - 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; S. 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence, as in स्वपंतवद् , St. 3. 35 -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess ; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदां Ku. 5. 27 ; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing \_9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decoration. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -- चरः a king - ag: N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. - विनिमय: an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

संपन्न p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich -2 Fortunate, successful, happy.
-3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Parfect. -6 Full grown mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct.
-9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become : इंद्रज्ञ: संपन्न: U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. -नः An epithet of Siva. -नं 1 Riches, wealth, Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे ( संपरा+इ ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, baitle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. -3 A son.

सपराय(यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little. —कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree ( आसानवर्थ).

संवादः 1 Intersection. -2 A spindle.

संपिंडित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संविद् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces' bruise, crush -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेत्रण Rubbing tegether, pounding.

संपीड़ 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together -2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंडे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसपीडिनः S. 7. 11, Ch P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

सपीड: 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, संपीडश्वाभितजलेषु तोषदेषु Ki. 7. 12. —इ Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः J. Drinking together, competation.

संपुद: 1 A cavity; स्वास्यां सागरं. श्राक्तसंपुटमत (पण्टा) सन्मोक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. v. l., Kåv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 Tue Kurabaka flower.

सपुटका, संपुद्धिका A box, casket; Pt. 2. 165.

संयुच् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संयूर्ण a. 1 Filled &c.-2 All, whole; see पूण — जं A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. — of Ether.

संदुष् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite, Bk. 17. 106 -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्क: 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत संदर्भणां संपर्कमाशिजितन्त्रुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्कजनसंपर्क: स्टेन्सननेव्यपि Bh. 2.14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

सपुक्त p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation, नामधानिय संपुक्ती R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रशालनं 1 Complete ablution.-2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणात m. A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating burning. -2 Afficting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति ind. Now, at present, at this time; अपि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ka.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपद्धमहीस Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concurin. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —Caus. To grant, bestow.

संपतिपासि: f. 1 Approach, arrival.
-2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation.
-10 Doing, performing.

संपतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधक:-कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्कथ वेदयुपलब्ध मंज्ञा विकल्पयतोऽपि न संप्रतीय: Bk.11 10

संप्रतित p. p. 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संमतीति: f. 1 Full ascertainment.-2 Compliar ce. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संभत्यय: 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संपतीला Expectation; hope.

संपद् 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेडहं संपद्गरपानि-2 To hand down by tradition; see संपद्गर-3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संपत्तिः f. Giving completely up, delivering over.

संभवानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिषेति स संपदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संदर्भ: 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U.2; 5.15.-2A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculeating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रप्र 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9 60 -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms 10.73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1 -3 To fix upon, direct towards

सत्रधारणं-णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

THUT 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at -3 To have recourse to, betake one self to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रवत: Rosming about.

संप्रपन p. p. 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

सप्रभिन्न p. p. 1 Spllt open, cleft -2 In rat.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमापः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

सप्रमाहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रस्त 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —Caus. 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

समयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to : see above.

समयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; ( जलस्य ) उद्याद्यमम्ब्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5.54; M. 5.3.—2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति सूषण-संप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16 —3 Relation, dependence.—4 Mutual relation or proportion.—5 Connected series or order.—6 Sexual union, coition.—7 Application.—8 Magic.—9 Mutual intercourse.

संत्रयोगित a. 1 Joining together.
-2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —m. 1 A joiner, uniter.-2
A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवह 1 U. 1 To Speak leadly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवहंते जाझागाः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry ( Paras). ( वरतद्ध) संप्रवहंते सुद्धदाः Mbh. -3 To converse together ( Atm. ).

संप्रवानं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविद्य 6 P. 1 To enter together.
-2 To have sexual intercourse with.
- Caus. To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेश:1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

ন্মনূব 1 A. 1 To take place, bappen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. -- Caus. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

सप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning. संप्रवष्ट Complete rain-fall.

ন্মহা: 1 Full or courteous inquiry.
-2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation.-2 Favour, grace -3 Serenity, sedateness. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of यू, यू, रू, and लू to इ, उ. ऋ, and ल respectively; इरवण: संप्रसारण P. I. 1. 45.

संबद्धा 1 A 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

सप्रशानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संपाद 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at, -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्रावस्थापटे

संग्राप्ति: f. Attainment, acquisition. संग्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संभोति: f. 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy-

संप्रदा 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive.-2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेशणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संबद्ध Caus. 1. To send, depatch, dismiss. -2 To send a messsage to.

संपेष: 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

etg 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together. meet (as waters), Bg. 2.46; U. 4.8. — Caus. To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

ਚੱਲਰ: 1 Submersion, inundation.-2 Surge.-3Flood.-4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion. संफाल: A ram, sheep.

संक्रद्ध a. Full-blown, blossomed.

स्फिट: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons, see S D. 379, 420; e g. the encounter between मापन and अमोरनट, in Mål, act 5.

संद् I.1 P. (संवति ) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संवयित-ने ) To collect, accumulate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; ( संबाद्ध to plough twice ) ;see शंब also. -2 Water.

स्तंप 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. -Pass. 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut.

संबंध a. 1 Able, capable. 2 Fit, proper, right. —प: 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Belation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alkance; Ku. 6. 29, 30, U. 1 17. -5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपुत्रमाङ्कः R. 2. 58 -6 Fitness, propriety. -7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक a. 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. —क: 1 A friend. -2 A relation by birth or marriage. -3 A kind of peace.

संबोधन a. 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent.-3 Possessing good qualities.-m. 1A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संबर: 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शुब्र and बद्धन्न. -4 N. of a mountain. —रं 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). -Comp. —श्रार:, -रिपु: Cupid,

ਚੁੱਚਲ:-ਲ Provisions for a journey, viatioum. —ਲ Water.

vierte 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt.

-2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध a. Thronged or crowded, with, blocked up, narrow; सवा

बृहद्गि तह्नभूव बर्स Si. 8. 2; ध्योक्नि संगधवर्शामि: R 12. 67; अनेकसिद्ध-साध्यसवाध K. —ध: 1 Being thronged with -2 Pressing on striking, hurting, स्तनसंवाधमुरी जवान च Ku 4. 26 -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki 3 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread.-6 The vulva

संवाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing.
-2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate.
-4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (m.?)

संद्र्य 1 U., 4 A.1 To know, understand, learn. become aware of; Bk. 19 30.—2 To perceive, observe, notice.—3 To wake up, rise from sleep.—Caus 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about, तवागाविज्ञ समनाधयनमां R. 13. 25.—2 To address, call out to.—3 To instruct.—4 To admonish, advise.—5 To wake up, rouse—6 To explain

संबद्ध p. p. 1 Well-understood.
-2 Very wise or prudent -3 Wide
awake. —ह: A Buddha or Jaina
deified saint.

संबद्धिः f 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. -2 Full conscious ness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एड् इस्वारमञ्जूदेः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोध: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U.1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संगक्त p. p. 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्ति: f. 1 Sharing in, possessing.
-2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संसम्र p p. Shattered, dispersed. —म: An epithet of Siva.

संभन्ती A procuress ; see शंमनी.

संभाइय: The wood-apple.

THIS 1 A. 1 (a) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (b) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salite. -4 To agree together, consent.

-Caus. 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाष: Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8.354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित p. p. 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. —तं Conversation.

समिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together, अन्योजनंभिनदृशां महीना Mâl 1 33; Bk. 7.5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न p. p. 1 Completely broken.

2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3
Combined or united with. -4 Fully
blown or opened; Ve. 1 1. —न्न: An
epithet of Siva. -Comp — न्न a. one
who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking. splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलो-कितिमरसंभेदः Mål 10.11; हपोंद्रेगसभेद उपनतः Mål 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तद्विष्ट पारासिंधु-संभेदमनगाद्ध नगरीभन भविशावः; अयमसंभेदमनगाद्धः संभेदः Mål. 4; मधुमतीसिंधु-संभेदपावनः 9.-5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संसुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोग: 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफला: अयः Subhâsh. —2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200.—3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांत मम समुचितो इस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 96.—4 A lecher, catamite. —5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शुगार.

संभोगिन a. 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. -m. A sensualist, libertine.

सभोजक: An eater, a taster.

संभोजन Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संग 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up, कथमाप सुवनेडिस्स्वादुशाः संमवंति Mål. 2. 9 : धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संमवामि सुगे सुगे Bg. 4.
8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8.
55. -2 To be, become, ex st. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.): न पिकपंत्रं सममावि माञ्चना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with:

7

मंभुयां भोधिमम्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mal. 5. 9.18.-7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. -Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make .- 2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; प्राप्तोऽसि संभाविततुं वनान्मां R. 5. 11; 7 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4.-10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. -Pass. of caus. To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाज्यते 8. 2.

संभव: 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सहतो यत्र सम तत्रेव संभवो भूपात् Mal. 9 , मातुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अटसर:-संभवेषा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). - 3 Cause, origin, motive! -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संस् चव-ति संभवं Subhash. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conform. ity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equavalence (one of the Pramanas) d -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमधोरनेसा पञ्च<sup>0</sup>तस्य सभेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 Anides, faincy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esticem, regard; संभावनाग्रुपमनेहिं ए सोध्याणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -6 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संस्थिति [p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, im agined, वित्राहं दोषेषु संस्थित हा K. - 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected B. Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectively, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, ar lequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got, Mâl. 5. -7 Satisfied fi

समाध्य a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable.a -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. 1. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or unite d with. -4 Adequate, equal.

tion; Ms. 2: 147. Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert -Comp. -कारिन a. a coadjutor or colleague. -समुन्थानं partnership in trade.

संभू 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संभूतार्थानं R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतअससंभूतो सुधे (स्वेद्ध्य:) R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49, Me. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare; V. 5, R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभार: 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act, सविशेषस्य पुजासंभारों सथा संनिधायनीयः Mâl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. -3 An ingredient; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शखाखसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संस्त p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. - 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. - 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. - 4 Placed, deposited. - 5 Full, complete, entire. - 6 Gained, obtained. - 7 Carried, borne. - 8 Nourished. - 9 Produced, caused.

संयुत्ति: f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

THE 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. -Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संग्रत: 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright, S. 1; Ki. 15.2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence, गृहस्पाते संमानिधः Bh. 2. 64; तच निधेनतः सञ्ज्ञियास्ति मि संमाः Râm -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -Comp. -ज्नलित a. excited by agitation. —मृत् a. embarrassed, flurried

संभात p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurned, agitated, perplexed, be-wildered.

To rejoice, be glad. —Caus. 1 To exhilarated, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संभव p. p. 1 Completely drunk.
-2 Overjoyed, emaptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furnous.

संसद् a. Greatly delighted, happy.—दः Great joy, de ight, happiness; Si. 15 77.

संमाद Intox:cation, frenzy.

समन् 4 A. 1 To agree, concu, be of the same opinion -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; का चित्रशिमिवानाय्यं काल समन्यसेऽतिथि Bk. 6 65; सममेर वंद्य 1 2. -6 To allow, permit. — Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct teach.

संसत् p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved, R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; Pt. 1. 56. -त 1 Agreement; see देमार्त. -2 Impression, opinion.

संगति: f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, kn. wledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; स्थामेव तव संगतिभवित्रा समस्तुभिद्यनिवाबधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमान: Honour, respect. — नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

समानन 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृद्येन सह संमंत्र्यो-क्तवानास Mu. 1. -2-To salute, greet.

संसंत्रणं Consultation.

संमातुर = सन्मातुर q. v under सत्.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2
To make equal, equalize; see संमित
-3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मुणालस्त्रमणि
ते न संमाति स्तनातरे Subhash. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संगित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out.

-2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कातासंगिततयोग्वेक्ष्य K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिछ् 6 P To meet or come together, assemble.

संनेलन 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्च Sce मिश्च.

समिश्र, संमिश्रित् a. Mixed together, intermixed. सैमिश्तः An epithet of Indra.

संमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes.-2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संगीलंति न ताब इंधनकोषास्त्याव-चित्रपुष्पा: S. 3. 6.—Caus. 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंगीलितलोचनो चृप: R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारक्षेतन्यं भ्रमयनि च संगीलपति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up ( of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खा f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; काम न तिष्ठति महाननसंमुखी सा S. 1 31; R 15. 17; Si. 10. 86-2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to.-4 Looking or directed towards -5 Propitious. - खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संद्वालन m. A mirror, looking-

glass.

\*\*35\overline{C} 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon.

-2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense;

Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate.

-Caus. 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संस्टर्डनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

ਜ਼ੜ੍ਹ 4 P. 1 To be perplexed.
-2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. — Caus. To infatuate, stupefy.

संद्राप p. p. 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. — नर्थ ind. In a fascinating manner.

संबुद्ध p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless.-2 Infatuated, foolish.
-3 Bewildered. -4 Disordered. -5
Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. - दा A kind of riddle.

संमोह: 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संगोहनं Fascinating, fascination.
—न: N. of one of the five arrows of
Cupid; Ku. 3.66.

संस्त्र 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जिक: A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing ( of images ).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संबद्ध p.p. 1 Well swept, cleansed -2 Strained, filtered.

संस्त a. Quite dead, deceased

संसद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or equeeze together, rub or grind to pieces, crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. —Caus. 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संसर्व: 1 Rubbing together, friction-2 Throng, crowd, concoure, यद्रोप तरसल्पोऽभूरसंसर्वस्तत्र सञ्जता B. 15. 101, Mål. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यच्, सम्यंच् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying .- 2 Rightfit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. - 4 Pleasant, agreeable, कि च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यंचि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All whole, entire. -ind. (सम्बद्ध) 1 With, together with. -2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly ; सम्यतियमाह S.1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. -Comp. - 413: a correct reading or recitation. - प्रयोग: proper use, due application. - प्रवासि: f. the right direction ( of the organ ) — वृत्ति: f. steady practice, regular discharge of

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; espeially one who rules over other princes and has per, formed the Râjaszya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजस्येन मंडलस्येश्वरश्चराः। शास्ति पश्चाज्ञ-या राज्ञः स सम्राद्ध Ak. R. 2. 5.

सञ् 1 A ( सयते ) To go, move.

संयुक्षः One of the same flock or tribe.

स्यानि a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine.-2 Closely related to.
-3 Closely united with the womb.
-नि: 1 A whole or uterine brother.-2
A pair of nippers for cutting betelnut.-3 N. of Indra.

सर a. [सर्ति मु-अन् ] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. -र: 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3
The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंडे वाहु: शिशिरमस्णो मोक्किसर: U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. -रं 1
Water. -2 A lake, pool. -रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. -रा 4
A water-fall.-Comp. - उत्सव: a crane. -रं fresh butter; of. शरज. -पिकार. 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः-कं [ स-बन् ] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor,

spirits. -3 Drinking spirits, चरकथ सह पुरिव्रजनैरयथार्थासिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः Si. 15. 80 10.12 -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. —कं 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरपाव्यासै: सृक्षोद्रपटलेरिव B. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped -2 A bird.

सरजस् -सार्रः सरजस्का A woman puring menstruction.

सरद m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरट: 1 Wind. -2 A lizard ; छूताहि-सरटानां च तिरश्चा चांबुचारिणा Me. 12. 57.

सर्दि: 1 Wind. -2 A cloud.

सरदु: A lizard, chameleon.

सर्ण a. [ मुन्दुर् ] Going, moving, flowing. —जं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. —2 Iron, rust.

सर्गि:, -जी f. 1 A path, way, road, course, G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

संह: 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सर्गपु: 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud.
-3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire.-6
N, of Yama.

सरातने: m. f. A kind of cubitmeasure ; cf. रात्न or अराति.

सर्ध a. Riding in the same car--u: A wantior riding in a chariot.

सरभद्ध के 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impersons. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. - सं भारते. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरसा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhîshana, brother of Râvana.

सर्य: Air, wind. —य: न्य: र. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [ मुन्यलच् ] I Straight, not, crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं प्रशिष्ट Mål. 6. 10; अथि सरले जिसन सना भगवत्या अवयं 2. -ल: 1 A kind of pine tree; विपश्चितानां सरल जुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. -2 Fire. -90mp. -अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -न्यः Aragrant resin. -यापनी a plant with an erect atem.

सर्द्य See जुल्ली.



सरस n. [ म्र-अमुन् ] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water, सरसाम-हिन सागर: Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. \_Comp. - जं, -जन्मन् n, - रुहं ( सरोजं, सरोजन्मन, सरोग्रहं ), also सरासिजं, सर-सिरहं a lotus; सरसिजमन्दविद्धं शैवलेनापि एम्यं S. 1. 20 ; सरोचहद्यतिसुषः पादांस्त-वासावितं Ratn. 1. 30. -जः ( also सर-मिज: ) the Sarasa bird. ( सरोजिन m. an epithet of Brahman ). - जिनी, -उ-हिणी 1. a lotus-plant ; भ्रमर कथ वा सरोजिनीं त्यजासि Bv. 1. 100. 8. pond abounding -2. lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्ष: (सरोरक्षे:) the guardian of a pool. — रह (सरोस्ह) n. a lotus —वर: (सरोवर: ) a lake.

सरस a. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2
Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si 11. 54.
-4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5.
85. -5 Full of love, impassioned;
Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also ). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसबसंते Git.
1, Mål. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Mål. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment, see स्त.

सरसि( सी )क: The Sårasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. — कई a lotus. (-ह:) the Sârasa bird.

सरस्वत् a. 1 Having water, watery.
-2 Juioy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4
Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. —m.
1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male
river (नद्). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of
Vâyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the greal desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgå. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिकारी.

सरहस्य a. 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराग a. 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्यदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16 15 -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured, सुनेर्पि मनोऽवर्यं सरागं क्रवेंद्रगना Subhåsh.

सराव a Sounding, making a noise. —व: 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. श्राव.

सरि: f. 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (m.). सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug ( हिंगुपत्री ). -3 A woman going.

मरित् f. [ मृ-इति ] l A river; अन्य-सरिता ज्ञतानि हि सद्धद्गाः प्राप्यस्याचेथ M, 5. 19. -2 A thread, string -0omp —नाथः, -पतिः ( also सरितापतिः ). -मर्ह .n. the ocean. —वरा ( also सरितांवरा ) N. of the Ganges. —सुतः an epithet of Bhîshma.

सरिद्वत m. The ocean.

सरि(री)मन् m. 1 Motion, creeping -2 Wind.

सरिलं Water, cf. सालिल.

सर्विपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सह a. Thin, fine, small. —₹: The handle of a sword.

सस्य a. 1 Having the same form, -2 Like, resembling, similar, R 6.59.

सञ्ज्यता, -रवं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Muktr.

सरोप a 1 Angry, wrathful -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [ मूज-वञ् ] I Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation ; अस्याः मर्गविधौ प्रजापातिरमुखंद्रो छ कांतिपदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world , Ku. 2. 6; R 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एव ते R. 3. 51 ; 14. 42; St. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a peom). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops ). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon ( 中民 ). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. - TH: the order of creation. —ਚੰਬ: a great poem having several cantos, a Mahâkâvys ; सर्ग-बंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 A (सर्जिति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सज: 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree. -3 A timber tree; Mâl. 9. 17 -Comp. —निर्यासकः, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

सर्जक: The Sala tree.

सर्जनं [ मूज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जि:, सर्जिका, सर्जी f. Natron.

सर्ज: A trader. —f. 1 Lighnting.
-2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.
सर्च: The resin of the Sala tree.

सर्प: 1 [स्प-धञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree ( नागकेशर ). -5 The Asleshâ constellation -6 N. of a tribe of Miecnehhas or barbarians, -Comp. -अराटि: -अरि: 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuda. —ээля: a peacock. —элгий, -др the sandal tree. - == N. of Vâsuki — gā a mushroom. — goi: an ichneumon -aur a snake's fang. —धारकः a snake charmer. —फाणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem —gq m. 1. a peacock. -2. a crane -3. a large snake. - Aro: a snake gem. —राज: N. of Yasuki. —विद् m. a conjuror, snake charmer. -सर्व a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents ( performed by king Janamejaya). —सञ्जिन m. N of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. —हन् m. 1 an ichneumon -2. N. of Garada.

सर्पण [स्प्न्युद् ] 1 Creeping, gliding -2 Torthous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सार्पेणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्वित् a. 1 Ureeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general), युका मंद्दिसपि-णी Pt. 1. 252.

स्पिस् तः [ मूप्-इति ] Clarified butter (for the difference hetween युत and सर्पिस see आज्य ). -Comp. —आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. —कुंडिका a butter-jar. -ससुद्र: the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सार्वेदमत् a. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्व 1 P. ( सर्वति ) To go, move.

समः 1 Going, motion.-2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्व 1 P. ( सर्वति ) To burt, injure, kill.

सर्व pron. a. [ सुतम्नेन विश्वमिति-सर्व Un. 1. 151] ( nom. pl. सर्वे m.) 1 All, every ; उपर्धेपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव वारिद्रति H. 2. 2, रिक्तः सर्वी भवति हि लंडः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete - 4: 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -Comp. -sij 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedångas. (-4: or "Қu:) N. of Siva. -अभीष a. pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वेगिएप: स्पर्शः स्तरस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन m.,-अध्यक्ष: a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -असीन a. eating every kind of food; 80 सर्वासमोजिन &c. —अभिसधिन m. 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-

ous hypocrite. -आभिसार: a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry ). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durga. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sakyamuni. —अवसरः: midnight. -आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely · सर्वाकारहृद्यगमा-यास्तस्याः Mal. 1. 7; 1 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul, ( सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.)-2. N. of Siva. —आशय: -आअय: N. of Siva. — ईश:, -ईश्वर: 1. the supreme Being. -2. a paramount lord. -- उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, supremely good. - ओवः = सर्वाभिसार above. -कर:, -कर्मन् m. N. of Siva. -कर्न m. 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme Being. - कर्माण a. performing everything. -- काम:, -कामदः, -कामवरः N of Sive. -कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m., an actor.-आर: impure carbonate of soda or potash. -η a. all pervading, omnipresent. (-η:) 1. Siva. -2, the Supreme Being. -3. Brahman. -4. The spirit, soul. (-i ) water. - if the plant called प्रियंग्र -गामिन, -गति a. all pervading, omnipresent. - अधि:, - अधिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन m. N. of Siva. -जनीन a. world-wide, famous. -जित a. 1. excellent, incomparable. -2. all-conquering, invincible, -3, - at all-knowing, omniscient. (-m.) 1. an epithet of S.va. -2. of Buddha. -3. the Supreme Being. arr N. of Durga. - an one who has studied all the Tantras. 'सिद्धांत: 'a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापन: the god of love. — इ: N. of Siva. — दम, — दमन a. all-subduing irresistible. (-m.) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta ; इहायं सरवानां प्रसमवृत्तनात् सर्ववृत्तनः 8.7.33. — दुर्शन-Hus: a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mådbavacharya. - विश्वन m. 1. a Buddha. -2. the Supreme Being. - वेबमय a. comprising all the gods. (-q: ) N. of Siva. - वेवस्तः an epithet of Agni. -un (in arith.) the total of a sun in progression. — वारिव m. N. of Siya. -नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. द्याने N. for the nom. (all numbers ) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine ncuns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. बुद् also. — चिष a. popular, liked by all. — भक्षा a female goat. — भावः all-being or nature ; ( सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul' ). -मावकरः, -मावनः N. of Siva. —मंगला an epithet of Parvati -मुक्तः ' all-stealing ', time. — योगिन m. N. of Sive.— साः 1. the resmous exudation of the Sala tree, resin. -2. salt, saltness. -3. a kind of musical in-

strument. -4. a learned man ेडसन: salt. —लालम: N. of Siva. —लिंगिन् m. an impostor. - of a: the universe. -लोह: an iron arrow. -बल्लभा an unchaste woman. - वास: - वासिन m.. -विख्यात:, -विश्वह: N. of Siva. -वेद: a man who has studied the four Vedas. -बेट्स m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. चेशिन m. an actor — व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. - sta a. omnipotent, all-powerful. -संगत: a kind of quick-growing rice. - Hus: a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, -संनाह: assembl-. ing of a complete army, a complete armament, see. —अभिसारः, —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. (-=:) bdellium. (-हा, also सर्वेसहा) the earth. —साञ्च a. all witnessing. (-m.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. -2. N. of wind. -3. of Agni.-साधन: Siva. —सिद्धि: f. universal success. (-m.) the Bilva tree. - + 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वढंड:. सर्वस्वहरणै 'confiscation of the whole property.' -2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything , सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभी-रह Subhash., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Mål. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. — हर: death. -हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. -के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वेकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वेकषा भगवती भवितन्यतेव Mâl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. —प: A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस ind. 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. -3 Completely, entirely. -00mp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -2. allpervading.-ық: 1. the car of Vishnu -2. a bamboo. -3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; e. g. see Ki. 15. 25. -4. a temple or palace having openings four sides; (n. also in this sense ). -5. the Numba tree. -6. a kind of military array. (-दा) a dancing girl, an actress. - He a. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. (-w:) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Brahman, Ku. 2.3 (having faces on all sides ). -3. the Supreme Being -4. the soul. -5. a Brâhmana. -6. fire. -7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-- 1 1. water. -2. sky. -gray the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. -2 At all times. -Comp. --गः, --गामिन m. air, wind.

सर्वेषा inn. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. -2 Atall, altogether

(usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वेद्मः = सर्वेद्मनः Q. V. सर्वेद्रांच् a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा and. At all times, always, for ever.

. सर्वज्ञस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely. completely -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरा.

सर्वला, -ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी 800 शर्भणी.

सर्वप: [Un. 3. 141] 1 Mustard; खल: सर्वपमात्राणि पराच्छिदाणि पर्वाति Subhâsh.; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

सङ् 1 P. ( सलति ) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सिलिलं [ सलि गच्छति निम्न सल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1.54] 1 Water, सुभगसालिलाचगा-हा: S. 1. 3. -2 The constellation उचराषाडा. -Comp. —आर्थेन् a. thirsty. —आराय: a tank, reservoir of water. —हंधन: the submarine fire. —उपहनः inundation, deluge, flood of water. —खंतल: moss. —िक्या 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2. = उदक-क्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —िनिध:, -राशिः the ocean. —रय: a current, stream.

ਚਲੀਲ a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —ਲਂ ind. 1 Playfully. −2 Affectionately.

सहोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सहका A kind of tree; cf. शहकी.

सव: [स्र अन् ] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The Arka plant. -व -1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations.

सवनं [ इ इ न न्युट् ] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दोशित: R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

स्वयस् a. Of the same age; R. 3.
28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co eval.
-2 A companion of the same age.
-f. A woman's female companion or confidents.



सवर: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.

सवर्ण a. [समाने वर्ण बस्य ] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुवर्णाभानिरिंद सांझ-स्थासवर्णा Si 4.28; Me. 18; R. 9 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation, वृत्याम्यपरनं सवर्ण P. I. 1.9.

स्वर्णन Reduction of fractions to

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक a. 1 Optional.
-? Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known ( opp. निविकल्पक q. v. ).

सविकाश a. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

सावग्रह a 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import -3 Eugaged in strife, quarrelling.

स्वितर्क संविमर्श a. Thoughtful.

स्वितु a. (बो f.) [स् तृच् ] Generating, producing, yielding; स्विजी कामानी पितृ जगति जागति भवती G. L. 23.—m. 1 The sun; उदोति स्विता तामस्ताम एवास्तमिति च K. P. 7.—2 N. of Siva.—3 Of Indra.—4 The Arka tree.—5 The creator of the world.

सवितल a. Solar.

सवित्रं Cause of generation.

सवित्रिय a. Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सविध a. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate; भूगो भूगः सविधनगरिस्थया पर्यटंतं Mål. 1. 15. — धं Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दियता द्वद्दनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तर् K. P. 9; किमासेच्यं पुंसा सविधनवद्यं युसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविनय a. Modest, humble. —यं

सविश्रम, सविलास α. Sportive, coquettish, wanton; Pt. 1. 135.

सविशेष a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, Superior, excellent.-5 Discriminative. (सविशेष and सविशेषतस are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमध्य मे जिवगैसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनी Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp; Ku 127, R 16. 53).

মৰিইাজন a. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. — ক A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

स्विस्तर a. Detailed, minute, complete. — रंगत In detail, in extenso.

सविश्मय a. 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. —ए ind. With surprise.

सञ्चित a. Bearing interest. सर्वेश a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

संवेलक्ष्य a. 1 Unnatural, forced : affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सवैलक्ष्य-स्मित ' with a forced smile '.

स्वय a. [Un. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. —ह्यः An epithet of Vishnu. —ह्यं ind. The usual positon of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसन्य. —Comp—इतर a. right —साचिन m an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमान भव सन्यसाचिन Bg. 11. 33, (the name is thus derived in Mb — उभी मे दक्षिणी पाणी गांडीवस्य विकर्षणे। तेन देवमनुष्येषु सन्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सट्येप्स a. Connected with, dependent on; स्नेइश्व निमित्तस्व्येपस्थिति विमतिषद्धमेतत् Mal. 1; U. 6.

स्ट्यिभचारः One of the five main divisions of Hetvåbhåsa ( in logic ), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनैकातिक.

सन्याज a. 1 Artful, pretended.-2 Plausible, cunning. —जं ind. Artfully, under a pretext.

सञ्यापार a. Engaged, employed.

सबीड a. 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सहयेष्ट्र m. A charioteer.

सञ्च्द a. 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. - च्दं ind. With a loud noise; अग्नं सञ्च्दं शिश: Bb. 2. 90.

सञ्ज्य a. 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सञ्ज्य a. Having or yielding corn. —स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सश्च् 1 U. (सश्चतिन्ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade; see सन्

सद्मञ्ज a. Bearded. —f. A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक a. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस 2 P. ( सास्त ) To sleep.

ससरव a. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. -स्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह a. Doubtful. — ह: N of a figure of speech, see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य a. Evening, vespertine.

समंत्रम a. Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused — मं ind. 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्यस a Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सर्ज See सज्

सस्पृह a. Desirous, longing, eager. —हं ind. Eagerly, wistfully.

सास्मित a. Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्य [सस्-यत्] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सस्यै: पूर्ण जडरिवटरे प्राणिनां संभवीति Pt. 5. 97; see क्षस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. — अद्, -भक्षक्र a granivorous. — इष्टि: f. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. — भद् a. fertile. — मार्स् a. destructive of grain (—m) a kind of rat or mouse. — संबर: the Såla tree.

सस्यक्त a Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सर्वेद a. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired: U. 3. 42.

सह I. 4 P. (सहाति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To he pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also, सोढ, the a of सह is changed to q after prepositions ending in g, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह is changed to 表) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with खली-ल्लापाः सोढा ; Bh. 3. 6 ; पदं सहेत भ्रम-रस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतञ्चिण: Ku 5 4; 80 दुःखं, संतापं, क्रेझं &c.; R. 12 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow ; प्रकृति: खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्धाति यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2 To forgive, forbear; बारंबारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोद: H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. - 3 To wait, be patient . द्वित्राण्यहान्यहींसे सोद्धमहर्न R. 5. 25. 15. 45 -4 To bear, support, bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पहन-विवामतिसक्तलनां सहेत S. 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, or pose, he able to resist -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be able ( with inf ) - Caus. (महियात-ते)

1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2
To make bearable or supportable;
गुर्विष विरहदुःसमाज्ञावंधः माह्यति S. 4.
15. — Desid. (सिसहिषते ) To wish to bear &c.

सह a. [ बहुत सह्-अच् ] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see असह. -ह: 1 The month मार्गहोर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. -ह:, हं Power, strength.

सहन a. Bearing, enduring. -- नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. -Comp. -- नील a patient, forgiving.

सहित्रं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु त. [महन्द्रणुच् ] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रिविकरणसहिष्णु क्रेजिलेशेरिमिकं S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तरचल्लाहिष्णुना रिपुष्ठनम् लिपितं महानिष् Ki. 2. 50.

. सहित्युता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

arg ind. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by ( with instr.); शशिना मह याति कौसदी सह मेचेन तडित्पलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time ; अस्तोदयो सहैवासी कुरुते दुपति-ार्चेषां Subhash. ( The following senses are given of this word .-- WI-कल्य, साहरूय, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समुद्धि, संबंध and सामर्थ ). - ाomp. — अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्यायिन m. a fellow-student. — अर्थ a. 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (-2:) the same or common object. - MINA sitting on the same seat. —इति: f. a figure of speech in Rhetoric : सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10, e. g. quin  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac$ 3. 61. — उटजः a hut made of leaves. -337: a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. - उपमा a kind of Upama. — उदः, - अदनः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). - and a. having the sound g, Nolod. 2. 14. (-7:) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree; a इतानीं सहकारमंतरेण पहाविताममिसुकलतां सहते S. 3. भेजिका a kind of game. - -कारिन, -कृत्, -कृत्वन, a. co-operating. (-m.) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत a. co-operated with, assisted or aided by. - nmi 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. - at a. accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-7:) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -1. a follower, servant. -3. a hus-

band. -4. a surety. (-ft f.) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. -aita a. accompanying, attending, associating with. - TIT: 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic ) the invariable accompaniment of the hetu ( middle term ) by the sadhya (major term ). -4. right course (opp. ध्यमिनार). —चारिन् вее सहचर. —ज a. 1. inborn, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; S. 6. 1. (-51:) 1. a brother of whole blood -2. the natural state or disposition. आरि: a natural enemy. °डदासीन: a born neutral. भित्रं a natural friend.—जात a. 1. natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. -err a 1. with a wife. -2. married. - देव: N. of the youngest of the five Pandavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Madri by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. — धर्म: same duties. amfta m. a husband. °चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married; (also सहधार्नेणी in this sense ). -2 a fellow-worker. -पश्चिन् m., -un: m. f. a fellow-traveller. -पांञुकीडिन, —पांञुक्तिल m. a friend from the earliest childhood. -माचिन m. a friend, partisan, follower. —भू a. natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. -मर्णं see सहग्रनन. -मता व woman who has burnt herself with her husband. — yeaq m. a brother in arms. - Tar m. one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. - वमति:, -वासः dwelling together; सहवसीत-सुपेत्य यै: भियायाः कृत इव सुग्धविलोकितो-पदेश: S. 2. 3. —वासिन् m. a fellow-

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहित: The sun.

सहर्ष a. Glad, delighted. — वे ind. Gladly, delightedly.

सहस्र m. [सङ्ग्लांस ] 1 The month called Mårgasirsha; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —n. 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा ind. 1 With force, forcibly.

-2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्धात न कियामविचेकः परमापन् पद् Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनकै: सहसोन्यविद्धः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान a. 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. -न: 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausha; सहस्यरात्रीस्ट्यासकत्परा Ku. 5.26.

सहस्रं [समान इसति हम् -र Tv. ] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. -Comp. —अञ्च, -आर्चैस्, -कर, -किरण, दीधिति, -धामन्, -पाद्, -मरीचि, -रहिम m. the sun; S. 7.4; R. 13.44; Mu. 3.17. — a. 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (-क्ष:) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Purusha; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. --ंआनन: N. of Vishpa. --अधिपति: a governor of one thousand villages. - अवर: a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paņas — mist white Dûrvâ grass. -कृत्वस् ind. a thousand times. -गुण a. a thousand-fold. — a. liberal. (-a:) an epithet of Siva. 一章案: a kind of fish. —हुङ्ग, -नयन, —नेत्र, -लोचन m. 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Vishnu. - que m. an epithet of Arjuna Kartavirya. - urt: the discus of Vishnu. (-T) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. — va 1. a lotus; R. 7. 11. -2. the Sârasa bird. - 474 m. 1. an epithet of Purusha. -2. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -4. of Brahman. - ag: 1, an epithet of king Katavirya q. v. -2. of the demon Bana. -3. of Siva ( or of Vishnu according to some ). - मुजः, -मौलि m. epithets of Vishņu. — सुजा N. of Durga. — सूधन m. N. of Vishņu. -रोमन् n. a blanket. —वर्दन; N. of Vishnn. - aluf Dûrva grass. - au 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन m. musk. (-n.) asa-fætida. - farge: an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. -- अवण: an epithet of Vishnu. — हर्यश्व: the car of Indra. —हस्त: an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय a. (धी f.) Thousandfold. — यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा ind. In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्थे किं न सहस्रधा-हमधवा रामेण किं दुव्कर U. 6. 40. सहस्रहास ind. By thousands.

सहस्रिन् a. 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छात श्राती सहस्रं सहस्रो लक्ष्मोहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine), Ms. 8. 376. -m. 1 A body of a thousand men &c -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् a. Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloeplant or flower.

सहायः [सह पति इ-अन् ] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्र-दिशति सिद्ध्यः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron -5



The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -रव 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance, कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सीभ्य गतस्त्वनावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमामनो हायं सहितं बह्म यद्खतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2. Borne, endured. —तं ind. Togethewith, with.

सहितु a. Enduring, patient.

सहिर: The sun. -f. The earth.

सह्द्य a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -ए: 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty: इत्युपदेशं कवे: सहद्यस्य च करोति K. P 1; परिष्कुर्यन्य सहद्यप्रदेशाः कतिएये R. G.

सहद्वेस a. Questionable, doubtful. —खं Questionable food.

सहेल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोद: A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर a. Good, excellent. —र: A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportabler endurable, आप सहा ते शिरावेदन Mu. 5; M 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; क्यं तृड्यों सहा निरविधिदानी द विरह: U. 3. 44 -3 Able to bear.-4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -हा: N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामाहोत्सारिसोट्यामीस्साचारमा इवार्यन स. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -हां 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -20mp. —आसमा N of the river Kaveri.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Pâr-

सांयाञ्चितः A sea-trader, a mer, chant trading by sea ( पोतवणिक् ); Pt 1. 316.

सांयुगीन a. [संख्ये साधुः स्त्र ] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्व सांयुगीन: सहायो न: V. 5; R. 11.20. —न: A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2.57.

साराविणं [ Cf. P. III. 3 44, V. 4. 15 ] A general or loud shout, umultuous uproar, उत्तालाः कटपूतना-मृत्रयः साराविणं कुवेत Mål. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

मांबत्सर (रा f.), सांबत्सरिक (की f.) a. Annual, yearly. —क: 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक a (की f.) 1 Colloquial.
-2 Controversial. —क: A disputant.
सांवृत्तिक a. (की f) Illusory,
phenomenal.

सांज्ञायिक a. (की f.) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. —कं A doubtful or dargerous deed; Pt.

3. 12. सांसारिक a. ( की f. ) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वर्ग रमज्ञा: U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent.-2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -च्च: natural fluidity (opp. नेनिचिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-country-

सांस्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहनानिक a. ( की f.) Bodily, corporeal.

सार्क A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक-सादम ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुजनने: साक स्थ-यमानाननां चुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साइहर्य Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of athing; याव-स्माकल्पे; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्पेन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साह्यत a. 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साह्यतस्थित Gît. 2, साह्यतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanten. -तं and 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साह्यतं मां निर्णय. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेत N. of the city of Ayodhyå, साकेतनार्यों इजलि भि: पणेशः R. 14 13, 13. 79, 18. 36, असणद्यवनः साकेतं Mbb.—ताः (m. pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyå.

साक्षेतक: An inhabitant of Ayo dhya. —कं = साकेतं.

साक्तक A quantity of fried grain ( सक् ). —कः Barley.

साञ्चात ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियास्वगतामपहाय g S. 6. 15, 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp it is often translated by 'incarnate; साक्षाद्यम: ; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोषाय Mål. 1. 11. (साक्षात्क्र 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of ; साक्षारकृतधर्माण ऋषयः U.7.).-Comp. -- artif 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception -- art: perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (जी f.) [ सह अक्ष अस्य ; सक्षान् द्रष्टा सक्षीना P. V. 2.91] I Seeing, observing, witnessing.—2 Atteating, testifying.—m. 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तपःसानिषु दृष्टमेडन्वि Ku. 5.60.—2 The Supreme Being.—Comp.—हेन divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses.—मन्यमः the evidence of witnesses.—भागन a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्षं 1 Evidence, tectimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये B. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षिप a. Taunting, abusive.

सावेय a. (भी f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

सारुयं Friendship.

सागर: [सगरेग निर्मुत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः, सामरोपमः; (fig. also); द्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; of. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. —अनुकूल a. situated along the sea. coast. —अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. —अंवरा, -नेभिः, -मेखला the earth. —आलयः N. of Varuna. -उर्थ sea-salt. -गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. — स्वनं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

সামিল a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire - ন: A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साम a. 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांक्ये Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांदूल ( ली f. ) Produced or effected by addition.

सांदाइयं-इया N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, trother of Janaka.

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सांकेतिक a. (की f.) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांक्षेपिक a. (की f) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य a. [ संख्यया निर्हेर्न अण् ] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. — ख्यः, - खरं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila, (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates twenty five Tattoas or tru; principles, and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth Tattva, i. e. the Purusha or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation-by conveying a correct knowledge of the twentyfour other Tattvas and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakriti q. v., while the Purusha is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedânata in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyaya or Vaiseshika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedantas is that it maintains two principles which the Vedants denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and control-Ier of the universe, which the Vedanta affirms) , सांख्यमिन कापेलाधिष्ठिनं K. - रूप: 1 A follower of the Sankhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. -2 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -प्रसाद:, -нूद्ध्य: epithets of Siva.

सांग a. [सहागेन अगेनी ] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part -3 Together with the six augas or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to union or society, associating -कः 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांग्राः Union, meeting ; cf. स्नम. सांग्रामिक व. (की.f.) Relating to war, warlike, mariful; U. 5. 22. -का: A general, commander.

सांघातिक α. ( की f. ) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साचि and. Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साचि लोचनपुगं नगरंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -चाटिका the white-flowered hog-weed. —चिलोकितं a side-long look, leer. (साचीकु 'to turn or bend aside, make crocked; निनाय साची-

कृतचारुवस्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3 68; माचीकरोत्याननं M 4.11).

साचिद्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

सात्रात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

सांजनः A lizard.

सार् 10 U. (साटयति ते) To shown manifest.

सारोप a. 1 Elated or puffed np with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swol'en, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt 1 — पं and. Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in सारोप परिकासित.

सान् ind. A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing, भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes';आग्रामास्कृत्वा M 5, भस्मसास्कृतवाः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाञ्च वद्यां ससागरां R 11.86; विभन्य मेरुन पदिभास्कृतः N. 1.16, so बाह्मगसान्, राजमान् &c.; Si. 14.36.

सात p. p. 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. —त Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Coutinuity, permanence.

सानवाहनः N. of king Salivahana.

HIR: f. 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining -3 Help.
-4 Destruction -5 End, conclusion.
-6 Sharp or acute pain -7 Ce-sation.
-8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सःतीनकः, मातीलकः Pease. सम्हित्तक a (की रं) [सन्यगुणेन तः न्हार्वेण मनमा वा निर्वृतः उत्र ) 1 Reul, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuons, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality Sattva (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the Sattva quality , वे चैव सात्रिका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद् हरिसारिवकविकारमपास्त धेर्यमा चार्यकं विजयमानमधमाविरासीत् Mal 1.26 -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of Bhavas in poetry; (these are eight:-स्तंभः स्वेदोऽथ रीमाचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेषथुः । वेवण्यंमश्च प्रलय इत्यष्टो मास्विकाः स्मृताः॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brahmana. -3 N. of Brah nan. - an N of Durga.

सात्याकि: N. of a Yadava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Krishna,

and took part with the Pandavas in the great war.

मात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vy2sa.

सात्वत m. 1 A follower, worshipper ( of Krishna &c. ). -2 A man of the Yadava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Balarama. -3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (m. pl.) N. of a people; Si. 16.14.

सारवती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Sisupala; Si

सादः [सद्-घन् ] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदिवोषसाद्यतिवेषशुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness emaciation, श्रीरसादाद्यसम्बद्धना R. 3. 2. -4 Penshing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसाद्यारित R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A h use, dwelling. -- नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

मादि: [सह इण् ] 1 Δ chariotee: -2 A warrior. -3 A despirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित p. p. 1 Made to sit down -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन a. [मद्-जिनि ] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -m 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A character.

साहद्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संति पुनर्नामधेयसाह्ह्यानि ऽ 7; त्रवाक्षिसाहृह्यानिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्साहृह्यं विरहृतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखती Me. 85.

सार्थत a. Entire, whole, complete. सार्थस्क a (स्की f.) Quick, in stantaneous.

सात्र I. 5 P. (साञ्चाति ) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्याति ) To be completed or accomplished. -Caus. 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; आपि साध्य साध्योदसर्व N. 2. 62; पायस्य साध्योद्ध त्वाध्य R. 5. 25, Ku. 2 33 -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 Togain, secure, obtain R. 17. 38, Ms. 6.75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower,



conquer ( as a fce &c. ), win over; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पाडवाः। शक्याः साधियतं Mb. - 6 To kill, destroy, सम्बीवातकमासेदः साधयिष्याम इत्यरि Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way, साधयाम्यहमाविश्वमरतु ते R 11. 91 , S 1. 7 , पायेण प्यंतक: साधिर्गमिरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D.-10 To recover (as a debt ) -11 To make perfect. साधक a. साब ज्वल, सिध् -णिच ज्वल सामादेशः वा Tv. ] (धका or धिका f) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. - 5 Assisting, helping. -m: A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; Mal. 5 1. - TN. of Durga.

साधन  $a \cdot (\mathbf{f} \cdot f \cdot f)$  सार्णिच् ल्यु ल्युर् all Accomplishing, effecting &c. -न 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object , प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुको R. 4.16 -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमाधं खल धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52, R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent : कुठार: छिदिक्रियासाधनम् - 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Applionce, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance.-10 An army or a part thereof, Mu. 5 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The hetu or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटिनं विभ्रत्सपक्षे स्थिति ब्यावृत्तं च विपक्षती भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Sub. duing by charms. -16 Accomplish. ing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फल च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over .- 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning & dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 killing or exydation of metals. -Comp.

— সাই a. worthy of being proved or accomplished. — স্থিয় 1. a finite verb -2. an action connected with a Kitrala. — তই a document used as cv.derce.

साधनता, - त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकृत्रतासु- पगते हि निधा विकल्लानेति चहुगाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection

सापना 1 Accomplishment, fuifilment, completion -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Peep sleep.

enterp. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined -9 Made to pay -10 Awarded (as fine of punishment).

माध्य a [मान णिच यत्] 1 To le effected or accomplished, to be brought abcut, साध्ये सिद्धिविधायता II. 2. 15 -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated, आसवास्त्रसालाभ्या साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10 28 -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded , अनुमाने तहुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयाँचेच: K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable, Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. — ध्य: 1 A particular class of celestial beings, cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3, 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantia. - wil Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism , साध्ये निश्चित-मन्वयेन घटितं ..... & ः ; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव त्रल्पसुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत Mu 5 10. -Comp. -- STATE: the absence of the major term. - Ro: an epithet of Siva. - qu: the plaint in a law suit. —सिद्धि: f. 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. orra: judgment, decision.

साध्यता I Feasibility, practicability.
-2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेत्सं
that which marks out or measures
the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

• साध्यत m. The party on whom rests the onus probandi or burden of proof in a law suit. —n. That which

contains the साध्य or major term. साधतः A mendicant, beggar.

साध्यम्भे 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पंचमं लोकपाला

नाम् चु: नाध-पैयोगत: R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties, साध-दिस्पनाभेदे K. P 10, Fg 14. 2, Bhasha P 12 -3 Being of the same religion

माधारण a. (जा जा जी f.) 1 Com mon ('o two or more), joint, आधार-णोऽयं प्रणयः ८ ३ ; साधारणो भूषणभूष्य भावः Ku 1 42 , R 16. 5, V. 2. 16 -2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न खतु arm: wash Asvad. 10. -3 General. universal -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with, उरहेडासावार्ग परि-हायमद्भावाभि हैं 4, वीज्यते स हि सग्रन न्याससाधारणानिलै: Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In legic) Blonging to moret an one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनेकांति ह त ए. - of 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Jomp. -- हेज: a wild maishy country. -वर्न joint property. -धर्म: 1. a common or universal duty, (अहमा सन्यमस्तेय शाचिमिद्रियनियहः । द्भः क्षमार्जव दान वर्भ सावारण विदु: 11 ) -2. the common duty of procreation ; (प्रजनार्थ स्त्रियः मुणाः सतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्मावारणो धर्मे अनो पतन्या सहोदिनः ॥ ). —स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साबारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणी क्र 8 U. To share with, divide, केन वान्येन साधारणीकरोमि दुः र्छ K.

शाधारण्ये Commonness; see सावा-

साधु a. (धु or ध्वी f.; compar. साधी-यम् , superl. साविष्ठ ) [साब्-उत्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; यद्यतमाधु न चित्रे स्यात्कियते तत्तद्वयथा 8. 6. 13, आपरितोषाहिदुयां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगः विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Viituous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (a) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved ( with loc. ); मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical ( as language), -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasaut; अतोऽईसि क्षतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well born, of noble descent.-y: 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint, साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति निक्तिया Subhash. -3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jains saint. -5 Ausurer, money lender. -- ind. 1 Woll, welldone, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S.  $rac{1}{4}$ ; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु  $ilde{ exttt{M}}$ . 4. -2Enough, away with. - Comp - आचार a. well-eonducted, pious, virtuous. -ज a. noble, of a noble family. -इ-ईान a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. — भी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f) a mother-in-law. -- भान: kindness.—बाद: a cry of 'well done, a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. —वाहः, -वाहिन् m. a well-trained borse. — इस: the Kadamba tree. — इस a 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous, प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिनयो विप-सय: Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended ). -2. wellrounded. (-तः) a virtuous man. ( -तं ) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm ( superl. of साधु or बाद q. v. ).

साधायस a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1.88.-2 Harder, stronger, (compar. of सामु cr बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-स्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सरसंगात्मवति हि सा-धुता खलानां Subhåsh.

सास्तं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्यसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्यसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्यो 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानंद a. Happy, delighted. — दं Joyfully, delightfully ; Mâl. 1. 1.

सानल: The resinous exudation of the Sala tree.

सानिसः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानु ने भंध: धरभोकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 5; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साइमत् m. A mountain. —ती N. of an Apsaras; S. 6.

सातुक्षंप a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind. मानुक्रीश a. Tender, compassionate.

मानुनय a. Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous; R. 1. 64.

सानुराम a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपन A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक α. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree) -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santâna, q. v. —क: A Brâhmana who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत्व 10 U. (मालमिनिते ) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

सांस्व:, सांस्वर्न -ना [ सात्य अब् लहर वा ] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Pt 3.27.-3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सादीपनिः N. of a sage. [ \cccrding to Vishua Parana, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana undefineath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father ].

सांहरिक क (की र्र.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, grcss, thick, dense, दुवेर्गाभितिरिह सांद्रश्चासन्वर्णा Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41, Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सांद्रश्चाभितहृद्यमस्रवेशव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासावराः सांद्रब्द्रलाना R. 7. 11, Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, olly, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —दः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. — सुन्हल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

साधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविश्वहिक A minister ( or Secretary of State ) for foreign affairs ( deciding upon proce and war ).

साँध्य ( ध्या f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; साध्य तेज: मतिनवजवायुष्यरक्तं द्यान: Me. 36; Ki. 5.8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहानिक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle, Si. 15. 72 —क: An armourbearer.

सांनास्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity, व्यनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Mâl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7 3 Ka. 7. 33.

सांगिपातिक क (की र्र.) [ सिन्नपातात् निहोश विकासन् आगतः तेन निहेनी वा अण् ] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated detangement of the three bodily humours, Ku. 2.48, Pt. 1.127.

मांन्यासिक: [ संन्यान: प्रयोजनम्ब्य टक्] I A Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यामिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्त्रस a. Hereditary.

सापान a. (नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. — नना (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्रक्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. - त्रव्य: 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal. .

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; U. 1.6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. -ई ind. Censuringly.

सार्षिद्य Connection by the offering of rice-talls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेश्न a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

सामपद a. (दी f.), सामपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यत: सतां संनवगात्रि संग्तं मनीपिभिः सामपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2 43, 4. 103.—दं, -वं 1 Circumambulation of the muptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable).—2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपोह्न क. (ची र.) Extending to or including seven generations, Ms. 3. 146.

सामत्ये 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध a. Disordered, deranged, s 3.9.

साद्धी A kind of grape.

साभ्यस्य a. Envious, jealous.

सास 10 U. (सामयाति-ते ) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt.

सामग्री [ सनग्रस्य भावः ध्यञ् स्त्रीत्यपञ्चे इीषि यळीप: Tv. ] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

नामय 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामयचिष्ये ग्रणानां पराइन्छ। विश्वस्ताः प्रशत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Trum, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन n. [सो-मनिन् Up. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming. comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, ( the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy ), मामतंत्रों प्रशंतीत नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धयं Ma. 7.109, -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words, Pt. 4 26, 43.-4 Mildness. gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or gong of praise; सप्तसामीपगीतं त्वां B. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Samaveda. -7 The Sama. veda itself ( said to have been produced from the sun , cf. Ms. 1, 23). -Jomp. —उद्भव: an elephant. —उत चारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -л: a Brahmana who chan's the Samaveda. -गर्भः, -गायनः, N. of Vishnu. —जः, जात a. 1. produced by the Samaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (—जः, नतः) an elephant; S1. 12 11, 18. 33. —यानिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. - नाव: kind words, concilliatory words; Si. 2. 55 , Pt. 3. 28. — वेद: the third of the four Vedas. - वेदिन m. a Brahmana who has studied the Sâmaveda. —वेदीय: a Chhandoga priest.

सामक a. Belonging to the Sama-

सामन a. Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

स्ताम्यः 1 A Biåhmana versed in the Såmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda. सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत a. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. —त: 1 A neighbour -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince, सामंत्रमोलिमणिरंजितपाद्पीटं V. 3. 19. R 5 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general, —तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक a. (की f.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (सन्याचार).-Comp -सूच N. of certain Sutras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous, men.

सामिष्ट a (को f.) [समय ट्रम्] वि Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement, , देनि सामिष्ट्रा भनामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely, Ki. 2 40.-6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -30mp — अन्भान: temporary, non-existence.

सामध्ये 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, stiength. -2 Sameness of aim or object -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामध्यान् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of.')

सामवाधिक a. (की f.) [समारे प्रमृत: ट्यू] 1 Belorging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection -द्य: 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

साम। जिक तः (की f.) [स्नाजः समा-नेजन प्रयोजनसभ्य टक् ] Belonging so an assembly. —क: A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting, तेन हि तत्प-पोगादेशत भवतः सामाजिकानुगाश्महे Mil. 1.

सामानाविकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common effice, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य व [ समानस्य भावः ज्ञ् ]
1 Common, general, सामान्यमेषा प्रथभावरः Ku. 7 44; आहारनिदाभयमेशुन
च सामान्यमेसर्यक्रुमिनराणां Subhås 1.; R.
14. 67, Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal,
same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or
middle degree; सामान्यास्तु पराधेश्चमभृतः स्वार्थाविशेषेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonulace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole -- I Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, characteristic ; नित्यम-कमनेकसमवेत सामान्यं Tarka K .- 3 Totulity, entireness -4 Kind, soit -5 Identity. - 6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general pro losition , उक्तिर्थीतरन्यामः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषिः Chandr 5. 120 -9 (In Rher. ) A figure of speech thur defined by Mammala.—प्रस्तुनस्य गदन्येन ग्रुण स.म्यवित्रक्षया । धेकात्म्यं बन्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यामिति-स्वन्य K. P. 10 -=पा A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. - ara knowledge or parception of generic properties. —uश्रः the mean — । द्वार्थ: the categary called नामान्य or generality?-पनि-पत्तिपूर्वकं अते with equal respect; S. 4. 16. – ਲੜਾਜ਼ਾਂ a generic definition ਤਰਿ इब्यमामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चनिता ब common woman; prestitute. —शास्त्रं a general rulo.

सामारयतः ind Commonly, generally, druelly. -Jomp. -दूर्य (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect not from that of effect so cause).

सामासिक a. (की f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective -2 Condented, correse, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -क The whole classs of compounds, इन्द्र: सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

साबि ind 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिवीक्ष्य सामिक्षतमंडमं पर्दाः करसङ्ग्रिका उन्हें सुक्षाः लियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Biomal le, vilc, contemptible. [ Cf. L. semi, Gr. hemi. ]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इंग् करणे त्युर् नि॰ ] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Pizise, enlogium.

सामीट्यं Vicinity, nearnote, pro minity. — त्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. (द्वी f) [ सहते भागः अण् | Sea-born, maine, as in सामन स्त्रभग —द: A mariner, voyager. —दे 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone- -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सासदक Sea-sult.

साम्बिक a. (की f.) [महत्रेण पीन भेपनीते बाह्य ] 1 Sea-boid, oceanic -2 Relating to marks on the body ( which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). —क: 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the vanious marks on the body. 2 A tora tune-teller. -- The corence of palmistry.

सांपराय a. (शे f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. -यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

সাধ্যাখিক a. (কা f.) 1 Warlike.

-2 Military, strategic -3 Calanitous.

-4 Relating to the other world. -ক
War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8.

-ক: A war-chariot -Comp. — ক্বে:
a strategic array ( of troops ).

सामत्य. 1 Fit, proper, suitable, Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं ind. 1 Now, at this time, इंत स्थानं क्रीधस्य सांप्रत देडपा: Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fally, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक  $\alpha$ . (की f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांबदायिक a. (की f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांबः N. of Siva.

सांबंधिक a. (की f.) Arising from relationship. -क Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. - 2 Possibility.

सांस्ट्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propiticusness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्वय पायस्मारयस्वीयस्य Si. 18. 38, H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; रेवां साम्येमन: स्थितं Bg. 5 19.

साझाउयं 1 Universal or complete sovereignly, imperial sway, साझाउय-शंसिनो भाषाः सुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23, R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

• साय: [रो-पञ् ] 1 End, close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow. (सार्च 'in the evening, at the close of the day.')-Comp. -- अन्स्य m. (forming सायाहः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सार्यक्षन क. (नी f.) Belonging to the evening, evening, सार्यक्षेत्रस्वतं सवन-क्रमीण संबद्धते हैं. 3. 27; अल्लारमका लिनी शिलीं हो सह मार्यननदीपपारलामे झं. 6. 72.

मायम् ind. In the evening, प्रयता पानरन्वेतु मायं प्रत्युद्वजेदाप R. 1. 90. -Comp. -काल: evening. -मृद्धते: f the evening oblation. -मंद्धनं 1. sunset -2. the sun. -संघ्या 1. the evening twilight. -2. the evening prayer. -3. the gendess to be wershipped in the evening ° वृंदता N. of Sarasvan

सायकः [ मो-ण्युल ] 1 An arrow, त-रमाधुक्ततसंजान इतिमंहर सायकं S 1.11 -2 A sword. -Comp. — पुंच्च: the feathered part of an arrow, सक्तांगुलि सायकपुंच एव R. 2 31.

सायणः N of a very learned Bråhmara supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

मायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoct al point.

सायिन m. A horseman

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). -2 Similarity, likeness.

मार μ [ गु-व्ञ्, मार-अच्वा ] 1 Essential -2 Best, highest, most excellent : Mu 1. 13. -3 Real, true, genuine -4 Strong, vigorous. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved - 6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.), जिन्मिसार: Ku 5 38.  $-\tau$ :,  $-\dot{\tau}$  (but assuming m. orly except in the first 4 serser) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence , स्नेहस्य तरफलमभौ प्रगयस्य सर: Mal. 1 9; U. 6. 22, अमारे खलु तंसारे सारमेतचत्रहयम्। काऱ्या वासः मता संगी गंगांभ: शंसुसेवन ॥ Dham. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees ; as in खदिश्सार, सर्जसारः -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, (norgy; सार धरित्रीयरणक्षमं च Kr. 1. 17, R. 2. 74. -8 Provess, heroism, ccurage, R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardress. -10 Wealth, riches, start-सारा R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds -15 Disease .- 16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, Lighest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresp nding to English 'climax', उत्तरोत्तरमुत्क । भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21 The heart. - T 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 Kusa grass. - T 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket -4 Steel. -Comp. —असार a. valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-; ) 1. weith and worthlessness. - 2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. ीवेचार: consideration

of strong and week points &c. -गंधः sandal wood. — शादः N. of Sıva. -जं fresh butter -तरः the plantain tree. -तरः 1. N. of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ. — इतः the Khadıra tree. — मगः loss of vigour. — भांद 1. a natural vessel -2 a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. — मिनि: the Veda. -लोई steel.

भारतस् and. 1 According to wealth -2 Vigorously.

सारवत् a. 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile.
-3 Having sap.

सारक a. Purgative, cathartic. मारचं Honey.

सारंग a. ( गी f. ) [ सार अगमस्य शकः ] Spotted, variegated -n: 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deei, an antelope , एष राजेव दृष्यंत: सारगेणा।तिरहसा S. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general, सारंगास्ते जललवसुनः सूचिय-ष्यति मार्गे Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. - 5 An elephant - 6 A large black bee -7 The cuckoo -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrells. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Sivs. -17 The got of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Campher. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Châtaka bird. -27 A flower -28 Night. -29 Light.

सारंगिक: A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण a. (जी f.) Causing to go or flow. —ज: 1 Dysentory. -2 The hog-plum. —जं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

साराण: -जा f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

सारांगक a. (की f.) Travelling, journeying. — इ. A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंड: The egg of a serpent.

सार्थि: [स-अथिण, सह रथेन सरवः घोटकः तत्र निग्रकः इञ्च वा Tv.; of. Un. 4 89] 1 A charioteer; स ज्ञापो न स्वया राजन म च सार्थिना छतः R. 1. 78, मातल्सिगरिथयेथे 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper, R. 3. 37. -3 The ocean.

सारश्चं The office of a charioteer, charactership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. -यी A bitch.

सारत्यं Straightness ( fig. also ), arilessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारम a. (सी f.) [सरम इदे अग् ] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kav. 3. 14, Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sirasa. -सः 1 The (Indian ) crane, or swan ( according to some ); विभिद्यमाना विस-सार सारसाजदस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहति: रि। 8 31, Sı. 6 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. - # 1 A lotus -2 The zone or girdle of a woman, —सी A female (Indian) crane

सारस( हा )नं 1 A gi dle or zone ; सारशनं महानाहिः Кा. 18. 32. -2 4° military girdle.

सारस्वत a. ( ती f. ) [सरस्व ति देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण ] I Relating to the goddess Sarasvaiî -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvall ; कुत्वा तासामभिग-ममपा सीम्य सारस्वतीना Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sarasvata country. -a: 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatî. -2 N.of a particular class of Bråhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatî. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -ar: ( m pl. ) The people of the Sârasvata country. -त Speech, eloquence; श्रंगारसारस्वत Gît. 12

सारालः Sesamum.

सारि: -री f. 1 A man at chess. chessman -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. -फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरि गच्छति मृ -ण्बुल्] A kind of bird ; आत्मनो सुखद्वीषेण बध्यं-ते शुक्तमारिकाः Subhash., सारिका पं-जरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् a. ( णी f.) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सास्त्रदं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance, अंतर्शृतिसास्त्रदयतः Mâl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल a. Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ व. [ अर्थन सहितः ; स-थन् स्वार्थ अण् वा ] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an ain or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

– ર્થ: 1 A rich man -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders), सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेर्च्डमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men ; सार्थ: प्रवसती मित्रं Mb -4 A heid, flock (of animals of the same species ) , अथ कदाचित्रीरेत-स्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोश्रोद्ध Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general, अर्थिसार्थ: Pt. 1, त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3.-6 One of a company of pilgrims.-Comp —π a. bied in a caravan. - arg: the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S 6

सार्थक a. 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत a. 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large coin-

सार्थिक: A merchant, trader.

साई a Wet, moist, humid, damp. सार्ध a Increased by half, plus cne-half, hiving a half over, as in सार्वज्ञतं & ट.

सार्धम and Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमिस प्रसन्तः R 14 63, Ms. 4 43, Bk. 6. 26, M · 89.

सार्पः ( चर्यः ) N of the constel tation Aslesha.

सार्विष ॥ (षी f), मर्विषक (षकी ') Dressed or cooked with climfied butter.\_

सीव a (वी f.) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all - S. A Buddhist of Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक a. (की f.) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक a (की f.) Eternal, everlasting.

मार्वजानिक क. (की f.), सार्वजनीन a. (नी f.) Public, un versal, general. सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वाचेक a. (की f.) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances , as in मर्ज-त्रिको नियमः

सार्वधातुक a. (की f) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i e. to the four conjugati n.l or special tenses. n of the verbal term nations of he four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods ex ept the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute at ).

सार्वभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम a (मी f.) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. - #: 1 An emperor, a universal monarch, नाजाभगं सहंते द्वर नृपतयस्त्वादुशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22 -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Ku-

सार्वलीकिक  $\alpha$  (की f.) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; sag-रागप्रवातरतु वत्सयोः सार्वेलोकिकः Mal.

सार्वविधिह a (की f) 1 Of every kind or sort .- 2 Belonging to every tube o class.

सार्वविभक्तिक a. (की f.) Applicable or belonging to all the cases

सार्वेदेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred

सार्ववेदाः A Biahmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्वप a. (पी f.) Made of mus tard. — i Mustard-oil.

साहि a Pussessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

मार्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine atributes, the last of the four states or grade's of Mukt: ; जहादी ब्रह्ममार्थितां (प्राप्ताति ) Ms. 4. 232.

आदर्श The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

ন্যান্ত: 1 N. of a tree or its resin -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence of wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under ज्ञाल ).

सारकार The resin of the Sala tree. Lin in general. सारु A wall, rampart. -2 A house , an apartment; see शाला.. -Comp. - at 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive ( particularly one taken in lattle ). সুদা: see মাজগুৰু.

साहारं A peg prefecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूर: A frog ; see शारूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel; see शालेय.

साहोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any detty.

साह्य: 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slam by Vishnu -Comp —हम् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

साहित्रकः The bird called मारिका

साब: A libation.

सावक a. (विकार ) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric-कः The young of an animal, (for शांक प. v.).

सार्वकाञा a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. — मं ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

• Wiang a. Having the mark called avagraha q. v.

साबज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावधं (१ e. पेश्वरं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an escenc, (the other two being निरवय and सक्स).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

शाविष a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सामित्रतीयराजिस्त यज्ञी-राजस्त नावाधः Subbash.

सावन a. (नी f.) [ नवनं यागांग स्तान सोमनिकान्ति वा तर्थव्यम् ] Relating to, o comprising the three sacanas —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs pricats at a sacrifice -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded.

3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts, भावयवरवे चानित्यप्रमंगः, न हाविद्याक्तियते च स्वत्यप्रमंगः, न हाविद्याक्तियते च स्वयं के कि

सावर: 1 Fault, offenes. -2 Sir. wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodbia tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, recet. -2 Covered, closed, that, R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. ( जो f. ) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. — जी: A metronymic of the eighth Manu, see स्वर्धि. — Comp — उद्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. — 2 the skni.

सानार्जी: A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarna)

सावार्ष 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Indentity of class or caste. -3 The age or Manuantara presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेष a Full of pride, proud, baughty.- व ind Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

साबहाय a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदेश a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement, Mal 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness, Pt. 1. 200. -में ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

साबहेड a. Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —ह ind Disdainfully, scornfully.

साबिका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (बार् ) [सविता देवनाऽस्य अण् ] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the ro'ar dynasty (or kings); परमावित्रद्विति स्तिणाले: U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the Gâyairi. —यः 1 The sun.-2 An embryo or fectus -3 A Brahmanz. -4 An epithet of Siva.-5 Of Karna. —ये The sacrificial thread (so called lecause the repetition of the Gâgairi forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

साविश्वी 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the Rigueda, so called because it is addressed totle sun ; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread .- 4 N. of a wife of Brah nan -5 N. of Parvata. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An alithet of Sûryâ (daughter of Savitiî). -8 N. of the wife of Sityavat, king of Salva. She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo lier were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espeuse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husla a of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son or Dyumatsen C, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Marada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapari that he wa.

very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Sitvavat was in every way worthy of her, vet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him. therefore, Savitra would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that herchoice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her newels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits. spent her time in serving her old father and mether-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days'. thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woo is to b ing sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitra fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until. being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavatt) ter. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing h m of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the books of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the beau ideal or highest pattern of con jugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जम्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation ]. -Comp. —प्रतितः, परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the flist three castes n.t invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. ब्राह्य. - बतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve the n from widow-hood.

साविष्हार् a. 1 Proud, haughty.



साहांस a. Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —हं and. Wishfully, hopefully.

सारांक a. Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

माज्ञेदकः A small house-lizard. साज्ञकः A blanket.

साध्यपं a. 1 Wonderful, marvelloss. -2 Struck with wonder. - भ लावे. With wonder or astonishment.

साअ ( ल ) a. 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साञ्च a. Tearful, full of teans, shedding tears.

साञ्चर्या A wife's or husband's mother, a mother in-law.

साम्बाम् ind. With humble pro stration of the body ( by touching the earth with the eight members ), see अष्टाग्रणाम under अटन् ).

सास a. Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5. सामुद्ध a. Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सास्य a. Envious, jealous, disdainful. -यं ind. Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सास्ता The dew-lap of an ox; गी: साम्राविमस्य लक्षणं T. S.; रोमंथनंथरप्ल-हुरुसाम्ब्रमासान्त्रके निमीलद्लसेक्षणमीक्ष-क्षण St. 5. 62.

साहचर्चे Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न समरासे पदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिश्रहाय नानावेशंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Måb. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. Si. 15. 24. -Comp. — नियम; a rule of invariable concomitance.

साइनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [ सहसा बेलन निर्देत्तं अण् ] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act ( such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. - 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. -4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे आः पति-वसात Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act;नद-पि साइसाभास Mal. 2; किमपरमतो नि-व्यूंढ यत्करार्पणसाइसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -- अंक: 1. an epither of king Vikramåditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. -अध्यवसा-चिन् a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate baste. —एकरासिक a. wholly सार्गिक a. (चीर) [ नामे सन बन् ]
1 Using great force of violetice, brutal, violent, radactive, could, felonicas. -2 Bold declar, rock inconsiderate, rackiers, स स्वत्रियम्बिक्सार्यस्थिति हा. 9. 50 : तिस्पृत् स्पर्वापिकार्यस्थिति हा. 9. 50 : तिस्पृत् स्पर्वापिकार्यस्थिति हेतुः Maill. on धि. 3. 44. -3 Castigatory, praitive. — सः 1 A bold or adventatora person, enterprising man; P. 5 31. -2 A desperado, desperado or dangarous person, पा सिक्य विभागति स्वित्यस्थिति सार्वित्यस्थ विभागति हिन्दी सार्वित्यस्थ विभागति सार्वित्यस्थ विभागति हिन्दी होता है . -3 A felor, leaborar, robier. -4 An adulters

साहसिद्ध कि [तहर हिन ] 1 V lost, ferocions, cruel. -3 DUA, daling, rash, impetnors.

साहस्र ( सी / ) [ जनस-अण् ] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand ( as intriest &c. ). -5 A thousand-fold. —स: An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —स An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलाचितमिद्दस्य साहायकद्यियान् R. 17.4.-2 Fellowship, alitance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहारचं 1,Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowchip, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; आहित्यमंगीतक राविहीन: साक्षात्यग्रः पुच्छिपिषाणहीन: Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of thetoric, art of poetry; Vibr. 1.11, साहित्यद्पेणं &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साझं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society.—2 Assistance, help.
—टomp. —द्वत m. a companion.

साह्यः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनीति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनाति, सिनाति, 1 To bind, tie, fasten -2 To enstate.

सिंह: [हिस्-अन् पूरो । 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from क्ष्म; of. भवेद्रणार्गमार्भ्यः सिंहो वर्णावययग्त् । अ.); न हि स्वस्य सिंहस्य पविश्वित एखे सुगा: Subhash. -2 The sign Lev of the zodiac. -3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. स्प्रसिंह, प्रविसंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. -Comp. — अवलोकन the (backward) glance of a lion. व्याप: the

maxim of the lich's (backward) glaces, generally ased to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follow, (for explanation are and rena). -Mora alkione, as the n mon . (-a: ) a paraioular medo of ses al cojoy more - wire. a partierfor a stion of the bands. -Reg 1. the 11 to da tree. - 2. alion's more, ....... ಇಲ್ಲ ಚರ್ಚೆ ೮.೪೪ -೯ಶ that like of he hard of each and joined together . Fig. J. def finh. −ส่ระและpicactof Siva −วูจิจ. as prouded and sion. - art the main or principal gate (of a pilado Le.). - प्याने , -नासः १. चीन : अ.ट वर्ष में भ्याः Kn. 1. 50; Fx. 5 20. - 2 a wer-cry. —हात्: N. c.' अ.४ '. —द्याना, न्द्रशा N. of hag dass Parent - & Grasind of cultus. - try : an equilet of Siva. min: a horse. - 45 77 o. I. as stiding as a lion. -2. hand-ome. (-नं) the kill ng of a lice. - war en epither of the planet Juliler when in the const l'ation Lea.

सिंही I A honers. —2 N. of the mother of Riku.

सिंहलं [ संसोडम्पण लच् ] 1 Tin. '-2 Blass. -3 Balk, rind. -4 The island or country of Coylon ( oft. in. pl. ); सिंहलेम्ब: घन्यागण्डला, सिंहलेम्ब-दुलिस: फलकासादन Rain. 1. --सा: ( m pl.) The people of Coylon.

First of The island of Ceylor.

सिहाणं ( नं ), त्रीहाणकः -चं 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the rose.

सिंहिका The mother of Ribu -Comp. —जनगः, -पूः, -पुनः, -सुदः epithets of Ribu.

चिकता 1 Sindy soil -2 SauP (generally in pl.), उमेत निभ्रतास तैलमार्च यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

मिनतानग, मिनतानत् a. Sandy. —यं 1 A cand-bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल त. [ सिकता सत्यम 'लस् ] Sandy, Bb 3 38.

सिक्था: [सन् यक् ] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A bell or loung of boiled rice; ब्रासोब्राह्मिक्सिक्सक का टाकि: करियो भनेत् Subbash -५ स Boes'-wax.-2 Indigo.

सिक्धक Bees'-wax.

सिक्धं Sue शिक्य-

सिक्षः Ciyetil, glass.

सिय(घा)ां, सिनाजां 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

शिविणी Tronsre.

सिन् 6 U. (भिषति ते, क्षिय-सिषिवे, आ-सिनत्-त, असिक, निश्यति-त, सेक्तु, सिक ; स् of सिन् is changed to a after a preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To sprinkle. scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet: विश्रांत: सत् बज चनन्दी-तीरजातानि सिंचन Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाडचे ियो डराति निंचित्ति वाचि सत्ये Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदको ने सिंचते S. 3. -6 To impregnate. —Caus. (सेचयिन ते) To cause to sprinkle. —Desid. (सिमिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Welted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see दिच.

सिनि: f. 1 Sprinkling.-2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

,सिचयः [ सिन्-अयन् किञ्च ] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or tagged raiment. सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling; आदि-रसुभिर्नुपुर्रामजितानि Ka. 1.84, V. 4.14.

सिर् 1 P. (सेटाते ) To disregard, destise.

सित a. [ सो क ] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, festened, fettered. -3 Surrounded -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended .- 7: 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of alunar month. -3 The planet V-nus. -4 An arrow. - 1 Silver. - 2 Sandal. - 3 Radish. - Comp. - अंद्धाः = सिनकर q. v. -अग: a thorn. --अग: the अन्सोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. -अपांग: a peakock. -अम्:, -मं camphor. --अं-बर: an ascetic dressed in white garments. — প্রজান: white basil. — সভা: an epithet of Arjuna. —आर्मनः an epithet of Balarama. (-तो ) Venus and Saturn. — этта: molasses. - - эт-ननः N. of Garuda. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर a. other than white, i. e. black. offe: fire. -327: an epithet of Kubera. -3-द्भवं white sandal. —उपल: a crystal. -उपला candied sugar. -उपल: chalk. - at: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -- arg: a white mineral, chalk. -राइम: the morn. -ाजिन m. N. of Arjuna. - हार्करा candied augar. - हिं।-विक: wheat. - शिवं rock-salt. - हा कः barley.

सिता I Candied sugar, sugar; पिसेन दूने रसने सिनापि निकायत इंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine, -Comp. -- हांद्व: a kind of refined sugar. — white Durva grass.

भिति a. 1 White. -2 Black. —ति: 1 White or black colour. -2 Blading, scattening. - "omp. — कंड, -बानम् see शिनिकंड शिनिवासस.

मिनिमन् m. Whiteness.

· सिध् I 4 P. (मिधाने, मित्रेश, अमिजन्, सत्हवानि, मेद्धाः सिद्धः १ ११५८ मावयाति or मेवय-ति ; desid. सिपित्माने ) 1 To be accom. plished or faifilled, यनने कुने यदि न मिध्यति कोऽच दोण: II. Pr 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति द्यार्थाणे न मनोर्थै: 36; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यंति कर्मस् महत्स्वपि यश्चियोज्याः S. 7 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on '3-त्कर्षः स च धान्विनां यदिषवः सिष्टयंति लक्ष्ये ਚਲ S 2 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid : याने वचनमानेणवा-धिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3 -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. ( सेवात, सिद्ध ; the न of सिन्न is charged to a after a preposition ending in g or g) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

मिद्ध p. p 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successeful. -4 Settled, established : नेसार्गेकी सुराभिण: कुसुनस्य मिद्धा मार्धन विधातर्न चरणग्वताह्यान U 1. 11. -5 Prove , demonstrated, substantiated, तस्माहिंदियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति ज़िन्नं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit. ). -9 Paid, discharged. liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs ). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic ). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रसासिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, wellknown, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. — z: 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis

प. V. ; उद्देजिता ब्रह्मिराश्चयंते शंगाणि य-स्यातपवांति सिद्धाः Ku 1.5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyasa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet, fa-द्धादश Ratn. 1. -4 One svilled in avagical arts, a magician -5 A lawsuit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -3 Sea-salt -Comp. -37: 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrvapaksha) -- 3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. onite: f. the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion ogar: the logically correct side of an argument. - अन cooked food. -अर्थ a. one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-v:) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or Siddhas. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधु: the celestial Ganges. —ग्रह: N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जल, -सलिलं sour rice gruel. —देव: N. of Siva. -धात: quick-silver — पश्च: the established or logical side of an argument. -पु-प: = तिद्ध: (1, 3, 4) above. -पुज्य: the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -urian: one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power, Pt. 5 -योगिन m. an epithet of Siva. — TH a. mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. — सक्त a. one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधक N. of Siva. —साधनः white mustard. (-- ) 1. the perfermance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c. ). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य a. accomplished, proved. (-हर्ष) a dogma, demonstrated con-clusion. — सेन: N. of Karttikeya. —स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer, ( it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor. )

सिद्धक: The Sala tree.

सिद्धा -सं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिच m. 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or प्राप्त ). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mîmâmsâ

philosophy.

सिद्धिः f. [सिध्-किन् ] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object ) ; क्रियासि द्धिः सत्त्वे भवति म-हता नापकरणे Sulhash. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c. ). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement ( of a lawsuit ). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.).-10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power of faculty, eight. -(these faculties are ओणमा लविमा प्रातिः प्राकाग्यं महिमा तथा। ईशिल च वशिलं च तथा कामावसायिता). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by mazical means. -15 Mar vellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beautude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga.-22 N. of Durga -23 Complete knowledge.-24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (m. in this sense). -Comp. - a. 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties, Mål. 5. 1. (-3:) an epithet of Siva. -दात्री an epithet of Durga. -योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n, [सिध्-मन्-किञ्च]
1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A
leprous spot.

सिष्मल, सिष्मयत् a. Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिध्मं above.

सिस्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिंद्य: The asterism Pashya.

सिम a. 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. -म: 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिधकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

चित्र a. 1 White. -2 One-eyed. -वः A morsel, mouthful. --वः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनावारी The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible creacent ; या पूर्वामावास्या मा सि-भीवाली योत्तरा सा छुद्ध: Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेन्द्र: सिनीवाली सा नघेदुकला छुट्ट: Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदूर: [स्यद् उरन् कंप्रसारण Un. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —र Red lead; स्वप सिंदूरेण द्विपरणस्वा सदित इव Git. 11, N. 22. 45 - Comp. — कारण lead. —तिलक: an elephant. (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

मिंद्रिका Red-lead.

· মিৰুণ্ডি a. Reddened, made red. মিৰুণি Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधः [ स्यंद-उद संप्रसारणं दस्य यश्च Tv. ] I The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Malva; Me. 29 ( where Malli's remark Rd. र्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is grafuitous); Mal. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bnandarkar's note ad. loc. ) -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk -6 Tre juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. - 7 An elephant. - 8 N. of Varuna -9 White borax -10A kind of musical mode (राम). -pl Tue inhabitants of the Sindhu country. -f 1 A great liver or river in general, पिन-त्यसौ पाययते व सिंधू: R 13. 9, Me. 46, S. 5. 21, Ku 3. 6. 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu - Comp. — उत्थं. –डपलं 1(ck-∘alt. –कफ: cuttle-fish bone. - खेल: the country Sindha. -ज, -जन्मन् a. 1. aquatic. -2. riverborn. -3. sea-born, born in the Sindh country. (-51:) the moon. (-51) rock-salt. -- aru: the ocean. -- geq: a conch-shell. -गजः, -पातः N. of Jayadratha, Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. -art: a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia ). - ज्ञयनः N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवार: N. of a tree. सिंधुर: An elephant.

सिन्त् 1 P. (सिन्त्रति) To wet, moisten. सिन्न: 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The

বিদা 1 A woman's zone or girdle.

-2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near
Ujjayinî, see হিলা.

सिम a. Every, all, whole, entre. सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

। सिंबा-बी See शिंबा-बी.

सिर: The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.).

-2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved A stream. -Comp. —- उत्पातः 1. a dis

ease of the veins &c.-2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. -- সাত: enlargement of the vessels of the eye. -- নাম:, --ব্যথ; --ব্যথন venesection.

सिच् 4 P. (सीच्यति, स्वत ) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीच्यति दुर्यशःपदो N. 1. 80, Mål. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रचेहात्मकसंतुरंतर्ममीणि सीच्यति U. 5. 17. -WITH अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवर: An elephant.

सिसाधिया 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिस्ता Desire to create.
सिद्धः The milk-hedge, plant.
सिद्धः, -सिद्धः Benzoin, incense.
सिद्धः, -सिद्धः The olibanum tree.
सिद्धः I.1 এ (बीक्ते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops -2 To gc, move -11 1. P, 10 U. (बीक्ते, सीक्यति ते) 1 To be impatient.
-2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकर: [सिक्यते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन ] 1 Drizzling rain, arizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See

श्रीकर. सीता [ सि-त पृषो० दर्बि ] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrow-d g.cund, ploughed land, वृषेव सीतां तत्वमहत्रता Ku 5.61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture ; as in सीनाइच्य पु. v. -4 N of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputiî' &c. She was mairied to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Râma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his hest of demons, and recovered Sîtâ. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and

कीरप a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. —रवं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Peage.

सीत्कारः, सीत्क्वानिः f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of signing, shivening with colo, murfloring (i.e.): मया वटायां तस्याः ससीत्कारामिवागन V. 4. 21.

सींद्र Indolence, slothfulness, idlenoss.

सीधु m. [सेष्-ट त्रांत ] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; रहरद्यक्त सीधदे तन बदनचंद्रमा राज्यति लोचन-चक्तरं Git. 10; St. 9.87; R. 16.52.—Comp.—गंधः the Bakula tree.—पुष्प: 1. the Kadamba tree.—2. the Bakula tree.—रसः the mango tree.—संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधं The anus (?).

सिप: A sacrificial vess.I is the shape of a boat.

सीमन् र्र. [सि-इमनि पूर्पाः न गुणः श्रीवंश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; вес मीमा; सीमानसन्यायतपोऽस्य नंतः Si. 3. 57, вес नि:सीमन् also.—2 The scrotum; सीक्नि पुण्यत्वे हेतः Sk.; (for other senses sec सीमा below).

सीमंत: [शीनोंडन: सकं] 1 A boundaryline, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line, सीमंते य त्यहुपमानं यत्र नीपं त्यूनां Me. 65, Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A landmark. -Comp. — यस्पनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samilalras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतक: N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. —हें Red lead,

सीमंत्रपति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेना मीमंत्रपत्तरे: Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित a. 1 Parted ( as hair ).
-2 Parted or marked by a line, समीरसीमंतितकेतकी काः ( पदेशाः ) Si. 3.
80; रथांगसीमंतितसान् कर्माच ( पथः )
Ki. 4. 18.

नीमिति A woman , मा रम भीमिति-नी जाचिजनेपेर्डुचमीहुझे H. 2. 7; Me. 100, Bk. 5 22.

मीरना 1 Doundary, limit, border, margar, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge perving to mark the houndary of a field, village &c., सीनां मात सस्त्यन विनादे Ms 8 245 . Y. 2. 152. -3 1 mark, laid mark. -4 A tank, choic, chast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture ( or of a skull ). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of prepriety. -8 The lighest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; मीमेच पद्मामनकांशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 Ine scrutum. -Comp. —आविष: a neig bouring prince. —अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, front er-line. -2. the atmost limit. ेपूनने !. the ceremony of worship ping or honou mg a village-boundery. -2. washipping the bud green when he arrives at the village doundary. — अञ्चलनं trua:gressing or leading over a boun dary, crossing a frontier ( now performed on the Dasard day ). -निश्चयः a leg-l decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. - दिनं a boundary-mark, land-mark. -ara: a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-question - विवाद: litigation about boundaries. अर्म: tre law regarding disputes about boundaries. - इस: a free serving as a boundary-mark. -सि: the meeting of two boundaries.

सीनिक: 1 Aknlof free. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीर: [सिन्स् पूर्वः Un. 2. 25] 1 A plough: सदा: सोरोटसपणसुरिभ केममा-रहा नालं Me. 16.—2 The sun.—3 The Arka plant.—96mp.—१रम: an epithet of Junaka —गणिः, —स्त m. epithets of Balarana.—योगः the yoking of cattle to a flough, or a tram so yoked.

सीरक: 1 A plongh -2 The sun. -3

सीरिन m. An epithet of Balarama; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीदनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114, Y. 1. 190.

सीहंड: The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सबीत ते ) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सबीत, सीति ) To posseas power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. ( ध्रतीत, स्त्रते, स्त्र: the स of स is changed to ए after any preposition ending in g or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice -5 To bathe. -6 To chuin. — Desid. (सम्पतिन्ते) - With उम्र to excite, agitate. — म to produce, beget.

T ina. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadharaya and Bahawihi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs It has the following sensec .- i Well, good, excellent ; as in सुंगधि. -2 Beautiful, bandsome : as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेज़ी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णननं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुज्ञासिना स्त्री चपतिः सुसेविनः &c...सुद्रीर्ध कालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in many or most q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly ; जुझालण, गुद्दीचं &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अञ्च a. 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. - at a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely, -31-33 a. see s. v. —अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. - अल्प, -अ-ल्पक a. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्निक a see 8. v.—आकार, आक्वाति α. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly, Ms 8. 172. — этың а. very splendid er illustrious ; Ki. 15. 22. -52 a. properly sacrificed. oga m. a form of fire. —उक्त a. well-spoken, wellsaid, अथना स्कं खलु केनानि Ve. 3. (-का) a kind of bird (सारिका) (-कं) 1. a good or wise saying ; नेतुं वांछति य, खलान् पथि सतां सक्तैः मुवास्य-विभि: Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedie hymn, as in पुरुषस्क &c. ेदिशेन m. a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. of T. 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. - उक्ति: f. 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -3 चर a. I very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न) vigor. ous effort or exertion. -उन्मद्, -उन्माद् a. quite mad or frantic. - उपसद्न a. easy to be approached. - उपस्कर a. furnished with good instruments. —कदका the aloe plant. —कंद्र: itch. कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. —कंद्कः onion. —कर a. (Tror fr f.) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible ; वर्क सुन्तरं कर्ते (अध्यवसात् ) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'soomer

said than done'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मच a. 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-m.) N. of Visvakarman. - ac a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). - wis: the Kâravella plant. - mirem the Kandira creeper. -mifeq a. 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-m.) a bee. — wig fire-wood. — g-का: an onion. — क्रमार a. 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2: beautifully young or youthful. (-7:) 1. a beautiful youth. - 2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain ( इयामाह ). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-Tr ) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. —雲मारक: 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice ( ज्ञालि ). (-कं) the Tamalapatra. — जुनारी the Navamallikû jasmine. — a a. 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-m.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvastri. za a. 1. done well or properly.-2. thoroughly done. -3. well made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended .- 5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं ) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service ; नाद-चे कस्यचित्पापं कस्याचित्सुकृतं विश्वः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit ; रवर्गाभिसंविस्कृतं वंच-नामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47 : तार्चे ज्लामानं सकतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —क्वाति: f. 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् a. 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुक्वातिनां कीर्तिश्विरं नर्धतां H. 4 132; Rg. 7. 16. - 3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. - हार्य a good action ; Pt. 2. 41. — को श (स)र: the citron tree. — 新页: 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Valuna. -5. of the sun.-6. of Soma. -τία. 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत a. 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well-bestowed. (—a: ) an epithet of Buddha. -iu: 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-4) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin

ared. -3, a blue lotus -4 a kind of fisgrant grass. (-ar) sacred basil. —गंधक: 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. - dare: al epithet of Siva. -गाचि a. 1. aweet-smelling,fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, ploud. (-[4.) 1. perfame, flagrance. -2. the Sapre ne Being. -3 a kind of sweet-smalling mange. (-G n.) 1. the root of long pepper. - 2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. comander seed. িমিদান: 1. nutmeg. -2. a.eca nut. -3. cloves. ब्रूडे the root Usira. ब्रूबिका the musk rat. - fillar: 1 incerse. -2 sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-si) the white lotus. - na a. 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plan, intelligible. - जहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifica to exclude profane access. offa: f. the same as above. — ge a. ((if.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-ludged; इस्ही निर्मृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390 —मृहीत c. 1. bold well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °агна а. one whose name is auspiciously invokedone whose name it is auspicious to utter ( as Bali, Yudhisthira ), a term used as a respectful mode of speak, ing ; सुग्रहीसनाम्नः भह्नगेपालस्य पौत्रः Mal. 1. - Nia: a dainty morsel. - Mia a. having a beautiful neck. ( - 7:) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N of one of the four horses of Klishna. -5 of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkry-chief and brother of Vali. [ By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugniva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugrava on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sata ]. ेईश: N. of Rama. --- or a. very weary or fatigu ed. —बश्चस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-m.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. - बरित, -बरित a well-conducted, well-behaved. ( तं, -4) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. ment; तव सुचरितमंग्रलीय नून प्रनन्त S. 6. 10. (-ar, -ar) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. - चर्भन m. the Bhûrja tree. - वित्रक्त: 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. - चित्रा a kind of gourd. —चिंता, -चिंतनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. - चिरन ind. for a very long time, very long.

-चिराद्य m. a god, deity. - मूटी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलक: a fine cloth. - 37: N. of Siva. (-31) he river Satley. - == a. 1. good, virtueus, respectable. -2. kind, benevelent (-नः) 1. a good or viituous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariotie. - जनता ! goodness, kindners, benevolance, virtue, ऐ अर्थस्य विभूजणं नुजनता Bh. 2 82.-2 a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् a. I of noble or respectable birth; या कौद्धदी नयनयोर्भवतः युजन्मा Mal. 1. 31. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. —जलं a lotes. —जल्प: 1. a good specch. -2 a Lind of speech thus described py Ujjvalamani, यत्राजीवात त्रवामीये रादैन्यं सदसापलन् । सोत्कंठं च इरि: रपृष्ट: स खुजल्यो निगद्यते ॥ --जात व-1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautaful, lovely, Mal. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -an a. I. having a beauuful body. -2 oxt.emoly delicate or slender, very tmn. -3. emacrated. (-3: -7: f.) a lovely lady , एताः सतनु अर्ख ते सल्यः परगंति हेमकुरननाः V. 1. 10. —तंत्री a. 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodions. — aug a. 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-m) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, usrmit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-n, ) an austore ponance. - аңі ind. most excellently, best. -arr ind. 1. batter, more excellently -2. exceeding ly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहिना युगरा सविशी स्कुरत्यभामंडलया चनारा Ku. 1. 24 ; मुतरा द्याल: R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9 18. 24. -3. more so, mach more so , मञ्जद्यारथा न ते चेरविष मस सुत्रासेव राजद गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्न: the (Indian) cuckoo. -de 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth, see yidim. -2. the foundation of a large building. - तिक्तकः the coral tree. —तीक्ष्म a. 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-37:),1. the S gru tree. -2. N of a sage, नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चारितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. व्हीनः an epithet of Siva. —तीर्थ: 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. - 34 a. very lofty or tall. (-ाः) the co coanut tree. —तेजस a. 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or s: lendid. -3. very mighty. (-m.) a worshipper of the sun. - दक्षिण a. 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or 11ch in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1.130. (-off ) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य द्वाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुव्किणत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. —दंड: a cano, ratan. —दत् a. ( ती f. ) having handsome tech. -ga: I. a good touth. -2. &n actor, a dancer.

(-af) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. - दर्शन α. (ना or नी f.) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. -2. easily seen. (-7:) 1. the discus of Vishnu; as in ऋष्णे। त्यसदर्श-नः K. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of mount Meru. -4. 2 vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarâvatî, India's capital. ( - न ) N of Jambudvipa. - दश्राना 1. a handsome woman. -2, a woman. -3. an order, a command. -4. a kind of drug -ar a. very bountiful. -ara: a Buddhist. —दावन् a. one who gives liberally. (-m.) 1. a cloud. -2. a mountain. -3. the sea. -4. N. of Indra's elephant. -5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Dyarka with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krisina and was raised by him to wealth and glory. - टाप: 1. good or auspicious gift. -2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3 one who offers such a gift. —िवनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. -2. a fine day or weather ( opp. दुद्नि ) ; so सुदिनाइ in the same sense. — दीचे a. very long or extended. (-vf) a kind of cucumber. — इल्लेम a. very scarce or rare. —इर a. very d stant or remote. (सहरे means 1. to a great distance. -2 to a very high degree, very much. सुद्रात् 'from afar, from a distance'). - दृह a. very-firm or hard, compact. - ==== a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. — 4=4 a. having an excellent bow. (-m.) 1. a good archer or bowman. -2. Ananta, the great serpent. -3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. ( -f. ) the council or assembly of gods. (-m.) 1. the hall or palace of Indra .- 2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा -मीं the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यया-बुदीरितालोक: सुधर्मानवमां सभा B. 17. 27. — धित a. Ved. 1. perfect, secure. -2. kind, good .- 3. happy, prosperous. -4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon ). - भी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. ( - wit: ) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or pandet. (-f. )a good understanding, good sense, in-. telligence. caque: 1. a particular kind of royal palace. -2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (-+4) the club of Balarama. अपास्या 1. a woman.-2 N. of Uma, or of one of her female - companions. -3. a sort of pigment. -guanf one of the seven tongues of fire. -नंदा N. of a woman. -नय: 1. good conduct. -2. good policy. -- -- -- --यन a. having beautiful eyes. (-न: ) beautiful eyes. -2. a women

in general -arr a. I having a beautiful navel. -2. having a good naver or centie. (-H:) 1. a mountain. -2. the Mail aka mountain q. v. -निभृत a, very lenery or private. (-तं) and. very sceretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. — निश्चतः an epithet of Siva. - 17 1. wellconducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-a) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. -नीति: f. 1. good conduct, good manuers, propriety. -2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, प v. -नीध a. well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-u:) 1. a Brâhmana. -2. N. cf Sisupala q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader. - af a. very black or blue. ( -ল: ) the pomegranate tree. ( -লা) common flax. ( -लं ), -सीलक: a blue gem. — ने з a having good or beanuful eyes. —नो त. water (°). —पक a. 1. well-cooked. -2 thoroughly matured or ripe (-an.) a solt of fiagrant mango. - प्रनी a woman having a good husband. -qu: 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct: —पधिन् ... ( nem. sing. सु-पंथा: ) a good road. -पञ्चा oriis root. —વર્ભાવ. (જો હા ભી f) l well winged, -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-vi:) 1. u ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semidivine character. -3 any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuda. -5 a cock. °ад: N. of Vishnu. — ч-र्णकः = गुपर्ण. —पर्जा, -पर्जी f. l. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. A. of the mother of Garuda. — Tufa a. I. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. — वर्नन् a. weil janted, having many joints or knots. (-m.) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a gou, derty. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (-f.) white Durva grass. - पल दिव a. 1. completely fied or ran away. -2. skillfully retreated. - 414 i. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or conjetent person. any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. - पाद् (पाद् or पदी f.) having good or handsome feet. -gr-र्श्व: 1. the waved-leaf fig tree ( पूक्ष ) -2. N. of the son of Sampati, class brother of Jatayu. - qfd a carrot. (-a:) the fifth Muhurta. - giff a woman having a good husband. -yeq a. (eqr or eq f.) having beautiful flowers. (-cq:) 1. the cotal tree. -2. the Sirîsha tree. ( - vqî ) the plantain tree. (-sq ) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. - grad

a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. — ut a. 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-ए:) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). पुरक: the Baka-pushpatree. -प्रकाश a. 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. — त्रतके: a sound judgment. —त्रतिमा spirituous, liquor. — त्रतिष्ठ व. 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-gr) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3, establishment, erection. -4. installation, consercration. - มาสิเธิส a. 1. well-established. -2. consecrated -3. celebrated. (-a:) the Udumbura tree. —प्रतिष्णात a. 1. thoroughly purified, -2 well-versed in. -3. well investigited, clearly ascertained or determined. - मनीक a. 1. having a beautiful chape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-- ) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of Siva. -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. - ggrof a good tank. -- gg a. very brilliant, glorious. (-47) one of the seven tongues of fire. —त्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day. break; दिश्या सुप्रभातमद्य यद्यं देवो ge: U.6. -2. the earliest dawn. -- --यक्तज्ञरः a skilful archer. -प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. -- नन्न: N. of Kubera. — नसाद a very gracioue or propitious. (-a:) N. of Siva. — भिय a. very much liked, agreeable. (-4:) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-4r) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. 一东西 a. 1. very fruitful, very productive -2. very fertile. (-z:) 1. the pomegranate ties. -2. the jujube. -3. the Kainikara tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ਲਾ) 1. a pumpkin, gourd -2. the plantain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. — केन: a cuttle-fish bone. - ju: sesamum. - az a. very powerful. (-z:) 1. N. of Siva. -2. N. of the father of Sakuni. — नायन: N. of Siva. 一可爱 a. 1. handsomearmed. -2. atrong-armed. (-g:) N. of a demon, brother of Maricha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agasiya. He with Maricha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Visvamitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. - चोध a. 'sasily apprehended or understood. (-4:) good information or advice. -ब्रह्मण्य: 1. an epithet of Karttikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. — wa a. 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. -2. lovely,



charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु शी-जनस्येवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9; Ka. 4 34, R. 11. 80; Mal. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful agreeable, sweet; अरणसभग M 3.4, S. 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amisble, dear; नुमाचि सुभगः,पर्यन् स त्वास्थेत वृत्तार्थतां Git. 5. -5 illustrious. (-7:) 1. boraz. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4 red amaranth. (-ii) good fortune. 'नानिन्, सुभगंमन्य a. 1. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्य-भाव: करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flattering oneself. - Har 1. a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper.-6. the holy basil. °सत: the son of a favourite wife. -भंगा the cocoa nut tree. -भइ a. very happy or fortunate. (-=:) N. of Vishnu. (-gr) N. of a sister of Balarâma and Krishna, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. "—भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. -- भावित a. spoken well or elequent. (-a) 1. fine speech, elequence, learning; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2.-2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying, सुभाषि-तेन गीतेन युवनीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वे हुकोऽधवा पद्युः Subhash. -3. a good remark; बाला-द्वि सुभाषित ( ग्राह्मं ). —भिनं 1. good alms, successful begging -2. abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भीरक: the Pallsa tree. - भूतिक: the Bilva tree. — y a. having beautiful eyebrows.  $(-\frac{1}{2}: f.)$  a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभू:, but सभू is used by writers like Bhatti, Kalidasa, and Bhavabhuti ; हा पितः कासि हे सुभू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Mal. 3. 8. — नगल а. 1. very auspicious. -2. abounding in sacrifices. —मित a. very wise. (-ति: f.) 1. a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift, blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons — मत्न: the mango tree. — मध्रं a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. — सहय, - मध्यम a. slender-waisted. —मध्या, नमध्यमा ध graceful woman. - मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ar) the great-flowered jasmine. — मनस

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. -2. well-pleased, satisfied. (-m.) 1. a good, divinity. -2. a learned man. -3. a student of the Vedas -4 wheat. -5 the Nimba tree (-f., n. said in be pl. only by some) a flower, रतमीय एप वः मुनन् मा सनिवेदा. Mal 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1. is a'so intended), र्जि मेव्यते महानसां गरसापि गंधः अस्तृरिः काजनका कि भूता मृगेण R. G.; St. 6. 66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered jasmine. - 2. the Malati creeper. ்ருகு: the wood apple. "குக் natmeg. -भेत a. 1. advising well. -2. very faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good adviser. —ਸੰਗ: N. of the charioteer of Dasaratha. — মিনা N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrughns. — सुद्ध a. (द्धा or खी f.) 1. having a beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-13:) 1. a learned man. -4. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-- tar) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी) 1. a handsome woman. -2 a mirror. —मूलकं a carrot. —मेखल: the Munja grass. — मेचस a having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-m) a wise man. (-f.) heart pea. —मेर: 1. the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2. N. of Siva. - यवसं beautiful grass, good pastarage. —यासनः N. of Vizhnu. 一要新: N. of Siva. -योधन: an epithet of Duryodhana q.v. - tan: 1.a kind of red chalk. -2. a kin i of mango tree. — रंग: 1. good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a hole cut in a house ( न्या also in this sense. (-市) 1. red sanders. -2. vermilion. our : red chalk. our m. a house-breaker. - trans the Mûlvâ plant. —বল্পানত: the jack-fruit tree. —रंजनः the betal-nut-tree. —रन a. 1. much sported. -2. playful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. compassionate, tender. (-a ) 1. great delight or enjoyment. -2. copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृद्तिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. ਕਰਨਾ 1. a female-messenger, a go-between. -2 a chaplet, garland for the head. ेपसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures ; Ku. 1.19. — रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रम a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as a composition). (नतः, नता) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा ) N. of Darga. (-सा, - 中) the sacred basil (可) 1. gummyrrh.-2 fiagiant grass. -राजन a. governed by a good king; सराज्ञि देशे राजन्यान् Ak. (-m.) 1. a good king. -2. a divinity. —राष्ट्र N. of a

country on the western side of India (Surat). °s; a kind of poison. °লাম: a. Brahmana of Surashtra. - To a. 1. well-formed, hardsome, lovely; 3-स्या कन्या. -2 wise, learned. (-प:) an epithet of Siva. - in a. finevoiced, Ki. 10. 16. (-x) tin. —लक्षण a. I having anspicious or heautiful marks. - 2. fortunate. (-ij) 1. observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2.a good or auspicious mark. - En a. 1. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न मुलभा सकलेंड-छावी च सा V.2 9. इदमस्रुभवस्तुप्रार्थ-नाद्द्रिवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, a lapted to, fit, suisable ; निष्ठचतश्वरणोपभोग-सुलभो लाक्षारमः केनचित्  $\hat{S}$ . 4. 4. -3. natural to, proper for , बाह्यवतानुलभी लिया K कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. —लोचन o. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman -2. N of the wife of Indrajit. —लोदकं biass —लोहित a very red. (-ar) one of the seven tongues of fire. - === 1. a good face or mouth. -2 correct utterance. (-==:) N. of Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence. —वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का वर्चिन m. alkalı —वर्चल linseed natron, —वर्चस: N. of Siva. —वर्ण see s. v -वस्तः 1. an agreeable vernal season. -2 the day of full moon inthe month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kamadeva in that m nth; (also स्वसनक in this sense). - ag a. 1. hearing well, patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3. easy to be borne. (-= ) a lute. -वास: 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume or odour. — नासिनी 1. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2. a married woman whose husband is alive — fasta a. very valuant or bold, chivalious. (-त:) a hero. (-तं) heroism. — विद m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-f.) a shrewd or clever woman. — विद: 1. an attendant on the women's apartments. -2. a king -विद्युत m.a king. - विद्यितं 1.a household, family. -2. wealth. - विद्रह: an attendant on the women's apartments (w:ongly for सीविदल q. v.) (–স্ত্র) the women's apartments,. harem. - चिद्वहा a married woman —विध a. of a good kind.—विधम ind. easily. -निनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. —विह्न a. 1. well placed, well-deposited -2. well-furnished, wellsupplied, well provided, well arranged : स्रविहितपयोगतया आर्यस्य न किर्माण परिहास्यते 8.1; कलहंसमकरंद्व पवेशाव सर तत्स्विहितं Mal. 1. -3. well done

or performed. --बी( बी )ज a. having good seed. (-s;) 1. N. of Siva. -2. the poppy. ( - ) good seed. —वीरामुं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य a. 1. having great vigour. -2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalious (-4)1. great heroism -2. abund ance of herces, -3. the frut of tue jujube. (-uf) wild cotton. - affit f. 1. a pure offering. -2. a hyan of praise. - and a. I. well-hehaved. virtaous, good , मार्थ तस्य सुबृत्त वर्तने टब्रेसेट्सप्ता सरस्त्री R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or roand ; सद्भानिसक्तेन सम्हेगिन्। रिणा। मोदकनापि किं तेन निष्यतियाय सेवया ; व्यं सुद्धोदि सुवृत्तोपि मन्मार्ग-पतिनोऽपि च। महतां पारुठभोऽपि वाथा-ह्येन केंद्रक: ( where all the adjectives are used in a double sense ) (-#i) a · good or virtuous con tuct ; P. 1, 69. -बेल a. 1. tranquil, still. -2. heable, quiet. (-5:) N. of the Tribaja ·mountain. - at a. s'rict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-a:) a religious student. (-ar) 1. a virtuous wife. -2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -इंस a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. - 17 a. capable of being easily done. - ======: the Khadira tree. - 517 to und red ginger, -- Siva. -- Sifer a. kept under control, well-controlled -firsta a. well taught, trained, w-IIdisciplined. —िहाल: fire. ( -खा ) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb -जीतं yellow sandal-wood. —जीम a. cold, frigid (-म: ) coldness. - ज्ञील a. good-tempered, amable (-81)1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. - Mimi the gum olibenu a tree. -gra. 1. weil-heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-a:) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical anthority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. - fare 1. well arranged or united. -2, wellfitted : Mal. 1. - At close union or embrace. - सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka.-सद्श्व. agreeable to look at. -सञ्जत a. well directed (as anarrow). —सर्ण: N. of Siva. —सह a. 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-ह: ) an epithet of Siva. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-7:) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् n. crystal. -सिकता 1. good sand -2. gravel. -3. sugar. - For a. 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. - happy, fortunate. (-4) a happy state, well-being, जस्ये की वा न पंडित: H. 3. 121. (मिन्यन in the same conse ). -रवना -िश्चति: f. 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happinosa -2. health, convalencence. -fera a. pleasantly smiling. (-ar) a momen with a pleased or smiling countenagee. - taga: an epithet of Siva. -- Tra. 1. melodions, harmonious -2. loal. - . ? a. I. sary at or suitable, apprepriate. - ... beneficial, calutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-Ar) one of the seven tongues of file. - a a having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate (-m.) 1. a frierd: सहनः पर्य वर्सत कि श्विनं Eu. 4. 27, मदायते न खलु सहबामम्युरेतार्थे हत्याः Me. 38 -2. an ally. out the separation of inerds. grad the counsel of a friend. - gr: a friend. - gra a. 1. good hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुर्य 10 P. ( हच्यति ) To make h.ppy, please, delight, ( properly a denom. of न ह ).

सुख a [पुल-अन् ] 1 Ha app, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिश: प्रमेद्रमस्ते। ववः सन्दाः है. 3. 14; so सख्यवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S.7. 18.-5 Ersy, practicable ; अयां मि लब्ब्रम्स वानि विनातराय: Ki. 5. 49. - 6 Fit, suitable. न्या The capital of Varuna. — खं 1 Happines, joy, delight, ple sure, comfort ; यदेवोपनतं दु:ग्वारसावं तदसव-सरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity ; अहर सुखदुः वये। रे सुध्यं मर्वा रवतस्थास् यत् U. 1 40 -3 Well-being, welfare; health, देवीं सुन्वं प्रष्टं गना M. 4. -4 Eust. comfort, alleviation (of sorrow&c.); oft. in comp. ; as in सुबनायेत, मुस्रोप-विष्ट. सस्राश्रय &c. - 5 Facility, easinese, easo. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. -à ind. 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well ; सुखनास्तां भवान् 'may you fale well '. -3 At ease, comfortably, असंजातकिणरकंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गाहः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease ; अज्ञः स-खमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bb. 2. 3 ; मुखसपदिश्यते परस्य K. -5 Rather willingly- -6 Quietly, placidl. -Jomp. - sia a. 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. —आधार: paradise. -आहर a. suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. ३ of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-traiend horse. -आरोह: a. of easy ascent. —आलोक a. good-looking, lovely, charming, - आवह a. conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. -- sara: 1. eating at ease. -2.

pleasant food. =3. N. of Varuna. - अत्यक्तः a cucumber. - आमनः an enithet of Siva. - surgra a. 1. having a sweet taste.sweet-flavoured .- 2. agreeable, delightful. (-e:) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment ( of pleasure). - 3743: 1. merry-making. pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2 a husband. — 334, -300 warm water - उद्धयः down or realization of happiness. — safa. resulting in happiness. - gg a. to be spoken easily or agreeably, -sqfag a. comfortably seated, sitting at ease. - vide a. desiring happiness, wishing well to. – क्रजिक: natron. –कर, -कार, -दायक a. giving pleasure, pleasant. - चार: a good horse. - ara a. happy. - a. giving pleasure. (-E:) N. of Vishnu. (-31) 1. a courtezan of Indra's heaven -2. the river Ganges. -3. the Samî tree. ( - ) the seat of Vishne. - aran a cow easily milked - बाय: 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge. -भागिन, -भा-ज् a. happy. —भेद्य a. easy to be broken (fig. also ), fragile, brittle -Hier the gum olibanum tree. -राति: 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmi). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabin with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. -वर्चकः, -वर्चेद्य m. natron, alkali. —बारा: a wato.-melon. —श्रव, -श्रवि a. sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिच a. attached to pleasure : S. 5. 11 - HIET a. easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्शे a. 1. agreeable to the touch. -2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर a. = सुखकर q. v. above.

तुल्यति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mal. 9. 25.

मुखाङ्क 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुवायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. -2 To rejoi ce. -3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

मुखित a. Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुविन a. Happy, glad, joyful —m. A religious ascetic.

स्यंड्ण: A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapou of Siva); see खुरान.

सुद् A technical term used by Panini for the first five case-inflections; cf. स्वेनामस्थान.

सुद्ध 10 U. ( सहयति-ते ) 1 To despise, disregard. -2 To be small, low, or shallow.



सुत p. p. 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice).
-3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —त: 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -त. -तं A Soma libation. -Comp. —आधित् a. desirous of progeny. —आस्मनः a grandson. (-ना) a grand-daughter. -उत्पन्तिः f. birth of a son. —निर्मेश्य शार्थें not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. — चर्क्स the mother of seven children. — स्नेहः paternal affection.

स्तंगम: The father of a son.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. —m. The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थामिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमहोसि Ku. 6.79.

द्वति: f. Extraction of Soma juice. द्वतिन् a. ( नी f. ) Having a child or children. —m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तेनांबा यदि सुति-नी वद् बध्या कींदूशी भवति Subhash.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुत्म् a. Well-sounding.

सुन्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सत्रामन् m. N. of Indra. —f. The earth.

स्तन् m. 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

दुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. बहि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10.23.

सुधा [ इष्टु धीयते पीयते वे-या वा क Tv. ] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia : निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिण: कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 Toe nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन पाकारेण पारिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -- siz: 1. The moon. -2. camphor. -° रतनं a pearl. —अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः: -आवासः the moon. —उद्भव: N. of Dhanvantarı. —जीविन m. a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रव: a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित a plastered, white-washed. - निधि: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. - पाणि: an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. —ਮਰਜੇ a stuccoed house. -भित्ति: f 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall .- 3. the fifth Muharia or hour after noon. - Harm. a god, deity. -भृति: 1 the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. — нय 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. —मोदक: camphor -वर्षः a shower of nectar —वर्षिन m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः 1. the moon. -2. campbor. वासा a kind of cucumber. -ांसर a. 1. white as mortal. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; a गतीशरणे युक्ती हरिकांतः सधासितः Ki. 15. 45. ( where it has senses 1 and 2 also ). — स्ति: 1. the moon -2. a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन a. ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bb. 2. 6. — war uvula or soft palate. —हर: an epithet of Garuda; see गर्ड. स्धितिः m. f. An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2
The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.
सुनासी( हाि )रः An epithet of

संद: N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, whe were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुंदर क. (शि. ) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right.
-र: N. of Cupid. -शे A beautiful
woman; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरीवा Bb.
2. 115; विद्याधरसुद्रीणां Ku. 1. 7.

Eq 1 A technical term used by Panini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त p. p. [रवण्-क्तीर क ] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleop; न हि सुतस्य सिंहस्य प्रविद्याति मुखे सृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. —तं Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —रवच् a. paralytic.

सुधि: [स्वप्-क्तित् ] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सम: 1 The moon -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. - मं A flower; Bv.. 1. 84.

सुन्ते 1 A bymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

हुद् I. 6. P. (स्तति) I Tornle, govern -2 To shine. - JI. 10 P. = स्नार् q. v.

सुरः [ सृष्टु राति ददात्यमीष्ट सु-रा क ] 1 🗛 god, deity; सुगमितग्रहाद तेवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्वा: Râm.; सुधवा वर्षयते सु राच पितंत्र्य V 3.7, R. 5 16 -2 The number 'thirty-thre'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -Comp. -अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an apsaras, R. 8. 79. — সাধিণ: an epithet of Indra. —अध्यक्ष: N. of Siva. - आरि: 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. °इन् m. N. of Siva. °इन् m. N. of Vishnu. - Af 1. gold. -2. saffron. -आचार्यः en epithet of Brihaspati. -अग्रुवा 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आहप: 1: the mountain Meru. - 2. heaven, paradise. – इडय: N. of Brihaspati. – इडया the र sacred basil. — इंद्र:, -ईझ:, -ईप्रवर: N. of Indra. "nirg: a cochineal. "In me N. of Garcda. — इस∙ a celestial elephant. – হুত: the Sala tree. – ইহা:, -ईश्वर: 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-37) 1. the celestal Ganges. -2. Durgâ. –ਤੁਜਸ: 1.the sun. -2 Indra. -उत्तर: Pandal-wood. —ऋषिः (सुर्गर्षिः) a divine sage. —जात: an epithet of Visvakarman. —जासुक rain-bow. -nu: 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of. gods. -us: an epithet of Brihaspati. -ग्रामणी m. Nol India. — ज्यहै: an epithet of Brabma. - av: a tres of paradise. - aran: the jewel called Kanstubba q. v. - are n. the Devadåru tree. —दीविका an epith t of the Ganges. graft the sacred basil. -- fau: 1. an cler hart of the gods. -2 N. of Airavata — fig m 1. a demon; R. 10. 15 -2. Râhu; R. 2. 39. — धतुम् n. rain-bow; स्रथत्रितं द्राहृष्टं न नाम श्रासनं V. 4. 1. — धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, -निस्नगा an epithet of the Ganges - vin: an epithet of Indra. - ga the akv, heaven. - uaa: the mountain Meru q. v. -- qraq: a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतक. - जिय: 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspari -भ्यांdentification with a deitr, deification, apotheosis. –भूत्रहः the Devadaru tree. –माद्दे a temple, Mal. 9. 1. - प्रश्तः f. a celestial damsel. - THAT a flute, pipe. —लोक: heaven. "सन्ती 1. a celestial weman. - 2. N. of Durga - चरमन n. the sky. — agur white Dûrvâ orass. —वर्ही the sacred basil.-विदिष, -वरिन्, -হারু m an evil spirit, a demon — বি-लामिनी an apsaras. — ज्ञाखिन m. the Kalp tarn q v. — सझन् n. heaven, paradise. — सारत, -सिधु f the Ganges; सरसीराद्व तेजो वह्निष्ठगतमेशम्. R. 2. 75. — Egif, - Ar 1. a celestial woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durga. -स्थानं a temple.

सुरगः - गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dng underneath a building; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगा कारायित्वा Dk, सुरंगया बहिर्पातेषु युव्नासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरंग).

स्राभ a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, oderous; पाटलसंतर्गत्रभवन-वाता: S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. - 2 Pleasing. agreeable. - 3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेगीं सुरभिर्वज्ञाभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. - 6 Wise, learned. - 7 Good, virtuous. - भि: 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sals, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. - 5 The Sami tree. . -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of espring; V.2.20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Batula tree -f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुनां तदीयां सुरभे: कुत्वा मातिनिधि R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Matris. -10 The east. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulpbur. -3 Gold. -Comp. —ब्र fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. — जिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut.—त्वच् f. large cardamome. —टाइ: the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. - are: an epithet of Cupid —मास: the spring. —सुद्ध the commencement of spring. - अवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain. सुरभिमत् m. F. of fire.

सरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

स्रा 1 A spiritucus liquor, wine ; सरा वै मलमकानां Ms. 11, 94; गोडी पै. ष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. —आकर: a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीवित् m. a distiller. —आਲय: a tavern, dram-shop. -आसवः spirituous liquor. - उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. - at: the occoa nut tree. -ue: a vessel for holding liquor. — ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. - q a. 1. a drinker of spirituous iquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable .- 3. wise, sage. - qroj. -ura the drinking of wine or liquor. -पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. -भाग: yeast..—मंद्रः the froth or scum of spirituous liqur during fermentation. —सथानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरंगा S'e सुरंगा.

सुननः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

स्वर्ण a. [ शोभनो वर्णीऽस्य ] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated -vi: 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. - 5 The thorn apple. - of 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. - of 1 Gold. -2 Agolden coin (m. also), नन्बहं द्श सुवर्णान् प्रय-च्छानि Mk. 2 -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Mashas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also) -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yell ow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नामकेशा ). -Comp. —अक्ष: N. of Siva. —आरहप: 1. N. of a tree (न:गकेशर ).-2. the thorn-apple. -अभिषेक: sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. - कदली a variety of plantain. - कर्न, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गेरिक a kind of redchalk. - जीविक: N. of a tribe, ( गांवि-कः शाखिकश्चित्र कास्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्ण जीविक-श्चिव पचेते बणिजः स्मृता ॥). -पुष्प the globeamaranth. - प्रतिपन a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवणपुष्यिता पृथ्वी विचिन्व-ति त्रयो जनाः । त्रूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जाः-नाति भेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृष्ठ a. coated with gold, gilded. — विंदु: 1. N. of Vishnu -2. a form of Šiva. - माश्च-कं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —हृदयक: a. abounding in gold and silver. —रेंतस m. an epithet of Siva. -विणिज् m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्ण: N. of Vishnu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्ध: an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. - सते-यं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahapatakas q. v.).

स्वर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal.-2 Lead.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same, all. -मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour: कुरवक कुपुनं चयलामु गर्म Git. 7 : सुष्माविषये परीक्षणे निष्किल एक्सन्सा-जितन्सुवात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7. सुपनी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

खुपाद: An epithet of Siva.

द्धाप: f. 1 A hole ; cf. द्वाप. -2 A tube, pipe.

स्पि (पी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid.
-2 Pleasent, agreeable. —म: 1 Cold.
-2 A kind of snake. -3 The moonstone.

सुविर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation.
—रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity.
-2 Any wind-instrument.

सुपुतिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यादिमका हि बीजशक्तिरच्यक्तशब्दिन्द्रिया परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुपुतिय-स्वां स्वरूपमितवावरहिताः शेरते समारिणी-जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sat. 1. 4. 3

सुप्रमाः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. --स्पाः A particular artery of the human body, said tolie between इहा and विवला, two of the vessels of the body.

मुचेण: 1 N. of a tree ( क्रमई ). -2 N. of Vishņu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुब्दु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much; exceeding; सुब्दु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहत्व्येन U.1.-3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठ प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठ स्विवद्यस्थिते.

अदमे A rope, cord, string.

सुद्धा: ( m- pl. ) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुद्धीर्श्वीचमाश्रित्य वैतसीय् R. 4. 35.

स् I. 2, 4 A. (स्ते, स्यते, स्त ) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also): अस्त सा नागवध्यभोग्धं Ku. 1. 20; कीति स्ते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31.—With a to bring forth, beget, produce. -II 6. P. (मुनति) 1 To excite, incite, inpel. -2 To remit (as debt).

₹ a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. --f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

स्कः 1 An arrow.-2 Air, wind.

स्कर. 1 A h g, pig; see शुकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. -- री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

स्क्ष्म a [ स्व-भन् स्क् च नेट् ; Un. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जा-लांतरस्थस्यांशी यत्स्क्ष्मं दृश्यतं रजः. -2 Little, small ; इन्स्पवितस्क्षमाणीना स्कंपनेशे S. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. -3 fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact. precise, accurate, correct. - इन: 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva -ari 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावदा. -4 Craft, ingenuity. - 5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammața:-कुनोऽपि लक्षितः स्कृनाप्यथेन्यिस्मै प्रकार्यते । धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्स्क्ष्म परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. —आत्मन् m. N. of Siva. —ए-ला small cardamoms. —तंड्लः the poppy. —ਰੰਭੂਲਾ 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. -दाईना quick-sightedne-s, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -विशेच, -दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle eyed .- 2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp minded. — ₹₹₹ n. a thin plank of wood, a board. - ===; -sitt the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame ( = लिंगश्रीर q. v ). - पत्र: 1. corrander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. -qoff a kind of basil. - fqcq-ही wild pepper. - बीज: the poppy. —बुद्धि a. sharp- witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धि: f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -- H-शिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, piecise computation ( opp. स्यूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation' ). — हार्करा small gravel, sand. - शालि: a kind of fine rice. -पद्चर्णः a sort of louse.

सूच् 10 U. (स्वयति-ते, स्वित ) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां स्वचिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्रवोषं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35, Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal, स जातु सेव्यमानेऽपि- मुस्ति से स्वयति ध. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्य्तं स्वयति स्ट. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -WITH अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत लक्षं पातं कर्मचेष्टाभिस्वितं Mb.

स्वः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

स्वक a. (चिना f.) [सन्-ण्डल ] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. -क: 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A nariator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. — वाक्य the information given by an informer.

स्वनं नत [ स्व भावे लयु ] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out. indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

e 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation.
-3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सुचि: -ची रि [स्ड्इन् वा डीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade ( as of Kusa grass ) ; अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं में चरणं डि. 1, 80 मुखे कुशस्चि-विद्धे S 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नस्चये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file ; इंड-ब्यूहेन तन्नार्भ यायात्त्रकटेन वा। वराहम-कराभ्यां वासूच्यावां गरुडोन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing  $scli_1$ ses (in astr. ). - Лотр. — эн a. having a sharp needle pointed, needle-like point, acuminated. (-प्र) the point of a needle. —आस्य: a rat. -सराहन्याय: see under न्याय. --स्तात: a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. — पत्रकं un index, a able of contents. ( -कः ) a kind of pot-herb. - you: the Ketaka tree. -भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the bnds; पाडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सुचिभिने: Me 23. — भेद्य α. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सुचिभेद्यस्तमोभिः Me. 37.-3. palpable, tangible. 一長日 a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed (-電:)1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particut lar position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. - रोमन m. a hog. - वदन a. needle-faced, having a cointed beak. ( -त: ) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. - शालि: a kind of fine साचिकः A tailor.

स्चिता [ स्वि खाई क ] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp.-धर: an elephant. -सुख a. having 2 pointed mouth or head. (-सं) a shell, the conch-shell.

स्चित p. p. [सप्-क] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

स्चित् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

स्विनी 1 A needle. -2 A night. स्वित् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

स्त p. p. [स्क] i Born, hegotten' engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोद्याश्याच् पुण्याश्रमद्दीनन तावदात्मानं प्रनीमहे S. 1.-2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brahmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्वियकन्यायां स्तो भवति जातितः M: 10 11, स्तो वा स्त-पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve 3 33. \_3 The son of a Valsya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard ). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyâsa. —a: -a Quick-silver. -comp. -तन्यः an epithet of Karna. --राज m. quick-silver.

स्तकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. - 2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or misc arrage) in a family; (also called जनगरी पं प. v.). — कः, -कं Quick-silyer.

स्तका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

स्ता A woman recently delivered.
स्ति: f. [स-किन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, childbearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3
Source, fountain-head; तपसा स्तिरस्तिरापनं Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place
where Soma juice is extracted
-comp. -अशोनं impurity caused by
child-birth in a family (which lasts
for 10 days). -गृष्टं the lying-inchamber. -मास: (also स्तिमास:) the
month of delivery, the last month of
pregnancy.

स्विका A woman recently deliver ed. -0 omp. - अवारं, -गुरं, -गेरं, -भवनं the lying in chamber. - रोग: sickness subsequent to child-birth, puer, peral sickness. - पद्दी N. of a particular goddess worthipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूरया See सुरया.

सूत्वरं The distillation of spiritu ous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. ( स्वयति ते, स्वत ) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sûtra or short rule, तथा च स्वयति हि भगवता विगठण; जैमिनिश्प इदमपि धर्मन्छभणसस्यम् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, vetemat' 29; तिस्तुणं मदा निस्त्राम् तित्यः स्वयित्ययः Mâl. 1. -4 To reise, abbild.

सूत्र [सूर-अन्] l A thread, string-• line, cord , पुण्यनालाहुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subsasm., तणी वज्रसमुद्धीण सूत्र-•स्येवास्ति मे गति: R 1.4. -2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खाँडितायात्सूत्रं मुगालादिव राजदंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred throud or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; ि,खासूत्रवात् ब्राह्मणः Tarks K .- 6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism .- 8 A chort or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thas defined :-- खन्माझरममदिग्वं सारवाद्वि-श्रतीस्त्वस् । अस्तीममावद्यं च सूत्र स्वाविदो विदः -9 Any work or manual containing Buon aphoristic rules ; e g. मानवकल्प. सूत्र, आपर्नेयसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. —आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul. -sites a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a .necklace. - कंड: 1. a Braumana - - 2. a pigcon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. - anfig n. carpentry. -कार:, -इत् m. an author or composer of Euitas -कोणः, -कोणकः a small drun shaped like an hourglas (डमरु). —नंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. - avi N. of a class of charanas or Vadic schools which introduced various Satra works. - नतः a thread, string. - a fer a distaff, spindle. - afta a. 'pcor in threads,' having a small number of threads: thread-bare; अय पटः स्त्रद्रितां गतः, Mk. 2. 9. — uv., -uv. 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastâvană or prelude; he is thus defined :--नाटयस्य यदन्षामं तत्स्त्रं स्यास-जीवकम् । रंगरेवतपू माकृत् सत्रधार इति स्पतः ॥

-2. a carpenter, an artisan. -3. the author of a set of aphorisms. -4. an epithet of Indra. — पिटक: N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. — पुष्प: the cotton plant. — भिद्र m. a tailor. — भृत् m. = स्त्रपार. q. v. — पंत्रे 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. — नीजा a kind of lute. — नेप्रने a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

ਜ਼ੁਕਰਾ A spindle or distaff.

स्त्रामन् = स्त्रामन् व. र.

स्विका A kind of dish (Mar. श्वा) स्वित p. p. [स्व-क ] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sûtras, delivered in aphorisms.

स्त्रिन् a. (णी f.) [मूत्र अस्यर्थे इति ] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. -m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. ( सुन्ते ) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. ( ध्राविन्ते ) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assentagree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

स्दः [ स्व-अन् ] 1 Destroying, de, struction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. - कर्मन् a. cookery. - जाला a kitchen.

स्तन a. (नी f.) [स्ट्नाने लुट्र] 1 Destroying, filling, destructive, द्रानवस्त्र, अरिगणस्त्रन &c. -2 Dest, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

स्त P. P. [ युक्त कस्य नः ] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossemed, or ened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सून or सून in this sense). -- नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition.-2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

स्ता 1 A slaughter-house, butch' er's house; भवानाचे स्नापारचर इव मध आमिषलोह्यो भीरकम्ब M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying.-4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light.-8 A river -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. -- ar: (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under or ar or agan.

स्तित् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सुद्र: [ ए-इक् ] 1 A son; पित्रहमे-वेको सुद्रभवं K.-2 A child, an offspring.-3 A grandson (daughter's son).-4 A younger brother.-5 The sun.-6 The Arka plant.

सून् f. A daughter.

सुनृत a. I True and pleasant, kind and sincere ; तत्र स्नृतागरश्च स्र-यः पुण्यमृग्यञ्जवमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चार्यतां मातरं गंगलानां धेनुं धीराः स्ट्रां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31, तृणानि भूमिरुद्कं वाक् चतुर्थी च स्टता । एतान्यि सर्ता गेहे नोच्छियंते कदाचन Ms. 3, 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active.—at 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. -a 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूप: [ स्हेन पीयते, स-पा वअर्थे क पूर्णे Tv. ] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-आर्थे दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhash.; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. -Comp. —आंगे asafætida. —कार: a cook. —धूपनं, -धूपकं asa-fætida.

सुनः [स-मङ् ] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven,

सूर् 4 A. (ध्रेते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सर्क a. Hurt, injured.

स्रः [ सुनीत प्रयति कमाणि लोकानुद्येन, स-कन् ; Un. 2. 24 ] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero; king. -Comp. — चञ्चस्र a. radiant as the sun. —स्त: an epithet of Saturn. —स्त: the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruna.

सरण: N. of an esculent root.

स्रत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. — ता A tractable cow.

स्ति: [स्-किन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अधवा कृतवाद्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्यूचेस्रिम: R. 1. 4; St. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनायस्रि--6 N. of Krishps.

स्रिन् a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.
\_m. A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

स्री 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kunti q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्झ (६र्ग) 1. 4, P. (स्क्षीत, स्क्षीत) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष क्यें )जं Disrespect. सूर्क्य: A kind of bean. सूर्प See जूर्प.

स्तिः -मी f. 1 An iron or metallic image, Ms. 11.103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre -4 At

सर्थः [ सराति आकाशे स्र्यं., यद्या मुनाते कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरवात ; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1.114 ] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावर-णाय दृष्टे: कल्पेत लोकस्य कर्य तमिस्रा R. 5.13. [ In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi cf. S.7.20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He. is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the solar race of kings] .- 2The tree called Arka.-3The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun ). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अपाय: sunset ; Me. 80. -अहर्थ the presentation of an offering to the sun. — अइमन् m. the sun stone. - अश्व: a horse of the sun. - stef sunset. -आवप: heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. -आलोक: sunshine. -आवर्त: a kind of sun-flower. — MIE a. named after the sun. (-a:) the gigantic swallow-wort. (一章) copper. -इंदुसंगम: the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon ) ; द्री: स्येंदुसंगम: Ak. -- उत्थानं, -उत्प: sunrise. - जद: 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. -उपस्थानं, -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1. — कमलं the sunflower, a heliotrope. - aid: 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; S. 2. 7. -2. a crystal. - atia: f 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. —काल: day-time, day. ेअनलचर्क a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and had fortune. — uz: 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Rahu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water jar - ue i a solar eclipse. -चंदी (also सूर्यचंद्रमसी) m. du. the sun and moon - नः, -तनयः -पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sugriva .- 2. of Karna. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of the river Yama. - जा, - तनया Yamuna — तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the sun. `—नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. -पर्वन n a solai festival, ( on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c ). -पुत्री 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamuna. - प्रमुख a. sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1.2. **-फणिचक =** सूर्यकालानलचकं q. v. above. 一 H To a one who worships the sun (-wh: ) the tree Bandhûka or its flower. --ਸ਼ਹਿ. the sun stone. -ਸ਼ਤਲ the orb of the sun. — यंत्रं 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him ). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. - रहिम: a ray of the sun, sun-beam - ভাক: the heaven of the sun. -वंश: the solar race of kings ( who ruled at Ayodhya ) -- वर्चस् a. resplendent as the sun. - विलोकन the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old, cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. -संक्रमः, -संक्रातिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron.-सारथि: an epithet of Aruna. -सिद्धांत: a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god San). -- स्तातिः f, -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हद्यं N. of a hymn to the sun.

स्यों 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hym n about the marriage of Sûryâ. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूज् 1 P. ( स्पनि ) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

स्युजा A mother.

स्टाती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

स् 1, 3 P. (सरित, ससित, also वावति , ससार, अशाधीर-असरत, सारेष्यति, सर्तु, सर ) I Fo go, move, proceed , सृ गाः पदाक्षणं सञ्चः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निष्पास हरयः सेतुं प्रतिताः सञ्चर्णाचं Râm.-3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससाराभिस्रखः झूरः शाईल इव कुंजरं Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरित सहसाबाह्यभिध्यं गताध्यवला सति M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चहायो सरित सरलस्तं धसंबह्दनमा Me. 53. -6 To flow. — Caus (सार्यति-ते) I To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तंत्रीमादी नयन-

सिलिले: सारियत्वा कथांचित् Me. 86. -4
To push back or away, remove; सार्यतीं गढाभोगात्काित्विषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. — Desid. (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सुक: [मु-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Alotus

( कैरव ) •

स्कंडु f. Itch, scab. सकाल: A jackal, see श्रगल.

स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा स्कर्णा

हाग: A sort of arrow or jevelin, a sing ( भिंदिपाल ).

स्गाल: A Jackal , see ज्ञानल. स्बर् 1.6 P. (मुजाति, ससर्ज, अत्राक्षीत्, स्रशात, स्रष्टुं, सृष्ट्) I To create, produce, make (in general): to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अधेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसूजत् प्रमुः Ms. 1. 32,33, 34, 36 : तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून सुजाति S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्राध्यरसं करुणं रुवंतः Bk. 3. 17 : आनद्द्योतामित बाष्यवृष्टिं हिमसुर्ति हेमन्तीं सप्तज R 16. 44, 8. 35 -5 To send forth, utter ( as words ), वचस्यवासिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टि Ku. 3.69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away ; forsake, give up ; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (मुज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth .- Desid. ( सिश्कृति ) To wish to create &c.

सुष्ट p. p. [स्त्र-क] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, omitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सज.

सृष्टि: f. [स्त्र-कित्] 1 Creation, anything created; कि मानसी सृष्टि: S. 4; या सृष्टि: अप्टरासा S 1 1; ज्ञीरतन-ध्रियरा मातेभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्ट्रियस धातुः Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्षु m. the creator.

मृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali. मृजयाः N. m. pl. of a people. स्णि: f. A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदाधकरिणां द्योपझारचे स्णि: H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. — जि: 1 An enemy. -2 The moon,

स्जी A book for driving an ele-

मृणि(णी)का Saliva, spittle.

सति: f. 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also), नैते स्ती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुहाति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring.

च्ला a. (शि f.) Going, moving. —शि 1 A stream, river.-2A mother.

सृद्र: A snake.

स्वाकुः काइ इस् च Un. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb.-f. A river, stream.

सूप्र 1 P. [ सपीत, सूत ; desid. सिसुप्ति ]
• 1 To creep ,crawl glide, gently. -2
To go, move.

मृपाटः A kind of measure.

स्पादी A kind of measure.

स्पाटिका The beak of a bird.

सूप्र: The moon.

स्म, संभ् 1 A. (सर्मति, सुंभति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

स्मर a. (शि.) Going, moving.
—र: A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. ( स्नाति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक् 1 A. (सेकने ) To go, move.

सेक: [सिच्चम् ] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेक: सीकारिणा करेण विद्याः कार्म U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16 30, 17. 16. 2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid. -6 A drop of anything. -Comp. -पार्च 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2. a bucket.

सेकिसं A radish.

संकत् a. (कत्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. — m. 1 A sprinkler. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्र A bucket, watering-pot.

. सेचक a. (चिका f.) [सिच्-ण्युल्] Sprinkling. —क: A cloud.

सेचर्स [सिन्-माने स्पुट् ] 1 Sprinkling, watering ; बुक्तसेचने हे धारपात मे 8. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -Comp. - चटः a watering pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

संदु: 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Un. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनी क्षतसेत्वंधना जलस-यात इवासि विद्त: Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general ; वेदेहि पर्या-मलयाद्रिमक्तं मस्तेतुना फेनिलमेबुरााईं R. 13. 2 ; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्दिरद्सेत्रीभ: 4. 38, 12. 70, Ku. 7 53. -3 A land-mark, Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, li nit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind ; दूर्वयु: सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्यरन सर्वसेतव: Subhash. - 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. -8 The sacred syllable om, संत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोक्वतं पूर्वे परस्ताच्च विदीर्थते Kalika. P. -Comp. - चंध: I the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासी जले गते किं खलु सेतु-ਕੰਬ: Subhash.; Ku. 4. 6. -2. the ridge of rocks extending from the south ern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lanka by Nala and the other monkeys ) -3. any bridge or cause-way. -भेदिन a. 1. breaking down barriers -2. 1emoving obstructions. (-m.) N. of a tree ( द्वी ).

सन्तः 1 A bank, cause way, bridge.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् a. ( सेदुर्णा f. ) Sitting. सेध: 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail.

सन a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

**सेना** [ासि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा था,  $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{q}}}$ 3. 10 ] I An army ; मेनापीरच्छवस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. -2 army personified as the wife of Karttikeya, he god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. - war the van or front of an army. ंग: the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army ; (these are four —हरू अश्वरधपादात सेनाग स्याच्चतुष्टग्म् ). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. - चर: 1. a soldier. -2. a campfollower. - निषेद्रा: the camp of an army , सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -- सी m. 1. a leader of an army, commander, general ; सेनानीनामहं स्केट: Bg. 10. 24 ; Ku. 2. 51. -2- N. of Karttikeya ; अथन्मद्रेस्तनया शुक्रीच सेनान्यमालीढिमिवासुरास्त्रेः R. 2. 37. -पाति: 1. a general. -2. N. of Siva, -3. N. of Karttikeya. --पारिक्टोंच् a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words ). - gg the

rear of an aimy. अंगः the breaking of an aimy, complete rout, disorderly flight. - मुखं 1. division of an aimy.
-2. particularly, a division of an aimy consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. -3 a mound in front of a city gate. -- योगः the equipment of an aimy. -- रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफ: The penis , cf. जेक.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सर: A kind of measure (Mar. शर), it is thus defined in Lilavati:-पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटंकीर्द्वसततुल्येः काश्यतोऽत्र सर: ॥ —सरोह: A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेर a. Binding, fastening.

संदर्भ a. Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल 1 P. (सेलति ) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. ( सेवते, सेवित , caus. सेवयति-ते : desid. मिसे विषते , the स of सेव् is changed to q after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, नि ) I To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायो भृत्या-स्त्यजंति पचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21 , आचारपूत पवन: सिंधेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed' , ऐश्वयोद्न-पेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः संवते 1. 14.-2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use. enloy, कि सन्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरिकाजननशिकसृता सृगेण B. G. -4 To enioy carnally, केतनीं सेवेंस हंत कथं रेालंब निखप: Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote, oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform ; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49 -6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit : ततं वारि विहाय तीरनालिनीं कारंडवः भेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव: See सेवन.

संवक a. [ संव्-ण्डल ] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. --कः 1 A servant, dependant; संवया धनमिन्छान्तिः संवक्तः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातंत्रचं यन्छरीरस्य मृहस्तव्पि हारितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

संवनं [ सिन् सेव्-लब्ट् ] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतास्मा ग्रुक्तेषचेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing, Ms. 12. 52 -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally, बस्तरोत्येकरावेण बुक्तिसेचनाइ क्रिज: Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, foundness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

संबनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेवू-अ ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां ला-वनकारिणीं कृतिधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Ma. 3. 14, हीनसेवान कर्तव्या H. .3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honcuring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise .- 5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3 - 70mp. - आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. - mran: change of voice in service, (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा ). -धर्म: 1. the duty of service, सेवाधर्मः प्रभगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्य: Pt 1.285. -2. the obligations of service. — व्यवहार: the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple. सेवि n. p. [सेव्-क] 1 Served, attended upon, worsh pped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pc. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. - त 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

संचित्र m. An attendant, a dependant. संचित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

संख्य a. [संब्-प्यत् ] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -5 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded — च्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक), भयं दावत् संब्यादिभिनिविशतं सेवकजनं Mu. 5.12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. — च्यं A kind of root. -Comp. - सेवको m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

त्ते 1 P. (सायति ) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेंह a. ( ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; शुति सेंही कि व्या भृतक-नकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

संहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सेंहिकः, सेंहिकेयः A metronymic of Rahu, q. v.

सेकत a. (ती रि.) [सिकताः संत्यत्र अण्]
1 Consisting or made of sand; sandy, gravelly, तोयस्थेवानिहितस्यः सेकान मेतु-मोचः U. 3. 36. -2 Having saniy sorl. —तं 1 A sand bank, सुरगज इव गांगं सकतं सुपतीकः B. 5. 75. 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76, 16 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. — gg ginger.

सेकार्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदहजीविन्). -क: 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सञ्चातिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धाते वेचि इक ] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनाया समवै।ते दह ] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, militry. —क: 1 A soldier, पपात सुमी सह सीनिकाश्रभि: R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle array R. 3. 57.

संघव a. (बी f.) [संधुनदीसमीप देशे भव अण् ] 1 Produced or but n in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -a: 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -a:, -a A kind of rocksalt. -a: m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp.—a: a lump of salt. —िक्राला a kind of rock of rock or fossil salt.

র্ম্বান a. (की f.) Relating to the Saindhavas. — क: A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

ਚੌਂਬੀ A sort of spirituous liquor ( perhaps from palm-juice ).

सेन्य: [ सेनायां समविति लय ] 1 A soldier, Si. 5. 28. - 2 A guard, sentinel. - न्यं An army, a troop, स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाझाय हरिसेन्येरस्ट हुत: R. 12. 67.

सैमातिकं Red lead.

सर्धः, सैरिंधः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasyu and an Ayogava female; सैरिंधं वास्राद्याची स्ते द्रस्यरथोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

संभा, सार्था 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेन्द्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Dranpadî (assumed by her when she acted as servant to siudheshna, jqueen of Virața.

सीरिक a. (की f) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -क: 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सारिभः 1 A buffalo; णवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घ निःश्वासीत सरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सी 4 P. (स्वति, ससी, असात् असासात्, सास्यति, सार्तु, सित, caus साययति-ते, desid. सिपामति , pass. सीयते ; the स of सो is changed to ज् after prepositions ending in इ or उ ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोड p. p. [ सह्न्क इडमाव. ] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c , see सह-

सोढ़ a. ( ह्री f. ) [ सहतृत्र ] l Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंड a. 1 Ardently long—ing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कंडमालिंगनस्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. —हं und. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; पोड्डियेन बलाकपासरभसं सोत्कंटमालिंगतः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad ; Mal. 3. 4.

सात्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -स: Violent laughter. -स:, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सात्सव n. Festive, making merry, jeyous.

सीत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. — हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सात्मुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful

सीहसेंच a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty, सोरसेंचै: स्कंधदेशे: Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानसुद्रं यह प्रसानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -र: A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्थ: A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); आतु: सोदर्यमारमान मिंद्रजिद्वधकोभिन: B. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्य द्वारिद्यं Dk.

सोदोग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Voilent, strong.

सोहेत a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. — नं and. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, instne, frantic.

सापकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार a. 1= सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार a. Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सापद्रव a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोप्य a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful

सोपधि a. Fraudulent. —ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently; अस्ति हि विजयार्थन: क्षितीका विद्धति सोपधि संधि दूषणानि हैं। 1. 45.

साप्टल व. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सीपरीध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded.—2 Favoured. —धं ind. Obligingly, respectfully.

भाषास्य a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सीपहास c. Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. — सं ind. Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सापाकः A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10, 38.

सोपाधि a, सोपाधिस a. (की ट्रे.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or li mitations, qualified by particular cha racteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्ध नवयोवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पानिः f., -पथा, -पद्धतिः f., -पथारा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case; वापी चास्मिन् मरकति। लाखसोपानमार्गा Me. 76; समारु श्चित्वा सुष्टे विमायुषः अये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [ स-मन्: Up. 1. 139 ] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings .- 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [ In mytho. .logy, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. B. 2. 75 ); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven askrisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.-are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical wanting of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiaity for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his fatherin-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Târâ, the wife of Bribaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards be come the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tara (b) also ]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind -9 N. of Kubera -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugri a. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in चसोम q. v. —मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. - Comp - आभिष्य, the extrac. tion of Soma juice. — आह: Monday. -आ्दर्ग the red lotus. -ईश्वर: a celebrated representation of Siva. -3. द्भा N. of the river Narmada, R 5. 59 , ( where Malli. quotes Ak. रवा त नर्मदा सामोद्भवा भेक्लकन्यका ). - कांत a. lovely as the moon. (-a:) the moonstone. -क्षप: disappearance or waning of the moon. - nut: N. of Vishnu. -ug: a vessel for holding Soma. — ¬¬ a. moon born. (¬¬¬; ) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (- ) milk. -बारा the sky, heaver. -नाथ: 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the tressures); तेषां मार्गे पारेचयवशादाजि-त छर्जरीणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सी-मनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -qr m. 1. one who drinks the Soma -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. - via: N. of Indra, -पानं drinking Soma juice —पायिनः -पीथिन, -पीतिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र के चित्...सो मधीथिन उद्वंबर-नामानो बहावादिनः प्रतिवसंति सम Mal. 1. - 411a: f. 1. drinking Soma. -2 a Soma sacrifice — युत्रः, -सूर, -सृत epithets of Budha or Mercury. -- n-बाक: a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (ओतिय) for a Soma sacrifice. — चंधु: 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury -3. the white water-lily. -यज्ञ:, -याग: the Some sacrifice. -याजिय m. one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —योति: a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. - बेग: a particular disease of women. -छता,-बर्छा: 1. the Soma plant. - .... N. of the nver Godávari. - न्या: the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. - 477: 1. a kind of white Khadıra. -2. N. of the plants ( क्रांज and कर्फल ). — बहुरि: (री), -बहुिका, -बर्ह्डी f. the moon-plant. -बार:, बासर: Monday. — विक्रयिन m. a vendor of Soma juice. — वृक्ष:, -सार: the white Khadira. —जनला a kind of cucumber. —संज्ञं camphor. —सङ् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitris: Ms. 3. 195. — ffig: an epithet of Vishnu. — सुत् m. a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmada; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. - # a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. "प्रवृक्षिणा circumambulation around a Sivalinga so as not to cross the Euma-

सोनन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् a. (नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल a. Soft, bland, placid.

सोक्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सीहुंदः, सोहंदनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. — हं, -न ind. Ironically, U.5.

सोध्मन् a. 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate.

सीकर a. (शf.) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12, 53.

सौकर्षे [ धुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ् ] 1 Hoggishness.-2 Ease, facility, सौकथै च कार्यस्थानायासेन सिद्धचा सागसिद्धचा च बोध्यसः -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5
An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्थे 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness ; शिशिषपुण्याधिकसौकुमार्यो, बाहू तदीयाचित हे चितकी Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सीक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [ सख श्यनं पृच्छति दक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भुग्वादी-चद्यग्रहेतं सौखशायनिकान्द्रपीन् R. 10. 14.

सीख द्वासिक: [मुखद्दित सुखेन श्रयनं पृच्छिति टक् ] i One who asks another person whether he has slept well.—2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music. सौखिक a. (की f.), सौखीय a. (ची f.) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सीस्य Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

मोगत: A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; ( the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सोत्रांतिक, योगाचार & नेभा-सिक); सोगतजरत्परिवाजिकायास्तु कामं-दक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mål.1.

सोगतिक: 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सोगंध a. (धी f.) Sweet-scented, fragrant. — थं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. —2 A kind of fragrant grass (क्वूण).

सोगधिक a. (का or की f.) Sweetscented, fragrant —क: 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. —कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कच्च). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्ये Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सीगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor ; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सोजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38.—2 Magnanimousness, generosity.—3 Kindness, compassion, clemency.—4 Friendship, love.

सोंडी Long pepper.

सौति: 1 An epithet of Karna. -2 N. of a great sage.

सीत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4.9.

सीच a. (जी f.) [सूत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Satraq. v.—न: 1 A Brahmana. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Satras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सीजांतिका: m. pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सीगत.

सीजामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनो रुणा भवति दिक् च सीजामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्थे Brotherhood.

सोदामनी; सौदानिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्यर कनकनिकपस्नि

ग्धया दर्शयोवीं Me. 37; मोद्दामिनीन ज लदोदरसंघिलीना Mk. 1.35; Mål. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सोदायिक a. (की f.) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property.
—कं A nuptial present so made.

सोध a. (धार्) [ स्थम निर्मत रक्त वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, necatar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. —य 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सोधवास-स्ट्रजेन विस्मृत: साचकाय फलन्त:म्यूइस्तप: R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silvet. -4 Opal. -Comp. —कार: 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. —वास: 2 palatial building.

सान a. ( ती f. ) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. —ने Butcher's meat. -Comp: —ध्यर्थ a state of deadly hostility.

सोनिक: A butchen; cf. ज्ञानिक.

सानंद The club of Balarama.

सोनंदिन m. An epithet of Bala-rama.

सैं(द्यें [ इंद स्य भाव ध्यञ् ] Beau; ty,loveliness, gracefulness, elegance-सोंद्येसारसम्बद्धाम् जिकेतन वा Mal. 1.21; Ku. 1.49, 5.41.

सापनं 1 Dry ginger -2 Emerald सीपनंप: An epithet of Garuda.

सामिक a. (की f.) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -के A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -प्यंच n. N. of the tenth parvan or book of the Mahâbhâraia which relates how Asvatthâman, Kritavarman and Kripa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pândava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep -चया the great nocturnal slaughter of Pândava camp (above raferred to); मार्गो होष नरेंद्रसाँगिक विषे पूर्व द्वारं द्वारिका Mk. 3, 11.

सोबल: N. of Sakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलयी N. of Gåndhari, wife of Dhritarashtra.

सीमं N. of: Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.) सोभीक: N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सीमद्रः, सीमद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सोभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

स्ती भारयं [ मुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः व्यञ् द्विपदद्वद्धिः । 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); पियेषु सौभाग्यकला हि चारता Ku. 5.1; मोभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया इयंज्ञ यंती Me. 29 ; ( see Malli's remarks on सीभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सीभाग्यं प्रच्छाद्वियतुं V 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness.-3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku 1.3; 2.53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeui. sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax. -Comp. - Tag 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness .- 2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood ( such as the saffron mark on the forehead). —संतः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and woin by her till widowhood; also called मंगलस्त्र q. v.). -त्तीया the third day of the bright half of Bhadrapada. - aaar an auspicious or tutelary deity. —বাথন an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन a. marring or impairing beauty; Ku.

सोभाग्यन् a. Fortunate, auspicious.
—ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सोभिकः A juggler.

सौधार्ज Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौधार्यभेषा हि कुलाइसारि R. 16.1; 10.81.

सोमनम a. (सा or सो f.) [ धुमगस्-अल्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सोमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सोमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15.14, 17.40. —2 A particular offering of flowers mide to a Brahmana at a Sraddha.

सामनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Malati creeper.-2 The Malati creeper

सामायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सोमिक a. (की f.) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma Juice —2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana ; सौमित्रेरिप पत्रिणामाविष्ये तत्र प्रिये कासि भी: U. 3. 45.

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सोमिद्धः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kâlidâsa; भासकविसीमिद्ध-कविमिश्रादीनो M. 1.

सोमेचकं Gold.

सौमोधकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरक a. ( की f. ) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. — के Gold.

सौम्य a. (म्या or म्यो f.) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण् ] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरंभे मैथिलीहासः क्षणसीम्यां निनाय तां R, 12. 36; (the vec. सीम्य is often used. in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man '; प्रीतगरिम ते . सौम्म चिराय जीव R 14. 59; सौम्यति चानाव्य यथार्थवानी 14.44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mal. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant —म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brahmana should be addressed; आयुष्मान्भव सौन्यति वाच्यो विमोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brahmana. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An suspicious planet -9 A Brahmana drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (मौम्यकुच्छ). — म्या 1 N. of Durga. -2 The moonplant -m pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ms. 3 199. -Comp - उपचार: a gentle measure, mild remedy. - कुन्छ: च्छुं a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -गंभी the Indian white rose. - महः a benign or auspicious planet. - पातु: the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन a. having a pleasing or agreeable name ; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. ( श f. ) [ स्रत्यन्इद स्रां देवतास्य बा अण् ] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun.-3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. - 7: 1 A wirshipper of the sin. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. - N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveds ) addressed to Sarya. -Comp. - नकं a particular religious observance. —सास: a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोक: sun's sphere.

मार्थः A hero, warrior.

सारभ a. ( भी f.) [ मुरभिरस्यास्त अण् ] Fragrant - भ 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron.

मोरभेय a. ( यो f. ) Relating to Surabhi. —य: An ox.

ंसीरभी, -सीरभया 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi : तां सीरभयीं सुराभयशामि: R. 2.3.

सोरस्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सोरस्य ध्वनन्नयऽपि विवित्तं Bv 1. 38; प्नाना सोरस्य: G L. 43, R 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character reputation, glory, fame.

नारसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नो See शोरसेनी.

सारसंय: An epithet of Skanda.

सारसंघव a. (वा f) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; Si. 13. 27. —व: A horse of the sun.

मोरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सोराज्यं Good government or rule; एको ययो चैत्रस्थमदेशाच् सौराज्यस्यान-परा विदर्भाच् B. 5. 60.

साराब्द्र a ( ज्ञा or ज्ञो f. ) Coming from or relating to the district called Suråshtra ( or Surat ). — जः The district of Suråshtra. — m. pl. The people of Suråshtra. — ज्ञा Brass, bellmetal.

साराष्ट्रक: A kind of bell-metal.

सारि [ बरस्यापर्य प्रमान इस् ] 1 N. of the planet Saturn.-2 The Asanatree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karna. -5 Of Sugriva. -Comp. -रस्नं a kind of gem ( sapphire ).

सोरिक a (की f) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous; vinous. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). -क: 1 Siturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सोरीय a. ( थीं f. ) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (पा f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विक: A copper-smith.

सौव a. (बी f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. — बे An order, edict (?).

सावग्रामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सीवर a. (शि.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents.

सौबर्चल a. (ली f.) Coming from the country called मुब्बल q. v. —लं 1 Socal salt. -2 Natron.

सोवर्ष a. (जी f.) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v. -Comp. — भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

सौबस्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive. —क: A family-priest or Brahmana.

सौनाध्यायिक a. (की f.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्नाध्याय q. v.).

सावास्तव a (बा f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed

सौविदः, सौविद्धः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5.17.

सोबोर 1 The fruit of the jujube.
-2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. —रः
N. of a district or its people (pl. in the lattar sense). -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सोवीरक: 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvîra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. —क Sour barley-gruel.

सोवीर्य Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सोष्ठवं [ मुद्द भद्र तस्य भावः अण ] I Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वागसीष्ट-वाभिन्यक्रये ावरळनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1.; शरीरमसीष्ठवं Mål. 1.17. 'not in good trim'. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौरनातिकः [ मुस्तातं पृच्छति टक् ] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौरनातिको यस्य भन्वत्यगरूत्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [ सहरो म.नः अण् द्विपद्वद्विः ] The son of a friend. —दे Goodheartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; ( वेश्मानि ) विश्राण्य सौहा-देनिधिः सुहद्भयः B. 14. 15; सीहार्दहः यानि विचेष्टितानि Mål. 1.4; Me. 115.

सौहार्ध, -सोहदं -यं, सोहद्वं Friendship, affection; यत्सीहदाद्गि जनाः शिथिलीमवंति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किंधु रुद्धसौहद् . V. 1. 10; Mål. 1.

साहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. -2 Fulness, completion. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्केंद्र 1 A. (स्कंदते ) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्केड् I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, accend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चरकेंद्र तप देखरूर. -6 To be spilled, coze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -Caus. (स्केद्यति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एक: अपीत स्वच न रेत: स्केद्रेयत् कांचत आड 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्केद्यिन-ते) To collect.

स्केद: [स्केद्-अच् ] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Karttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्केद: Bg. 10. 24, B. 2 36, 7 1; Me 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -00mp —अंज्ञक्त: quick-silver — प्राण one of the 18 Purânas. —मानु f. N. of Durgâ. —पूछा a festival in honour of Kârttikeya on the sixth day of Chatra.

स्कंदक: 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्तेवनं [ सहव-ल्युत् ] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, Icoseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

হলৰ p p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down.
-3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4
Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. ( स्कंबयति-ते ) To collect.

स्कंधः [ स्कयते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शा-खया वा कर्मणि घञ् पूषो : cf. Un. 4. 206 ] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree, तीवाचातप्रतिहततस्कंघलयैकदंतः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil); सर्वकार्यश्रारी-रेषु सुक्रवांगस्कंषपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -- ut 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -- आशि: the trunk of a tree set on fire. - MITTE: 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp — उपानेय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-4:) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. — = 14: a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिक्य. - ज: a tree grawing from a principal stem. -as: the cocoa-nut tree. —देश: 1. the shoulder; इउस-पहितस्थनश्रीधना स्कंधिको S. 1. 19. -2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being ( with Buddhists).-দন্ত: 1 the cocoanut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. - ayar a sort of fennel. - Hga: a heron. - 55: the (Indian ) fig-tree. - = = = = an ox trained to carry burdens, packbollock. - street a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper siem of a tree -είπ: a buffalo. -स्कंध: every shoulder.

स्तेषस् n 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिक: An ox trained to carry burdens, of. स्कंधवाइ.

स्त्रंधिन a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंस् 1 A, 5, 9 P. ( स्कंभते, स्कन्नोति, स्कन्नोति, रक्ननाति ) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, i-npede, obstruct, curb, restrain.—Caus (स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंभयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्त्रह्भ p. p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्क्रेश: 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्केभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop,

स्कांद क. (दोर्ड.) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Belating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. -दे The Skanda Purâna.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्ट्रनेति, स्ट्रन्ति, स्ट्रन्ति, स्ट्रनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cove?, overspread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -WITH मित्र to cover; Bk. 18 73.

स्कुंद 1 A. (स्कुंदते ) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुंभ 5, 9 P. (स्क्रम्ना भ्नो-ति) To strop, hinder.

स्बद् 1 A (स्वदंते ) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

रखदने 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces.
-2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3
Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति, स्वलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्वलित चरणे युमो न्यस्ते न चार्झतमा मही

Ma. 9. 13 Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, wover, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeved or violated (as an order). देवस्य ज्ञासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Ma. 3, 3.24; R. 18.43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course, Ki 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. 6 To err, blunder, oam.nit mistakes , स्वलतो हि करालंगः सुद्दरसचित्रचेहितं H 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also ) -7 To st.mmer, lisp, falter , बदनकामलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदममंजसमंद्रजलियतं ते U. 4. 4 , R. 9.76, Ku. 5.56. -8 To fail, have no effect ; राधवः स्वितिनवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. — Caus. ( स्वलयति-ते ) 1 To cause to stumble or trib. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer, यचनानि रखलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्वलयाति वस्तं ते संक्ष्यत्यंगमगं Mal. 3. 8.

মজন [মল্নাব লুহ ] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down.

-2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake.-5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammeling, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual stribing or rubbing together.

स्विति p p. [स्वल्-क] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down.-3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intexicated, drunk. -5 Stammoring, faltering, Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring. blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted .-9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. - a 1 S'umbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake, गोत्रस्वालित Ku 4.8.-4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. -सुभन ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्युड्ड 6 P. ( स्युडति ) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. ( स्नकति ) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनपति-ते, स्तनित ) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudy; तस्तन्जनन्तुमेम्द्रनेग्द्रहेन्द्र-तिरे सत्ताः Bk. 14. 30. -WITH नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -नि

स्तन: [सान अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो माराग्रंभी फन्फफलकाचिरयुपसिती Bh. 3. 20; ( द्रिज्ञाणां मनोर्थाः ) हृद्ये-प्वेव लीयंते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाथिव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal ; अर्ध्पीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दः क्रिप्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंद्राकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle. -अग्र: a nipple.-अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. - siat 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts: (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचिनं स्तनातरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the bresst (said to indicate future widowhood). —आभोग: 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2. the circumference or orb of the breast. -3. a man with large breasts likethose of a woman. -az:, -z the slope of the breast, cf. तट. -- , -पा, -पायक, -पायिन α. sucking the breast, a suckling. - qra sucking of the breast. -- भर: 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; gret-ग्रस्थितया सहः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रता Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. -- भन: a particular position in sexual union. —सुखं,-ब्रेतं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [सन्-एड्ट] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise.-2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling ( of clouds ). -3 Groaning.-4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय ब. [स्तनंधयति थे खन्य सुम् च] Sncking the breast; यि जुध्यते हरि, शिशुः स्तनंधयो म्विता करेण्यपिरेशियता महा Bv. 1. 53; तवाकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया च दृष्टस्तन्यः स्तनंधयः Mal. 10. 6. –यः An infant, asuckling; R. 14. 78; Si. 12. 40.

स्तर्भेखः [ स्त्र-इत्तु ] I Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [ सन् कर्तर क ] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. —तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds, होयोदसर्भस्तनितस्वरो सास्त स्विक्रवास्ताः Me. 37.—2. Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. —Comp. —फल: the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [स्नने भवं यतु ] Mother's milk, milk; पित्र स्तन्धं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -त्याम: leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यामात्ममृति सुम्रकी द्वा-प्रान्तिकेव Mal. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यामं यावत् प्रत्रयोदिक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तबकः A bunch, cluster; कुसुन-स्तबकस्पेव हे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39. स्तम See स्तम.

क्रा प्र. p. p. [ सन् कर्नण कर्नर वा क ] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid. stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearied, stein. -6 Coarse. -ट०क्कं -क्रांच a. pricking up the ears. -रामन् m. a hog, boar. -होचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तद्भता न्दर्गे 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्ताव्यः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

₹₹₩: A goat, ram.

स्तमु n =स्तंभन  $q \cdot \nabla$ .

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमाते ) To be confus-

ed or agitated.

स्तं : [स्था-अंबच् किच पूर्षा Un. 4. 96 ] 1 A clump of gr. ss &c. ; R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn, as an Fag-करिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general), U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility, (probaly for tay in these two senses ). -9 A mountain. -Comp. 一表元 a. forming sheaves or clusters. ( —रि: ) corn, rice. —करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; न झाले: स्तंब-करिता वसर्ध्यमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. - वनः 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn. -3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. - हा:, - चात:, - हन्, - हननं - नी a sickle for cutting corn, a noe. —पुरं N. of a city ( ताम्रिस ).

स्तेवरमः Án elephant; स्तंवरमा सुखर-शृंखलकार्विणसे B. 5 72, Si. 5. 34; Mal. 9. 33.

स्तंभ् 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तमते, स्तम्नोति, स्त्रभ्नाति, स्तमित or स्तब्ध ; the स of the root being changed to q after prepositions ending in g or g and also after sq ) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंठ: स्तमितबाद्यवृत्तिकळ्य: S. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; stor-द्रध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च इते त्रिये Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold. sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :-स्तंभने पुरुषः प्रायो यौबनेन धनेन च । न स्नम्नाति क्षि निगोऽपि न स्तभ्तोति युवाप्यतो ॥). — Caus. ( स्तंभवतिन्ते ) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support.

स्तंभ: [ स्तंभ्-अच् ] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness रंभारतंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29, Kı 12. 28, गात्रस्तेभः स्तनमुक्कलयोक्तमबंधः पकंप: Mâl. 2 5, तत्मं कल्पोपहित जडिम स्तंम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2 -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, piralysis. -3 Stoppage. obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽपइयत्प्रणि धानेन संतते: स्तंभकारणं R. 1. 74 , वा-कुर्डमं नाटकति Mål. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing . जुनश्चित्तस्तमः पतिहत्तिधयामैजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6.-5 Prop. support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. The supression of any force of feeling by supernatural or magical means. - Comp. - उन्हीर्ज q. carved out of a post of wood ( as a statue ). - at a. 1. raralysing, benumbing. -2. obstructing. (-7:) a fence. - - cause of obstruction or impediment. - yar worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तंभिक्तिन् m. A kind of musica; instrument covered with leather.

स्रापनं [ संमयति स्तंप-णित्र स्वट् ] ] Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining, लोलोलोलआभितकरणोरज्ञंभणस्तंभनार्थ U. 3. 36. —2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. —3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. —4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. —5 Propping, supporting. —6 Stopping the flow of blood. —7 Anything employed as an estringent. —8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तंभ (10). —तः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तेभित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed, collected; see स्तंभ.

स्रोभिन a. Supporting, stopping &c. स्रोभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर a [स्त स्तू -घम् ] Spreading, extending, covering —र: 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तृ त्तुद्] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

रतिर (रा) मन् m. A bed, couch. स्तरी [स्तृकर्मण इ] 1 Smoke, va pour. -2 A horfer. -3 A barren cow. स्तव: [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, cele-

brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.



स्तवक a. (विका f.) [स्न-छन्]
Praising, eulogizing. —क: 1 A panegyist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium.
-3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch
of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet.
-5 A chapter or section of a book.
-6 A multitude, cf. स्तवक also.

स्तविकत a. Full of blossom: o: bunches.

स्तवनं [ स्तुल्युर् ] 1 Plaising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तान: Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिञ् 5 A. (हितन्ति,) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze

स्तिष् 1 A. ( स्नेपते ) To ooze, drop,

स्तिभि: 1 An obstacle, obstruction--2 The ocean -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

नितम, स्तीम् 4 P. (ह्तिन्यति, स्तीन्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rid.

स्तिमत a. [सिन्-कर्तिर क ] 1 Wet, moist. -2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm, ध्रामितम्बल्धः Mâl. 3. 10. (b) मित्रवर्त, महाद्येः समित्रवि समित्रवर्ते स्वाप्तास्याचि समित्रवि समित्रवि समित्रवर्ते स्वाप्तास्याचि सित्रवि समित्रवि समित्रवर्ते समित्रवि स्वाप्तास्याचि सित्रवर्ते समित्रवि स्वाप्तास्याचि सित्रवर्ते समित्रवि स्वाप्तास्याचि सित्रवर्ते समित्रवि स्वाप्तास्याचि सित्रवर्ते समित्रवर्ते समित्रवर्ते सित्रवर्ते सित्रवर्ते समित्रवर्ते सित्रवर्ते समित्रवर्ते समित्रवर्ते सित्रवर्ते सित्रवर्

स्तिमित्रचं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीवि. [स्त किन्] I An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तीति-स्तर्गति, स्तुते-स्तुर्गते, नृद्धान-तृद्ध्ये, अस्तार्गत्-अस्मोद्द, स्ताष्णति-ते, स्तेत् स्तुतः, desid. तृद्ध्यति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to watter a proposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत p. p. [स्तु-कर्मणि क ] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -त: 1 Praising. -2 N. of Siva.

स्तुति f. [स्तु-किन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिक्यो व्यतिरिक्योत दूराणि चरितानि ते B. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric;

R. 4. 6 -3 Adultion flattery, empty or false praise, भ्रार्थस्यहित: साहिन स्तृति: परमेष्टिन: मे 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgà. -Comp. —गांत a panegyric, hymn —पदं an object of praise. —पाउन: a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minutel, bard, herald. —गदः a laudatory speech, panegy-110. —वन: a bard.

स्तुत्य a. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुदः: A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

ৰ্কা 1 A knot or braid of hair.
-2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bul!. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तेचने) 1 To be bright, to shine, be peliucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनक: A goot.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभाति ) 1 To praise.
-3 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II.
1 A. (स्तोभाते ) 1 To stop, suppress.
-2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभ: A goat.

स्तुंभू 5, 9 P. (स्वभ्नोति, स्तुभ्नाति ) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 P., 10 U (स्तूप्यति, स्तूप्यति-ते)

1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To elect, raise.

स्तूप: 1 A heap, pile, mound ( of earth &c.), Ma. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 U. ( स्तुणोति, स्तुणते, स्तृत , pass. स्त्र्येते ) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over, (महीं ) तस्तार सरवाच्याते: स सौद्रपटले रिव R. 4. 63, 7 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 Fo clothe, cover, overspread envelop. -5 To kill. —Caus. (स्तारम तन्ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तनाचिक्किद्यूमिं सैन्येश्वातस्तर्द्धते: Bk. 15. 48. —Dessd. (तिस्तींभीतन्ते ).

₹त m. A star.

स्तृति: f. 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष P. ( स्तृक्षति ) To go.

स्तृह, स्टूइ 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृहति ) To strike, hurt, kill.

क्तृ 9 U. ( स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्ताणि , desid. तिस्तिरि-री पति-ते, तिस्तीर्पति-ते / To cover, strew &c., see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a demon. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, 10b, Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेन: [स्तेन्-कर्तर-अन् ] A thief, robber, न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरेति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. -Comp. —नियह: 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेथं [ स्तेनस्य भाव यत् नलोप ] 1 Theft, robbery, Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen.-3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन m. 1 A thief, robber. -2 A

goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यं [ स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thref.

स्तेष् I. 1 A. (स्तेषते ) To ooze. -II. 10 U (स्तेषयति-ते ) To send, throw, cast.

रतम Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति ) To put on, adorn

स्तैभित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक व [स्तुच-वज् ] 1 Little, small, स्तोकेनोज्ञातिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्य घोगाति Pt. 1. 150, स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Châtaka bird. —कं and. A little, less, पर्याद्यप्रतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकसुर्व्यो प्रयाति है. 1. 7. -Comp. —काय a. little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र a. a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रोणीभारादस्र सगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्ताम्यां Me. 82.

स्तोकक: The Châtaka bird; Ms. 12.67.

स्तोकशस् und. By little, sparingly स्तातव्य a. Fit to be praised lau dable, praiseworthy, स्तोतव्यमुण संपक्षः केषां न स्याध्यियो जनः

स्तोतु m. A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोर्ज [स्तु-हून् ] 1 Praise, enlogium. -2 A bymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तात्रिय:-या A particular kind of verse.

स्ताभः [स्तुमन्त्र ] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Samaveda. - 6 Anything inserted.

स्तोसः [ स्तु-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulo gium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation, as in ज्योतिष्टोम, आग्नष्टोम. -3 A Soma libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51 -5 A large quantity, mass, भरमस्तोमपवित्र लांडनमुरो घर्च त्वचं राखी U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. -मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn.-4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयाति Den. P. To praise, laud. स्तोम्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy. स्तोभिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhita of the Samaveda.

स्त्येनः.[ स्त्यै-इनच् ] 1 Nectar. -2 A

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्थायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be deffused, शिशिरकदु-कषाय: स्त्यायते सहकीनां Mal. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान a. [ स्त्ये-क ] 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं I Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude of bulk; दयति छहरभा-जामन् महुक्तयूनामनुरसितगुकानि स्त्यानमंत्र कतानि Mal. 9 6; U 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

• स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री I A woman. -2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c. ; S. 5. 22. -3 A wite . स्त्रीमां भर्ता धर्मद्रारा-श्च पुंसा Mal 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आप: श्लीभूम्नि Ak. -Oomp. —अगार:-रं a harem, the women's apartments. —अध्यक्ष: a chamberlain. — अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. —आजीव: 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -काम: 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. - and 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. -क्रमारं a woman and child. -क्रसम menses, the menstrual excretion in women. - aft mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. —π a. cohabiting with women. -गर्वा a milch-cow. -ग्रद: a female Guru or priestess —गृइं=ञ्चयगार् q. v —बोष: dawn, day-break. —हन: the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-नं the doings of women. -चिर्ह I. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. - चौर: a seducer of women, libertine. ---ननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. - जाति: f. woman kind, female sex. —जितः a hen-pecked husband ; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वे पुण्यं विनक्यति Sabdak ; Ms. 4. 217. - धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control ; it is of six kinds :- yeq-ग्ग्यव्यावहनिकं द्वं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । म्रातृमातृ-पितृपातं षड्वियं सीयनं स्माम् ॥ ; or according to others:-- पितुमातृपतिश्रातृद्चमध्यग्न्युपायनम्। आयिवेदानिकादां च स्त्रीषनं परिकार्तिनम् ; see also

अन्वाध्य, बदुरत्त, योतक, सीदायिक, शुल्क, पारिणाव्यं, लावण्यार्जित, and पादवद्गिकं -धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. — धिमेणी a woman in her courses. —धनः a man. —धनजः the female of any animal. —नाथ a one protected by a woman. —निवंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty house. wifery. —पण्योपजीविन m. see स्रया-जीव above.-पर: a woman-lover, lecher, libertine -पिशाची : fiend like wife. -पुंसी m du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female, Ku. 2 7. -पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंचर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. — तत्वयः a feminine affix ( in gram. ). — मसंगः ( excessive ) intercourse with women. — पता: f. a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. - भिय a. loved by women. (-4:) the mango tree. -वाध्य: one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. - = f. 1. the female understanding .- 2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. —भोगः sexual intercourse. — नंत्र: a female stratagem, woman's counsel. —सुखपः the Asoka tree. —यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; खीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाज्ञाय सृष्ट Pt. 1. 191. -रंजन betel. —रत्नं 1. an excellent woman ; स्रो-रत्नेषु ममेर्विशी प्रियतमा युध्रे तवेयं वशा V 4 25. -2. N. of Liksbmî. — राज्यं the kingdom of women. – लिंग 1. the feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any mark of the female sex ( as breast &c. ). -3. the female organ. -===: submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R 19. 4. - fagis: contracting marriage with a woman. नंसर्क female company. —संस्थान a. having a female shape; S. 5. 30. —संग: attachment to women, or intercourse with women. —संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman ( im properly. ). -2. adultery, seduction. —समं an assembly of women. -संबंध: 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman.-2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. —स्वभाव: 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. —हत्या the murder of a woman. —हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of wemen. -2. rape. -हारिन् m. a ravisher or seducer ( of women ).

श्रीतमा, श्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman ).

स्रीता-त्वे 1 Womanhood. Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-

क्षेण a. 'विती f.) [क्षिया इदम् नङ् |

P IV. 1 88 ] 1 Frmale, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. -of 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness , शिशुतंब श्लेणं वा भवतु नद्ध वंद्यासि जगतः U. 4 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood, तुणे वा ह्रोण वा सम समदु-शो यांति विवसाः Bh 3 113 . इदं तत्य-रयुत्पन्नमति श्रेगमिति यदुच्यते 8 5 , तस्य त्णामिव लघुवृत्ति ख्रेणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women, U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

श्रेणता त्वं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for Worgen.

स्थाहरं A betel-nut.

स्था 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगवीत) I To cover, conceal, hide, veil ; qui-म्यूइस्थानान्यपि तद्यतराणि स्थमयति Mâl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill ; रव: श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंद्र: K. P 7.

स्थग a- [स्थग् अङ् ] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. —π: A rogue, cheat.

स्थगने Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of be'el-bearer. -3 A kind of

स्थागित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

₹थगु: A hump.

स्थंडिलं [ स्थल्-इलच् तुक् लस्य ड. Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice ), an altar ; निषेदुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku.5. 12.-2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. - Jomp ——शायिन् m, also स्थंडिलेशय: an ascetic who sleeps on the bare Sthandila or sac ificial ground. —सितकं an altar.

स्थापति व. [स्था-क तस्य पतिः ] Chief, principal. — ति: 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter.-4 A charioteer.-5 One who offers a sacrifice to Bribaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. - 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट व. [ तिष्ठात स्था-क, स्थ पुट यत्र ] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed . - 3 The soul. -Comp. — यत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमापि ऋष्यमध्यग्रमत्ति Mal. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm. be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, terra firma (opp.

जल ); भो दुरात्मन् (ससुद्र ) दीयतां हि-हिभांडानि नो चेरस्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R 4.60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवरमन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach.-3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. -- siat another place. -आहत a. alighted on the ground. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -कमालेनी à landgrowing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -क्रमुद: tha Karavīra plant. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. —च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. — देवता a local or rural deity. —पश्चिनी the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis. —मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. 'a road by land'; स्थलवत्मना ' by lend '; R. 4. 60. —विग्रह: a battle on level ground. — ज़ाद्धिः f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. —सीमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्यला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained ( opp स्थली q. v. below. )

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); चिललाप चिकाणमूर्धजा समदु:खासिच कुर्वती स्थलीं Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil; (= स्थलदेवना q. v.). -Comp. —वेवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on dry ground. —य: Any amphibious animal.

स्थावः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थाविर a. [स्था-किरन् स्थादेश: ] I Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. -र: 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थाविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकर: Dk.

स्थाविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूळ q. v. ).

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v. )

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति ते, तस्थी तस्थे, अस्थात्-आस्थित, स्थाखिते, स्थादे, स्थित ; pass. स्थीयते ; the स् of this root is changed to ए after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; चलस्यकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येकेन चित्रस्येकेन चित्रस्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येकेन चित्रस्येकेन चित्रस्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येकेन चित्रस्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठस्येके उ. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठस्येष क्षणमाचिपातिज्योति-

पां द्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside ; तिष्ठत तावत पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मरी स्थिते दोग्धरि डोइद्क्षे Ku. 1 2; ब्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता ब्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठाति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey ( with loc. ) ; जासने ਰਿਝ ਮਰੰ: V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained ; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमिश्विभि: Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtained; न विश्व स्वेष तिष्ठत्स मृतं ऋदेण नाययेत Ms. 5. 104. - 11 To live, breathe; आ: क एष मार्थ स्थिते चंद्रग्रममिभवित्रमिच्छति Mu 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one' side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दार्मेक्षे शत्रसकटे। राजद्वारे रमशाने च यास्तिष्ठति स बाधवः॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -15 (Atm ) To resort or go to (as an umpire), beguided by the advice of : संश्वटय कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat ) . गोपी स्मरात् क्र-ज्जाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापर्यात-ते ) 1 To cause to stand -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish -4 To stor. -5 To arrest, check -6 To raise, erect -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable .- 8 To give in marriage; Mål. 10 5.-9 To instruct in, initiate into -Desid. ( तिष्ठासति ) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c; तजस्थ, अंकस्थ, मकुतिस्थ, तटस्थ q q. v. v. —स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाण a. [स्था नु पूषो॰ णत्वम् ] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoreable, motionless. -- g: 1 An epithet of Siva; स म्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसलभो निः श्रेयसायास्तु व: V. 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar ; किं स्थाणुरयक्षन पुरुष: ; Pt. 1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants.-7 The drug or perfume called Jîvaka. -m. n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem, pollard. -Comp. -- & one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो सुगं Ms. 9. 44. -भ्रम: mistaking anything for a post. h स्थान a. Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्थान्स्ट्र] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition. -4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामद्देवास्मात्स्थानात्पद्मपि न गृतस्थ K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion. -6 Relation, capacity ; वित्रशाने 'in the place or capacity of a father' भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house ; स एव (नक्तः) पच्यतः स्थानाच्छ्नापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. -8 (a) A country, region, district (b) A town, city .- 9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः -10 Object : गुणाः प्जास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च चय: U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause ; पराम्यूहस्थाना-न्यिप तन्तराणि रथगयाते Mal. 1. 14: स्थानं जरापारिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhash .: 80 कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &e -12 A fit or proper place : स्थानेडवेच नियोज्यंते भत्याश्वाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खल मञ्जति हुन्छि: M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, ( these are eight:-अष्टो स्थानानि : वर्णानामुरः कंटः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकीष्ठो च तालु च Sik. 13 ). -15 A holy place -16 An altar.-17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom, i. e. army, treasure, town, and territory: Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चत्रविधं ). -23 Likeness, resemblance -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. —अध्यक्ष: 1. a local governor. -2. the superintendent of a place. -3. a watchman, police-officer. —आसने n. du. standing and sitting down. -आसंद: confidement to a place, imprisonment, arrest ; cf. आसथ. - चितक: a kind of quarter-master. — च्युत see स्थानम्रष्ट. -पाल: a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -भामे f. a dwelling-place, mansion. - we a. ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. —माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. -2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योग: assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्र-यमेव च Ms. 9. 332. — स्थ a. being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्थापें क ] 1 A positon, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस् ind. 1 According to one's place or position -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (को f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —क: 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

भागिन a. [स्थानमस्याम्त रह्यत्वेन इति ]
1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. - कः. 1 The original form or
primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशीनाल्यों P. I. 1. 59. -2 The form so
substituted for anything. -3 That
which has a place, or is actually
expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -ये A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान ) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने द्वारा सूपतिभिः परोक्षेः B. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनं द्रयधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थानं इवाद्शं स्थानं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापगति स्था णिच्-ण्डूल् ] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating.—क: 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-स्युट] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding establishing, instituting. (b) Regv ting, directing.—2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, ateady application, abstraction.—3 A dwelling, habitation.—4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. युंसबन-

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

The state of the s

स्थापित p.p. स्थाणित्रको 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erceted. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mal. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्यादय a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. —टचं A pledge, deposit. -Comp --अपङ्ग्लं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थासन त. [स्था-मनित् ] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अयायामन, see the quotation from Mb. under अव्यत्थामन् -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन a. [स्था-णिनि ] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp. ). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding , इारीर क्षणविश्वांस कल्पांतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhash.; कति-पयविवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्री: Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमाव below), Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. —भाव: a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different rasas or sentiments in poetry, each rasa having its own Sthayibhava); they are eight or nine; रतिहासिश्व शोकश्व कोघोत्माहौ भयं तथा। जुग्रद्सा विस्मयश्चे-त्थमष्टी पोक्तः शमोऽपि च S D 206, ef. व्याभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्यायुक्त a. (का or की f.) [स्था-प्रक्यू] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -क: The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था-वरच् ] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate ( opp. जगम ); शरीरिणां स्यावरजंगनानां सुखाय तज्जनमदिनं वसूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in. active, slow. -3 Regular, established. —र: A mountain ; स्थावराणां हिमा-लय: Bg. 10. 25. - t 1 Any stationary or inanimate object ( such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1 41), मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्ग-स्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः B. 2. 44; Ku./6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -00mp. -अस्थावरं, -जगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immoveable form ; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थानरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादो क ] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; S1. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्ड a. [स्थान्स्य] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable, Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19. —स्य: A tree.

र्श्यित p. p. [स्थान्क ] 1 Stood, remained, stayed -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen ; स्थित: स्थितासुच-लितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being. existing, situated , धन्या केंग् स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33 ; धर्में स्थिता: (राजान:) Mal. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku.5. 82. -10 Steady, firm ; as in स्थितधी or स्थितपञ्ज q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct. steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtu ous. -15 Faithful to a promise or greement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. - a A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' ( ss a word). — if a. firm-minded, steadyminded, cool. —पाउचं recitation in Prakrita by a woman while standing —पज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented ; पजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तद्योच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थिति: f. [स्था-किन् ] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence ; स्थितिं नो रे वध्याः क्षणमापि मदांधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो-गृहे स्थिनिर्मूलमञ्जिज्ञाङ्की त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6.-2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्टे-थाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरे: R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मानि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mal. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अवन स्थितिरियं मंद्मतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance ; वंशास्थितेरधिगमान्महात प्रमोदे V. 5. 15: सन्यां कुनस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18, R. 6 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order ( in a state ); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mål 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings ) ; सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेते: R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cescation, pause, stop. -13 Well-heing, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule. ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account ; नासां चावयास स्थिति: Pt. 1. 1/3. -Comp. -पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path ; Mu. 3. 8. — surger a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, baving elastic properties. (- कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5.22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, up-

right.

स्थांडिल: [स्थिडिले ज्ञायिता अण् ] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्य: [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ध्यन् ] A guard of the women's apartments. —स्य Architecture, building.

स्थालं [ स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नायन आगरि घम् ]

1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp.
—ह्यं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्चकाः सर्गाति स्थालयो नाधिश्रीयते Sarva. S.: स्थाल्यां बेह्र्यम्ययां पचाति तिलखलीर्मिः धनैश्चवाद्ये: Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet flower. -00mp. —प्रकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. —प्राच the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. —प्राचः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. न्यायः see under न्याय. —खेलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (श or श f.) Thick, firm. — t Old age (commencing after

eeventy ) ; (वृद्धः स्थात्सक्तेक्तव्यं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं ).

क्थिर α. [ स्था किरचू ] (compar. स्थेयम् ; Superl. स्थेष्ठ ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed: भावास्थराणि जननांतरसे हवानि 8 5. 2; स स्थ णः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो नि:श्रेयसायास्तु व: V. 1. 1; Ku. 1 ?0; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless, Ku. 2 38. -3 Immovoably fixed; U 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Mål 10. 25. - 5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm.-6 Quiescent, free from passion -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid -11 Strong, intense -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -T: 1 A god, deity -2 A tree -3 A mountain -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Karttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane. Saturn. - 9 N. of certain zodiscat signs ( Tauras, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius. ). - T 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silkcotton tree, (दियरीक means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरीच means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil. ). Comp. - sifaq: the marshy datetree. — अनुराज a. firm in attachment. constant in affection. —आरमस, निवत्त, -चेनस,-धी, -मुद्धि, -मति a. 1. frmminded, steady in thought or recolve, resolute; R. S. 22. -2. cool. calm. dispassionate --आयुस, -जीविन a. long lived, lasting. (-m.) the silkcotton tree. -- आरंभ a firm in undertakings, persevering -- 55%: 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -- ज्ञाप: the champaka tree (-धा) 1 the trumpet-flower -2. the Keta. kî plant.--छद: the birch tree. --छाप: 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). —जिह्न: a fish. --जीविता the silkcotton tree. -- देष्ट: 1 a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -- un: the marshy date-tree. -geg: 1. the Champakatree .- 2 the Bakula tree. — प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinecious. - 2. faithful to a promise. -- प्रति-बंध a. firm in oprosition, obstinate ; S. 2. -- प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -- फला a kind of gourd. -योनि: a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -- यौवन a. ever youthful. ( -त: ) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -in indigo. -- si a. having everlasting prosperity. -- मंगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious. -- सोहद a. firm in friendship. -- হযা-বিন a. remaining firm or steady; keeping perfectly still ( as in meditation ).

iturat a. More firm, fixed &c.

revent-ed 1 Firmness, steediness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4.14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थाङ्ग 6 P. ( स्थडति ) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्थानक् उद्दादेशः पूष् Tv.]
1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A
post or pillar in gener: ।; स्थूणानिस्तनक्यापेन S B.-3 An iron image
or statue -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननक्याय see under न्याय.

स्थासः 1 ight. -2 The moon. स्थारः 1 A buil. -2 A man.

स्युरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullook.

स्थूल a. ( compar. स्थवीयम्, supert. स्थविष्ठ ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, hoge; बहुस्पृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरस्म-बत् Si. 2 78 ( where it has sense 6 also ; स्थूलहरूतावलेपान् Me. 14, 106 ; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful ; स्थूजं स्थूजं श्वासि-ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy .- 5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. aleo); as in स्यूलमानं q v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. –ਲ: The jack tree. –ਲਾ Large cardamoms. —ल 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कृट). -Comp. --अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आस्य: & snake. -- उच्चय: 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an emption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. —कंटाकिका the silk-cotton tree. - कंद: 1. a kind of esculent foot -2. red garlie. –काय a. fat, corpulent. –क्षेट:, -श्चेद्धः an arrow. —चापः a large bowlike instrument used in cleaning cotton. -ताल: the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, dultish. - नाल: a kind of large reed. -नाम: -नाहिक a. thick-nesed (-सः,-कः) a hog, boar. -uz: -z coarse cloth. -uz: cotton. (-हं), -पहाक: coarse cloth. -qra a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-z:) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. - कहा: the silkcotton tree. -- an n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Sankhya phil.) —मरिचं a kind of berry (क्छोड ). —मान rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूलं a kind of radish. लक्ष - इच a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. -2. wise, learned. -3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. -4. taking careless aim. -बल्कल: the red Lodhra tree. -शंखा a woman having a large vulva. -श्रीरं the grosser or material perishable body and ( opp. स्थम or छिंग-शरीर q. v.). -शाटकः न्यादि: a thick or coarse cloth. -शी-विका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —पद्पद: 1 a large bee. -2. a wasp. —स्ट्रम a. mighty and subtle (as the god). -रकंपः the lakucha tree. -हस्तः an elepnant's trunk.

ংযুক্তক a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —ট: A sort of grass er reed.

ধ্যুলন -ল 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयाते Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्युलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; ज्ञाचीयांसः सहताः स्थेमभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमान स्युरतिमयञ्चांतनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थिय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत् ] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —य: 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute ( between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थापेस् "a. ( सी f. ) More firm, stronger; ( compar. of स्थिर q. v. ). स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest; ( superl. of स्थिर q. v. )

स्थेये [ स्थित्स्य भाव: ध्यञ् ] I Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थोणेयः, स्थोणेयकः A kind of perfume.

स्थार 1 Firmness, strength, power.
-2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थोरिन m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse.-2 A strong horse.

स्थान्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

सनद: Trickling, oozing, dripping. सनस् 1, 4 P. ( सनस्ति, सनस्यति ) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject. स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; सुगत्द्रणांभासि स्नात: -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. (स्नापयित-ते, स्नप्यित-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोथ:) सत्यमेना स्नप्यांचमुद्ध: Ku.7.10; स्मितस्नापिताधरा Gtt 12, U. 3 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —Desid. (सिज्ञासित) To wish to bathe. —With अप to bathe after mourning. —िन to plunge deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निज्ञात.

स्तपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. —न 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जने: स्तपनसांद्रतराईमृति: Si. 5. 57.

स्नापित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —तः 1. One whose course of holy study is over. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्तावक: 1 A Brâhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachârin).—2 A Brâhmana just returned from the house of hispreceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्य).—3 A Brâhmana who is a Bhikshu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 2.—4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तार्णः काश्यपः S. 4. -2 Purification by bathing, any religique or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगार a bath-room. - उणं Kusa-grass. —दोणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the fullmoon day in the month of Jyeshtha. - बस्तं a bathing-garment; सकृत् कि पीडित स्नानवस्त्र सुचेत् दुतं पयः H. 2. 106. -विधि: 1. the act of ablution. -2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. [स्नानाय हितं छ ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्रकिया पत्रोणी वोष उचरते M. 5. 12. -यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R.16 21.

स्तापक: A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति ग्रुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उष् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमालिनं निर्मासमध्यस्य यो: Bh. 1. 30. -2. The string of a bow.-Comp. —अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुक्तः See स्नायुः

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle. स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love. be in love.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निद्यति, स्निग्व) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किंद्र खल बालेऽस्मिनारस इच पुत्रे स्निद्यति में मनः S. 7; स च स्निद्यत्याचयोः U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also).—2 To be easily attached.—3 To be pleased with, be kind to.—4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive.—5 To be smooth or bland.—Caus. (स्नेह्यतिने) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate.—2 To cause to love.—3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [ स्निह्-क ] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Mal. 5. 20.-2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्पर्यामि त्विय तहगते स्निग्धाभिनां जनाभ Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीः सवर्णे 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glossy, reaplendent;कनकानिकषास्नग्धा वियुत्त्रिया न ममोर्चशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; मीतिस्निग्धैर्जन-पदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; हिनाय-गंभीरानिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22.-10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायानरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (ৰন্ধ) Me. 1.-11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ver: 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly per-BOD; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैषपक्रतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किंचित् H. 2. 190; or स स्निग्धां उकुशला कि वारयाते य: Subhash. ; Pt. 2. 166. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. — मधं 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax.-3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness. - Comp. - जन: an affectionate or friendly person, a friend ; स्निग्ध-जनसाविभक्त हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति 8.3. —तंड्रल: a kind of rice of quick growth. 一頁句 a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. — पन: -ना the jujube.

स्निग्धता -त्वं 1 Oiliness.-2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

सु 2 P. (स्नीति, स्तुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall 'in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

स्त a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c. स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सह after acc. dual).

स्त f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुषा A daughter-in-law; सन्धपास्य-त पुत्रभाग्यया स्छलपेवाविक्वतेद्रियः श्रिया B. 8. 14, 15. 72

स्तुस् 4 P. (स्तुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible.-2 To take, accept.

स्तुह् 4 P. ( स्तुह्मति, स्तुग्ध er स्तूढ ) To

स्त्रह, स्त्रहा-हि: f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह्-चक्र] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययो-पोंगात कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V.2.4 (where it has sense 6 also ); आस्त में सोदर-इनेहोटयेतेषु S. 1.-2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gunas according to the Vaiseshikas ) .- 3 Moisture. - 4 Grease, fat. any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विष्टवि-वयरनेहः स दशांतसुपोयेवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1.82 ( where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -arm a. oiled, lubricated, greased. —अदुवृत्ति: f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. —आङ्गः a lamp. —छेदः, - win: breach or loss of friendship. —पूर्व ind. affectionately. —पश्चित: f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. — त्रिय a. fond of oil. ( -य: ) a lamp. -बोज: the Piyala tree. -मृ: phlegm. - भूमि: f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रंग: sesamum.-वार्तः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमार्वित a. anointed with oil.-स्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहब्याक्तिश्चि-रविरहजं संचतो बाष्यसुष्णं Me. 12. --सं-भाष: kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहच् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [ स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्यु वा ] 1 Anointing, lubricating. 2 Destroying. — i 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्तेदित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -त: A friend, a beloved person.

स्तेहिस् a. (नी f.) [स्तेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्तेहु: 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्ते 1 P. (स्नायति ) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्तेरध्ये 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद् 1 A. (स्पत्ते, स्पेदित ) 1 Tothrob, palpitate; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पेद: [स्पंद-वज् ] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मंद्रपंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमुशन Kb. 2.51.

संदनं [संदे-त्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsa, tion, palpitation, quivering; वामाञ्चि-संदनं सूचियता Mål. 1.; so अधर , बाहु , इत्तर &c. -2. Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

संदित p. p. [संद्रक ] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. —तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध 1 A. (सर्वते ) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15.65; करतेरसह रपधेते Bh. 2.16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

₹वर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्वर्धा (सर्थ-अ) 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधै: स्वर्धी हाद्ध-धीर्चेत्रमन्यतः -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defianace. -4 Equality with.

स्पधित् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पधिषु विद्वसेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. —m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्का 10 A. (स्परीयने) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श, स्पृश्च ना-चत्र् ] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses), तिवृद् स्पर्श- अमं रन्ते S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5. The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्व् ); स्पर्शमुणी वापुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); साव्यो माताः स्पर्शाः -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. - র্যা An unchaste woman. -Comp. — প্রশ্ন a. senseless, insensible. — র্থিব the organ or sense of touch. — স্ব্য a. followed by a consenant. — স্বয়ে:, নালা: a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. — নালার the subtile element of tangibility. — সভা the sensitive plant. — ব্যারে a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. - নালার a. contagious, infectious. — হ্বার ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. — হ্বার:, -হ্বার: a fròg.

स्पर्शन a. ( नी f. ) [सर्ग्र स्पृश्ना व ल्युट् ] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, influencing. -न: Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनक A term used in Sankhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1, 55.

स्पष्ट m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्भ 1 A. ( स्पर्वते ) To become wet or moist.

स्पञ्च 1 U. (स्पञ्चतिन्ते) 1 To obstruct. -2 To undertake, perform.
-3 To string together. -4 To touch.
-5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पद्याः [स्पत्-अन्] Î A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पद्ये श्रानेगतवित तम विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पद्म also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट a. [स्य-क नि॰ इडमावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्ट जाते प्रत्युषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टाई: &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पर्श-इ means 'to make clear or distinct-expain, elucidate.) - Comp. — अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. — मर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. — मतिपाचः f. distinct notion, clear perception. — भाषिन, - चक्च a. plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

स्पष्टगति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पू 5 P. (स्पूणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -1

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

स्प्रज्ञा 6 P. (स्पृशाति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृश्चन्-अस्याक्षी :- अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्याते-स्पर्कतेन, स्पर्धे-स्पर्दं, स्१रः l To touch ; स्पृज्ञकारि गजी हंति मे. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति इति परं समूर्त Pt. 1. 304 -2 Fo tay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन प्रप्-र्भ तदंगमिद: Ku 3.22. -3 To adhere or cing to, come in contact with .- 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 fo go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 4c. -6 1'o attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां व-सतरः स्ट्रशन्तिव B. 3. 32 ; विनाप्यर्थे-चीरः स्ट्रशति बहुमानान्नातिपत् H. 1. 175. -7 to act upon, influence, affect, move, seach; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95.-8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering ). -Pass. To be polluted, denied, or tained; U.1.48. -Caus. ( स्परीयति-ते ) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; गाः कोदिशः स्पर्शयता घडोधी। R. 2. 49.

स्पृत्र a. (At the end of comp.)
- Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; सर्नस्पृत्, होद-स्पृत् ६०.

> स्पृत्ती The prickly night-shade. स्पृत्य a. Tangible.

सूच p. p. [सूत्र-क ] 1 Touched felt with the hand. - 2 Come in contact with, touching. - 3 Reaching, applying of extending to; असूच्युक्तावर Ku. 6. 75. - 4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनवस्त्र R. 10. 19. - 5 Tainted, defiled. Ms. 8. 205. - 6 Formed by the complete contact of the five classes); अचोऽस्त्रा पणस्की क्रेनस्त्रा: श्ल: स्त्रा: 1 शेषा: स्ट्रा इल: क्रेन क्रिंग विशेषानुष्टा क्रें हिंदी हुए हुल: चिता क्रें हुल: चिता क्रें हुल: चिता क्रें हुल: हुल: चिता क्रें हुल: हुल: चिता क्रें हुल: हुल: च

सृष्टासृष्टि गः, ृसृष्टासृष्टं Touching

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact; तद्वपस्य अस्मन्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयतिन्ते ) To wish, long tur, desire tor, yearn, envy . (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खल्ल दुर्लिला- शास्ते 8 7; तपःक्षेत्रात्यापि स्पृहयंति K.; स मैथिलेयः स्पृहयाबभूव भन्ने दिनो नाष्यल- केश्वराय B. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 46.

स्पृहणं [स्पृह् ल्युट् ] The act of de-

स्वृह्षणीय त. [स्वृह्-अनीयर् ] To be desired or longed tor, envishe, desirable; अहो बतासं स्पृहणीय वीर्यः Ka. 3. 20; बंद्या स्वमेव जगतः स्वृहणीयसिद्धिः Mal. 10, 21; परस्परेण स्वृहणीयक्षीयं न

चेदिवं इंदमधोजियिव्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku.7. 66, U. 7. 40.

स्पृह्यालु a. [ स्हूर-आलुच् ] Desposed to no destrous or envious of, longing or eager for, acovetous (with date or loc.); भोगेभ्य: स्पृह्यालचे न हि चयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृह्यालचेन B. 14, 45.

स्पृहा [सृह-अञ् ] Desire, eager desire, aroent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; अधमन्ये करिष्यंति प्रतेन्थः पुत्रिणः स्पृहा Ve 3.29, R. 8.34.

स्पृहाल = स्पृह्याल q. v.

सृद्ध a. Desirable, enviable. —हा:

स्यू 9 P. ( स्तृजाति ) To burt, kill. स्प्रष्ट्र m. See स्प्रकृ.

रतद् 1 P. (स्तरति ) To burst, ex-

स्तर: A snake's' expanded hood, cf. भट टा. —ही Alum.

∓ন্তা 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फिटिकः A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनिस स्मिटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगमस्त्रपः सुखं पविशंदपुर्वश्यागाः K.—का Sulphate of alumina or alum.—Comp.—अवलः the mount Meru.—आई: the mount Kailâsa. भिद्र m. camphor.—अमः campnor.—अस्मत्,-आत्मत्,-मणि m.,:-शिला a crystal stone.—प्रभ a. crystalline, transparent.—स्कंभः a crystal column.

रतिकारिः स्तविकारिका f. Sulphate of alumins.

स्ताउकी Alum.

स्पेट्स I. 1 P. (इतटाति ) To burst, open, expand. -11. 10 U. (इतटबाति-ते ) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

रकंड्र 1 P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्क्रा ३०० स्क्रू.

स्करने Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्तन्त्र् 1 P. (स्तर्वति ) To tremble, quiver, throb, pelpitate.—10 U. or —Caus. (स्तालयतिन्ते ) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्पादकः A drop of water. —कं Crystal.

स्पाटिक a. (की f.) Crystallino.

स्कारीक Crystal.

स्तादित p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्ताय 1 A. (स्तायते, स्तीत ) I To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

pand ; संदुधु ते तयोः कोषः पस्काये शक्ष-लापनं Bk. 14. 109 – Crus. (स्कान्यति ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; ताबस्कान्यता शक्कीन्यांश्वा-किरतां सुद्धः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्काल p. p. Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्तातिः f. [स्ताय्-भावे किन् यहोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence -2 Increase, growth.

इस्तेत p. p. [स्तायुक्त स्तीमाव ] 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease (स्ती तीज means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्कातिः f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, coprousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्कीतिः सदा मे वर्तता गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्तार क. [स्तार्क् Un. 2. 13] I Large, great, increased, expanded; स्तारमञ्जलकापादिनियं &c. Mål. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —र. 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. —र Abundance, much, plenty. (स्तारीच्या कि. dundance, much, gread, spread out, increase, multiply; धरिनग्या विस्थानविद्युद्ध स्तारीभवंत्याच्यः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 21. -2. to become manifest).

स्मारज Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः [ स्कल्-वश् ] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

মাজন 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking ( as a horse ), gentle rubbing.

स्फि चू f. Buttocks, hips ; अंसस्फि-क्रुप्टापेंडाच्यवयस्त्रक्षान्युग्रपुतीनि जन्ध्वा Mâl. 5. 16.

स्फिन्ह् 10 U. (क्तेटयतिन्ते ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्पित् इ. 10 U. ( क्तिष्ट्यति के ) To burt &c.; see क्तिट् above.

स्पित् a. ( compar. स्तेष्म्, superl. स्तेष्ठ ) I Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुद्ध I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्कृटति, स्तादयति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, bresk, torth, be suddenly rent asunder



cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फ्रदति हृदयं संमने वेह वंधः U. 3. 58 , स्कुटति न सा मनसि जिन्हें बन Gtt. 7, Bk 14.56, 15.77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटाने कुसुमनिकरे विरहिद्धव्य-इलनाथ Git. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kav. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तुरंगाः पुस्फुदुर्भीताः Bk. 14 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (रफ़ुटयाति-ते ) 1 To burst, crack, break open.-2 To burst into view. — Caus. (स्कोटयति-ते ) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्क्रड a. [स्क्रड्-क ] 1 Burst, rent ssunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्कृटपरागपरा-गतपंका जं Si. 6. 2, 5. - 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear .- 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्प्रदो न कश्चिवलंकार: K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कर्बचयाष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; सुक्ताफलं वा रहडविद्रमस्यं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Wellkaowa, famous ; स्फुटचृत्यलीलमभवःसु-तनो: St. 9. 79 ( = प्रायत ). -8 Spread, diffused .- 9 Load .- 10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. - The expanded hood of a snake. - ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -- अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. -art a. bright or gemmed with stars. —फर्ज (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वल्कली the heart-plant- —सार: the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगति: f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्क्रदनं [स्फ्रट्र-स्युर्] 1 Breaking open. rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फ्रांटे: -ही f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the

स्कृतिका A small bit broken off, a

रक्वित p. p. [ रहुद -क ] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; Mål. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, des-a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

रफ़ु: 10 U. (स्क्ट्रयति ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुद्ध 6 P. (स्प्रदाते ) To cover.

स्फ्रेंट I. 1 P. (स्क्रटनि) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्कृटयाति-ते ) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुंड 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुंडते, स्फुडयिन-ते) See स्कुट्ट∙

Fod and. An imitative sound. -Comp. -कर: fire. -कार: the sound स्तुत, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्कुराति, स्कुरित) 1 (a) To turob, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतमितमाश्रमपदं स्क्राति च बाहुः कुतः फलिमहास्य 8. 1. 16; स्फ्रास्ता वामके-नापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंडयते Mal. 1. 8; अ-भिमतफलशंसी चार पुरुकोर बाहु: Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general , स्कुरद्धरनासापुट-तथा U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; इतं पृथि-व्यां करणं स्क्र (तं Râm. -3 To start, dart, spring forward , प्रमुख्यमाः q Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow ). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फ्रुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. - 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; 要可表示-रंतीं को हर्तुभिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंझां Mu 1. 8; रचितवचिरभूषां दृष्टिमीषे पदीष रक्त-रति निरवसावां कापि राधां जगाव पीर्धः 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine , स्कृत्तु कुचकुं-भयोषपरि माणिनंजरी रंजयत तव हृद्येश Gît. 10; (तथा) स्फुरत्यभामंडलया च-काहो Ku. 1. 24, त. 3. 60, 5.51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. ( स्कारयति-ते, स्कोरयति-ते ) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate .- 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast .- WITH my to shine forth or out. -आभि 1. to spread or be diffused. expand. -2. become known.

स्कुर; [स्कुर्भावे बज् ] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर-ल्युट् ] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view .- 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्कृत्त् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -- 37 a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्क्रित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; Mål. 2. 10. - 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुट्ट्रे 1 P. (स्कूट्डीते ) 1 To spead,

extend. -2 To forget.

स्फ्रांत 1 P. (स्क्रुजीति ) 1 To thunder, make a round like thunder, clap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्क्रुर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्रारभिन्नस्थितेः M v. 3. 40.

स्फ्रजेंथुः = स्फ्रजेंथु below.

स्फूर्न: 1 The crashing sound of s thunder-clap.-2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise., as in नर्भस्क्रज्ञ. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in

स्द्र्जिथु: A clap or peal of thunder. स्फूर्जन 1 The act of thundering .- 2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फलं A tent.

स्फूलने Trembling, throbbing, pal-

स्फुलिंगः, -गं, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वहिरेधापेक्ष इव स्थित: S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फ्रिलिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्क्रातिः र्रः [स्फुर्च्छन्स्फुर् वा किन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फ्रातिमत् a. I Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -m A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाशुपतः).

स्फेयस् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of its q. v.)

स्केड a. Most abundant, largest ( superl. or feat q. v. )

स्फोट: [ स्फुट् करणे वज् ] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure, as in नर्मस्कोट. -3 A elling, boil, tumour ; अयमप्रे गंड-परि स्कोट: Mu. 5. -4 The idea ch bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्चे याकरणै: प्रधान-भूतरकोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यंजकस्य शब्द्स्य स्वतिरि-ति व्यवहार: कृत: .K. P. 1, also see Earva. S. (पाणिनीद्दीन). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mîmâmsakas.-Comp. — নীলক: the marking-nut plant.

स्तीटक: A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्कोटन a. (बीर.) [स्टर-सूट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear —त: Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —त 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. —2 Winnowing grain.—3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers.—4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोदनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्तादा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird. स्फोरणं See स्फूरणं

• स्पर्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117, Y. 1. 184. - Comp. - चर्तान: the furrow made by this implement.

स्ब See स्बृ

स्म ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to presen, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम . सिंहः भृतिवसांत स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणंति स्म पाणमृत्येपशांसि Si. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q v.); भर्तावमकृताणि राषणतया मास्म मदीणं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनथे- सुजमीहृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्पृ-मावे अपू ] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माध्यः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -Comp. -अंकुश: 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारं, -क्रूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion.—आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त,-उत्सa a. pining with love, love-sicksmit with love. -आसनः saliva. -क-भेस n. any amorous action, a wanton act. -us: an epithet of Vishnu. —सुने the clitoris. — दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by heing in love; (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish .- 3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —िवया an - epithet of Bati. —भासित a. inflamed by love. - मोह: infatuation of love, passion. - लेखनी the Sarika bird. - बहुन: 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. —वीधिका a prostitute, harlot. - sires; an epithet of Siva. ा the moon. - स्तमः the male organ. -स्मर्थ: a donkey, an ass. --हर: an epithet of Siva.

स्मरण [स्मृन्युट् ] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection, केवलं स्मर्णेनेव प्रनासि पुरुषं यतः B. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मन: Git. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृग्रमरणात् ( opp. श्राते ). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regret ting. -7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech; thus de fined .- यथानुमवर्म्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्पृतिः स्मर्ण K. P. 10. -Comp. -अञ्चयहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपरय-तर्पक: a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —qual death.

स्नार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्नारं पुष्पम्यं चांपाः पुष्पमयं आपं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यं नाखेलोक्यं करोति वज्ञानात्मनः ॥ —रं Becollection, memory.

रमारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding.
—कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारजं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त व. [ स्यती विहित:, स्यतिवेस्वधीते वा अण् ] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्मस्मातिविवाहागी कुवीत प्रत्यहें यही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the lawbooks. -6 Domestic (as fire). —ते: 1 A Brahmaņa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. —ते An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti, a legal act

स्मि 1 A. (समयते, हिमते) 1 To smile laugh (gently), काजुत्स्य ईपरस्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; समयमान वन्तां कुलं समरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. —Caus. (सायपतिन्ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (सायपते in this sense). —Desid. (सिस्मियपते) To wish to smile.

स्तय: [सि-अन् ] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मे स्मयावेशविविज्ञाय B. 5. 19; प्रभव: समयदृषिता: Bh. 3. 2, 69; My. 2. 22.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. -2' Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh; सरिमतं ' with a smile'; सविल्या-रिमतं &c. -00mp. — कुश् a. having a smiling look. (f.) a handsome wo-

man. —पूर्वम् ind. smillingly, with a smile: सप्तिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. —शालिन् a. smiling.

स्मिति: f. A. smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलिति) To wink, blink.

स्मु I. 5 P. ( स्मृणोति ) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend.-3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry ) ( स्मरति, समृत ; pass. समर्थते ) 1 (a) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोवा-वरीं वा स्मरित च तदुवांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरात्मने।ऽ-भी खदेवतां Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेखंडरी-काक्षं सबाह्याम्यंतरः द्याचि: -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti ; तथा च स्माति -4 To declare, regard, consider, Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for ( oft. with gen. ); स्मर्ते दिशे-ति न दिव: सुरसंद्रीम्य: Ki. 5. 28; क-चिद्धर्तुः स्मरीस रासिके त्वं हि तस्य पियेति Me. 85; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्य-र्थमित: सादर मम Bk. 8. 118. — Caus. (स्मार्याति-ते, butस्मर्याति-तेin the last sense) I To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन महिन-याभियोगेन स्मारयासि ने पूर्विश्वण्यांसीतामिनी Mal. 1, sometimes with two acc.; अयि चंद्रग्रतदोषा अतिक्रांतपार्थिवगुणाच् स्मारयंति प्रकृती: Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मर: कालस्वंमेव स्मारिता वर्थ U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for ; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -Desid. ( सुस्मूषेते ) To wish to recollect.

स्तृत p. p. [स्तृन्क ] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः f. [स्मृ-किन्] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अञ्चल्यामा कर्म्यस्थः कि न यातः स्मृति ते V. 3. 21; संस्कारमाञ्चल्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपरिथती इमो हो श्लोको U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. छाते). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतः -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding.-Comp. -अंतर another law-book.-अपेत

a. 1. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smriti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. -37 a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. — पथ:, -विषय: the object of memory ; स्मात-पर्य, - विषयं गम् to be dead ; Bh. 3. 37, 38. —प्रत्यवनर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection .-- प्रवं-ष: a legal work. — भंश: loss or failure of memory. —राध: temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory ; S. 7.32. — विभ्रमः confusion of memory.—विरुद्ध a. illegal. -विरोध: 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोध परिहरति S. B. - शास्त्रं 1. a lawbook, code, digest. -2 legal science. - siq a. deceased, dead (as a person). -शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. - साह्य a. capable of being proved by law. -हेतु: a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर व . [ स्मि-रन् ] 1 Smiling ; वि-लोक्य बुद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं स्वया महाजनः स्मेर-सुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mål. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकसद्तवि-स्मयस्मेरतारै: Mâl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident, -Comp. - विदिश्वर: a pea-

स्यंद् 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यं-च-अस्वेदिष्ट, स्वंत्स्यति-ते, स्यदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंतुं, स्यन ; desid. सिस्यद्वित, सिस्यंत्सित-ते ; the म् of स्पद् is changed to q after a preposition ending in g or g) 1To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अपि व्लव्रविव् स्यव्मानं मरंदं तव किमपि छिहतो मंजु गुंजंतु भूगा: Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

हराद: Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity

स्यंद: [स्यंद-भावे चन् ] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन a. (ना or नी f.) [ स्यंद-ल्यु ल्युट्at ] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यंतना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general ; धर्मारण्यं पविश्वति गजः स्यंत्-नालोकभीत: S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). -- नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing - -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. --आरोह: a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदानिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदित a. ( सी f. ) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mal. 8.3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्पंतिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at eth same time.

स्यञ्ज p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped .- 2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect ( Atm. only in this sense ).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable jem ( said t) yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents ). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्.)

स्यिय( मी )कः [स्याम्-ईकक् ] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात ind. (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अम् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. - ara: an assertion of pro bability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन m. a sceptic.

स्यालः 800 इयाल

स्यूत p. p. [ सिव्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिंतासंततितंतुजालानिविडस्यूतेव लग्ना विया Mal. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —त: A

स्युति: f. [ सिव्-भावे किन् ] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Off-

स्यून: [सिब्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योत: A sack, bag.

स्युम: A ray of light (also n.). ri 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्थोन a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. --न Happiness, pleasure.

स्रंस् 1 A. ( संस्रोत, स्नस्त ) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाससत्करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपवीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4.48 ; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात Bg. 1. 30 ; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृद्यं संसते देहवंध: U. 3. 38; Mal. 9. 20 v. 1. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. — Caus. ( इंसयति-ते ) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move,  ${f dist}{f urb}$  ; वातीपि नाम्नंसयदंशुकानि  ${f R}.$  6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mal. 3. 8.

संस: Falling, sleeping.

संसनं [ संम्-णिच् ल्युर् ] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संसिन् a. (नी f.) [ स्नम्-ाणिनि ] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे संसिनि चैकहस्तरामिताः पर्याकुला मुर्धजा: S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्त p. p. [संस्-क ] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off ; अस्तं शरं चापमापि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51 ; कनकवलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषावस्त्रस्त्रसर्वोगी Mk. 4.8; स्रस्तांसा-वितमात्रलोहिततलो. बाह्य घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Сотр. - эт а. 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्तरित: f. 1 Falling, lipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह 1 A. (संहते) To confide or trust.

स्रज् 🏸 [ सज्यते-सज्-क्षिन् नि॰ ] 🚹 🗛 chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); म्रजमंपि शिरस्पंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिः शंकया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). - Jomp. -दामन् (स्रदामन्) n the tie or fillet of a garland.—ut: a. wearing a garland, Gtt. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्राप्तिन् a. ( जी f. ) ( compar. स्रजीयस् superl. স্থানিত ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आसुक्ताभरण: स्रग्वी इंसचिह्न-दक्लवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रज्ञयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्त्रा A rope, string, cord.

सृद्ध f. Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रंभ् 1 A. ( स्रमते, सन्ध ) To confide; see अंभ. - WITH वि 1. to be confident! -2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्र-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing. flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; वियुक्तो स्नपयंती सा स्तनो नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [सु-ल्युर्] 1 Flowing, trickling, cozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रवत् a (स्रवेती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. — नर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. - τη: a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river ; वापीविवड वर्षतीय R. 17. 64; Mål. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्ट m. [ सज्नु ] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः सृष्ट्राद्या S. 1. 1; तत्सृष्ट्रकांत-7. 27. -3 N. of Siva.

स्तरः A couch or sofa ( for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सस्तरमास्तीर्थ निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक्त ind. Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, cozing, dropping.

स्नावक a. (विका f.) [ न णिष्-ण्यूल ] Causing to flow; pouring out, exuding. — के Black pepper.

स्त्रिश्च 1 U. (क्षेत्रयानि-ते ) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्त्रिम् 1 P. ( क्रमति ) To hurt, kill.

सिंभ 1 P. ( जिंमति ) To burt, kill.

स्त्रिम् 4 P. (इतियति ) 1 To go. -2
To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्वति,स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude, ; न हि नियारस्वेदशीनं Râm. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडिए च भूपृष्ट शोणितं चारपसुस्वत् Bk 15. 56, 17, 18.-3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्वतं ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभंदात्ययो यथा Bhåg., Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2 74 -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) — Caus. ( हावयति ते ) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्सावयेदस्क् Ms. 4. 169.

सुत् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरंण तस्याममृतस्रुतेष Ku. 1. 45; .Si. 9. 68.

सुन p. p. 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

सुति: f. 1 Flowing, oczing, distilling, trickling out; कीटशतिसुतिभिरस्ति स्विद्यांतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषाःसुत-स्वीत्रक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44 Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रतिस्त्रमयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap. '-2 Exudation, resin. -3 A Stream -4 Ved. A path, road.

सुद्दाः N. of a district; पंथाः सुदनसुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at
Some distance- at least one day's
journey -from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf.
न हि देवद्सः सुद्देन संनिधीयमानस्तद्ददेव
पादलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपद्निकत्र बृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

संहती Nation.

सीहन a. (हनीं) 1 Belonging to or coming from Srughna. -2 Residing on Srughna. - हन: An inhabitant of Srughna. - हनं The gate leading to, Srughna; cf. P. IV 3.86.

The factor of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palasa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183.

— अवास्तिकार के spout of a ladle.

स्व:-वा 1 A sacrificial ladie. -2 A Soma ladie. -3 A spring, cascade. -comp. - इस्तः 'I. of Siva.

सू f. 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्राप्त 1 A. (अकते ) To go, meve. स्रो 1 P. (सायति ) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see थ्रे.

स्रोतं A stream ; see स्रोतस्

स्रोतस n. [झ-तसि] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां 🖰 . 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream : नदस्याकाशगैगायाः स्रोत-स्युद्धामित्रगज्ञ R. 1. 78; स्रोतमेबोह्यमा-नस्य प्रतिपतरण हि तन् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river ( in general ); स्रोतसाम-क्ति जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निरुह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि ham. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोंजनं ) antimony. — ईश: the ocean. - in an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमान: Me. 42 (see Mall: thereon); (written ओनोरभ also q. v.) — बहू f. —वहा a river ; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामज -लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान सुगत्रिणका-यां S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीन-हैसीमधुना स्नोतावहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्य: 1 N. of Si . -2 A thief. स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

Fa pron. a. 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्त्रानियोगमञ्जून्यं कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्र्रायत्वा 5. 5; oft in comp. in the sense , #T पुत्र, स्वकलन, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural inherent, peculiar, inborn : सूर्य पाये न खलु कमल पुष्याति स्वामभिरण्यां Me. 87; S 1. 19; स तस्य स्वी भाव: प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूदेव भार्यो शुद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशाः, स्मृत: Me. 3 13, 5 104. — स्व: 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; Pt 2 96; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Vishpo. -स्व:, -स्वं1 Wealth, property; as in fa:天君 q. v. -2 (In alg. ) The plus or affirmative quantity ; cf. धर. -Comp. -अञ्चपादः a follower of the Nyaya system of philosophy. - state one's own handwriting. - safesare: one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्प्रमसः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमा S. 7. —अधिष्ठाने one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body.—अधीन a. I.dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2. in-

dependent. -3. one's own subject. -4. in one's own power ; स्वाधीना व-चनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धों न सेवांज लि: Mk. 3. 11. ° ਜੁਜਲ a. having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधानकशालाः सि-द्धिमंतः S. 4. °पातिका, °भर्तका & woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निगताबाधा राधा स्वाधीमभट्टका। निजगाद रतिक्रांतं कांतं मंडनवां छया Git. 12 ; see S. D. 112 et seq. —अध्याय:1. self-recitation, muttering to one-self. -2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. -3. the Veda itself. -4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. आर्थन m. a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन m. 1. a student of the Vedas. -2. a tradesman. -- эдич; -अनुभूति: f. 1. self-experience. -2. Belf-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः ज्ञांताय तेजस Bh. 2. 1 — अनुस्तप a. 1. natural, inborn. -2. worthy of oneself. - sia 1. the mind : Bv. 4.5 : Mv. 7. 17. -2. a cavern — ээй а. 1. self-interested. -2. having its own, or true meaning. -3. having one's own object or sim. -4. pleonastic. (-र्ध:) 1. one's own interest, selfinterest : सर्व: स्वार्थ समीहते Si. 2. 65 ) म्बार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणायिकियैव V. 4. 15. -2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिस्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c. ; Bv. 1-79 (where both senses are intended). अञ्चमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other heing परार्थानुमान. पंडित a. 1. cleve, in one's own affairs. -2. expert in attending to one's own interests. og: °प्रायण a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3 4. ै।विदात frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. —आयस a. subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2 7. -s-sg self-will, own inclination-°आचार: acting as one likes ; selfwill. °सृत्यु: an epithet of Bhishma. -उद्य: the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधि: a fixed star. —कंपन: air, wind. -कामिन a. seifish. -कार्य one's own business or interest. कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् ind. to oneself, aside (theatrical language) .- छंड a. I. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2. spontaneous. -3. wild. (-3:) cne's own will cr choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-a) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छदं दलदरावद ते म-रंदं विंदंतो विद्धतु ग्रंजितं मिलिंदा: Bv. 1•

15. - a. self-born. (-s:) 1. a son er child. -2. sweat, perspiration. (-লা) a daughter. (-লা) blood. 🗕 जन: 1 a kinsman, relative ; इत: प्रत्यावेशात स्वजनमञ्जू व्यवस्तिता S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 5 -2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. ( स्वजनायते Den. P. 'bocomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1 5.). — ज्ञाति: kinsman. — तंत्र a. I. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, willed -2. of age, full grown. (-7:) a blind man. — देश: one's own country, native country. जः, चंप: a fellow countryman. — aff: 1.. one's own religion. -2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class, Ms. 1. 88,91 ,स्वधर्म निधनं श्रय: परधर्मी भगावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3. peculiarity, one's own property. - uzr: 1. one's own side or party. -2. a filmed. - quies one's (wa and an enemy's country. - q-काश a. 1. self-evident. -2. selfluminous — प्योगात ind. by means of one's own efforts. --wa: 1. one's own warrior. -2. bodyguard. -भाव: 1. own state. -2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावा दुरातिक्रमः Sabhash.; so জুৱিল°, গুত্ত°, দুহু°, चपल°, कडिन° &c. 'डिक्ति: J. 1. spontaneous declaration. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभावो किस्तु डिंभादे: स्वित्रयारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थे पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विदृण्वती Kav. 2. 8. oara: the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, ( and not by the agency of a Supreme Being ). "稅豪 a. natural, apontaneous, inborn. - w: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —योनि a. related on the mother's side. (-m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-f.) a sister of near female relative. —₹H: 1. natural taste. -2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3. a kind of astringent juice. -4 the residue of oily substances ( ground on a stone. ). -राज्य m. 1. the Supreme Being. -2. one of the seven rays of the sun. - Eq u. 1. similar, like. -2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3. learned, wise. (-4) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. -2. natural character or form, true constitution. -3. nature. -4. peculiar aim. -5. kind, sort, species. आसिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy alled असिद्ध प्र. - लक्षणं a peculiar 128

characteristic or property. - 451 a. 1. self-controlled. -2. independent. —बहित a 1. self impelled. -2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. — दृत्ति a living by one's own exertions. —संत्रत a. self-protected, self-guarded .- सस्या 1. self abiding. -2. self-possession. -3. absorption in one's own self. - FI a. 1. self-abiding. -2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. -3. independent. -4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortalle ; स्वस्य एचासिन Mal 4 ; स्वस्थे को वा न वंडित: Pt. 1. 127, see अस्वस्थ also. -5. contented, happy ( #24 ) ind. at ease, comfortably, con posedly. - स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; रजाः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्नेडमपि कर्षाति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्त: one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph, see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. — हिन a beneficial to oueself. ( - ব ) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare

Faar a. One's own, own.

स्वशीय a. 1 One's own, own. -201 one's own family. -या One's own wife.

स्वतस् and. 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -Comp. - नमाण, -सिद्ध a. selc-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्तं 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वं-क्-म् 1 P. (स्व-क-मति) To go,

स्वरुष्ठ व. [सुष्ठ अन्छः त्रा॰] 1 Very c'ear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid, स्वन्ध्यकारिक, स्वन्ध्यकार्यक्ष केट. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. —स्वन्धः A crystal. -च्छा White Dürvä grass. —च्छा 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -Comp. —प्यं talc. -याञ्च pure chalk. -मणि: a crystal.

स्बंज् 1 A. (स्वतं ; the स being changed to wafter prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; क्याचिदान्धंडय चिराय सस्बजे Bv. 2 178; पर्यक्षरस्वत सूर्याने चोपजबी R. 13.70. -2 To encucle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embiace.

स्वेजनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्बद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-उयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वत् I. 1 A. (स्वद्ते, स्वाद्ते ) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to thetaste ( with dat. of person ); यज्ञद्-चाय स्वद्तेऽपूष: Kåsikå; अयां हि तृताय न मारियारा स्वादः, सुगंधिः स्वद्ते तृषारा N 3. 93 : सर्वदे सुखतुरं नमदान्यः Si. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वद्यतिन्ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वद्भं Tasting, eating.

स्वाद्धित p. p. Tasted, eaten. — त An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Srâddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्त्रधा [ स्वर् -आ पृषे। ० दस्य धः ] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors, स्वधासंबह्ततेपराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9 142, Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes . personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share -7 A Sraddha or funeral ceremony. -8 N. of Mâyâ or illusion. -ind. An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes ( with dat. ); पितृत्यः स्वधा Sk. -Comp. -कर a. offering oblations to the Pitris -- Titthe exclamation Svadha; पूर्त हि त-द्गृहं यन्न स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. --निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris: —भिय: 1. Agni or fire. -2. black sesamum. - Ha m. 1. a deceased or defied ancestor. -2 a god, deity. स्वधितिः m.f, स्वधिती An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. ( स्वनति ) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णा: पेराध्य सस्वन्तः Bk. 14. 3; देणवः कितन्ति। स्वन्तः विकास के स्वये स्वनत्य निलो इताः Ak. -2 To hum ( as a bee ); S. 1. 24. -3 To sing. — Caus. ( स्वनय-ति ) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn ( स्वानयति ) in this sense ).

स्वनः [स्वत्-अप्] Sound, noise शिवाचोरस्त्रना पृथ्वाद् बुद्धुध विकृतेति ता कि. 12, 39 : शंखस्त्रनः &c. -Comp. —उस्तार्व हः a rhinoceros.

स्वित: Sound, noise. स्वित a. Sounding; as in पाणिस्व-निक: 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वनित a. [स्त्-कतेरि क ] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित –2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वापेति, मुत ; pass. द्धप्यते ; desid. मुख्यति ) (rarely 1 U. स्वयति ते ) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असजातकिरणस्कंधः दुखं स्विपिति गोगोद्धिः K. P. 10, इतः स्विपिति के ज्ञवः Bh. 2. 76. —2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3 To be absorbed in; By. 4, 19.

—Caus. (हानव त ते) l'o cause to sleep, rock to sleep. —WITH अन, नी, न्म, or —सं to sleep, lie down; प्रमुत्तलक्षण: Mai. 7; Ku. 2. 42, R. 11 44.

स्वपनं ठी ep ng, dresming sleep. स्वमः [स्वर्धवं नक् ] I Sleeping, sleep; अकाले भीदितो आजा नियम्बमी ह्या भगत् R 12 81. 7. 61, 12. 70; hu 2. 8. -2 A dream, creaming, स्वनेद नालस : इ. ख व जीवलीक: Sault. 2. 2, र मा ज माया स भतिभ्रमी स S. 6 9, R 10 60. -3 Slo.h, indolence, sleepiness. -0omp -- stator a state of dreaming -sta a. I resemiliog a dream. -2. unreal or illus ry (1.ko a d ea u ). - कर, - क्रन a. inducing sleep, sop mile, narcouc. —गृह - निकेतनं a sleep ng-room, bedchamber. - aiq. involuntary seminal discharge potluro noctur va. - वीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like . abstraction ; Ms. 12. 122. -- qu'a: the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream - विवादः interpretation of dreams. -शील a. dispos. ed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —स्टि: f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वमञ् a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy: स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to al persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); बिषवृक्षोपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तमसापतं Ku. 2. 55, यहव निर्दित स्वयं प्रजा शास्त्रं तस्य करोदि कि Subaash ; R. 1. 70 ; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble Or exertion; स्वयनेवात्यद्यंत एवंविधाः कुलपाइावी मि:स्नेदाः पशवः K. −30mp. -आर्जत a. seli-acquired. — उक्तिः f. 1. voluntary declaration .- 2. miormation, deposition (in law) - : पान-5: a son who offers houseif voluntarily to an adoptive perent. - a. self-made, natural. ( -ā: ) an artificisl or adopted son -ue: taking for one-self (without leave) - 178 a. voluntary, seit choosing. (-8:) gelf-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mal. 6. 7. — яга a. self born. — दत्त a. self-given. ( T. ) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents ); one of the - twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu low ). - g: N. of Biahman; शंश्रहावंश्रह स्यो हरिंगक्ष मानां वेना कियंत सत्तं गृहकर्मश्रासाः Bu. 1 1. - सुवः I the first Manu. -2. N. of Brahman. -3. of Siva. - \u03c4 a. self-custent. (-\u03c4:) 1 N. of. Brauman. -2. of Vishnu. -3

of Size. -4 of Kale or time personneited. -5 or Ka or 1973. -6 a Jaina deni-d saint. -7. the female b east. -8. the Supreme Being. - 47: N. of Siva - 47. self choice, self election (of a hu band b, the brid-herself), choice on a riage. - 471 a maid-n a ho choice her own husband. - 43: N. of Siva.

स्यार् 10 U. ( स्वावाति ते ) To find famit, blame, reprove, censure.

THE ind. | Heaven, paradise : as in स्वलॉक सर्वहरा, स्वर्भात: &.. -2 The heaven of ladra and the temp rary abode of the virtuous after death .- 3 The aky, ether. -4 The sp.cs above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 the third of the three Vyabritis, pronounced by every Brahmana in his daily prayers, see व्याहति -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -Зотр. - этгиг, -йиг 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. the galaxy or milky way. — गति: f, - गमन 1. going to heaven, future relicity. -2. death. -गिरि: Sumeru. -तरुः ( स्वस्तरुः ) a tree of paradise. - EN m. 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. (£ Aymi. -3. of Soma. -नदी (forming स्मादी) the celestial Ganges. —भ नव: a kind of precious stone. — সাত্র: N. of Râhu ; . तल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भातुर्भातुन्तं चिरेण यत्। हिनाञ्चनाञ्च यसते तन्म्रदिमनः स्कृदं फल Si. 2 49. °सद्नः the sun. -मध्य the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोक: the celestial world, heaven. -वभ: f a celestial damsel, an upsaras. —वापी the Ganges. —वेइया 'a courtezan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an apsaras. - वैद्य m. du. an epithet of thetwo Asvins -qr 1. an epithet of Soma. -2. of the thunderbolt of Indra, - तिंधुः = स्वर्गगा.

स्वर: [स्वर्-अन्, स्व-अप् वा ] 1 Sound. погне. - 2 Voice, सार्य तस्यासमृग्छीव प्रजालिपतायामभिजातवाचि Ka. 1 45. -3 A note of the muscal scale or gamut, a tone, tune; ( hese are seven . — निवाद्भनगांवारण ब्जनधानवैबतः ॥ पश्चमश्चेयनी सम तत्री होतिथा . स्वसाः Ak ) -4 The number 'soven'. -5 A vowel. -6 An accent; (these are three; उदाच, अनुदाच, and स्वीतन q q. v. v.). -7 Air breathed through the nostrils. -8 Snoring. - IT N. of the chief wife of Biahman. -Comp - अंश: a half or quarter tone (n music). -siat the interval between two vowels, hiatus. — 339 a. followed by a vowel. (-य:) the production of sound. —sur a. preceded by a vowel. - sin: the musical scale, gamut. — ाचनं N. of the Sama veda. - ag composed in musical measure.

—भाक्ति f. a vowel sound phonetical. ly inserted in the pronunciation of g or g when th se letters are fo lo .ed by a sibilant or any single c nao nant; (e g af p on ruaced as affa). -भग: I nu u-tine ness of utteran e. brok in artic data n. -2 houseness or c. acking of von e. - मंडल the circle of notes, arrangement of mus cd scales; Pt 5 51. —महिल्झा a binl of late (बीजा). —हासिका a flutel pipe. - = a. without mu-ica. notes, namelodions, unmus cal —संयोगः 1. the j inclien of voice s -2. the union of noise or sounds, i e. v. 100: अन्य ए वि साम नीनः M र 1, 3; U. 3; घोडेनकाशिस्या इव स्मासयोगः श्च रते 11.5. — सकतः 1. a transition or ruccession of notes; तंतस्य सारमकान मुड्गिंगः श्लिष्टं च तंतीस्त्रम् ME 3 5. -A. the gamut -सि: the coal tion of voxels. —सानव् m pl epithets of particular days in a sacrificial cossion.

स्वान्त् a. I Having sound, sonorous -2 Having a voice. -3 Voial.
-4 Having an recent, accounted.

स्वरित a. [स्था जाते अस्य इतस् ] 1 Sounded. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated -4 Coronnflexed. -5 Accented. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सन्नहारः रितः P. I. 2.81; see Sk. thereon.

स्वनः [स्टु-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt. -5 An arrow.

स्बरुस m. A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise ; अहो स्वर्गाइविक र निर्वृत्तिस्थानं S. 7. -Comp. -- signi the celestial Ganges. -ओकस् m. a god, deity. -काम a. desirous of heaven. -- fife: the heavenly-mountain Sumeru. -इ,-पद a. procuring (entrance into ) paradise. - gri heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; ररगेद्वारवापाटवाटनव्हुर्वमोडीवे नोपाजितः Bn 3. 11 -पति., भर्न m. Indra. -लोक: I. the celectial region. -2. paradise. र्इञ्सर: 1. Indra. -2. the body -नध्:,-श्री f. a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an ansaras , सामही-णां परिवर्गः कर्धं मत्येन लम्यते. —सावनं the means of attaining beaven.

स्वर्गित्त त. [स्वगाऽस्थास्य भोग्यदेन इति] Belooging to heaven, neavenly. -m 1 A god, deity. an um noit. 1, स्ववादि वितत्त्वज्ञाः स्वर्गियाः भीगवालं S. 7. 31; Me. 30, Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्थादि, स्थादे a. I Heavenly, celes tial, divine -2 Leading to Leaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्याजिकः, स्याजिन् m. 1 Natron. -2

स्वर्ण (इ.च अर्जी वर्जी यस्य) 1 Gold -2 A gold n coin. -Comp. -sin: the Aragradha tree. - sift: sulphur - hor; -a mara grein of geld. - and a. gold-n-bodied (-4:) N of Genula. -कार, -धृत a goldsmith - गैरिकं a k nd of red chalk. चह: 1. the blue jay. -3 a cock. -जं un. -दीधितिः fire. -qu. N. Garude. -qur the celestral Ganges. - Widh: borax. -पूटा: the Champaka tree. - चंदा: a deposit of go'd - Fig: N of Vistan. -भूगार a golden vase. - साक्षिकं a kind of mine al sub-tance - wif. -याधका vell. w psemne -रेखो -लेखा a streek of gold. - afora m 1 a gold merchant. - 2. a money-changes. वणी

हवर्ण क a Golden, made of gold. हार्द्र 1 A (क्ष्र्वेत) 1 Totaste, relish. -2 To be thesing.

स्वाद्ध 1 P. ( स्वलांत ) To go, move.

स्वत् त. [मुद्र अन्य प्राच स्वा [ compar स्वाप् म , super | राज्य ] ! Very small or little, rinnte -2 Triffing, insignificant -3 Brief, short; स्वा तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp -आहार त. eating very little, most abstemious -कंक: a spices of heron -कंका: a spices of heron -कंका: m the kovic ara tree. -चल त. very feeble or weak. - चिष्य: 1. an insignificant matter. -2 a small part. -च्यय: very little-expen biture, s ingliness - चीड त. laving little shame, sham less, impudent. -च्यांर त. diminutive, dwaffsh.

स्तत्वक a. Very little, very small criew.

स्वत्वीयस् a. Much loss, smaller, more namte (compar. of स्वत्य प ) -स्वत्येष्ठ a. Smallest, last, mest milline (superl. of स्वत्य पु. v.).

स्बद्धारः A futter-in-law; cf. इव॰ इदर

स्वमृ f [ मु अस् ऋन् : Un 2 97] f Rible स्वमात्मादाय विदेशन थ पुरश्वज्ञान् भिस्ति च भूव f R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger ( Vod ).

रबस्त a. Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वाक् 1 A (स्वरहते) See वास्ह.

स्वारित a.d. A particle meaning 'may it be well with ('ma)', 'fallewell,' 'hall', 'adian' (with dat 1, स्वार्त अट., स्वस्त्र स्वति के 17, it is also need in expessing one's approposition: (often used at the beginning of letters). -Oomp -अपने 1. a means of securing prosperity.

-2. the averting of evil by the recit-

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brâhmana after presentation of offerings, प्रार्थानिक स्वस्थ्यमं प्रयुच्य R 2 70 —वः, -भावः an epithet of Siva. — सुन्धः 1. a letter. -2. a Brâhmana. -3 a baid : panegyrist -वाच्यं, -वाच्यकं व्याचार्तकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a racrifice or any religious or aclemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्य congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्विग्तिक: स्विग्ति श्रामाय हितंक 1 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four reads -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहिन्दर स्तित्वाभिवधाभः MAI. 4. 16; St 10. 43 -5 A prince of a particular form. - 6 A particular symbd made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle -7 A kind of cake -8 A voluntuary, libertine -9 Girlie, - 5, - 5 1 A cansion er temple of a particul r form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting proc'ised by Yogins. स्वरे मत् a. Doing well, happy, safe, R 2 48.

स्त्रस्रीय. स्वस्रयः A s ster's son.

साथार, स्रेचिया A sister's danghter.

स्वातातं [ स्वेन आगत सृष्ट् आगतं सा]
Welcome, happy arrivil (need chiefly in greeting a person who is put
in the dative case) स्तातनं देही M.
1; (तस्ये) प्रीतः प्रीतिमसुख्यस्य स्वागनं
स्याजहार Me 4; स्तापं स्वानधीकाराम्
प्रभावन्यं देव मन्। युगप्र युगस् हुम्यः प्रास्थाः प्रजाविकामः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वां हिन: A deu amer.

स्वाच्छं (स्वरहदस्य भावः धक् ] The power of fellowing one's own will or fone y, wilfulness, independence; कम्यापदानं स्वाप्त द्यादा सुरो धर्म उन्ह ते भड 3. 51. ( व्य च्छ येन, स्वाप्त यानम् mean 'wilfully', 'volunt arily')

स्वातंत्रयं [ स्वतंत्रस्य भावः ध्यन् ] 1 Freedom of will independence; न इति स्थातव्यमहिति Ms 9 3; न स्वतंत्रय इतिस्त (ख्याः Y. 1. 85. –2 ( La phil.). Free wil

स्वातिः न्ति रि. स्थिनेव अति अन् हन् स्व त्वप्रे वा हीप् ] 1 Unsofthe wives of the sum. - 2 A sword. - 3 An amprecious considered as forming the hite onth must asterism; स्वात्या मागरश्चात्तिस्व नायते Bh 2 67 - Comp. — योगा confunction with Svåti.

स्वाद् See सादु.

स्वाद: नावाहने [स्वाद-स्वाद-वा पन् ] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, reliabing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादिन p. p 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् m. Savourines, sweet-

स्वादिष्ठ a. Very sweet, aweetest (superi of स्थव q. v ): कि स्वादिष्ठं जगस्यस्मिन सदा माद्रीः समागमः

स्वादिशक्ष त. Sweeter, verv sweet ( compar of स्वादु q. v.); काल्पासृतर् सास्वाद: स्वादीयान स्वाद्यों.

स्वाद a स्वद उण्] (दू or ही ि; onnipir. स्वाडीयम supeil स्वाडिष्ठ ) ( Sweet, pleasant to the taste sapid, sacoury, dainty, tarteful त्या ज्ञाच्य-रय स्य पिचान मालक स्वाद सुराभ Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24 -2 Pleasing agreeable, attractive, lov ly, charming -m. 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, religh. -2 Tracela, malagaes -n. Sweetnerg, rol ah, tnath; कार्न सर्गति काव्यानि स्वादु ज नाति पाडित- Fubliash. اه، و .... -g:,.£...~~° \_^nmn. — असं 1, daintics, deleicie a. (at or gir pomegrinate tree. - ten ( st green of any sweet anhatance — निर्देशिय — प्रश्न m. N of the grid of hove — प्रतं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree -म्लं a carret. -- var 1 the fruit of the hor-plam -2, the Satavara dant -3. the root क के ली -4 spiritnous liquor. -5 a grane — शहं 1 rock salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वादी V ne. grape. स्वात: Sound, noles.

tarr [13] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U 1 37.-2 Presming. desm. -3 Sleepiness, sloth.-4 Paralysis palev. intens fility -5 Temperature or a tial loss of separation from pressure on a never number sq.

स्वापितेयं [स्वपःसातंत्रम् ] Wealth, property ; स्थापत्यकृत मध्याः कि कि नाम न कविते Pt 2 156; St. 14. 9.

स्वापदः १६२ श्र पर

स्वाभाविकः a (की f) [स्वाधं-दगतः दन् ] Belenging to one's own sature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural: स्वाधायिकं विनीतानं तेषा विन्य-कर्मणा। सुपछ सहज हेजी हविषेत्र हु-विभुजो R 10 79, 5. 69, Ku 6 71. —का: m. 11 A sect of Pudchiats who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

खाआइयं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् a. ( नी f.) [ स अस्यर्थ मिनि देशि: ] Possessing prop intory rights. —22. 1 A proprietor, an owner.—2 A

lord, master ; रघुरवामिन: सञ्चरित्रं Vibr. 18.107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spir tual preceptor.-6 Alearned Brahmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order (in this sense usually added to proper names ). -7 An epithet of Karttikeya. -8 Of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva. -10 Of the sage Vatsyayana. -11 Of Garuda. -Comp. -उपकारक: a horse. -कार्य the business of a king or mester. -जंबिन् m. N. of Parasurama -पाल m. du. the cwner and the keeper ( of cattle ); Ms. 8. 5. - भाव: the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or deriv ed from a master or lord. -बात्सल्य affection for the husband or lord. -सञ्चावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेना 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वानिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistroes, proprietress. स्वाम्य 1 Mapy, cruws in him ownership. 23f dreams or illo hip, property. -3 R. apy, sleepin -y, dominion.

स्वायंभुव a.veat. ) i nelating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; S. 7. 9. -a: An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman ).

स्वारसिक a. (की f.) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness ( said of a poetical composition ).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance,

स्वाराज् m. An epithet of Indra. स्वाराज्ये 1 The dominio of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent ( Brabman ).

स्वारोचिषः, खारोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षणपं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9, 19.

स्वाल्प a. (ल्पी f. 1 Little, small, -2 Few. - 7 1 Littleness, smalluess. -3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, selfdependence. -2 Fortitude, resolute-

ness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits ; लब्बं मया स्वास्थ्यं S 4.

स्वाहा An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately .- 2 N. of the wife of Agni -ind. An exelamation used in offering oblations to the god ( with dat. ) 'इड्राय स्वाहा ; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -- हार: utterance of the exclamation Svaha, स्वाहास्वधाकाराविवाजितानि इमञानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि -पाते: -विय: Agne or fire. - Ha m. a god, deity.

स्वित् and. A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hev', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sen २०; का भिवदवगुठनवती नानिपरिस्कट-शरीरलावण्या 8 5 13; Me 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with न. उत वा &c.; see Ki 8. 35, 12.15, 13. 8, 14. 60 · see आहो also.

स्विद् I 4 P. (स्विद्यात, स्विदित or स्विक्ष) To sweat, perapire ; ास्त्रद्याते कुणान वेद्धानि K. P 10; U. 3. 41 Ku. 7 77; Mal. 1 35 : म त्वां पहराने कपन पुल कय-त्यानंद्वति स्निज्ञाने Gtt 11. -II. 1 A. स्वेदते, स्विन or स्वाहत) 1 To be anointed. -2 To he greasy or unctuon:, Mal.5. 17. -3 To be di turbed. — Caus (स्वद्-यतिन्ते ) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To

स्विक p. p. [ स्विर्-क ] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीक 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्थीकरणं, स्वीकारः स्वीकृतिः f. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage;

स्तीय a. Own, one's own; लोका-लोकाविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यज्ञः, S D. 97.

स्पुच्छी 1 P. (स्बूच्छीते ) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To firget.

स्तृ 1 P. (स्वराति ; desid. सिस्वरिषाति, सस्त्र्षाति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To

praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -With. अभि, -प्र to sound. -म to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्व 9 P. ( स्वृणाति ) To hurt, kill. स्बेक् 1 A (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विदू-भावे वज् ] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदन दूष्यरकक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. — उदं, — उदक, -जल perrpiration. — রুত্তক: a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). - ज a. generated by warm vapour or sweat ( said of insects ).

स्वेद्नं [स्विद्-णिव्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 Causing to sweat -3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेटानिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan.-2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce pan.

स्वेर [ स्वस्य इरम्, ईर्-अच्च वृद्धिः ] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धामिव स्वैरगनिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमचेमि S. 5. 11; अन्याहतैः स्वैर. गतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, nnreserved, confidential ; as in स्वेरालाप Mu 4.8.-3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Doll, lazy -5 Dependent ou one's will, voluntary, optional. -Wilfulness, wantonness. - ind. 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease ; साथीः स्वेरं स्वकीयेण चे-र्चेड्मारंग्वादिख् R 17.64 -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously . - 3 Slowsy, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृत सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. —आलाप: confidential talk. — वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार a. acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वेरता -त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वेरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1.67.

स्वैरिन् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिंधी See सेंधी.

स्त्रीरसः The residue or sediment of only substances ground with a

स्वीवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life, )

Ę,

g ind. An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily · indeed ', 'certainly '&c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature ; तस्य हे अतं जाया बभूबुः, तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -g: 1 A form of Siva. -2 Water. -3 Sky. -4 Blood. -5 A cipher. -6 Meditation. -7 Auspiciouesuss. -8 Paradise. -9 Heaven. -10 Drying. -11 Fear. -12 Knowladge. -13 The moon. -14 N. of Vishnu. -15 War, battle. -16 A horse. -17 Pride.-18 Horripilation. -19 A physician. -20 Cause, motive. - 1 The Supreme Spirit - 2 Pleasure, delignt. -3 A weapon. -4 The sparkling of a gem. -5 The sound of a late. (-m. also according to some in these senses ).

हंसः [ हम् अच्-पृषो० वर्णागमः ] ( said to be derived from हम ; cf. मवेद्वणीगमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo ; इंसा: संप्रति पाडवा इव बनाद्जातचर्या गता: Mk. 5.6,न शोभते समामध्ये इंसमध्ये बकी पशा Subhash, R. 17. 25. ( the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly tcward the Manasa lake at the approach of rains , cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical con. vention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water ; e. g. सार ततो बाह्यमपास्य फल्छ इंसी यथा क्षीरांगवाबुमध्यात् Pt 1; इंसो हि क्षीर-माइ ते तिनिश्चा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27; नीरशीरविवेको इंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वस्मित्रधुनान्यः कुरव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥ Bv 1, 13; see BD. 2, 18 also). -2 The Supreme soul, Brahmin. -3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्), -4 One of the vital airs. -5 The sun.-6 Siva. -7 Vishņu. -8 Kāmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An iscetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A

mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. — Hr: (m. pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dripa. -Comp. —அ்து a. white. — அர்: vermilion. —अधिकदा an epithet of Sarasvatî. —अभिख्यं silver. —आरूट: N. of Brahman. -- with a female g 10se. - कीलक: a particular mode of saxual enjoyment - ze: 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox. (for असक्ट ). —गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -near a sweetly speaking woman. -गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like thke of a swan; Me. 3 10. -2 N. or Brahmanî. -ਰਲ: -ਲ the soft feathers of down of a goose. —दाइनं aloe-wood. —नाद: the cackling of a goose. -नाइनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large bips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गाँउ जमना नन्त्रो कांकिला राप-संयुता। नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी ). —पार्ट vermilion. —माला a flight of swans ; Ku. 1. 30. —युवन m. a young goose or swan. - vu:, -बाहन: epithets of Brahman. -राज: a king of geese. —लोमशं green aniphate of iron. —लोहक brass. —श्रेगी a line of geese,

हंसक: 1 A goose, flamingo. -21An ornament for the ankles (त्रुप्त or पादकटक); सरित इच सविभ्रमपातमणादित- इंसकभूषणा विरेज्: St. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see इंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, ईसी A female goose.

हंहो ind. 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवधंगध्वं र सान् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class, हंहो बाह्मण मा दुष्य Mu.1).

हक्क: The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुमासिणी Ratn. 3.

हद्ग 1 P. ( इंटानि, हाटित ) To shine, be bright.

हह: [हर्टरस् न्त्यम् ] A market, a fair. -Comp. —चारकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. - चिलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3 turmeric.

इही A small market or fair.

हर 1 P. ( इटले ) i To leap, jump.
-2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress.
-4 To bind to a post.

हुट: 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine (इसे and इस्त् are used adverbially in the sense of forcibly 'violently 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's प्राप्त: ) अंबालिका च चं- इसमा इस्त a. gre "मारमभवनमनीयत Dk; का हरेन अपुरेग च Ram. a particular mode of a. ( ता or हां के sing abstract meditation. ( ते green as distinguished from राजगी किए because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.).-विचा the science of forced meditation.

हडि: Wooden fetters or stocks. हडि (ड्डि) मः, हड्डि: A man of the lowest cast".

हर्ड A bone. -Comp. -- जं marrow. हंडा ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंडे हंजे हलाहाने नीचां चेटी सखीं बनी Ak. -- f A large earthen vessel (?).

हहिका, हंडी An earthen pot. हंडे ind. Sedहंडा ind.

हद् 1 A. (ह्दो हच ) To void excirment, evacuate or discharge feces. — Desid. (जिहसते).

हदनं Voiding excrement, evacua.

हम Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हति. जान, अवयीत् अविध-अहत ; हनिष्यति. हतं, हत ; p .88. हन्यते caus. घातयतिन्ते , desid जियासति ) I To kiil, slay, destroy, strike down ; जयश्र दूषणखरित्रमूर्यानो रण हताः U. 2. 15 : हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat ; चंडी चंड हंतुमस्युखता मां विद्युद्धाम्ना मेघराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict

torment; as in minera. -4 To put down, shanden : नुहणा छिति भज अनां जिंहि मदं Bh 2 77 - 5 To remove, take & W" V. destrov अंभोजिनीवनिवास विजा-समेर हमस्प्रहीत निरंश कृषिना विधाना Bh. 2 19 -6 To couquer, over hrow, defest, evercome, विश्वे: सहस्राण-हैरि हरगमा । प्रारहास समझना न परिय-Fia Cubi a-h. -7 Tuh ider obs r ct. .8 Tomar, spoil Ki 2 7-9 Foraise: नगाचग्हनम्मधा हि रेज S. 1. 22 -10 To n n'tiply (ir math ) -11 To go from ly used in classical literature in this gence and when used it is regarded as a fault of e-mposition ). e त नज हारे नहारेनर द D 7; or नीर्थान-रैष्रानानेन सस्पाति सामृति । सुरक्षेत्रस्थिनीमेष हैन मर्गत संकर K. P 7 (given an an inetarea of the दाप : a'led अमन्थान ) -Caus 1 To cause to be killed, kill, Piny -2 Todestrov rum, mar, spoil, Pt 1 363 -Wird marto injure exers ivily. - 31= g to strike in the middle.

gran n [ Fq + ] 1 Killed, s'ain. -2 Mart steach, i garal : Ma 3 1. -3 I at no ich d -4 Deprived or he aft of -5 D aspno ntel frustrated: चर्च व्ह्वाक्र क्षाच्या S 1 24 6 रिंगproduct, obstructed 7 Ultarly runed, extinguighed, distrocal -8 Multinlied, see sq Tis of en usel as the first member of comp in the sensa of 'whe'ched', 'miserable' ise ursid' s vorthireat : अन्यायद ले गर्न हत्हुउये स्वान विद्यान 8 6 6; भी श 9 28, क-रामप्रभा हतजाविनेशिमन R. 14 65; हर्नार्यभनासगारी हा विविद्यो विषाकः ही 11 fit. - 1 Killing, atriking. -2 Multiplication. - Comp - with a 1. bereft of hope hopeless, desponding. -2 weak, nowerlass -3 cruel, mercileas -4 harren -5 law, v le, wretched, corneged villainous. - केंग्स a. freed from th rna o fres -चिन a. hewildered, confoundet - िवड् ग. dimmad in lastre R 3 15 - केंच a. ill-fated, lucklers, ill-starred. — प्रभाव, -वार्य a heref\_of power or vie ur : Ku 2 21 - gra a depived of conse an elega. - HIT, -भारत ill-'at d. nofertunare -मृतः s Polt, blackhead - Tit a char ot of which the horses and 'he a cha io eer কান -¹nin. —ন্থুলাল deveid of auspiciona marke, unlucky. - sia a entering - wit, - Hit a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. - साध्यत \_a. fread from fear

हतक ". [ हन इव नहप्रायस्थान कर् ] Miser-ble, ill bred, worth d, low, v'la: (most'y at the end of comp), न खल विद्यास्थित तम्र नियमतश्चाणक्यहत- केम Mu. 2 , ह्थियः स्थ परिभृताः स्थ स्महतकेस U. 1. —कः-A low person, coward.

हति: f [हन मये निन्] 1 Killing, de-truction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Lines, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्तुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [ हन् माने कण् ] Killing, elayng, बीरायुक्तिक, कारानिक, particularly criminal killing; as in भूणहत्या, गी-हत्या &c.

हत a K lling, claving, destroying (at the colof comp.) as in नुमहन्, पितृहन् मातृहत बहाइन्. &c.

हन: Kill nr alaying.

हनम [हन म व नगर ] I Killing. slaying str king. -2 Harting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हेतु. 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हत् a (बार्) हित-तर] 1 Ore who strikes or kills, striving, killer; W. 5 24 K. 2. 20 -2 One who removes, d stroys, counteracts &c.—m 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

gar 1 A str.ke, blow?-2 Killing.
-3 Death -4 A man who is sad or depressed

हतु-न m f [हन्उन् कीरो व उन् ] The chin — तु f. 1 That which injures lift. -2 A wearon. -3 A discase sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 \ wanton woman, trostifite. -70mp — महा locked jaw. — मुल the rout of the jaw.

हत् (त्) न्त m. N. of a powerful monkey-thef. [He was the son of Anima by the go! Wird or Munt and hince called Main! He is represented as a minkey of extraordinary strengthand prowess which manifested on several critical reasons on behalf of Rama whom he revarded as the idl of linke to When Stawas carried off by Raman, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He plands a very important part in the geat war at Lanka.

हन्तर A demon.

हन ind. A particle implying 1 Joe, surprise, flu ry (ch!). इन भो लब्ध मना स्व स्थ्य 5.4 इत दब्ब समीनक M. 1.—2 Compassion, pay पुत्रक हंग ने भानवाद: दि. M.—3 Grief (ch!, hla:!): इत धिक् मामप्रत्य U. 1 43; स्वाम इन स्ताम U 1; काल मत्यन विकास हित चिनाम जिया Shati 1 12, Me. 101.—4 Good luck or henelicitio.—5 It is often used as anireoptic e particle; इन ते कथायिष्यामि Rån.—Comp.—उक्तिः f. uttering the word alicit, tenderness, compassion.—कार. 1. the exclanation than a ?.—2. an offering to be presented to a

ucit: विशेषी हंतसरिंग मदुश्यां स्वर्थः

हम ind. An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हवा'भा) The lowing of cattle.
-Comp. —रव: lowing of cattle.

हम् 1 P ( हाति, हिति ) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हा: [हग् हिवा अच् ] 1 A horse : Bg-1 14: Ma. 8. 295 R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a rarticular c'ass; see no der 3727. - 3 The number 'seven '. - 4 N. of Indra. -5 (In presedy ) A fcot of four short syllables. - comp. -- a. Eva: a superintendent of horses. -अति: the fragrant olcander. - आयुर्वा: veterinary ccience. - sugg. a herreman, rider. - आरोह: 1 ander. -2 riding. -आसनी the gum olibanim t.eo. -gg birley -39#; an excollent horse. - mifaz a. vers-d in the science of ho ses-their management, taning &c. - git: N of a form of Vielinu (-ar) N of Purga, -: a horse-dealer, grocm, j ckey. -दिपत् m. the h ff lo -- विष: bailey. - निया the Kharjuri tree -मार:--HITE: the f agrant oleander. -HITEthe sacred fig tree - Au: a bors eacrifice; Y. 1. 18!. - 4.8#: an ep'thet of Kubera - Tree a stable for 10 Res -572 the a t or science of tiaining and managing horses. - Hu. हम the restraining or curbing of

हांसप: 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mat.li, the charioteer of Indra.

हरी A femile horse, mare.

हर a (रा-शी f ) [ हु-अन् ] 1 Taking away, removing, d priving · ne of ; as in खेरहर शांकहा. -2 Bringing, conveying, cerrying. taking, 2002ger: K . 5. 10 : R 12. 51. -3 Sizin', grasping -4 Att a ting, captivating. -5 Caming, entuled to as ir fræger &c.; Mn 2 19. -6 Occupying Ku. 1 50 -7 Dv ding - 7. 1 Sva.; Ku 1.50 3. 40, 67, Mc. 7. -2 N of Agni cr fice. -3 An ass -4 A civiser -5 Ti e de-Lominator of a fraction. - 6 The act of scizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi. shir -Comp -nift or eifthe forms of Siva and Pârvail conj ined (अर्थ नारीनदेश्वर ) — चुडाम्बि: 'Siva's ciertgem ', the meon. - तेजस n. quicksi ver - 취회 1. Stale eve -2 the number 'three'. — भीज 'Siva'a i eed', quick-silver. - श्वा 'Siva's creet ', the Fanges. - T: Skanda; R.

हरत: 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue -3 A divisor. -4 N. cf S vi. इत्यं [इम वे ल्2र ] 1 Seizing, taking. -- Carrying away. carrying off, removing, stealing; कर्याद्रां Ms 3 33, R 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroing; as in student -6 The arm -7 Semin virile. -8 G 11. -9 A nuptil present (= योतक q v) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ इ-इन् ] 1 Green, greenish, veltow. -2 Taway, bay, redd sh brown (विषिज); हरियुग्धे हरिस्सी प्रक्तिवाय पुरंदर: हि. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3-Yellow. -it: 1 N. of Vieupo ; हरियंवैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्तूनः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of In ra R. 3 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yams. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; By. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of laden; सत्यमतीत्य हरिनो हरींश्व वर्तते चाजिन: S. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey, U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartribari. -Зотр - жа: 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3 of Siva. - 327: 1 Indra. -2 Siva. -ata a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. — मेलीय: the country called वन q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. - ηψ a kind of sandal. —चंदन. -नं 1. a kind of yellow san. dal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6.60; S.7.2; Ku. 5.69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पर्वते देवतरवी भंदारः पारिजातकः । संतानः क-ल्पवृक्षध पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं 🕰. (-नं) 1. mounlight. -2. saff.on. -3 the filament of a lotus. - ais: ( Ly some regarded as derived from हति ) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-ਲਂ) yellow orpiment; H D. 1; St. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloused pigeon. (-क) 1. yellow or piment. -2. a theatrical de coration. — तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhadrapada. -2 the Dûivâ plant. -- ginn: N. of Indra. - TH: a worshipper or votary of Vishau. - (Fia particular day sacred to Vishno. - देव: the asterism Stavana. - ज्ञ: 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the bagakesira tree. -g: a tree. - gr; N. of a celebrated Thatha or sacred bathing-place.

—नेत्र 1 the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotes (-=:) a owl. -qs the vernel equinox -Tif a rad si. - Tr: 1 the Kadamb i tree. -2. a couch shell. -3. a f. cl -3. a ms d nan. -5 Sivi. (-यं) 1 thr roo, Usica -2 a sort of sandal - far I lakabmî. -2 the sac ed buil -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fort mght. - भक्त: a worship er of Vishnu. - भूज्ञ и ผยแล้ว -- मध्य , - मध्य तः ह спі к реа. — ोचन: 1 а сты. -2. an owl — इंगः N. of a celebrated work by Vy2:a s pylementary to the Matia dilitati. - - - - - N. of one of the nue divisions of Jambudalpa - 3 लभा 1 L ksumî. - 2. the sacred basil. -arer: 'Vishou's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight ( पहाइड्डी ) —बाहन: 1 Garoda. -2. Indra. दिश f. the east. —वीज yellow orpiment —शर: an epithet of S va ( Vishna hiving se vid Sivi as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tupura). -सम्बः a Gundhurva. -संगीनेनं repeating the name of Vishnu. - ga:, -सृतु: N of Arjuna. - हय: 1. Indra R 9 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Sanda. -4 of Ganesa. - Et: a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. ONITHES: 1. N of Garudi. -2. of Siva's bul. -हेति: f. 1 the rain-bow : कथनवलाक-येयमध्ना इरिहेतिमतीः (क हुम: ) Mai 9 18. -2. the discis of Vishau. "gia: the rudoy goose; St. 9. 15.

हरिक: [हरि संज्ञायां कत्] 1 A horse or a ye-lowish or taway colour. -3 A thief.-3 A gambler ( with dice ).

हिरिण a. (णी f. ) [ ह इन र ] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. - or: 1 A deer, an antelope; ( said to be of five kinds: -- हिएलश्रापि विजेयः पचभदोऽच भैरव । ऋष्यः खद्गा रुम्श्रीय प्यतञ्च मृगस्तथा Kaliba P.); आप मसन् हरिलेख ते मन: Ku 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 S.va. -Comp. -34 a deer-eyed, fawn eyed (-a:) N. of Siva. (-41) 'deen-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. - என்க: -धामन् m. the moon. - नयन, - नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तेशः a Kinnara. —हाय a. deerhearted, traid.

हरिण मः A deer; झ बत हरिणकानां जीविनं चातिलीलं 8 1.10.

हिलो l A femile deer, doe; चतिनहारिजीने सणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14.
69. -2 One of the four classes of
women (also called चित्रिजी q. v.) -3
Yellow passing. -4 A good golden
image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. - nomp — हुझ a 'deer-eyed. (-1/.) a deer eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिन द्रश्जिपूजः U 3 27.

हिंग्ति व [इइते ने 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish -3 Greenish yellow -m. 1 The green or yellow colou . - 2 A horse of the sur. a biy horse; सत्यननीत्य हरिनो हरीश्च प ने बाजिन: 8 1 , दिशो ह ि दिहीरना-निवेश्वर, R 3 30, Ku. 2. 43. - 3 A swift horsa. -4 \ hon. -5 fhe sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bran. -m. n 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 3) -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senies ). - omp. -अंत: the end of the quarters (विनंत ; Bv. 1 60. -- Ant diffs ent legions. various quanters, Bv. 1. 15. - 312; 1. the sun; Kt 2 46, R 3. 22, 18. 23; St. 11 50. -2. the crka plant. —गर्न: green or yellowish, Kesagrass with bond leaves. - The a radish. —मागे: (हरिन्नाणे: ) au emerald ; Si. 3. 49. - af a. gre nish, green colour-

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f) [ ह-इतर् ]
1 Green, of a green coloni, verdant,
रम्पांतरः कमलि गेहरितैः सरिभिः S. 4.
10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38.
-2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. —तः मे
The green colour. -2 A hon. -3 A
kind of grass. -?omp — अइनन् m. 1.
an e neruld. -2. blue visitol. -छन् a.
green-leaved.

हतिकं A pot-herb, green grass; St. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Darva grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल & See under हते.

हारेहा [ हा पितन में बनते हु-गती-ह ]
1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered: see Malli. on N. 22.
49. -30mp. —आम a. of a yellow clour. (-भ:) 1. the yellow colour.
-2. Zedoary. -गगपत:, -गगरा: a particular form of the got Ganest. -राग, -रागस a. 1. turmeric-coloured -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Haldyudha: - क्षणमात्राहाराम्य द्वार्माण उच्यते)

हारेमन m 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 fime.

हारियः A yellow-coloured horse. हारिश्रहः N of a king of the solar, dyna ty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberal ty, probi'y, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one coess on his family-press. Vasish; ha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitia, who refused to b lieve them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and-as the last test, as it were, of his truth fulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupin acknowledged himself vanqrished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven ] हर्गतकी The yellow myrobalan

हरेण: 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lanka. — य: f. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A coppor-coloured deer.

हरेशुक: Pease, pulso.

ਵਰੂੰ a (ਕੰਨਿ.) One who takes away, seizes, robe, accepts &c. -m. 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun-

हर्मन n. Gaping, yawning.

हाभैत p. p. 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हुई 1 P. (हर्गति ) I To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5. To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यत: 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedna sacrifice.

हर्ष: [हए-यञ् ] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षा हर्षा हर्यवस्तिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः P. R. 1. 22, सहोत्थितः सीनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः B. 3. 61. —2 Thrill-ing, brietling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रासहर्ष प. v. —3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षास्वधाना सम्बद्धारुषाद्वान हर्षः B. D. 195; or इष्ट्याप्ट्याविजनमा सुखिकियो हर्षः B. G.—Oomp.—आन्वत क. full of joy,

happy, so हर्पावष्ट - स्टार्फ: excess of happicess of joy, ecstacy. — स्वयः rise of joy. — कर a. gratifying, eclighting. — जह a. dull or paralized with joy. R. 3 68. — विवर्धन a. increasing joy. — स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

ह ेंक a. (पंका or पिका f ) [ हा দিব্ তরু ] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण a. (जा or जी f) [हर्-जिन् ल्युं Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant.—ज: 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kâmadeva.—2 A morbid affection of the eyes.—3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies.—जं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुई द्रामगहर्षाय सुद्धद्वां हर्षगाय स्त्राप्ट

हर्विष्ट a. [हर्-जिन् इन्तु ] Gladdening, pleas ng, delighting. -n Gold. -m. A son.

हार्बित a. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

ਵਬੁੰਲ: 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल् 1 P. (इछाति, हलित) To plough.

हलं [हल वनर्थे करणे क ] 1 A plough; वहसि वधुषि विश्व वसन जलदाभम् । हल्हिनी तिनिलितयसनाभम् ; or हलं कलयते oft. 1 -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of Balaram. -धर, -धृत् ल. 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarams; केशव धृतहलधर-ध्य जय जगदीश हरे Gft. 1; अंसन्यस्त सित हलभूतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. -मृतिः, -भृतिः, -भृतिः f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -हितः f 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2 ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. - und. A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language); हला सकुंतले अनेव तावन्द्रहर्त तिष्ठ S. 1, cf. हहा also.

हिल: 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

হান্তিৰ m 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. –2 Balarâma. –Comp. –গ্ৰিথ: the Kadamba tree. (–বা) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs. इलीन: The teak tree.

इलीपा The handle of a plough.

हत्य a. 1 Arable, to be ploughed.
-2 Ugly, deformed. — एयं 1 A ploughed field.—2 Deformity, ugliness.

इल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाह: A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = রাজ( লা )রল: -2 A kind cf snake; -3 A sort of lizard.

हाद्भक्तं The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling orforsing about (es in sleep ).

हर्द्वाजां (पं) 1 One of the 18 Uparthpakes or minor dramatic compositions, (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten fem le performers, see S. D. 555 -2 & kind of circular dance.

हहीशक: Dancing in a ring.

हव: [हु-अ, हु-अन् सप्रः पृषोः वा ] 1 An obletion, a sacisfice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 O-der, command. -5 Challenge.

हवर्न [हुमावे ल्युट् ] 1 Offering an oblation with fire -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. —आयुस् मृ fire.

हानी = हवित्री पु. V.

हवनीय a. [ह क्रमीण अनीयर्] Sterificial. — मं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हाविज्ञी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire ( to which oblations are offered ).

हिंदिनत् a. Possessed of oblations.

हविषं [हविषे हितं यत् ] 1 Anything fit for an oblation, Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107, Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. —अन्तं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आहिन, -सून, m, fire.

हिंबस् n. [ ह्यते हु कर्मणि इति: ] 1 An obsation of burnt offering in general, वहति विधिद्वतं या ह.वै: S. 1.1; Ms. 3. 87, 132, 5.7, 6. 12 -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. - Comp. - अज्ञनं ( हविर-श्रनं ) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-न: ) fire. -गंधा (हवि-र्भेंधा ) the Samî tree. —गेहं (हविनेहं ) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. — भुज्ज m. ( हि. र्सुन्स्) fire ; अन्वासितमर्भंधत्या स्वाइयेव हविश्वेत B. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Sı. 1. 2; Kâv. 2. 168. —यज्ञ: (हाव-र्यज्ञ: ) a kind of sacrifiae. -याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) m. a priest.

हच्य a. [ हु-कर्मिण यत् ] To be offered in oblations. —च्यं 1 Clarified butter.

-2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कच्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. —Oomp. —आझ: fire.
—कच्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of



deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; et seq. —पाक: an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pol in which it is cooked. —वाह, -वाहन m. 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस 1 P. (हसति, हसित ) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हसास यदि किंचिदपि दंतरचिकौमुदी हराते दरातिमि-रमातियोरं Gît. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc ); यमवाप्य विदर्भभु: प्रसुं हसति द्यामपि शक्तभर्तकां N. 2 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71 -4 To resemble : श्रिया इसाद्धः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, -7 blow; इसद्वधुजीवपस्नैः brighten up, or to clear up; भार्या-तुदेव्यति हासिव्यति चक्रवालं Subhash. -Caus. (हासयति ते ) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95.

हस: 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

इसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp. --मणि: fire.

इसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हमंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallika.

हासका Laughter, derision.

हासित p. p. [ हस्-कर्तार क ] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. -तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [ हस्-तन् न इट् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand ; इस्ते गत ' fellen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहरते वि-सर्जीयण्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami '; 80 हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनि-हितां कुर &c.; शंधुना द्त्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते कु (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा ) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of '; Prov. :-हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणे पेक्ष्यते Karpur. 'sight requires no mirror '. -2 The trunk of an elephant: Ku. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 angulas or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी बोपगतं विधात स्वहस्तपरिचिद्धितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं ज्ञासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature; धार्यतामयं विया-याः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved '; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig. ) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support ; बारवा खेट 129

क्रशांग्याः सचिरमवयवैर्देशहस्ता करोति Ve. 2.21.-8 A mass, quantity, abundance ( of hair ), in comp. with केश, क्च &c.; पाज: पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्था: कचात्परे Ak., रतिविगाहितवंधे कशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेणे वर्षः V. 4 10. - A pair of leatherbellows. -Comp. -stati one's own hand or signature, one's own signmanual. - wi the finger ( being the extremity of the hand ). — अग्राह्म f. any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand ; दत्त हस्तावलंचे पारंभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on '. -आमलकं ' the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलव-दाखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard ( ज्याघातवारणं ); V. 5, S. 6. — कमल 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. - कोशलं manual dexterity. — किया manual work or performance, handicraft.
—गत, -गामिन् a. come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभि: R. 7. 67, 8. 1. - HTE: taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हरनकीशल q. v. -तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —লাক: striking the palms together, clapping the hands. - तला ' hand-balance ', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. -दोष: a slip of the hand. -धारणं -वारणं warding off a blow ( with the hand ). — ura the hands and feet; न में हस्तपादं प्रसरति 'S. 4. - प्रच्छं the hand below the wrist. -gg the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, -वतिन्, -स्थ,-स्थित a. 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. — site a. easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राटयस्तवकनिमतो बालमंदारवक्ष: Me. 75. —विंचं perfuming the body with unguents. -माण: a jewel worn on the wrist. — हायनं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96. — भिद्धिः f. 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages.—নুর a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तक: 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् a. Dexterous, skilful, leve r.

इस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion. इस्ताहस्ति ind. Hand to hand; इस्ता-हस्ति जन्यमजाने Dk.

इस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् a. (नी f.) [ इस्तः शंडादडी-Sस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. -m. An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds: भद्र, संद्र, मृग and मिश्र ). -Comp. -- अध्यक्ष: a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेद: 8 work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोह: an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्य: 1. 8 lion. -2. tiger. -- - - - - - the castor-oil plant. - गिरि: the city and district of Kånchi. - g: 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man. -चारिन m. an elephantdriver. — इत: 1. the tusk of an ele. phant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-† ) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —द्तकं a radish.—नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -q:, -q=: an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयदीव हिंडिमः करिणो हिस्तिपकाहतः क्रणन् H. 2.86. - Ha: the ichor issuing from , the temples of an elephant in rut. -महा: 1. N. of Airavata. -2. of Ganesa. -3. or Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nagas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6. frost. - যুখ:, -vi a herd of elephants. -वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant.-बाह: 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —पङ्गवं a collection of six elephants. . -स्वानं = गजस्नानं व • र∙ः; अवशेंद्रियाचित्रानां हस्तिस्नानामिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हास्तन( ना )पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahâbhârata; its other names are:—गजाह्नम, नागसहम, नागाह्न, हास्तिन.

हास्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjari thus describes her स्थूलायर स्थूलनितंपिबंब स्थूलागुलिः स्थूलकुचा स्थूलायरा स्थूलनितंपिबंब स्थूलागुलिः स्थूलकुचा स्थूलायरा कामोस्सका गाडरतिभिया च नितातभोक्यी (नितबस्ववी) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (किरणी मता सा) 8.

हर्स्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र a. 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हह है A kind of deadly poison.

हहा m. A kind of Gandharva; cf.

हा ind. A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ab', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा भिये जानकि U. 3, हा हा देवि स्फुटले ह्वयं U. 3.38 का पितः कासि हे सुन्न कि 11, हा बरसे मालति कासि Mai 10 कि.c., ( in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person, हा कुल्णामके Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा क्ये महाराज-इज्ञरथस्य धर्मदाराः भियसखी में कोसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. ( जिहीते, हान ; pass हायते ; desid-जिहासते) 1 To go, meve; जिहाथा विख्यानां रफटमिह भवद्वाधवर्थं H D 28, Ki. 13. 23, N. lod. 1. 38 -2 To get, attain. -II 3 P. ( जहाति, हीन ) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss ; मूढ जहीहि धना-गमत्रेणां क्रम तत्त्वद्धे मनासि वितृष्णां Moba M. 1 : सा खीरवभावादसहा भरस्य त्रपोई योरेकतर जहाति Ma 4 13, R 5. 72, 8 52, 12 24, 14.61, 87, 15. 59, S 4.13, Bg. 2 50; Bk. 3 53, 5.91, 10 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60, By 2. 129; Rs. 1 38. -2 Toresign, forego, -3 Tolet fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. - Pass. (हायते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, less ( with ins'r. or abl. ): विक्तपाक्षी जहे . प्राणे: Bk. 14. 35 , जनियत्वा हतं तस्यां बाह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211:-3 To be deficient or wanting in ; usually with परि q: v.; धैर्थ यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also ); प्रवृद्धो हायते चंदः सस्दोऽपि तथा-विध: R. 17. 71 ; H. Pr. 42 -5 To fail ( as in law-suit); सूतमध्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते च्यवहारत: Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -Caus. (हापयति ते ) · 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c.-2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect. omit, delay the performance of; S1. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -Desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. [हा-किन् तस्य निः ] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वाचित्त् सुप्रदालंकार विरहेशप न काड्यत्वहानिः K P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kâvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; आसो दलितासिक्येन का हानिः किश्यो भवेत् Suthâsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः कममासा तथा वृद्धिः कमामता स्वायं हानिः कममासा तथा वृद्धिः कमामता स्वायं ; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; मतिज्ञा', कार्यं - -6 Passing 2way, waste, loss; काल्हानि

R. 13 16. - Somp. -- इत् त. causing loss, detrimental, injurious, Pt 1.88. इसने Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish

हाट ह a. (की f.) Golden. — कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -Comp. -ागिर: the mountain Meru

हार्ज [ हा-करणे बल् ] 1 Wages, hire.
-2 Injuring, killing -3 Death -म:
A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाकिका Yawning, gaping.

हायन: -नं A year. -न: 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हार: [ह-कर्मणि चत्र ] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c., a necklace ın general : हारोगं हरिणाक्षीणां लठाते स्वनमहले Amai u. 100, पांडचोयमंसार्वित-ਲਕਵਾਵ: R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1.4, 2.18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody ) A long syllable. -Comp. –आवलि: –ਲੀ f. a string of pearls , तरणीस्तन एव शोभने मणिहारावलिराम-णीयकं N. 2.44 , हारावलीतरलकांचित-कारिंदाम Gtt. 11. — गुदि( लि )का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. — यहि: f. a necklace, string of Pearls ; द्धाति प्रथक्त चामेर सते हार्याई Re. 2. 25, 1. 8. - Err a kind of reddishbrown grape.

हारक: [ह-जुलू] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue.
-3 A string of pearls -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. — रि: f. â Defeat. —2 Losing a game. —3 A body of travellers, caravan. —Comp. —कंड: a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -त: 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितक: A green vegetable.

हारहूर: Spirituous liquor. —रा A grape.

हारिण a (जो f.) Belonging to deer. — of Venison, fl. sh of deer.

हारिणिक: A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन a. (णी f.) [हारी असर्यस्य स्वी, हाणिन वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिण: Y. 2. 273, 3, 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28 -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीत, रागेण हारिणा मसभे हत: S 1. 5; Si-10. 13, 69; विद्यपहारिण हरे Bh. 2. 25 -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीत: 1 A kind of pigeon; R.4. 46.-2 A rouge, cheat -3 N. of a writer of Smriti or code of laws; Y.1.4.

हार्दे [ हरयस्य कर्म युवा॰ अण् ह्रादेश: ] 1 Affection, love, अमर्थशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न निद्विष्यादर: Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हादिन n. Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्वा वारणराजहार्यम Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced, वसाई हि यजहार्य प्रयम्भ हारीर Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. —4: 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhîtaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हाल: [हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarama. -3 N. of Salivahana. -90mp. — भृत् m. an epithet of Balarama.

হালক: A horse of a yellowishbrown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेच ग्रुव: मुदार-पानामिति हालाहल मास्त तात हृष्य: ! नहु संति भवाहृशानि सूर्यो भुवनेऽस्मिन् बचनानि हुजेनानां Subhåsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहर्ला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतस्तां स्वतीलो चनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58 Si. 10. 21.

হালাহন্ত: 1 A kind of insect. —2 A kind of lizard. —লা A small mouse. —লা Spirituans liquor. —লা 1 = হালেছন (1). —2 Spirituans liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येद् वा टक टक् वा ] 1 A ploughman an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large hone-

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हाल: A tooth.

हाब: [ते-भावे बच् नि॰ सत्र॰, हु-करेण घन् हा ] I A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture er leulated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), bi andishments, हावहारि हसितं बचनाना कोशलं हुशि निकाराविशेषा: Si. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं नहातुः सहावं Bk. 3 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि -गीवरिचकसगुनो धु-नेत्रादिविकासक्ष्रत्। भावादीषत्रकाशो यः स हात् हात्र कथ्यते ॥) see S D. 127 also.

हावक: 1 One who calls or sum mons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हास: [ हम् भावे वज् ] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile, भासी हास: P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, meiriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हाम्य; see S. D 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12.36 -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c), कूलानि सामर्थतयेवतेद्यः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपदाहासै: Bk. 2.3.

हासक: A buffoon, me ry andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य व. [हस् ण्यत्] Lau, hable, 1idiculous; R. 2. 43. - F# 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, nidicule. - स्य: The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry , it is thus defined .- विद्वता-कारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहका द्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्यायि-भाव: (so must the line be read instead of हासी हास्यस्थायिमाव ) श्वेतः янधदेवतः S. D 228. -Сотр. - आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -प्रवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision; कुद्धैनीतिश्चमुवनजयी हास्यमार्गे द्शास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. - रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see द्वास्य above.

हासस m. The moon.

हास्तिक: An elephant-driver or rider. — क A herd of elephant; Si. 5 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinapura q. v. हाहें( हा )लं Deadly poison. हाहम m. A Gandharva.

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing.
-2. the din or uproar of battle. - বে:
the cry হালৈ

हि und (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following schaes:—1 Foi, because (expressing a strict or logical leason); आगिरहामित धूमो हि दूर्यते G. M., R. 5.10.-2 Indeed, surely; द्वपयोगमधान हा नाट्यशाखं M. 1, न हि समितिनी हुद्धा प्राहमवेसी मतंगनः M. 3.-3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानामेव स्त्यर्थ त ताभ्यो चिलम्बदीत्। सहस्रपणस्त्रस्मात्चे हि स्तं रिवः R. 1. 18.-4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea), मूदो हि मदोनायास्येत K 155.-5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोनि, हित; caus. हाययति; desid. जियोपनि) 1 To send fortin, im pel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्तिजता जिल्ले Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhibitate. 6To go or proceed.

हिंद्र 1, 7 P., 10 .U. [ हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिनस्ति, हिंसति ] 1 To strike, hit -2 To hurt, injuie, harm, Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Mal. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy coupletely, कीर्ति स्ते दुष्ट्रत या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45, Bg. 13. 28, Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

হিনক a. [ হিন্দ তাত ] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtfel. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocicus, savage. —ক: 1 A savage animal, a beasts of prey.-2 An enemy.
-3 A Bråhmana skilled in the Athar.

हिसनं-ना [ हिंस ल्युट] Striking, hurting, killing, ; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [ हिस्-अ ] I Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, burt ( said to be of three kinds:-कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मान।सिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमेा धर्म: -3 Killing, elaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10.63.-3 Robbery, plunder.-Comp. —आत्मक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n any huitful or injurious act -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy ( = अभिवार q. v). —प्राचित्र m. a noxious animal. रतं a. delighting in mischief - जिंच a. intent on or delighting in mischief; Mal. 5. 29. -सस्द्रव a. arising from injury.

हिनार: 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसाल [ हिंसा अस्त्यथे आलु ] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —m. A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित a. Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, bu t.

हिसीर: [हिंम् ईरन् ] I A tiger. -2 A bud (खा). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य a. Liable to he injured or killed; R 2.57, Ms 5.41.

हिस a. [हिस्र] I Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Te rible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —सः 1 A fierce animal, heast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Shima. — omp — पहा; a beast of prey. —पंच 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

বিস্ক: A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंसा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Špikenard.

हिक्क I. 1 U. (हिक्काति-ते, हिक्कित ) 1
To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To biccough. -II. 10 A., (हिक्क्यने) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिला 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकार: 1 A kind of low roar or sound like ' him '. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु m, n. [हिम गच्छति गम हुनि॰ ]

1 The plant called Asa fœtida. -2

The substance prepared from this plant (Asa fœtida) for household use, esoccially in seasoning articles of food. -20mp. -निर्मास: 1, the gummy exadation of the hingu tree. -2. the numba tree. -पत्र: the ingual tree.

ਵਿੱਧੁਨ: -ਲਂ ਵਿੱਧੁਨ: Vermilion. ਵਿੱਧੁਨ m. n.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade. हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिजाः, हिजलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fast ening an elephant's foot.

हिडिय: N. of a demon slain by Blima. - या 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhima. - 2 The wife of Hanumat. -00mp, - जिन्, - नियुचन, - नियुचन, - रिप्टु m. epithets of Bhima.

हिंड 1 A. (हिंडते, हिंडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंदने [हिंद्-एउट्] 1 Wandering, roswing about -2 Sexual intercourse.
-3 Writing.

हिंडिक: Án astrologer.

refer (ef )t: 1 Cuttle fish bone.

-2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plan.

-4 A tonic or stomachic. -t The pomegranate.

हिंडी N. of Durgå.

हित a. [बा क, हि क वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम् -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लमं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc. ). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -a: A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser ; हिताक यः संशुणुते स किंपशुः Ki. 1.5; H. 1. 30. - T A causeway, dike. - † 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. —अनुवंधिन् a. involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेषिन, -अर्थिन a. seeking another's welfare. - gest good will, good wishes. - इस्टु a. wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-· wisher. -- डिक्त: f salatary instruction, friendly or kind advice. - 34-देश: 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman. — एापेन् a. desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent.
-कर, -कर्न, -हात, -कारक a. 1 doing a kind act or service friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-7:) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. - 514 a. desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt 1. 315. - काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. - at-रिन, -कृत् m. a benefactor. - प्रणी m. a spy. 一致爱 a. friendly-minded, a well-wisher. —वाक्यं friendly advice. —वादिन m. a friendly counsellor.

हितक: 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिंताल: A kind of palm. हिंदु: N. of a tribe.

हिंदाल: 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Sıâvaṇa, or the festival itself.

ंहिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A œadle.

For a. [ ह-मक] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -H: I The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himâ-laya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -- 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter: -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tim.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. — সাহা: 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °37-भिरूपं silver. —अचलः -अद्भिः the Him alaya mountain, Ku. 1. 54, R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges. —अबु, -अंभस् n. 1. cold water. -2. dew , R. 5. 70. - अनिल: a cold wind. —अडजं a lotus. —अरा-ति: 1. file. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. —आगम: the cold or winter-season. - आर्व a. pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलय: 1. the Himâlaya mountain, Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °ন্তুরা an epithet of Pârvatî. —সাত্ত:, -आहय: camphor. ( -यं ) a lotus. -उ-चरा the tawny grape. —उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. — उद्भार the plant called Zedoary. - = w: the moon. - at: 1. the moon; लड़ित न सा हिमकराकिरणेन Gît. 7. -2. camphor. — कुट: 1. the winter season. -2. the Himâlaya mountain. — गिरि: the Himâlaya. —n: the moon. —ज: the Mainaka mountain. - If 1, the plant Zedoary. –2. Pârvatî. –ਜੈਲ a kınd of camphor ointment. - afilafa: the moon; Si. 9. 29. —द्विनं wintry weather, cold ond bad weather. — द्यति: the moon. —इस: the Nimba tree. — इह m. the sun. - ura: the Himâlaya mountain. —ध्वस्त a. Litten, nipped or blighted by frost. - qra: cold rain, Pt. 3. —प्रश्रः the Himâlaya mountain. भास, -रिंम m. the moon. -वालुक: -का camphor. — शीतल a. ice cola. — शैल: the Himâlaya mountain. - अध: the moon. —संहति: f. a mass of ice or snow. —सरस् n. 'a lake of snow', cold water ; Mal. 1. 31. -हासक: the marshy date-tree.

ਵਿਸਤ: The Vikankata tree.

हिमबत् a Snowy, iey, fros'y.—m. The Himâlaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. —Comp. — मुझि: a valley of the Himâlaya.—ye N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himâlaya; Ku. 6. 33. —सुर: the Mainâka mountain — सुता 1. Pârvats.—2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Renuka.

हिमानी [महद् हिंग, आतुक् ] I A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगसुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाय जिण्यः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमेका Hoar-frost. हिमेक्ष a. Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

igra: The planet Mercury.

हिम्य a. 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगु: N. of Râhu.

हिंश्णं [ह-ल्ड्ट् नि॰] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय a (यी f.) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिक्वतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. —यः The god Brahman. —गं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत् ] 1 Gold ; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वच्चर).-ज्या One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. –अक्ष: N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyakasipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishpu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth ]. —कक्ष a. wearing a golden girdle. -काशिष्ट: N. of a celebrated king of demons [ He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahråda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Visbnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रहाद ]. —कोश: gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought ). —गर्भ: 1. N. of Brahman ( as born from a golded-egg ). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मश्रीर q. v. æa. giving or granting gold; Ms. 4 230. (-q:) the ocean. (-qr) the earth. - Tra: the mountain Mainaka. - Tig: 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the river Sona. —िवंदु: fire. —रेतस्य m. 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Siva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. — auf a river. — are: 1. the river Sona. -2. N. of Siva.

हिरण्यय a. ( यी f. ) Golden.

हिरण्यन: A divine treasure.

12 Amongst, in the midst of. -3
Near. -4 Below.

हिন্ত 6 P. (हिन्नते ) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

হিপ্তান্ত: 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola, -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

হিল্বসা: f. pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar man-

sion called मृगशिरस्

ही ind. An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); इतविधिलसिताना ही विचित्र विपास: St. 11. 64, or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf हि).

हीन p. p. [हा-क तस्य नः ईत्वम् ] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; ( with instr. or in comp. ), गुणैहींना न शोभंते निर्मधा इव "जिंशुकाः Subhash.; so इच्य°, गति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from ( with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनाति।रक्तगा-त्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. - 8 Low, base, mean, vile. - नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:-अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थावी निरुत्तरः। आहतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविवः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Сотр. — эіл а. deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4 141; Pt. 5. 95: Y. 1. 222. ( - जी ) a small ant. — कर्नन a.neglecting the customary religious rites. – ਜੂਲ, – ਜ a. base-born, of low family. - and a one who neglects his sacrifice. - sift a. 1. of a low caste. - 2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनि: f. low birth or origin. -30 a. 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. — नाद: a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. — बादिन a. 1. making a defective statement.-2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सन्दर्भ associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीताल: The marshy date-tree.

हीर: [ह-क नि॰] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Srîharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva -र;, -रं1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नेपचरित.) - Comp. -अंग: the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरक: A diam ond.

होता। An epithet of Lakshmi. -2

हीलं Semen virile.

होतुकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

होही ind. A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हुं उ. P. (जुहोति, हुत, pass. हुयते; caus. हावयति-ते, desid. जुहूचित ) 1 To offer or present ('as an oblation to fire); make an offering to of in honour of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice, यो मंत्रपूतां तज्जमप्यहोषीत् B. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुडुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविजेडुधि पावकं Bk. 20. 11, Ms. 3. 87, Ye. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat

हुत p. p. [ हु-क ] 1 Offered as an oblation to are, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S.4, R.2.71. -a: N. of Siva. — a An oblation, offering. -Comp. -आंग्र a. who has made an oblation to fire, R. 1. 6 (-m.) a sacrificial fire. -अज्ञनः 1. fire ; समीरणो नोद्यिता भवेति ज्याविश्यते केन हुताज्ञनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अज्ञानी the fullmoon day in the month of Phâlguna ( होलिका ). —आज्ञ: fire ; प्रवृक्षिणीकुत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2, 71. —जातवेद्स् a. one who has made an oblation to fire. –भुन m. fire, नैशस्याचिहितभुज इव च्छिनस्यिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9, °भिया Svaha the wife of Agni. —वह: fire ; जनाकीण मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10, शीताशुस्तवनो हितो हुतवह: Git. 9; Me. 43;; Rs. 1. 27. -होम: a Brâmhaņa who has offered oblations to fire. (一時) a burnt offering.

हति: f. Offering oblations.

हुड़ I. 1 P. (होडित ) To go. -II. 6 P. (हুडित) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink,

हुइ: 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुदु: A ram ; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुद्धाः 1 A small hour-glassshaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्युह) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron

हडूत n. 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंद्र 1 A. (हुंदत) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुँड: 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A

हम् ind. A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; ह जात or रामो नाम बमूब हुं तत्बला सीतेति हुन.

2 Doubt; चेत्रो हुं नेत्रो हुं. -3 Assent;

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aveision. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations g'is often found used with dat.:  $e.\ ar{g}.$  ओ कवचा-यहुम्). (हुंकु means ' to utter the sound hum, 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in Naggaratto roar in return, 'Nag-हुंकुरते घनध्वनि न हि गोमायुरुतानि केस-रा Si. 16 25). -Comp —कारः, -कृतिः f. 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; ger पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिन: Ku. 2.26; हुंकारेशेव धरुषः स हि विद्यानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7.58; Ku. 5.54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. ,-2. the grunt of a wild boar. - 3. the roar of thunder.

हुन्हें 1 P. (हून्छिति ) 1 To be crook. ed. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive. हून्छीन Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल 1 P. (होलति ) 1 To go. -2 Tổ cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

夏夏(夏) m. A kind of Gandharva, 夏 ind. 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (ch! ah! alas &c.).

हुड़ 1 A. (हुडते ) To go.

हुणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्त्र्णचिञ्चनप्रपर्धे नारंगनस्--2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hunas). —जाः m. pl. N. of a country or its people, हुजावरोधानां R. 4 68.

हूत p. p. [ह्रे-क संप्रसारलं] Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्रे.

हृति: f. [हे-फिन् सप्रसारणं ] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहृति q. v.

हूम् &c. Sre हुम्.

हरवः A jackal.

हह m. A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (इप्रति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहाणींत, अहत, हरिष्यानि-ते, हर्त, हत ; pass. हियते ) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजो मामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोधनिश्चेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुव्चा जारजन्मानो हरिष्यंतीति शंकपा Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; द्वाच्ड्छ इराते पुष्पमनोक्षामा R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानासकते। घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31 -6 To attract, captivate, win over, infin ence, subdue ; enchant ; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनाया: Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृद्यं हरंति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हुत: S. 1. 5; हरित में हरिवाहनदिङ्गुलं V. 3 6, सृग्या ज हार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9 69, 10 83, Rs. 6. 21, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं चुपो हरेत Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरत सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess, Bv. 2 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk 5 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry, Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -Caus. (हारयनि ते) I To cause to take, carry or . convey, send (something) by one ( with acc. or instr ); भूत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुझलमधीं हारियण्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. — Desid. ( जिही पीति-ने ) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. ( জিহুর্নি ) To take by force.

Eq a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हत p. p. [ ह-स ] 1 Taken or earried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see ह. —तं A portion, share. -6omp. —आधितार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. — उत्तरीय a. Laving the upper garments stripped off. — नृहय, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. —स्पेन्च a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हात: f. 1 Seizuré. -2 Robbing, spoilation. -3 Destruction.

ह् (क्वि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिक्षणि दंड-धारिणा कथं न पत्पा धरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133; विवोषि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हणीयते विश्वती न भूमि: Bk. 2. 38.

हणीं( जि )या 1 Censure, reproach.
-2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हुत n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृत्य after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2. The chest, bosom, breast; इसां हृत्य स्थायनपातमास्थान Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आवत: a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest - च्या tremor of the heart, palpitation.—यत a. 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived designed. -2 cherished (-तं)
design, meaning, intent. — মহ:
spas n of the heart. — ম্ম: a heartsore. — ব্য: the region of the heart.
— নিয়: ই the heart. — নাম: 1. a heartdisease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief,
anguish. -3. love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. — সাম: (ইয়ার)
1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief.
— কর: (ইয়ৢর:) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. — করা (ইয়ৢরা)
grief, anxiety. — ব্যর: the stomach.
— র্য: 1. the god of love — 2. love.
— মৢয়য় an acute pain in the chest.
— রায়: heart-burn or anguish.

हदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृइये दिग्धशरीरिवाहत: Ku. 4. 25; so अयोह्न प: R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृत्य &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; aror-भिषाहृद्या निपतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Lo. e, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything, -5 The secret science; अञ्च<sup>°</sup>, अञ्च<sup>°</sup> &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -?omp. —आसन् m a heron. —आ-विश्व a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. — ईश:, -ईश्वर: a husband.  $(-\pi r, -\hat{\tau} r f.)$  1. a wife. -2. mistress. - उद्देश: heaving of the heart - ar tremor of the heart, palpitation. — गाहिन a. heart-captivating. - चौर: one who steals the heart or affections. —for a. heartrending, heart-pieceing - (In geom.) a central line. - tru: a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. - & a: 1. knowledge. - 2. heart ache, anxiety. —विष्, -वेधिन् a. heart-piercing. —बृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -रथ a. being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

ह्वयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Mal. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृव्यंगमः परिहासः Mal. 3; बद्धकी च हृव्यंगमस्वना R. 19.13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; स स ते हृव्यंगमः सचा Ku. 4. 24 —मं An appropriate speech.

हृद्यालु, हृद्यिक, हृद्यिन् a. Tenderhearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हिद्(दी)क: N. of a Yadava prince.

इत्रिपुद्ध a. 1 Touching the heart.
-2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

ह्य a. [ इदि स्प्र्यते मनोज्ञास्तात् हर्-यत् ] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mål. 1. 4, 8.4, B. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. -नंबः the Bilya tree. —गंबा

the great flowered jasmine. — नंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हुष् 1, 4 P. (हपीत, ह्ण्याते, हृष्ट 0" हिपित ) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्या कि चंद्र हृष्याति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृषितास्तन् रहाः Dk.; हृष्याति रामकृषानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g the penis) -4 To 1 e, tell a lie -Caus. (हप्यातिने) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

ह्मित p p. [ह्यू-क ना॰ इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled, having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accounted.

ह्यों के [हय् ई कर् ] An organ of sense.—Comp.—ह्या: an epithet of Vishņu or Krishņa, Bg. 1. 15; et sea; (ह्यीकाणींदियाण्याहु-तेषामीशो यतो म- वान्। ह्यीकेशस्ततो विष्णो स्यालो देवेषु केशव॥ Mb.).

हुए p. p. [ह्य-क] Pleased, rejoiced ( =हापेत). -Comp. - चित्त, -मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रामच a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling ( with joy ) - चवन a. having a cheerful countenance. -संसद्ध a. contented, pleased. - हृद्ध a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हाटि: f. [ हप् किन् ] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे and. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे झुडण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राज्यनस्थानत सुकाविमेमवंथे विरोध Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेह्र 1 P. ( हेटाते ) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेट: 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, burt.

हेंद्व 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1: To surround. -2 To attire.

हेड: Disregard, slight. -Comp. -ज anger, displeasure.

हेडाबुक्क: A horse-dealer.

होति: m. f. [ हन्-करणै किन् नि॰ ] 1 A weapon, a missile; समरनिजयी हेतिय-लित: Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30, -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेत: [हि-तुन् Un 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेत्स्तद्रद्ध-\* K. P. 1; Mal. 1. 23, R 1. 10, Me, 25; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin, स पिता पितरस्तासां कवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. - 3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism ). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or (rgunent. -7 A rhetorical reason a regarded by some writers as a figure of speech), it is thus defined: -हेतो-हेंनुमता सार्थमभेदो हेत्रुरूच्यने. [ N. B. The forms हेत्ना, हेता:, rarely हेती. are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of'with gen. or in comp.; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेत-ना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बह हातामिच्छन् R. 2.47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c ). -Oomp —अपदेश adducing the hetu (in the form of the five-membered syllogism ). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; ( it is of five kinds — सव्य-भिचार or अनेकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्रतिपक्ष and बाबित ). -उपक्षेप: -उपन्यास: adducing a reason, statement of an argu, ment. - ara: disputation, controversy. - ma a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -- हेत्रमत m. du. cause and effect भाव: the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक a. Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) —क: 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician

हेतुता त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् a. 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the hetu. -m. An effect.

हम [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -? The thorn-apple. -- म: 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -? A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हैसच् ग. [हिंसनित्] 1 G.ld -2
Water.-3 Snow. -4 The thorn apple.
-5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter,
the cold season. -7 The planet Mer
cury. -Somp. —अंग a. golden; Ma.
2. 10 v. 1. (-मः) 1. Garuda. -2. a.
lion. -3 the mountain Sumeru. -4.
N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishna. -6.
the Champaka tree. —अंग्रुवं a goldbracelet.-आदि: the mountain Sumeru
—अंभोजं a golden lotus; हेमांभोजमस
विस्तिलं मानसस्याददान: Me. 62. अं

भोरहं a golden lotus; Ku. ?. 44 —आह: 1. the wild Champaka tree. -2. the Dhatturu plant. -- कंदल: coral. —करः, -कर्तु, -कारः -कारसः a goldsmith, Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3 147. - कि-जल्के the Nagakesaia flower. — कुम: a golden jar. - Fi: N of a mountain; S. 7. — केतकी the Ketaka plant bearing yellow flowers ( स्वर्णकर्ता ). -केलि: 1. an epithet of Agni. -2 the Chitraka plant. — केश: N. of Siva. - nitial the perfune named Renukâ.-Rît: the mountain Sumeru —गौर: the Asoka tree. — इस a covered with gold. (-- ) gold covering. —उनाल: hie. —तरः the thorn apple -तारं blue vitriol. —दुग्यः, -दुग्यकः the glomerous fig-t-ee - पर्वतः the mountain Meru. — पूडप., -पुडपकः 1 the soka ree. -2. the Lodhra tree -3. the Champaka tree. (-n.) 1 the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. - yregan yel'ow jarmine. -ब( व )लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. - मालिन m. the sun. - युform the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी f. termeric. —ज्ञाख: N. of Vishnu — होनं 1. a golden hoin. -2 a golden summit. — सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace; (Mar. गोफ ).

हेमकं Gold.

ਵੇਸਲ: 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य a. Golden.

हमंत:-तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशिष and पीष), नवपवालो दमसस्परम्यः पद्माललोग्नः परिपक्षशालिः। विलीनपद्मः पपतस्पारो हमंतकालः समुपागतः भिषे Rs. 4.1.—Comp — नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमती Winter.

हेय a. Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [ हि-रन् ] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniaca! illusion.

हेर्चः [ हे शिवे रंगति रंव-अन् अलुङ्समाः Tv.] I N. of Ganesa -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -Comp —जननी N. of Pârvatî ( mother of Ganesa ).

हेरिक: A spy, secret emissary. ইম্ফ: An attendant on Siva. ইম্ম 1 A (ইজন) To disregard; see

हेल्रनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हला [ हेड् मावे डस्व ल: ] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult, St. 12. 72. -2 (a) Amorous sport or daliance, wanton sport; S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. (b) Pleasure, delight, pastime; Mal. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire; भोदेन्छयाऽतिरुदानां नारीणां सुरतोरसने। शृंपारशास्त्रतन्त्रज्ञें हेला सा परिकालिता। -4 Ease, facility; S1. 1. 34; हेलया 'asily', without any difficulty or touble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pauson a note or shaking (as in music). हेलाबक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेलि: [ हिल्-इन् ] The sun. —f. Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

ह्याक: Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; ( this word, like the word उटम प. v, is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic), आस्वकासांचढ्ड निविद्याक्ष्रेष्ट्रेवाकलीलाविद्याहुकाणितवलया सततं राजन्द्भी: Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवान्नि below.

हेवाकस a. High, intense, ardent ; हेबाकसस्त शंगारो हाबोशिश्चावकारकुत् D. R 2.31, (might the word here tot le derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् a. Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.); जायंते सहता-महो निष्यमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्य-महत्वयोगपिञ्चना वार्ता विपत्ताविष Kallhana.

हेण् 1 A (हेपते, हेपित) To neigh (as a horse ); to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेपा, हेबितं Neighing, braying ; रथागसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् m. A horse.

हेहें ind. A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly. है ind. A vocative particle.

हैतुक a. (की f.) [हेतो प्रमृत: टण्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. --मः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mîmâmså doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic

हैम a. (मी f.) [हिम्हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost; मुणालिनी हैममिनोपरांगे R. 16. 7. -3 Golder, made of gold; पानेन हैम निलिलेख पीट R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour--मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -म Hoarfrost, dew. -म: An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -सद्दा, -सद्दिका a golden coin.

हैमन a. (नी f) हिमंत पर हेमंते भवी वा अण् तलेण: ] 1 Wintry, cold; Si. 6.55, Ki. 17.12. -2 Pertaining to, winter, i. e. long (as nights); Si. 6. 77.-3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हैमनैनियसने: समध्यमा: R. 19. 41.-4 Golden, made of gold. —सः 1 The month Margasirsha. -2 The winter season (= हेमंत q. v.). हैमंतिक a. [हेमंत काले मवः टज् ] 1 Wintry, cold. -2Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

ਫ਼ੌਸਲ See ਫ਼ੇਸ਼ਜ..

हैमवत a. ( ती.f.) [ हिमवती अदूर-भवो देशः तस्यदं वां अण् ] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i.e. Himâlaya mountain; R 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bhâratavarsha or India.

हेमबती 1 N. of Pârvatt. -2 Of the river Ganges -3 A kind of myrobalan -4 A kind of drug.-5 Common

flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगशीन [ह्यागोदाहात मन हास गो ख नि०]
1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैपंगवीनमादाय चोषहृद्धान्त्रपश्चितान् R. 1.
45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh outter.

हेरण्यवास m. An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हेह्य m. pl. N. of a people and their country. —य: 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kârtavîrya ( who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurâma q v.) ); धेनुवरसहरणाच्च हेह्यस्तं च कीतिमपहर्तुमुखतः R. 11. 74. हेहेथ: Arjuna Kârtavîrya.

Find. 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surpise.

होड़ I. 1 A (हाडते ) To edisregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति ) To go.

होड: A raft, float.

होड़ m. A robber.

होदं Stolen goods.

होत् a. (बी f.) [इन्स ] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; बहाति विधिद्धते या हवियो च होत्री S. 1. 1. —m. 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rigyeda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होत्क: An assistant of the Hotri.

ছাম [ ह-মূন ] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation ( as ghee ). -2
- A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्त्रित् m. A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of chlations, one of the eight forms of Siva.; S. 1.1.

होत्रीय a. [ होताय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ ] Belonging to an oblation. —य: The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होस: [ हु-मन् ] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brahmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v. ). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -Comp. —अग्नि: the sacrificial fire. —कुंड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. - तरंग: a sacrificial horse ; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2 barley. - ਪ੍ਰਸ: the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —सर्मन् n. the ashes of a burnt effering. — ਕੇਲਾ the time for offering oblations. - जाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होत.

होति: [ हु इन् सुर च ] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होसिन m. [होमोऽस्यस्य इति] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

हामीय, होम्य a. Belonging to on fit for an oblation. — म्यं Ghee.

होरा [इ.स्त्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign.-2 Part of the duration of a sign.-3 An hour.-4 A mark, line.

होलक: Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

হালাকা 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (commonly called Holi).—2 The full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna.

होत्रिका, होली The festival called होलाका ç. v. above.

होही, ही ind. A vocative particle ( ho! holla!).

होड़ 1 P. (होडति ) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होत्क a. Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [ होतुरिदं अण् ] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A (हुते, हुत ) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of; अध्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राण यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Mâl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कुडणाय हुते Sk.

ह्नव: -वनं Hiding, concealment.

ह्नति: f. 1 Abstraction, concealment.

हाल 1 P. (इलाने) 1 To gc. -2 To shake, move.

हास ind. [गते अहिन नि॰] Yester-day. -Comp. —भव a. what occurred yesterday.

हास्तन a. (नी f.) Belonging to yes terday, as in हास्तनी दृति: -Comp.
- दिन yesterday, the previous day.
हास्य a. Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति ) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्रजीया Censure, reproach, shame -2 Sound, creak.

রুৱ: ৄ [ রুহ্-জৰ্ নি ০ ] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity, Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp — মন্ত: a crocodile

ह्रविनो 1 A river. -2 A lightning, ह्रद्रोग: The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( derived from Greek ).

ह्रप् 10 P. (हापयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To sound--2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear, Pt. 478. -Caus. To shorten, lessen, diminish.

हासित p. p. 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् m. Smallness, shortness. ह्रसिष्ठ a (Superl. of हुस्त) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् a. (Compar. of ह्र्स्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्सव a. [ इस-वन् ] ( compar. ह्सीयम्, superl. इस्प्रः) 1 Short, small, little.-2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature.-3 Short ( opp. to द्वि in prosody ).— स्व: 1 A dwarf.-2 A short vowel.— स्वं Green or black sulphate of ıron.— Comp.— आस: the gigantic swallowwort ( Arka).—— अंग a. dwarfish: sbort-bodied. ( -म: ) a dwarf.—— मर्ज, the Kusa grass.— द्मे:,— कुज्ञ: the short or white Kusa grass.— द्में gum olibanum.— याद्वक a. short-armed.— मूर्ति a. short in stature, dwarfish, pigmys.— मूल: the short red cane.

हूस्वक a. See हुस्ब.

हास: [हूस-घन् ] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

 $\Xi$   $\Xi$  a. Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

हाद 1 A (हादते) 1 To sound.

हादः [ हाद-भावे घल् ] Noise, sound ; दुंदुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धन्रह्मीदः &c. हादिन् a. Sounding, :roaring.

हातिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called श्रह्मकी.

हिणीयते See हणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

हिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity; cf.

ह्री 3 P. [ जिह्रेति, ह्रांज-ह्रांत ] 1 To blush, be modest. —2 To be ashmed ( used by itself or with able. or gen ), जिहेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह ग्रहसमीपं गतुं S. 7. 6 : अन्योन्यस्यापि जिल्लीमः कि पुनः सह-वासिनां Ki. 11 58, R. 15. 44; 17. 73, Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. —Caus. (हेप्यति-ते ) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौरतुभं हेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 49 ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वण: 11.40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनी हेपयंति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ही f. 1 Shame; रतेराप ह्रीप्तमाद-धानी Ku. 3, 57; द्वारिद्याद् हियमेति हीपरिगतः प्रभ्रव्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; हीसक्तकंठी कथमप्यचाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. — जित, -मृद्ध a. overcome or confounded by shame; हीमूढानां भवाति विरलपेरणा चूर्णसृष्टिः Me. 68 —निरासः shamelessness. — यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness, R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ ह्री-कक् ] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. हीकु व. [ ही-उन् कुक् च ] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -- 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

हीण, हीत p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest; N. 3 67. हेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

हींछ [हीच्छीत ] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

हीचेरं -लं A kind of perfume.

हूड, हूड् 1 P. ( ह्रोडात, ह्रडाते) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted. हेपू 1 A. (हेपते ) To go.

हेचु 1 A. (हेपते ) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

हेपा, हेपितं Neighing.

होड़ 1 P. ( होडिति ) To go. ह्नग् 1 P. (हगति) To cover, hide.

हति f. Joy, gladness; (ह्राब: f. also in this sense. )

ह्नप् 10 P. (ह्रपयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

震天 1 P. ( 震刊宿 ) To sound.

ह्वाइ 1 A. (हादते, ह्वच or ह्वादित ) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. — Caus. (ह्लाद्यति) To gladden, delight.

ह्रादः, ह्रादक: Pleasure; joy, de-

light ; also ह्वादिका.

ह्वादन The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्यादिन a. Delighting, pleasing &c. ह्वादिनी See हादिनी.

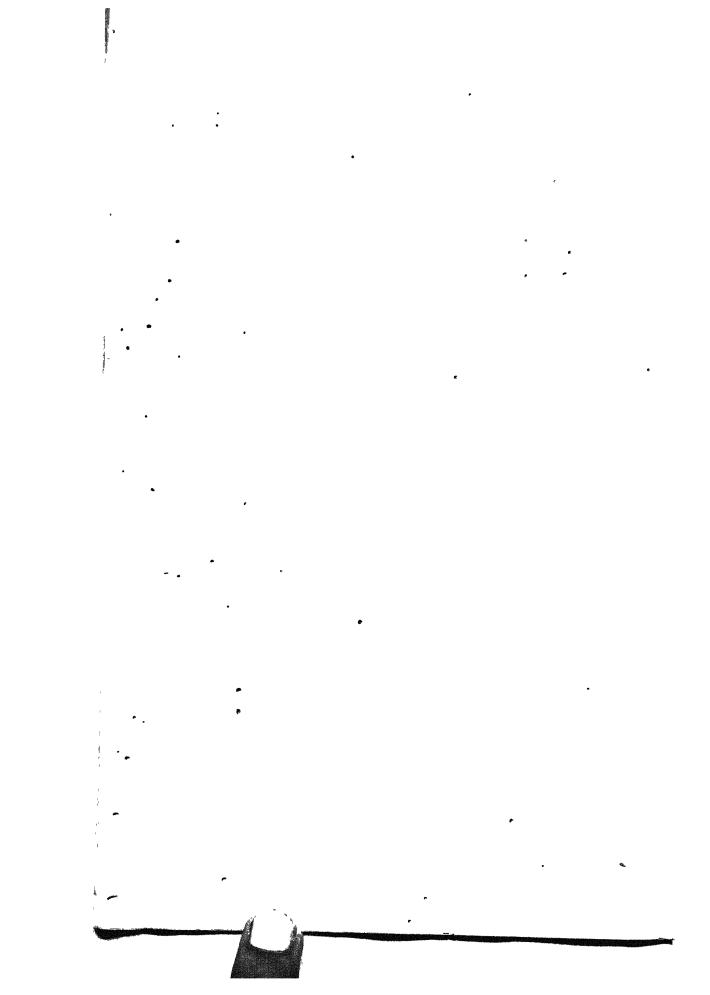
ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See होक, होकु. ह्लल् 1 P. ( इलित) 1 To go, move. -2 lo shake, tremble. — Caus (富-高-लगति ते, but हलगति only with prepositions ) To shake, move, cause to tremble ( especially with वि ).

ह 1 P. (हरति) 1 To be crooked -2 To be crocked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

हे 1 U. ( ह्रयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अहत्-त, अहास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वान्, हूत ; pass. ह्यते ; caus. ह्वाययाति-ते , desid. जुहुषाति-ते ) 1 To call by name, तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask

द्वाने I Calling. -2 A cry, sound.





# APPENDIX I.

# SANSKRIT PROSODY.

#### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-såstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Satras distributed over eight books The Agni Purana also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Sruta-Vânîbbûshana, Vrittabodha, darpana, Vritta ratnâkara, Vrittakaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c In the following pages the Chhando-manjarî and Vritta-ratnakara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prâktita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of न्य 'prose' or न्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or padya is a combination of four pa'das or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables ( সন্তু ), or by the number of syllabic instants (মাসা).

#### A पद्य is a बूत्त or जाति.

A বুবা is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A বাবি is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Viittas are divided into three classes:—समब्ज in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्थसमब्ज in which the alternate quarters are similar; and जिपसबुज in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is 反复 'short' or 现实 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ- 天, 张, 张 表 are short; and आ, ई, 云, 采, v, v, ni & an are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an Anusva'ra or Visarga, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel as

in  $\pi\pi$  or  $\pi$ : (The consonants  $\pi$  &  $\pi$  as also  $\pi$  &  $\pi$ , are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical hierase; e. g. in Ku 7.11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a pa'da is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् । वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादातगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or lorg. They are given in the following verse:—

मिश्रग्रस्त्रिलपुथ नकारा भादिग्रसः पुनरादिलपुर्यः । जो ग्रस्मध्यगता रलमध्यः सोऽतग्रसः कथितोऽतलपुस्तः ॥ आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् । भजसा गौरव यांति मनौ तु ग्रस्लाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol of denoting a short syllable, and a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows.—

य — — (Bacchius) र — — (Amphimacer) त — — (Anti-bacchius) भ — — (Dactylus)

ज — — ( Amphibrachys )

ਚ · · · · (Anapæstus) ਜ · · · · (Mollosus)

न  $\sim$   $\sim$  ( Tribrachys )

Similarly ⋈ ( ) is used to denote a short syllable, and ਸ਼ ( — ) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vrittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavrittas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to he different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is 2×2×  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twentysix syllabled class, the possible varieties are 226 or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lilâvatî and the last chapter of Vritta-ratnâkara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enu-meration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt. with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order:—

Section A সমূহন Section B স্থাইন Section C বিষ্দৃত্ত্ব Section D নানি উচ্চ

 in brakets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example, (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Magha, Bharavi, Kâlidâsa, Dandin &c.).

#### SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

# (प्रतिष्ठा.)

#### कन्या.

Def. मी चेत् कन्या। Sch. G. ग, म.

भ्रास्वत्कन्या सेका धन्या । Ex. यस्याः कुल इच्लोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

# ( सप्रतिष्ठा. ) पांक्ति.

· Def. भ्गौ गिति पंक्तिः ।

Sch. G. 4, 1, 11. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः। Ex. यामुनकच्छे चार चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

# (गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्यौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा।

Sch. G. A, 4,

Ex. मूर्तिर्भरशचीरत्यद्भतस्य। आस्ता मम चित्ते नित्यं **तनुमध्या**।। (2) विद्युद्धेखा.

#### (Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युद्धेला मो मः।

Sch. G. म. म. ( 3. 3 ) Ex. - श्रीद्वीती ह्रीकी तीं धीनीती गीः भीती। एधते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kâv. 3. 36.

#### (3) शांशेव**द्ना**.

शाशिवदना न्यो । Def.

Sch. G. न, य.

LX. शशिवद्नानां वजतरुणीनःम्। अधरक्षधामि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

#### (4) सोमराजी.

द्विया सोमराजी। Def.

Sch. G. 4, 4. (2.4)

Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःशीः। जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यंघकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

#### (उष्णिकः)

( <sup>1</sup> ) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता जू स् गाः। Boh. G. ज, स, ग. (8.4.)

प्ररातित्ववडी क्रमारललिता सा। बजेगनयनानां ततान मुद्रमुखेः ॥

(2) मद्लेखा.

मस्गोस्यान्भवलेखा । Def. Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3.4.) रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद दंतींद्रान्मद्-Ex.

लेखा। लग्नाम्तपुरदात्री कस्तुरीरसचचो ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुनती। Sch. G. 4, 4, 1 (5.2)

Ex. रविदुहितृतटे वनकुसुमतातिः। व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

# ( अनुष्ट्रभ् )

(1) अनुहुम् (also called श्लोक) There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं ग्रह ज़ेयं सर्वत्र लघु पंचमम्।

हिचतुःपाद्योव्हस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्ती वागर्थ-मनिपत्तये। जगतः पितरी वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरीः। R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

नभलगा गजगतिः। Def. Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.) रविद्यतापरिसरे विहरतो हिश हरे। Ex. व्रजवधूगजगतिर्धद्मलं व्यतनुत॥

#### (3) **प्रमाणिका.**

प्रमाणिका जरी लगी। Def. Sch. G. ज, र, ल, म (4.4.) Ex.

पुनात भक्तिरच्येता सदाच्युतांत्रि-पद्मयोः । अतिस्पृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशि-तारिका ॥

#### (4) **माणवक**-

Døf. भानलगा माणवकम्। Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4 4 Ex. चंचलचुडं चपलेर्वत्सकुलैः

> केलि रस्। ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम्॥

#### (<sup>5</sup>) विद्युन्माला.

Def मो मो गो गो विद्युनमाला। Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.) Ex. वासोवल्ली वियुनमाला वर्हश्रेणी शाकथापः।

> यरिमन्नाम्तां तापोच्छित्त्ये गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णांभोदः ।।

(6) समानिका. ग्ली रजी समानिका तु।

D.f

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4.4) Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हत्तडाग-धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

# (वृहती)

# (1) भुजगशिशुभता.

Def. भुजगशिशुभुता नौ मः। Sch. G. a, a, H (7.2.)

-इद्तटनिकटक्षौणी **भुजगशिशु**-भूता याऽसीत !

मुररिपुदलिने नागे त्रजजनसुखदा साऽभृत्।

# (2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def सजरेर्भुजंगसंगता ।

Sch. G स, ज, र (3.6.) तरला तरगिरिंगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-Ex. संगता।

कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

# (3) **मणिमध्य.**

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्रमसाः । Sch. G. भ, म, स (5.4.)

Ex. कालियभोगं भोगगतस्तनमणि-

मध्यस्फीतरुचा। चित्रपदाभी नंद्युतश्चारु ननर्ते स्मेरमुख-॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

# (पंक्ति.)

(1) rattavia.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः। Sch. G. a, ज, a, n (5.5.)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्वजयुवितस्तरणिष्ठता विपिनगता।

मुररियुणा रतिग्रहणा परिर मिता प्रमद्मिता ।।

#### (2) Hता. ज्ञेया मना मभसगसृष्टा।

Sch. G. म, म, स, ग ( 4. 6. ) Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली कार्लिदीये तटवनकुंजे। उद्दीर्व्यतीर्व जजनरामाः कामासका मधुजिति चेके ॥

Def.

(3) रुक्मवतीः

( Also called इंपकमाला, ) Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, म (5. 5.) Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिश्चद्धै-

र्यस्य सद्। कंसदिषि भाक्तिः। राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा रुक्मवती विद्याः खद्ध तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

# (ब्रिध्भू).

 $(\ ^1\ )$  इंद्रवज्रा. Def. स्याविद्ववज्ञा यदि ती जगी गः।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग ( 5. 6. ) Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सन्यकरेण धृत्वा रुष्टेंद्रवज्ञाहतिमुक्तवृष्टी। यो गोकुलं गोपकुल च मुस्थ चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः॥

(2) उपेंद्रवज्ञा.

Def. उपेद्रवज्ञा प्रथमे लघी सा।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5, 6.)

Ex उपेंद्रवज्ञादिमणिच्छटाभिविभूषणाना छुरितं वपुस्ते।
स्मरामि गोणीभिरुपास्यमान
छुरहुपूले मणिमंडपस्थम्॥

(३) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजी
पादी यदीयानुपजातयस्ताः।
इत्यं किलान्यास्त्रपि मिश्रितासु
वद्ति जातिष्टित्रदमेन नाम ॥

Sch. G. When ইর্বজা and তাইবজা are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called তাজানি. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युंत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः । पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य स्थितः पृथिन्या इव मानदंडः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजानि; e.g. in the following verse from Mågha there is a combination of वैश्वस्थ and इंद्रवशा.

इत्यं रथाश्वेमनिषादिनां प्रगे गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहिः । प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-कृतक्षणक्षेपमुद्देशनाच्युनम् ॥

(4) दोधक.
Def. देधिकमिच्छिति भत्रितयाद्गी।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6.5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूम्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम्।
तेन सहेह विभित्ते रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम्।
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविल्लासितं. (भ्रमरविलसिता) Def. म्भी न्ली गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसिं-

Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्ये यूना व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रोडध्यांतं दिनमिह जलदाः।
दोषामन्यं विद्धति सुरतकीडायासश्रमश्रमपटवः॥
Si. 4. 62.

(6) र्थोद्धता.
Def. रातर्रेनरलगे रथोद्धता।
Seh. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4.8.)
Ex. कोशिकेन स किल क्षितीयरो
राममध्यविधातकांत्रये।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-स्तेजसा हि न बयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(१) वातोर्मी.
Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिना ग्मी नगी गः।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याना मुर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नान्नां गदिना हेलयापि।
संसरिऽस्मिन् दुरिनं हंनि पुंसा
वातोमी पोतमिनाभोषिमध्य ॥
(१८) शालिनी.

Def. मानी भी चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म. त. त. ग. ग ( 4 7. )
Ex. अंघो हिन झानवृद्धिं विधन्ते
धर्म दत्ते काममर्थ च स्ते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(<sup>9</sup>) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागना रनभगैर्ग्रहणा च Seh. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.) Ex. यात्रदागमयेतेऽथ नरेंद्रान् स स्वयंवरमहाय महींद्र । नावदेव ऋषिरेंद्रदिदृशुः नारदिश्चिद्रशाम जगाम्॥ N. 5. 1.

See K1. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती) (1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def. तचेद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे ग्रो।
Sch. G. इद्रवशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वशस्य (see 13 below)
except that its first syllable is long:—The Ganas
are त, ज, ज, र.

Ex. देत्यहर्वशामिहर्गार्णदीधितिः पीतावगेऽसी जगता तमोपहः । यस्तिन्मतञ्जः शलभा इव स्वय ते कंसचाण्यस्य मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्ध निगदंति रनमसेः।
Seh. G. र, न. भ, स ( 4. 8. )
Ex. चंद्रवर्ध विहितं घनतिर्धिरे
राजवर्ध रहित जनगर्धनः।
इष्टबर्ध तदलंकुह सरसे
कुंजवर्धनि हिंग्स्तव कुतुकी॥
( 3 ) जलधरमाला.

Def. अन्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मा

Sch. G. म, भ, स, म ( 4. 8. )

Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां नापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलीला हरितनुरव्यास्ता वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति. Def. रसैजेंसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः। Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स ( 6. 6. )
समीरशिशिरः शिरस्छ वसतां
सतां जविनका निकामस्रुखिनाम् ।
विभित्र-जनयन्त्रयं मुद्दपपामपामध्वला बेलाहकततीः ॥
81. 4. 54,

(5) **तामरस**.

Doi. इह बद् तामरसं नजजा यः।
Sob ... न, ज, ज, य ( 5. 7. )
Ex स्फुटसुबमामकरद्मनोई
वजललनानयनालिनिपीतम्।
तत्र मुखतामग्स मुरशत्रो
हृद्यतडागिवकाशि ममास्तु॥

(6) **तो**टक.

Def. वद तोटकमध्यिसकारयुत्म ।
Sch G. स. स. स. स. (4.4.3)
Ex. स तथिति विनेतुरुदारमतेः ।
प्रतिग्रह्म वची विससर्ज छुनिम्।
तदलक्ष्पदं हृदि शोकवने ।
प्रतिग्रातिकारमस्य ग्ररोः ॥
R. 8. 91.

See Si. 6, 71

(7) द्रुताविलंबित.

Def. हुतविलंबितमाह नभी भरी ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8 or 4 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिस्रताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तभिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चुतरारश्च निवेशितः

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

( Also called मंदाकिनी ).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननी री प्रमा।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र ( 7. 5. )
Ex. अतिश्वरभिरभाजि पुष्प्श्रियामतनुत रतयेव संतानकः।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वन रागिणामतनुत रतय वसंतानकः।
Si. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(१) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता।
Sch. G. स, ज्ञ, स, स (5.7.)
Ex. विहगाः कवंबहरभाविह गाः
कटपंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम्।
अमयन्त्रपति मुद्दूरअभयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः।।
Si. 4.36.
Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रप्नातं चतुर्भियंकारै.।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य ( 6. 6. )
Ex. धनैनिंड्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरति।
धनेभ्यः परी बाधवी नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

ローニー; モー ンー; オー ーン; オーーン; オーーン; オーーー; オーーン; おン; ガー

(11) **ਸ**णिमाला.

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना ग्रहवक्त्रै। Sch. G. त, य, त, य ( 6. 6. ) प्रह्लामरमौली रत्नेपलक्खेने जातप्रतिविंवा शेष्मा मणिमाला । गोविंद्यदाब्जे राज्ये नखराणा-मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमर्यती ॥

(12) **मा**लती.

( Also called यमुना. ﴿)

Def. भवित नजावध मालती ﴿ ﴾

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5.7)

Ex. इह कलयाच्युनकेलिकानने

प्रशुरससीरभसारलोडुपः ।

कुसुमक्रतस्मितचारुविश्रमा
मिलरिप चुंचित मालतीं प्रहुः ॥

• (13) वंशस्थिविल.

( Also called वंशस्य and वंशस्तिनत ).

Def. वदंति वंशस्यविलं जतो जरो।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5, 7.)

Ex. तया समक्ष दहता मनोमवं

पिनाकिना मशमनोरथा सती।

निर्मिद् रूपं हृद्येन पानती

प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारता ॥ Ku. 5. 1. See R. 3 also.

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(14) वैश्वदंवी.

Def. बाणाश्वैश्विज्ञा वैश्वदंवी ममी यी।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5.7.)

Ex. अचामन्येषा त्वं विहायामराणामहैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यच्यं भक्त्या।
- तत्राशेषात्मन्यविंते भाविनी ते

प्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदंवी॥
(15) स्विवणी.

Def. कीर्तितेषा चतुरेफिका स्नम्बिणी । Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.) इद्रनी डोप कीनव या निर्मिता. श्रीमकुंभद्रवालकृता शोभते । मध्येभवच्छाविः पीतवासा हरेमूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरिस स्नम्बिणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

# ( अति जगती. )

(1) कलहंस.

( Also called सिंहनाद and कुटना. )
Def. सनसाः सगा च कथितः कलहंसः।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, म ( 6. 7. )
Ex. यम्रनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसा।
नजकाभिनीकमलिनीक्टनकेलिः।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंटिनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नद्तन्यूजः॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमाः

( Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी. ) Def. तुरगरसयतिनी तती गः क्षमा। Sch. G. नं, न, त, त, ग ( 7. 6. ) Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः सनतमञ्जतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् । अमुमतिविषिनं वेद्दिश्व्यापिनं पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki, 5. 18.

(३) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def. ज्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् । Soh. G. म, न, ज, र, ग ( 3 10. ) Ex. ते रखाध्वजङ्कलिआतपत्रचिह्नं समाजश्ररणयुग प्रसादलभ्यम्। पृश्यानप्रणतिभिरग्रलीषु चक-मीलिस्नक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R 4 88.

See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंज्रभाषिणी.

( Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रवाधिता. )
Def. सजसा जगे च यदि मंजुभाषिणी।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग ( 6. 7. )
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ श्रुश्वनाच्ये ।
स यदाऽचलन्त्रिजपुरादहानिश 
नृपतस्तदादि समचारि वार्तेया।
. S1 13 1.

(5) मत्तमय्री.

Def. वेदेरें क्रम्तों यसगा मत्तमपूरः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग ( 4. 9. )
Ex. इष्ट्रा हुत्रयान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
मेक्षाकारी याति पदं ग्रक्तमपायः ।
सम्यग्द्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्ता
यश्चोपासते साधु विधेय स विधते ॥
K1. 18. 28;

Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(also called प्रभावती.)
Def. जमी सजी गिति रुचिरा चतुर्प्रहैं।
Sch. G. ज. भ. स. ज. ग (4 9 .)
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणाट्टते
तवागते क्षणमि कोषपात्रताम् ।
अपनीण प्रहक्छवेदुमङला
विभावरी कथ्य कथं भविष्यति।।
M. 4. 13.

See Bk 1. 1, S1. 17.

# Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter. ( शकरी )

(1) **अपराजिता**.

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरेरपराजिता । fch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग ( ७.७.)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजपतापकृतास्पदा यदुनिचथचमूः परेरपराजिता । व्यजयत समरे समस्तिरिप्रवर्ण स जयित जगती गतिर्गरुडध्वजः॥

(2) असंबाधा.

Def. म्तो न्सी गावक्षप्रहविरितिरसंवाधा । Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग ( 5. 9. ) चित्रं वेद्येद्वे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा । धर्मास्थरयर्थे प्रकटिततन्तसंबंधः साधूनां बाधा प्रशमयनु स कंसारिश

( 3 ) पश्या.

( Also called मंजरी. ) Def. सजसा यहाँ च मह गेन पथ्या

Seh. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग ( 5 9.) Ex. स्थायत्यम् शमितचानकार्तस्वराः जलदास्तडिनुलितकातकार्तस्वराः। जगतीरिह स्फुरितचाहचार्योकगः सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः।।

Si. 4, 24.

(4) **प्रमदा.** 

(Also called कुररीस्ता.)

Def. नजमजला ग्रहश्च भवित प्रमदा।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex. अनिविधोज्झितस्य जलदेविधरस्थितबहुबुद्बुद्स्य प्यसोऽदुङ्कृतिम्।
विरलविकीणवज्ञशकला सकलामिह विद्धाति धौतकलधौतमही।।
Si. 4 4।

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def. ननमनलगिति महरणकलिका ।
Seh. G न, म, भ, न, ल, ग (7.7.)
Ex. व्यथमित कुसुममहरणकलिका
पमद्क्मभवा तव धद्यपि तता ।
विरह् विपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनग्रणस्मरणमाविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

( Also called हंसह्येनी or कुटिल. ) Def. मध्यक्षामा युगद्शविरमा म्भी न्यी गी।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग ( 4. 10. ) Ex. नीतोच्छायं मुहुरशिशिररस्मैरुस्नै-रानीलाभैकिरचितपरभागा रत्नैः । ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी

मध्यप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-च्छाया॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(<sup>7</sup>) वसंततिलका.

( Also called वसंततिलक, उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता. )

Def. डक्ता वसतितलका तभजाः जगी

Sch. G. त, भ; ज, ज, ग, ग ( १. 6. )

Ex.

यात्यकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनामानिष्क्रतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽकः।

तेजोद्दयस्य युगपद् च्यसनोद्याभ्यां

लोको नियम्यत इनात्मद्शांतरेषु ॥

S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def

मानो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 4.)
\*Ex. भ्राम्यद्भुंगीनिर्भरम्भुरालापोद्गीतेः
श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्वभ्रतपवनेमंदौंबोला ।
लीलालोला पछ्वविलसद्धस्तोछासैः
कंसारातौ वृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम्॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

( अतिश्वकरी.) (1) तुणक.

Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वं विनांतिमम्। Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. श्रा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भूंगपूरितं पंचवाणवाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम् । राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे॥ (2) मालिनी.

Def. ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः। Seh. G. न, न, म, य, य ( 8. 7. ) 

Ex. शशिनसुपगतियं कौष्टदी मेचसुक्त जलिधिमनुस्तरं जह्नुकन्यावतीणी। 
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः 
थवणकदु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवत्रः॥

R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल. Def. एकन्यूनी विद्युन्मालापादी बेल्ली-लाखेलः।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कात पक्षस्यांत पर्याकारो देशे स्वाप्तीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्ण चंद्रं मत्वा
रात्री चत्।
श्रुतक्षामः प्राटंश्वेतश्चेतो राहुः ऋरः
प्राद्यात्

तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्याते शम्यैकांते कर्तब्या ॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. गुरुनिधनमञ्ज्ञष्ठारिह शशिकला Sch. G. न, न, न, स ( all short syllables except the last). Ex. मलयजितकसमुद्दिनशशिकला वजयुवनिलसद्विकगमनगना। सरसिजनयनहृद्यस्तिलनिधिं ब्यननुत विननरभसपरितरलम्॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

( अष्टि. ):

(1) <del>वित्र</del>.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रजौ च चृत्तम् । Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग ( 8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4. ) Ex. चित्रमञ्जाभगोष्ट्रोष्ट्रभाष्ट्रास्ट्रा

4. 4. 4. 4. )
विद्रुमारुणाधरीष्ठशोभिवेणुवादाहृष्टविद्रुमारुणाधरीष्ठशोभिवेणुवादाहृष्टविद्रुमारुणाधरीष्ठशोभिवेणुवादाहृष्टविद्रुमारुणाधरीयात्रम्थकंठकांग।
त्वां सदैव वास्तुदेव पुण्यलम्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) **पंचचामर.** 

Def. प्रमाणिकापदृद्ध्यं वद्ति पंचचामरम्।
or जरी जरी ततो जगी च पंचचामरं वदेत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8.8, or 4.4.4.4.)

सुरागनाभवल्लवाकरप्रपचचामर-स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(३) वाणिनी.
Def. नजरभजरैयंदा भवति वाणिनी
गग्रुक्तैः।
Seh. G न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य नतु वाणि
नी तिर्म्यं
तवचरणप्रसाद्परिपाकनः कवित्वम्।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं
सततमह स्तवैः स्वचितिः स्तवामि

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

नित्यम्॥

(अत्यष्टि.) ('1) चित्रलेखा.

( Also called अतिशायिंनी. )
Def. ससजा भजगा ग्र दिक्कस्वरेभेवित चित्रलेखा।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10.7)
Ex. इति धौतपुरंधिमत्सरान् सरसि
भज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिराररोचिषाण्यपां ततिषु मंक्तुमीषे॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) **नर्**टक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजी भजजला गुरु नर्वटकम् । Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8.9.) Ex. त्रणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमद्रंबुधगः शिशिरसमीरणावधूनद्वतनवारि-

कथान कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-मंद्कलनीलकंठकलहेर्मुखराः

कुकुभः॥ Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31. (3) पृथ्वी.

जसौ जसंयला वसुग्रहयातिश्च पृथ्वी

सुरुः । Seh. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8.9.) Ex. इतः स्वापिति केशवः कुलमित-स्तदीयद्विषा-

Def.

मितश्र शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते । इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसं-

रहो विततपूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76. (4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def.

मदाकांतांबुधिरसनगैमी मनी नौ : गयुग्मम्।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4 6. 7.) Ex. गोपी भर्तु विहर्गविधुरा काचिदिं-दीवराकी

उन्मत्तेव स्वलितकवरी निःश्वसंती विशालम्। अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिद्वृती-सहाया

त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम । Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadûta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिइमुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगे।
Seh. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10.7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुधि
ज्योतिषि रीध्यामित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिपत्तितं ,
सुदु ।
बीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपह्नतवसनाः
कांचनकद्रासु तरुणीरिह नयति
रिव ॥

( <sup>6</sup> ) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैस्द्रैिन्छन्ता यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11.) स्ट्रिंगते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिन

करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पद्मसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः । इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं निकानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥

Br. 1. 2.

Si. 4. 67,

(7) **हरिणी**.

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैहंयहे िणी

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6.4.7.)

Es. सुतनु हृद्यात्प्रत्यादेशस्यलीकृम-

किमपि मनसः संमोही मे तदा बलवानभूत्। प्रवल्तमसामेवंपायाः अभेषु हि

वृत्तयः स्रजमपि शिरस्यंघः क्षिप्तां युनो-

त्यहिशंकया ॥ 8.7.24. -

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Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति) (1) कुस्रमितलतावेल्लिता.

Def. स्याद्भुतत्वंश्वै: कुम्रुमितलताबिद्धता मती नयी थी।
Seh. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
Ex. कीडन्कालिंदीललितलहरीबारिभिद्दिशालियै-

uーー; τー∨ー; πーー ∨; πー ∨ ∨; π ∨ − ∨; π ∨ − ; π − − ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨; π − − ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨; π − − ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨; π − − ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨; π − − ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π − ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ; π ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ∨ ; σ ∨ ∨ ;

1040 रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमन कद्बामोदाह्या विपिनपवनः सुखावहा। केकिनः कांतकेकाः बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि प्रदा तव रागिणं विदधौ हरि खल्ल बल्लबीजनचारु-द्रुरा दृप्तनाद्या । नामरगीतिका॥ निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसिनलसन्मेघ-विस्फुर्जिता चेत् (2) सुवदना. प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजद्लनो Def: ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवड्भिर्मरभनययुता राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥ म्ली गः सुवद्ना। (2) शांदूलविक्री डिश Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग् स्दर्शश्रेयंदि मः सजी सततगाः (7.7.6.)Ex. शार्द्रलविक्रीडतम् । उचुंगास्तुंगङ्कलं ञ्चतमद्सलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः वेदांतेषु यमाद्धेरकपुरुषं व्याप्य कल्लोलमुखरम्। स्थितं रोद्सी स्रोतःखातावसीद्त्तटम्रहद्श्नैह-यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो त्सादिततटाः यथार्थाक्षरः । शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः अतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमिनप्राणा-पास्यंति शतशः॥ दिभिर्मृग्यने Mu. 4. 16. म स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः॥ V. 1. 1. Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter. (3) समधुरा. (प्रकाति.) मी भी नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतु-(1) पंचकावली रसैरुक्ता समधुरा। ( Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.) नजभजजा जरी नरपते कथिता वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदासि न च भ्रवि पंचकावली। ते जिह्वा निपतिता Sch. G. 4, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7.7.7.) मध्याह्न वीक्षसेऽर्क न तव सहसा तुरगञ्चाताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-

> Si. 3, 82. (2) **स्नग्धरा.**

प्रमिथतभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मिथतस्य

परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः

श्चिरगलिनश्चियो जलनिषेश्च तदा-

रंगजन्मनः

भृशं महीभृता।

सततं धृतश्रिय-

उभवदंतरं महत्॥

S. 1. 1.

म्रभैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियता Def. स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्। Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.) या सृष्टिः स्रष्ट्रराद्या वहति विधिद्धतं या हविर्या च होत्री ये द्वे कालं विधत्तश्चितिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम्। यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः प्रत्यक्षाभिःप्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-मिरष्टामिरीशः॥

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

( आकृति ) हंसी.

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुधवन यातिरिति भवति हंसी। Sch. G. 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 1(8.14.)

Sch. G. 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 1 (6.6.7)

Def. Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)

Def. Sch. G. H, T, H, H, H, H, H, T (7.6.6) दृष्टिर्विचिलिता । दीप्तामी पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो चारित्र्याञ्चारुद्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः॥ Mk. 9, 21.

(4) **स्रसा**.

म्री भ्नी यो नो ग्रहश्चेत् स्वरम्रानि-Def. करणैराह सरसाम । Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.) कामकीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-रंभरभसात् कालिंदीक्कलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका कृष्टहृद्याः । गोविंदो बह्नवीनामधररससुधा प्राप्य सुरसां शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुख व्यस्मरदसी ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

( कृति. )

(1) **गीतिका**. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता Def. तदा खल्ज गीतिका।

. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.) Sch. Ex. करताल चंचलकंक णस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

( अतिधृति. ) (1) मेघविस्फ्राजिता. Def. रसर्त्वश्वर्यमी न्सी ररगुरुयुती मेघ-विस्फूर्जिता स्यात्।

र्वातैः खेलदिः कुसुमिनलनावेछिना

भंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासि-

. तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणे

मंदाकांना नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिना

शंकेऽसाध्मञ् जगति मृगदृशां

दाक्रुध्येदं वजयुवतिसभा वेधसा

नैताहक् चेत् कथमुद्धिस्तामंतरे

"प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभू चित्रलेखा-

नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैईयैर्न-

(3) **नंदन**.

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

तरणिस्तातरंगपवनैः सलील-

मध्रिषुपादपंकजरजः सुपूत-

मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-

क्षितिनलनंदनं त्रज सखे सुखाय

इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-

रष्ट्रपतिरापि जातवेदोविश्चद्धां

प्रियसुहृदि, विभीषणे संक्रमय्य

रर्विद्यतसहितेन तेनानुयातः

मुजविजितविमानर जाधिक्तः

मः सो जः सतसा दिनेश्वऋतुमिः

यश्रके क्षितिभारकारिषु दर्र चैद्य-

संतीषं परमं तु देवानिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं

श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा

R. 12. 104.

प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥

(5) शाईललालित.

Sch. G. 4, 4, 5, 4, 7, 4 (12. 6.)

कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं

( 4 ) नाराच.

Sch. G. a, a, t, t, t, t (8.5, 5.)

(<sup>2</sup>) चित्रलेखा.

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Def.

. Def.

Ex.

Def. -

Def.

Ex.

मंदमंदम् ।

श्रकार ॥

चित्रलेखा।

साररूपं यदासी

सा व्यधायि।

णाच्युतस्य

द्भतायाम् ॥

मांद्गीलितं

पृथ्वीतलम् ।

बृद्वावनम् ॥

माचक्षते।

<sup>-</sup> मगृह्य प्रियां

श्रियं वैरिणः।

ससौमित्रिणा

शार्द्वलललितम्।

शार्द्वललितं

लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

प्रभृतिषु ।

तैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं

-; F

Ex. सार्ध कांतेनैकांतेऽसौ विकचकमल-मध् सुरभिपिवंती कामक्रीडाक्कतस्पीतप्रमद्सरसतर-मलघु रसंती। कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-तरलपराग कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.) अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुग्रस बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्भितनया। Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग (11, 12.)Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापनगनिभम-मद्वादुनुजो जलधिसुनाविलासवसितः सता गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा भुवन्धिहतावतारचतुरश्वराचरधरो-उवतीर्ण इह हि क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तविति तमवोचदद्भितनया॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

( संस्कृति. ) तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैयीतिरिह भतनाः स्भा भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी Sch. G. 4, 7, 7, 4, 4, 4, 4, 7 (5.7, 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अंतिकृति.) क्रींचपदा.

Def. क्रीचपदा भी स्भी नननानगाविष-शरवसुमानिवरानिरह भवेत् Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5, 5, 8, 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

( उत्कृति. ) भुजैंगविज्ञिंभत.

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनर-सलगैर्ध्वजंगाविजृंगितम्। Sch. G. में, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दंहक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name रहक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two naganas or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

raganas or yaganas, or all the feet may be saganas. The classes of देउक usually mentioned are चडवृष्टित्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातंगळीळाकर, सिंह्विक्रात, कुसुम-स्तवक, अनगरोखर, स्थाम & Mal. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Dandaka.

#### SECTION B.

अर्थसम्बन्त. ( Half equal Metres. ) (1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called बैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे तद्परवक्त्रमिदं नजी जरी।

"Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter) न, ज, ज, र (even quarter) Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-

स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् । मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता वजनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥ ध

(<sup>2</sup>) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् । Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter) म, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter) Ex.. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुद

हेमनिभां छुकचंदनलिप्तम् । गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा शारदनीरघरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताया.

( Also called औपच्छंदासिक. )

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्चपुष्पिताया।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter) न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter) Ex.

अथ मदनवधूरुप वांतं व्यसनक्रशा परिपालयांवभूव । शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

( Also called वैतालीय or मुंद्री. ) Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे सभरा लोऽथ ग्रहर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter) स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

सहसा विद्धीत न किया-Ex. मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् । वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं ग्रणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) **बेगवती**.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरू विषमे चेद् । भाविह वेगवती युजि भांद्री। Sch. G. स, स, स, ग ( odd quarter ) भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)

स्मरवेगवती वजरामा केशववंशरवैरातिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्त्र गुरून् गणयंती केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥ (6) **हरिण** प्रता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघ विषमे गुरु-र्युजि नभी भरकी हरिणद्वता। Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)

न, भ, भ, र ( even quarter ) Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणहुता बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता । कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N B.-Metres like अपरवक्त or औप-च्छंद्सिक and वैतालीय or वियेभीनी are usually treated as jatis, (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gana scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vrittas.

### SECTION C.

विषमदृत्त. ('Unequal Metres.')

The most common metre of this class is called उद्धता.

Def. प्रथम सजी यदि सली च नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् । यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्प्रत्थो

सजसा जगी च भवतीयमुद्गता ।। Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter) न, स, ज, ग (second

भ, न, ज, ल, ग (third स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth Α

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Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवद्नाम्निलोचनस्। क्कानिरहितमभिराधायितुं विधिवत्तपांसि विद्धे धनंज्यः॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si, 15 also.

Another valiety of sgalis mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न. ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name Gatha? The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्थसमब्द or विषमवृत्तः 🕫

#### SECTION D.

जाते. ( Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres । आयरि. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:-

> पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च। गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्तायाः ॥

ニー・マーン・オーン・オーン・オーン・オーー・・

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्थो.

Def. ं यस्याः पाँदे प्रथाः द्वादशमाना-स्तथा नृतीयेपि । अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश साया ॥ अर्थाद, 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mâtrâs or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षणापि पतिं सेवंते भर्तृ-वत्सलाः साध्यः। अन्यसरितः शतानि हि सम्रद्रगाः। प्रापयंत्यन्थिम्। M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आयी-सप्तज्ञती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते छंदोबिद्स्तदानीं गीतिं तामप्रन-वाणि भाषते॥ Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metro must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-मिमामुरीकर्तुम् । यत्पिषतामपि वृणो पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिम्रुलैः पुष्टिम् ॥ Bv. 1. 12.

Def. अयों तरार्घतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमार्थ प्रयुक्तं चेत् कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥ Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instant; each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसंदरीणां रासोझासे मुरारातिम् । अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

- (4) उन्नीति. Def. आर्थाशकलद्दितये विपरीते पुनरि-होद्गीतिः।

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The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततम्बद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या । अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसःगरे तरणिः ॥

( 5 ) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यापाग्दलमैतेऽधिकगुरु ताहक परार्धमार्यागीतिः।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवध्काः सुखिनोऽस्मिचन्दतममंद्रागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेनंते रसनचन्दतममंद्रागतामरसदृशः ॥
%1. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gapa scheme.

(b) वैतास्रीय.

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टो समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युनिरंतराः ॥ न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेंऽते रली ग्ररुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण ( - - ) and a short and a long vowel ( -). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i.e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-वचनं कृष्ण यद्भ्यधामहम्। उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः॥ Si 16.41.

( c ) औपच्छंदसिक.
Def. पर्यते यौं तथैन शेषमीपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as नैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a राज and राज instead of राण and छ, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वेतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूषराणा-मथ संभान्य पराऋगं विभेदे । मृगमाग्र विलोकयाचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रीयमुख महेंद्रसूद्रः ॥ K1. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंद्री and अपरवक्त are only particular cases of वेतालीय, and प्रविधाय and मालमारिणी, of ओपच्छद्रसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gana scheme as well as in the Måtrå scheme, hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मंत्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as साजासमक नवमी लगात्म.

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables. and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called বিপ্লাক. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनृष्ठणो कुरु नदुबुद्धे मनसि विनृष्णाम् । यञ्जभसे निजकर्मोपानं वित्तं तेन विनीद्य चित्तम् ॥ ( Moha M.)

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